**5.3 Module**

Pre-Assessment

“. . . No language could convey a more complete assertion of the power of Congress over the subject embraced in the present bill than is here expressed. If the States do not conform to the requirements of this clause, if they continue to deny to any person within their jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, or as the Supreme Court had said, "deny equal justice in its courts," then Congress is here said to have power to enforce the constitutional guarantee by appropriate legislation. That is the power which this bill now seeks to put in exercise. It proposes to enforce the constitutional guarantee against inequality and discrimination by appropriate legislation. It does not seek to confer new rights, nor to place rights conferred by State citizenship under the protection of the United States, but simply to prevent and forbid inequality and discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Never was there a bill more completely within the constitutional power of Congress. Never was there a bill which appealed for support more strongly to that sense of justice and fair-play which has been said, and in the main with justice, to be a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race. The Constitution warrants it; the Supreme Court sanctions it; justice demands it. . .”

**--Robert B. Elliott, Rep. South Carolina**

**Civil Rights Speech, Jan. 6, 1874**

1. Elliott is defending the constitutionality of what piece of legislation?
	1. Thirteenth Amendment
	2. Fourteenth Amendment
	3. Emancipation Proclamation
	4. Fifteenth Amendment
2. Elliott’s speech best reflects which of the following social and political developments in the twentieth century?
	1. The Civil Rights Movement
	2. Progressive Reform Movement
	3. Social Security Act
	4. Equal Rights Amendment
3. Which post- Civil War Supreme Court decision demonstrates opposition to the idea expressed in the excerpt?
	1. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
	2. *Brown v. the Board of Education, Topeka*
	3. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
	4. *Miranda v. Arizona*
4. Which of the following was the Southern response to the legislation referred to in the excerpt?
	1. Freedman’s Bureau
	2. the founding of the NAACP
	3. Black Codes
	4. Compromise of 1877

*Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction****.* - 13th amendment**

*All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.* **- 14th amendment, section 1**

*The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude****.* - 15th amendment**

1. Which of the following was an immediate effect of the passage of the above documents? (Chronological reasoning - causation; )
	1. Jim Crow laws in the south
	2. Black acceptance into southern society as equals
	3. The Civil War
	4. The Emancipation Proclamation
2. The ideas expressed in the amendments above would have most likely occurred during which of the following time periods? (Periodization)
	1. Reconstruction
	2. The Civil Rights Movement of the 50s and 60s.
	3. The Harlem Renaissance
	4. War of 1812
3. The principles established in the documents above served as a basis for which of the following future movements? (continuity and change)
	1. The Civil Rights Movement of the 50s and 60s
	2. The Harlem Renaissance
	3. The Southern Manifesto
	4. The Great Migration
4. Which of the following Supreme Court cases supports the argument that "the north won the war, but the south won the peace."
	1. Scott v. Sanford (1857)
	2. Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
	3. Clinton v. Jones (1997)
	4. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

1. Which of the following developments caused the necessity of the 15th Amendment?
	1. Southern racial attitudes and culture that permeated the South during Reconstruction.
	2. Emerging sharecropping system that continued to tie African Americans to the land.
	3. Political agenda of the Radical Republicans to strip away the political rights of African Americans.
	4. Segregation laws passed throughout the states that limited the accessibility to public facilities for African Americans.

1. Which of the following would best support the assertion that the above document was inherently weak?
	1. States passed legislation specifically restricting African-American voters.
	2. The significant increase of the number of Republican voters throughout the country.
	3. Local laws that restricted the land ownership of former slaves.
	4. The election of African-Americans to political offices.