

Great Depression to Brown v. Board of Education Test

Section I: Multiple Choice

Directions: Read each question and choose the best answer.

1. The cause of the Great Depression was:
  - a. a drive for profits unchecked by federal regulation.
  - b. a weak international trading system.
  - c. the great inequality of wealth and income.
  - d. All of these answers are correct.
  
2. As desperation during the Great Depression set in, white Southerners:
  - a. sold their land and moved north.
  - b. competed with black people for jobs considered "Negro Work."
  - c. worked with black people to appeal for federal aid.
  - d. allowed black people into their unions.
  
3. What was a problem with the Civilian Conservation Corps?
  - a. It employed only whites.
  - b. It employed few blacks in segregated camps.
  - c. It paid everyone the same amount, which provoked riots among many white workers.
  - d. None of these answers is correct.
  
4. By 1933, the price of \_\_\_\_\_, the mainstay of the southern economy, had fallen to 6 cents a pound.
  - a.
  - b. tobacco
  - c. corn
  - d. cotton
  - e. sugar
  
5. Unlike most business during the Great Depression, the Atlanta Life Insurance Company:
  - a. hired professional black workers but paid them less than white workers.
  - b. would rather go bankrupt than sell insurance to black customers.
  - c. received federal relief from the government.
  - d. was one of the few black businesses that was able to thrive.
  
6. During his first 100 days in office, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated a slew of economic programs that came to be known as the:
  - a.
  - b. Reconstruction Program.
  - c. Federal Relief Program.
  - d. New Deal.
  - e. Freedom Program.
  
7. During the first New Deal, African Americans gained an influential ally named:
  - a.
  - b. Marian Anderson.
  - c. President Herbert Hoover.

d. Judge John Parker.

e. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt.

8. The landslide presidential election in 1936 marked the first time that:
- the Democratic Party won a significant number of African-American voters.
  - a woman was a candidate for vice president.
  - black people boycotted the election.
  - an independent candidate won the election.
9. A significant result of the “Scottsboro Boys” case was two court decisions that:
- took away the basic rights of black people.
  - reinforced Jim Crow laws.
  - reaffirmed black people’s right to the same protection that other Americans enjoy.
  - made it harder for black people to serve jury duty
10. Jesse Owens was the first Olympian to ever:
- compete with white Olympians.
  - win four gold medals.
  - compete in 7 different events.
  - set a world record.
11. In 1947, Jackie Robinson, the first African American to play major-league baseball in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, played for what team?
- Brooklyn Dodgers
  - New York Yankees
  - Cleveland Indians
  - Chicago White Sox
12. In an alarmed response to A. Phillip Randolph’s threat to have 50,000 people marching in Washington, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order #8802 that:
- enforced a curfew for all adult male African Americans.
  - made it illegal to march in Washington, D.C.
  - allowed police to use all necessary force to break up crowds.
  - instructed all defense agencies to administer training without discrimination.
13. White servicemen treated prisoners of war better than African American servicemen.
- True
  - False
14. To solicit support of the black voter, President Truman issued the 1948 Executive Order # 9981 that:
- officially gave black people protection against Jim Crow laws.
  - allowed black people to sue employers who had discriminated against them.
  - made states set aside affordable, decent housing for black people.
  - officially desegregated the United States armed forces.
15. After Dorie Miller’s heroic actions in shooting down Japanese planes that

were bombing Pearl Harbor, the navy:

- a. quickly stopped its discriminatory practices.
- b. promoted Miller to captain.
- c. sent him back to his duties as a cook.
- d. gave him an honorable discharge from the navy.

16. The first African American to serve as a Supreme Court Justice was:

- a.
- b. Thurgood Marshall.
- c. A. Phillip Randolph.
- d. Benjamin O. Davis.
- e. William Hastie.

17. What was the “Double V” campaign?

- a. a slogan adopted by Americans that stood for victory in Europe and victory in Japan for the American forces
- b. a slogan adopted by African Americans to work for victory in the war and victory over racism at home
- c. a propaganda campaign in Germany designed to bring support to its policy of eliminating the Jews
- d. a failed campaign by the British government to bring the United States into the war in 1939

18. Who organized the March on Washington Movement?

- a. A. Philip Randolph
- b. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- c. W. E. B. Du Bois
- d. All of these answers are correct.

19. What was the March on Washington Movement designed to do?

- a. stop segregation in the nation’s schools
- b. stop discrimination against blacks in wartime industries and the military
- c. stop the lynching of black men by white mobs
- d. None of these answers is correct.

20. Which of the following was not an example of black resistance to treatment during the war?

- a. The NAACP flooded the government with examples of unfair treatment.
- b. William Hastie resigned his government position in protest.
- c. Black troops responded with violence in the Port Chicago Base Mutiny, killing several white officers who had whipped them for violating curfew.
- d. All of these answers are true.

21. What Supreme Court case expressly overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

- a.
- b. *Brown II*
- c. *Gayle v. Browder*
- d. *Sweatt v. Painter*
- e. *Smith v. Allwright*

22. What issue of segregation did the case known as *Brown II* address?
- a.
  - b. drinking fountains
  - c. women in the military
  - d. public transportation
  - e. education
23. The leading attorney for the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* was:
- a.
  - b. John Hope Franklin.
  - c. Clarence Thomas.
  - d. Thurgood Marshall.
  - e. Johnny Cochran.

24. What amendment did the NAACP claim southern states were violating when they lacked black graduate-education facilities or refused admittance to blacks?

- a. First Amendment
- b. Fourteenth Amendment
- c. Twenty-first Amendment
- d. Tenth Amendment

25. How was the case of *Briggs v. Elliot* different from previous NAACP cases in education?

- a. It involved a case of medical school education, rather than law school.
- b. It was the first case to involve elementary school education, rather than graduate school education.
- c. It was the first successful desegregation case.
- d. None of these answers is correct.

26. What was the result of the *Brown* case?

- a. The court declared that separate educations for blacks and whites were not equal, therefore overturning the *Plessy* case.
- b. Blacks were once again denied a right to equal educational opportunities.
- c. The Supreme Court agreed that segregation was bad, but refused to issue a decision in the matter.
- d. All educational facilities, both private and public, had to be desegregated immediately.

27. How did black unemployment in large cities compare with the national unemployment rate?

- a. Black unemployment was lower.
- b. Black unemployment was higher.
- c. Black unemployment was at the national average.
- d. No statistics were kept on black unemployment during the time, since the government did not consider them to be very important.

## Section II: Short Answer

Directions: Respond to the prompt below.

What was the “Double V” campaign and what did it lead to? What role did President F.D. Roosevelt take to assist the “Double V” campaign?