

Week 1 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. Leadership Requires _____.
 - A. Action.
 - B. Wholeness.
 - C. Engagement.
 - D. Restraint.
2. In the 1940's and 1950's Jim Crow Laws _____.
 - A. Outlawed racial segregation in public schools.
 - B. Outlawed racial segregation on public transport.
 - C. Legalized racial segregation.
 - D. Legalized racial profiling.
3. How did Claudette become more interested in racial injustice?
 - A. When Claudette was mistreated by a shop owner.
 - B. When Claudette's classmate was accused of rape.
 - C. When Claudette was accused of criminal action.
 - D. When Claudette moved in with her grandparents.
4. In *Claudette Colvin: Twice Toward Justice*, the point of view of the novel is
 - A. First person and third person.
 - B. Third person omniscient.
 - C. First person.
 - D. Third person.
5. The word *profane* most closely means:
 - A. Blasphemous.
 - B. Sacrilegious.
 - C. Obscene.
 - D. All of the above.

Character Based Literacy Program Assessment
Claudette Colvin: Twice Toward Justice

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6. Place the following events in order:
1. At 8 years old, Claudette left the city with her family and headed for a new home in King Hill, Alabama.
 2. Delphine was taken to St Jude's hospital and put in an iron lung to help her breathe.
 3. The Supreme Court ruled for integration of schools in Claudette's sophomore year of high school.
 4. Policemen were called onto the bus, and told Claudette to get up, she refused and was physically removed from the bus, and taken to the police station, booked, and driven to jail.
- A. 1, 2, 4, 3
B. 1, 2, 3, 4
C. 2, 1, 4, 3
D. 4, 1, 2, 3
7. The setting of *Claudette Colvin: Twice Toward Justice* is
- A. Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
B. Montgomery, Alabama.
C. Jackson, Mississippi.
D. Little Rock, Arkansas.
8. The word *reputation* most closely means:
- A. People's opinion on a person's character.
B. Rumors that have spread about a person.
C. When someone becomes famous.
D. All of the above.
9. Who is the author of *Claudette Colvin: Twice Toward Justice*?
- A. Phillip Hoose.
B. Claudette Colvin.
C. Rosa Parks.
D. Martin Luther King, Jr.
10. Why wasn't Claudette allowed to sit in the first 10 seats on the bus?
- A. Claudette didn't the extra bus fare.
B. The front seats are reserved for the elderly and disabled.
C. African Americans couldn't be seen as equal with Caucasians.
D. All of the above.

Week 2 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. Who is Jo Ann Robinson?
 - A. Claudette's lawyer.
 - B. Claudette's aunt.
 - C. A member of the African American Bus Council.
 - D. A civil rights activist.

2. During Claudette's hearing on March 18, 1955, witnesses called to the stand explained that
 - A. Claudette was non-compliant.
 - B. Claudette was treated with force and violence.
 - C. Claudette was very violent.
 - D. All of the above.

3. The word *influential* most closely means:
 - A. Insignificant.
 - B. Unmotivated.
 - C. Persuasive.
 - D. Trivial.

4. Place the following events in chronological order:
 1. The bus boycott was working, with the bus company losing money each day, they had to lay off some of their workers and reduce coverage.
 2. The judge declared that Claudette was guilty on all counts.
 3. Rosa Parks became the representative for the Civil Rights Movement bus strike.
 4. Claudette decided that she didn't want to straighten her hair, that all it meant was that she was trying to conform to being something she wasn't.
 5. Dr. MLK Jr., he told Claudette, 'You're a brave young lady', and that helped Claudette in her situation to keep trying and moving forward.
 - A. 2, 3, 1, 4, 5
 - B. 2, 4, 3, 1, 5
 - C. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5
 - D. 3, 2, 1, 4, 5

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5. Why did the NAACP use Rosa Parks as their representative for the civil rights movement bus strike?
- A. The NAACP was ready to start the bus strike.
 - B. Rosa Parks was a positive role model.
 - C. Rosa Parks would be able to unite the community.
 - D. All of the above.
6. How did people get to work during the bus strike?
- A. Claudette's father bought her mother a car to drive to work.
 - B. Friends would carpool.
 - C. Employers would give their employees a ride home.
 - D. All of the above.
7. _____ wanted to challenge the segregation laws in Montgomery by _____.
- A. Frank Gray; suing the City of Montgomery.
 - B. Jo Ann Robinson; working for the City of Montgomery.
 - C. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; mobilizing African Americans to protest in Washington D.C.
 - D. Claudette Colvin; organizing sit-ins.
8. What did the mayor of Montgomery and other local politicians and business people think of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?
- A. They praised him for his leadership.
 - B. They considered him a troublemaker.
 - C. They respected his cause.
 - D. They did not think he could make any changes through the Civil Rights Movement.
9. The word *shunned* most closely means
- A. Neglected.
 - B. Avoided.
 - C. Ignored.
 - D. All of the above.

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10. How was the mayor of Montgomery forced to implement the desegregation ruling?
- A. The mayor was threatened by the NAACP.
 - B. African Americans organized marches in the streets.
 - C. two federal Marshalls presented the mayor with written direction to end segregation on busses.
 - D. All of the above.

Final Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. If an African American stood up to discrimination on the bus, _____.
 - A. They would be thrown off the bus and fined.
 - B. They would be harassed by other passengers.
 - C. They would have to go to court to explain the situation.
 - D. They would be arrested, imprisoned, and fined.

2. The word *shunned* most closely means
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 - D. All of the above.

5. Who was with Claudette when she refused to give up her seat on the bus?
 - A. Rosa Parks.
 - B. Her friends from school.
 - C. Her Mary Ann Colvin.
 - D. Jo Ann Robinson

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7. Who is Jo Ann Robinson?
- A. Claudette's lawyer.
B. Claudette's aunt.
C. A member of the African American Bus Council.
D. A civil rights activist.
8. The word *determined* most closely means:
- A. Dangerous.
B. Direct.
C. Driven.
D. Doubtful.
9. How did people get to work during the bus strike?
- A. Claudette's father bought her mother a car to drive to work.
B. Friends would carpool.
C. Employers would give their employees a ride home.
D. All of the above.
10. Why didn't Claudette straighten her hair?
- A. She couldn't afford a straightener.
B. She didn't think it looked good on her.
C. She was trying to support the natural hairstyle.
D. She didn't want to conform to looking like someone she wasn't.

Character Based Literacy Program Assessment
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 - D. Martin Luther King Jr.

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21. The word *spectators* most closely means:
- A. Onlookers.
 - B. Audience.
 - C. Observers.
 - D. All of the above.
22. Leadership Requires _____.
- A. Restraint.
 - B. Effort.
 - C. Daring.
 - D. Engagement.
23. In *Claudette Colvin: Twice Toward Justice*, the point of view of the novel is
- A. First person and third person.
 - B. Third person omniscient.
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Answer Keys

Week 1 Assessment

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. C

Week 2 Assessment

1. D
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. C

Final Assessment

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. B
17. D
18. C
19. C
20. A
21. D
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. A