

Dr. Billie Moore: Instructor

- _____ 63. How did the boycott affect the bus system?
- a. It did not—whites were able to compensate by riding the buses more regularly.
 - b. The marches and protests completely disrupted the bus routes.
 - c. It had a dramatic effect—it reduced bus ridership by 65 percent.
 - d. It affected the bus system slightly, but it was the lawsuit that was the most effective.
- _____ 64. Because he was perceived as a communist, whom did the FBI stop warning after uncovering threats to his life?
- a. Bayard Rustin
 - b. Marcus Garvey
 - c. W.E.B. Du Bois
 - d. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- _____ 65. What group did Martin Luther King, Jr., form to continue the civil rights struggle begun with the Montgomery Bus Boycott?
- a. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
 - b. Montgomery Bus Boycott League
 - c. Southern Christian Leadership Council
 - d. Congress of Racial Equality
- _____ 66. What tactic did college students begin to employ beginning in 1960?
- a. the protest bombing
 - b. the boycott
 - c. the musical concert benefit
 - d. the sit-in
- _____ 67. How did whites in Alabama react to the Freedom Riders passing through their state?
- a. They paid little attention because the riders were peaceful and made no trouble.
 - b. They reacted violently, bombing the buses and beating the riders and bystanders.
 - c. They generally supported the black students, as long as they were peaceful and quiet.
 - d. They overwhelmingly supported the students with donations of food, clothes, and money.
- _____ 68. Why did the SCLC object to the tactics and methods of SNCC?
- a. They thought that SNCC was too conservative in accepting segregation.
 - b. They wanted the students to work solely on issues for younger children.
 - c. They thought that SNCC was too radical and disrupted race relations.
 - d. They wanted less control of the movement.