

Part A

Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1a

. . . We [the Supreme Court] come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other “tangible” [real] factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does. . . .

Source: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 1954

1a According to this document, what inequality did African Americans experience? [1]

Score

Document 1b

. . . We [the Supreme Court] conclude that, in the field of public education, the doctrine of “separate but equal” has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently [by nature] unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs [the Brown family] and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. This disposition [ruling] makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. . . .

Source: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 1954

b According to this document, what was the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*? [1]

Score

Document 2

The photograph shows Rosa Parks being fingerprinted at police headquarters after refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white man.



Source: *New York World-Telegram and Sun*, Library of Congress

2a According to this document, what did Rosa Parks refuse to do that led to the situation shown in this photograph? [1]

Score

b According to this document, what method did African Americans use to deal with the inequality they faced in Montgomery, Alabama? [1]

Score

Document 3

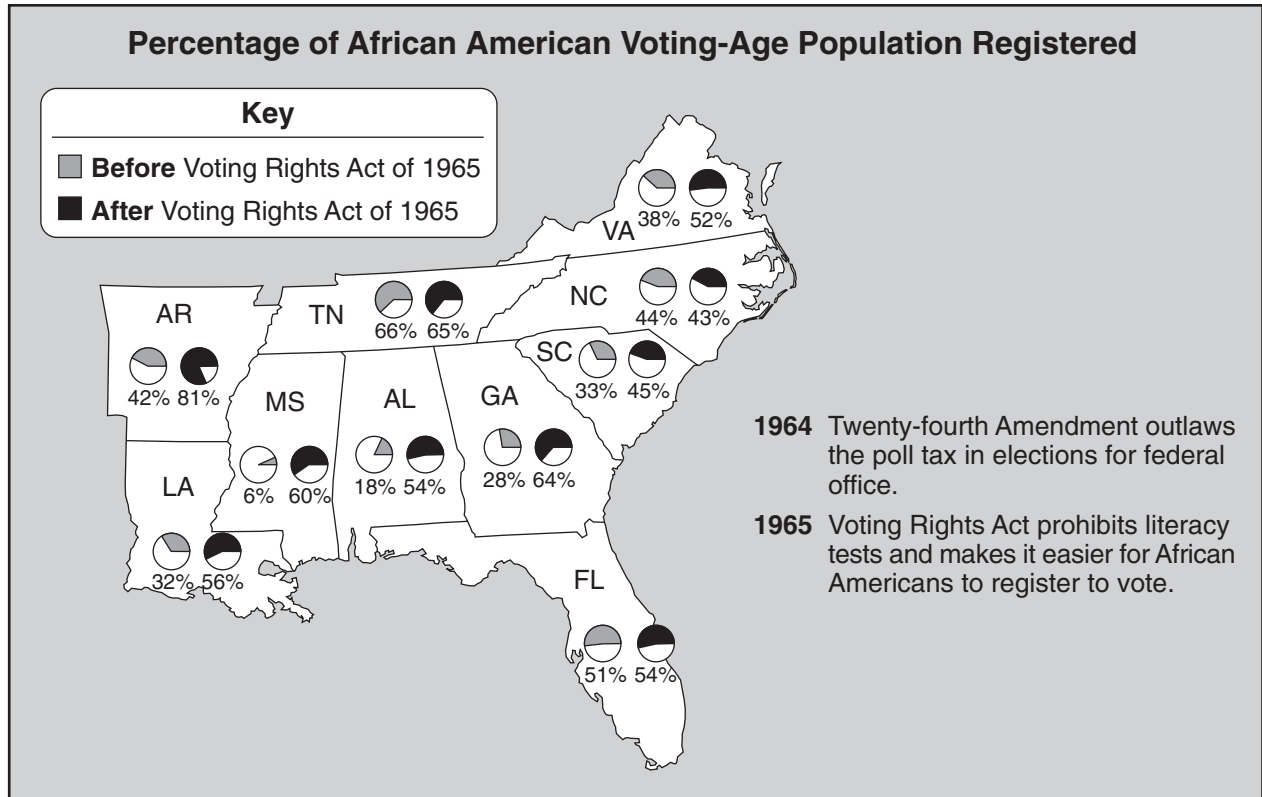
. . . From the Greensboro area there must have been people from six or seven university campuses who wanted to participate, who wanted to help sit-in, who wanted to help picket [take part in a public demonstration]. We actually got to the point where we had people going down in shifts. It got to the point wherein we took all the seats in the restaurants. We had people there in the mornings as soon as the doors were open to just take every seat in the restaurant or at the lunch counter. . . .

Source: Franklin McCain interview, *My Soul is Rested: Movement Days in the Deep South Remembered*, Howell Raines, ed., G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1977

3 Based on this document, identify **one** method of protest that was used to gain equality. [1]

Score

Document 5



Source: Paul S. Boyer et al., *The Enduring Vision: A History of the American People*, D.C. Heath and Co., 1996 (adapted)

5a What major trend in African American voter registration is shown by this map? [1]

Score

b Identify **two** actions taken by the federal government that help explain the trend shown on the map. [2]

(1) _____

(2) _____

Score

Document 6

. . . But far beyond this, *we call upon them* [African Americans] *to accept Christian Love in full knowledge of its power to defy evil.* We call upon them to understand that *non-violence is not a symbol of weakness or cowardice*, but as Jesus demonstrated, *non-violent resistance transforms* [changes] *weakness into strength and breeds courage in face of danger.* We urge them, no matter how great the provocation [aggravation] to dedicate themselves to this motto:

“Not one hair of one head of one white person shall be harmed.”

We advocate [support] non-violence in words, thought and deed, we believe this spirit and this spirit alone can overcome the decades of mutual fear and suspicion that have infested and poisoned our Southern culture. . . .

Source: Southern Negro Leaders Conference on Transportation and Nonviolent Integration, “A Statement to the South and Nation,” January 11, 1957, Atlanta, Ga.

6 According to this document, what method was recommended to help African Americans achieve equality? [1]

Score

Document 7



Source: David Horsey, *The Seattle Post Intelligencer*, 1992

7 According to the cartoonist, African Americans have made gains in racial equality. In what area of equal rights do African Americans still face challenges? [1]

Score