Selma

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

1. In March 1965, voting rights activists set out to march from Selma, Alabama, to
   b. Washington, D.C.
   c. Little Rock, Arkansas.
   d. Greensboro, North Carolina.

2. The first march, on March 7, 1965, ended when
   a. President Lyndon B. Johnson sent federal marshals to block the marchers' route.
   b. Alabama troopers attacked marchers with clubs.
   c. Martin Luther King Jr. gave a speech at the Alabama statehouse pleading with marchers to retreat.
   d. none of the above

3. What kept many black Southerners from voting in 1965?
   a. poll taxes
   b. literacy tests
   c. the risk of being fired or physically harmed
   d. all of the above

4. African-Americans officially got the right to vote in 1870 with ratification of the
   a. 12th Amendment.
   b. 13th Amendment.
   c. 14th Amendment.
   d. 15th Amendment.

5. Which statement is true of Alabama Governor George Wallace?
   a. He worked with King to plan the voting rights marches.
   b. He ordered that Bloody Sunday footage be shown on TV.
   c. He opposed the voting rights marches and was an enemy of integration.
   d. He did not support the voting rights marches but agreed to guarantee the marchers' safety.

6. The Selma marches led to passage of
   a. an amendment giving blacks the right to vote.
   b. the Voting Rights Act.
   c. the Civil Rights Act.
   d. the 1965 Selma Equality Initiative.

IN-DEPTH QUESTIONS

7. Compare and contrast the pressures facing Martin Luther King Jr. in March of 1965 with those facing President Lyndon B. Johnson.

8. Why do you think voting rights activists chose to march as a way of getting their message across? Do you think marches were an effective choice? Why or why not?