**Labor and Civil Rights**

**Question 1:** The first “general strike” in the U.S. was by

**Answer:** African people who were enslaved

**Explanation:** The first general strike was by Africans who were enslaved and withheld their labor in protest.

**Question 2:** The 13th amendment of the U.S. constitution outlawed slavery except:

**Answer:** As a punishment for breaking the law

**Explanation:** This loophole led to the current day prison-industrial complex that disproportionately affects Black people and people of color.

**Question 3:** The \_\_\_\_ led to more African-Americans in the industrial workforce.

**Answer:** Great Migration

**Explanation**: The Great Migration was the movement of six million African-Americans from the Southern United States to cities in other areas of the country.

**Question 4:** The \_\_\_\_\_, provided a way for African-Americans to discuss workplace discrimination.

**Answer:** National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

**Explanation:** The NAACP offered a space for African-Americans to discuss their workplace discrimination when they were not in unions or did not feel as though their unions would help them.

**Question 5:** When Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated he was in Memphis, Tennessee for what?

**Answer:** Marching with striking sanitation workers

**Explanation:** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led a march with sanitation workers in Memphis and was later assassinated at his hotel.

**Question 6:** True or False: Dr. King saw sit-ins, protest, and civil disobedience as negative

**Answer:** False

**Explanation:** Dr. King was often cited saying that corporations and oppressive power systems had disdain for working people for engaging in sit-ins, protests, and civil disobedience because it was the way to liberation.

**Question 7:** Right to Work laws harm black workers because:

**Answer:** there are more Black workers in the public-sector

**Explanation:** More Black workers are covered by union contracts than White workers, and Black worker wages are lower in states with Right to Work laws. Unions fight for anti-discrimination and provide a path to deal with discrimination in the workplace which Right to Work proponents are trying to take away.

**Question 8:** Unions and Civil Rights leaders had disagreements but worked together to

**Answer:** Register southern Black workers to vote

**Explanation:** In the 1960s, Civil Rights leaders saw some unions as being racist and not working in the best interest of marginalized people. However, they still worked together to register southern Black workers to vote to gain more political power.