

Exercise walk-through

Early Steps in the Civil Rights Movement (1940s and 1950s) ■ 8.6

eXercise

You must be able to

- state what activists were seeking to fulfil
- state the CED's assessment of progress
- name the two federal measures the CED gives
- explain why 'all three branches' matters

Method — What they sought

Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation.

Method — The assessment

Although progress toward racial equality was slow. The CED grants the successes and qualifies them in the same sentence.

Method — Two measures

The three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services and *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) to promote greater racial equality. One executive, one judicial.

Method — All three branches

Naming the three branches records that no single institution acted alone, and it sets up 8.10, where the legislative branch supplies the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The sequence across branches is itself the story.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State what activists were seeking to fulfil and the CED's assessment.

Solution 2.1

Method: What they sought

Worked steps

Reconstruction-era promises **B1**; progress toward racial equality was slow, despite some legal and political successes **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Name the two federal measures and classify each.

Solution 2.2

Method: Two measures

Worked steps

desegregation of the armed services — executive [B1](#); Brown v. Board of Education — judicial [B1](#).

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

The CED names all three branches.

- (a) State what this records.
- (b) State which branch supplies 8.10's measure.

Solution 2.3

Method: All three branches

Worked steps

(a) that no single institution acted alone **B1** and that the effort ran across the federal government over time **B1**. (b) the legislative branch, with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The CED describes progress toward racial equality as

- A** slow
- B** immediate
- C** complete
- D** absent

Solution 3.1

Method: The assessment

A slow



B immediate

C complete

D absent

Worked steps

A. slow.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Brown v. Board of Education was decided in

A 1954

B 1964

C 1945

D 1968

Solution 3.2

Method: Two measures

A 1954



B 1964

C 1945

D 1968

Worked steps

A. 1954.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A movement invokes promises made eighty years earlier.

- (a) State which promises.
- (b) Explain what invoking them accomplishes.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) Reconstruction-era promises **B1**. (b) it makes the claim one of enforcement rather than of novelty **B1**, since the rights were already granted by the 14th and 15th amendments **B1**.