

HEADS UP

UPDATES AND ISSUES

DIVERSITY AND CIVIL RIGHTS



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America's Civil Rights Story Transcends Race, Age, Gender, and National Origin.

In January we have the opportunity to pause and reflect on Civil Rights and those who have forever influenced the laws which protect those rights in the United States of America. Our Civil Rights ensure the protection of physical integrity, procedural fairness in law, and protection from discrimination based on gender, religion, race, sexual orientation, and age. They provide a protection of individual freedoms of belief, speech, association, the press, and political engagement.

This month we have the opportunity again to reflect upon the Civil Rights laws, procedures, and statutes which govern the Civil Rights, and those we work with and serve. On January 19th, Martin Luther King/Human Rights Day, you will be asked to take a personal self-assessment of your understanding of these rights and how they may be applied in Extension work.

To get you ready for the 2009 Annual Civil Rights Self-Assessment, take this warm-up quiz to test your understanding and be reminded of some basic Civil Rights history!

1. The Supreme Court decision in *Brown vs. Board of Education* held that segregation was:

- a. unconstitutional in public schools
- b. unconstitutional in all public facilities
- c. unconstitutional in colleges and universities
- d. unconstitutional

2. Who is often called the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement?"

- a. Coretta Scott King
- b. Jo Ann Robinson
- c. Rosa Parks
- d. Fannie Lou Hamer

3. What change took place in the Civil Rights Movement in the mid-to-late 1960's?

- a. Younger blacks became frustrated with the pace of change
- b. Violent protests became popular
- c. Riots replaced Freedom Rides

d. All of the above

4. Emmett Till, a Chicago teenager visiting relatives in the South, was kidnapped and tortured for allegedly whistling at a White woman. The trial of the two accused murderers was significant because Blacks did something that was almost unheard of in the South. What did they do?

- a. Sat on the jury
- b. Sued the accused murderers after the men were found "not guilty"
- c. Testified against White defendants
- d. Refused to leave town after the Ku Klux Klan threatened them

5. What is often called the most important Civil Rights law since Reconstruction?

- a. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- b. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- c. The Interstate Commerce Commission ruling of 1961
- d. All of the above

*Quiz - Courtesy of Voices of Civil Rights Ordinary People
Extraordinary Stories*

"Utah State University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution."

Correct answers [1-a; 2-c; 3-d; 4-c; 5-b]