

CHAPTER
21

BUILDING VOCABULARY *Civil Rights*

A. Matching Match the description in the second column with the term or name in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Civil Rights Act of 1964 | a. militant African-American political party |
| _____ 2. affirmative action | b. form of protest against segregation |
| _____ 3. Nation of Islam | c. actions sparked Montgomery bus boycott |
| _____ 4. Martin Luther King, Jr. | d. banned discrimination in public places |
| _____ 5. Black Panthers | e. tried to desegregate interstate bus travel |
| _____ 6. Rosa Parks | f. most prominent civil rights leader |
| _____ 7. freedom riders | g. members known as Black Muslims |
| _____ 8. sit-in | h. programs that seek to aid minorities |

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| literacy tests | churches | James Meredith |
| schools | Warren Commission | Kerner Commission |
| Stokely Carmichael | poll tax | freedom summer |

- The effort to register African Americans in the South to vote was known as _____.
- The Voting Rights Act of 1965 eliminated the so-called _____, which had disqualified many African-American voters in the past.
- _____ was one of the most prominent voices of the Black Power movement.
- Appointed by President Johnson to study the cause of urban violence, the _____ blamed much of the problem on white racism.
- In the case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, the Supreme Court struck down segregated _____ as unconstitutional.

C. Writing Write a paragraph incorporating the following terms:

de facto segregation

de jure segregation