

TEST NAME: **Contesting Futures: American in the 1960's**
TEST ID: **173599**
GRADE: **Grade 9 - Grade 12**
SUBJECT: **Social Sciences and History**
TEST CATEGORY: **School Common**

02/23/18, Contesting Futures: American in the 1960's

Student: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

1. Which of the following was a slogan used by President John F. Kennedy to describe his goals for the future of the United States?
 - A. New Frontier
 - B. A Return to Normalcy
 - C. The Great Society
 - D. The Silent Majority

2. 1 - (A) Ronald Reagan (B) Lyndon Johnson (C) Richard Nixon (D) John F. Kennedy graduated from Harvard University and went on to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1946.

3. Drag and the drop the right answer choice to the correct container.

Served as President of the U.S. from 1961 until his death in 1963.

Served as President of the U.S. from 1953 until 1961.

A period of political hostility between the communist Soviet block countries and the United States.

An American Baptist minister and the leader of the Civil rights movement.

Cold War

John F. Kennedy

Martin Luth King, Jr.

4. Considered to be the most visible spokesperson and leader of the civil rights movement from 1954 until his death in 1968?

- A. James Meredith
- B. Medgar Evers
- C. Malcolm X
- D. Martin Luther King, Jr.

5. 1 - (A) Lyndon B. Johnson (B) John F. Kennedy (C) Richard Nixon (D) Dwight Eisenhower

brought to his presidency a vision of a Great Society in which everyone could share in the opportunities for a better life that the United States offered, and in which the words “liberty and justice for all” would have real meaning.

6. Drag and the drop the right answer choice to the correct container.

Legislation proposed by Johnson in response to a national poverty rate of around nineteen percent.

Established and funded a variety of programs to assist the poor in finding jobs.

A program to pay the medical expenses of those over sixty-five years old.

Everyone could share in the opportunities for a better life that the United States offered, and in which the words “liberty and justice for all” would have real meaning.

The Great Society

The War on Poverty

Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) of 1964

7. Which act banned discrimination in public accommodations, sought to aid schools in efforts to desegregate, and prohibited federal funding of programs that permitted racial segregation. Further, it barred discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or gender, and established an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- A. No Child Left Behind
 - B. The Equal Opportunity Act of 1964
 - C. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - D. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
8. 1 - (A) Malcolm X (B) Martin Luther King, Jr. (C) Medgar Evars (D) James Meridith left with the goal of achieving freedom, justice, and equality “by any means necessary.”

9. Drag and the drop the right answer choice to the correct container.

Prohibited states and local governments from passing laws that discriminated against voters on the basis of race. Literacy tests and other barriers to voting that had kept ethnic minorities from the polls were thus outlawed.

One of the most important organizations of the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s.

Banned discrimination in public accommodations, sought to aid schools in efforts to desegregate, and prohibited federal funding of programs that permitted racial segregation.

A civil rights organization founded in 1909 to fight prejudice, lynching, and Jim Crow segregation, and to work for the betterment of "people of color."

The Civil Right Act of 1964

The Voting Rights Act of 1965

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

10. In 1966, the 1 - (A) The Nation of Islam (B) American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) (C) NAACP (D) National Organization for Women (NOW) formed and proceeded to set an agenda for the feminist movement.