

8.10 The African American Civil Rights Movement (1960s)

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

KEY WORDS civil rights act of 1964 1964 年民权法 • direct action 直接行动
• nonviolent protest 非暴力抗议 • courts 法院 • civil rights movement 民权运动

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **civil rights movement** 民权运动.

You must be able to:

- name the three strategies the CED gives
- state what continuing resistance did
- state what happened to debates over nonviolence after 1965
- state what the federal government and the courts did

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Three strategies

During and after World War II, civil rights activists and leaders, most notably Martin Luther King Jr., combated racial discrimination utilizing a variety of strategies, including legal challenges, direct action, and non-violent protest tactics.

■ Resistance

Continuing resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking social and political unrest across the nation. The unrest is presented as a consequence of resistance to desegregation.

■ After 1965

Debates among civil rights activists over the efficacy of nonviolence increased after 1965. The CED dates the change and locates the debate among activists, not between the movement and its opponents.

■ Federal action

The three branches of the federal government used measures including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial equality, and a series of Supreme Court decisions expanded civil rights and individual liberties.

2 Practice

2.1 Name the three strategies the CED gives. [3]

2.2 State what continuing resistance did. [2]

2.3 A debate changed after 1965.

(a) State it and where it took place. [2]

(b) Name the legislative measure the CED gives. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Debates over the efficacy of nonviolence increased [1]

- **A** after 1965
- **B** before 1954
- **C** during the 1940s
- **D** after 1980

3.2 The CED locates that debate

[1]

- **A** among civil rights activists
 - **B** in Congress
 - **C** in the courts
 - **D** among opponents of the movement
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3.3 A movement's own members disagree about its methods.

(a) State what this indicates.

[1]

(b) Explain why the CED records it.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 legal challenges; direct action; nonviolent protest tactics.

2.2 it slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking social and political unrest across the nation.

2.3 (a) debates over the efficacy of nonviolence increased after 1965, among civil rights activists. (b) the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

3.1 A. after 1965.

3.2 A. among activists.

3.3 (a) that the movement was not a single position. (b) treating it as unanimous would misdescribe it, and the disagreement about methods followed from judgments about what was actually working.