**Chapter review**

**Short-answer questions**

1. What were the Jim Crow laws?

1. Who were the members of the Ku Klux Klan?

1. How was transport desegregated?

1. How was education desegregated?

1. Why was 1963 such a crucial year?

1. When and how were civil rights finally achieved?

**Analyse the historian’s views**

American politician, Senator Wayne Morse, gave a speech in the Senate after the March on Washington, on 29 August 1963.

*There is much at stake in this historic battle. Time is wasting. We do not have much time. Speaker after speaker this afternoon did not hesitate to use the ugly word and say that a revolution is on in America – a peaceful revolution. But we never know the ultimate course of revolutions, if people who are revolting believe their rights are constantly faced with one setback after another. I shall continue to pray that this revolution may be resolved quickly, to remove the danger of any threat to the Republic, and that it may be done within our constitutional process of government by law. But that is up to us, the politicians. We shall have much to answer for if we start to water down, to duck and hedge, weave and equivocate, in respect to the rightful demands of the colored people of America.*

1. List two phrases Morse uses to describe the civil rights movement.

1. List two actions Morse warns the Senators not to do when debating the Civil Rights Bill.

1. Is Morse for or against the Civil Rights Bill? How do you know that from his speech?

1. Using your knowledge from this chapter, explain the aim, content and impact of the March on Washington.

1. Using your knowledge from this chapter, explain the strengths and weaknesses of Senator Morse’s point of view.

Extended-response question

Write a considered response to this statement: ‘*Changing laws is difficult. Changing hearts and minds is impossible*.’ To what extent do you agree or disagree? Provide detailed examples to support your answer.

* Starting thinking – is it difficult to change laws? Is this because it requires ideas to be voted in by politicians in order to become a new law? Think about how long it took to vote in new civil rights laws and voting laws for African Americans.
* Think about how difficult it is to change people’s hearts and minds. This is hard because our ideas are formed through our parents, social/economic/religious backgrounds, life experiences and environment. We all do the best we know how to. So to change these deep feelings and thinking means changing our whole understanding of life.
* After considering these two issues, to what extent do you agree with the topic? Maybe it is easy to change laws once the difficulty of changing hearts is achieved. Maybe it is never possible to change everybody, but changing enough people, and people who matter, is enough.
* Use examples to support your ideas. Jim Crow laws, KKK, lynching and Plessy vs Ferguson are all examples of attitudes against integration. The bus boycott, Little Rock Nine, sit-ins, Freedom Rides and Birmingham Riots are all examples of attempts to change the hearts and minds of the white population in the United States. The March on Washington in 1963, with 250 000 in attendance, shows that many whites had changed their attitudes by this stage. Only then were the 1964 and 1965 laws changed by President Johnson.