

QUESTIONS: CIVIL RIGHTS

1. As it is used in line 3, the word *abolished* most nearly means:

- A) To temporarily suspend or delay something.
- B) To completely eliminate or put an end to something.
- C) To enhance or strengthen something.
- D) To protect and preserve something.

2. As used in line 9, the word *enfranchised* most nearly means:

- E) Abolished
- F) Restricted from voting.
- G) Granted the right to vote.
- H) Prevented from having rights and privileges.

3. In line 13, “*black codes*” refer to:

- A) Legal restrictions on African Americans.
- B) Laws that supported civil rights.
- C) Voting rights for Black citizens.
- D) Regulations for schools.

4. What can be inferred about the impact of the “*black codes*” mentioned in the passage?

- E) The black codes were effective in promoting racial equality.
- F) The black codes had no significant impact on the lives of Black people.
- G) The black codes were designed to restrict the rights and opportunities of Black people.
- H) The black codes were established to facilitate peaceful integration.

5. In line 18, the word *poverty* most nearly means:

- A) Having limited access to education.
- B) Living in segregated neighborhoods.
- C) Being economically disadvantaged and lacking basic necessities.
- D) Being legally discriminated against.

6. In line 23, the word *integrating* most nearly means:

- E) Peacefully protesting.
- F) Adjusting to a new way of living.
- G) The deliberate act of bringing different racial groups together.
- H) The creation of separate facilities for racial groups.

7. What is the overall tone of the passage?

- A) Optimistic and hopeful.
- B) Indifferent and apathetic.
- C) Critical and condemning.
- D) Enthusiastic and idealistic.

8. What does “white flight” in line 62 refer to?

- E) The migration of white families to the suburbs.
- F) The integration of schools.
- G) The support for civil rights among white citizens.
- H) The intentional desegregation of schools.

9. What does the term “turning point” primarily refer to in the passage?

- A) The assassination of President John F. Kennedy.
- B) The introduction of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- C) “Bloody Sunday”
- D) The passing of the 13th Amendment.

10. What was the primary purpose of Martin Luther King’s “Poor People’s Campaign”?

- E) Promote violence as a means of achieving civil rights.
- F) Advocate for the immediate desegregation of schools.
- G) Illustrate the economic disparities between blacks and whites.
- H) Enforce strict racial quotas in schools.