

# Selma and the Voting Rights Act Review

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## Understanding the Civil Rights Movement

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following questions based on what you've learned about the Selma to Montgomery march and the Voting Rights Act.

1. What was the Selma march, and why was it significant for voting rights?

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2. What was a direct result of the Selma to Montgomery march?

- A. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- B. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- C. The Fair Housing Act

3. Nonviolent protest helped to draw national \_\_\_\_ to the issue of voting rights.

4. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 made it easier for African Americans to vote.

- True       False

5. Why was voting so important to civil rights leaders?

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6. What does Micah 6:8 teach us about our actions?

- A. To act unjustly
- B. To act justly and love mercy
- C. To ignore the needs of others

7. Marchers walked \_\_\_\_ miles from Selma to Montgomery to advocate for voting rights.

8. African Americans faced no obstacles when trying to vote before the Voting Rights Act was passed.

- True       False

9. How can we ensure everyone has a fair chance to participate in democracy?

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10. What was one method used by civil rights leaders to protest for voting rights?

- A. Violent protests
- B. Nonviolent protests
- C. Ignoring the laws

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### Answer Key

1. The Selma march was a peaceful protest where marchers walked 54 miles to Montgomery to highlight the need for voting rights. It was significant because it drew national attention to racial injustice and led to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. 2. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 3. attention 4. True 5. Voting was important because it allowed African Americans to have a voice in government and

influence laws that affected their lives. It was a key part of achieving equality and justice. 6. To act justly and love mercy 7. 54 8. False 9. We can ensure fairness by educating others about their voting rights, standing against unfair laws, and supporting policies that make voting accessible for all individuals regardless of their background. 10. Nonviolent protests