

Name _____

Date _____

Fannie Lou Hamer

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. Passed in 1870, the 15th Amendment stated that the government could not deny someone the right to vote based on their race. Nonetheless, Fannie Lou Hamer had never heard that Black people could register to vote until she attended a voting rights meeting at the age of 44. The meeting, which took place in the summer of 1962, was led by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The next day, Hamer and 17 other people took a bus to Indianola, the county seat, to register to vote. Officials prevented most of the group from even trying to register. Only Hamer and one other person were allowed to fill out the application. But they had to take a literacy test, a purposely difficult exam intended to ****disenfranchise**** Black people. They both failed the test and were sent home. On the drive back, police stopped the bus, claiming it was the wrong color, and issued the driver a fine. The passengers all chipped in to pay the \$100. While they waited, Hamer began to sing to keep their spirits up. Singing spirituals became a hallmark of Hamer's activism.

Based on the passage, what was the true purpose of literacy tests at voter registration sites?

- A. To ensure voters knew who the candidates were
B. To count how many people lived in the voting district
C. To prevent Black people from voting
D. To guarantee Black people could vote
2. When Hamer returned to the plantation where she worked, her boss fired and evicted her for trying to register to vote. But SNCC field secretary Bob Moses had noticed her bravery in standing up to election officials. He thought she would make a great community organizer and hired her. In her new role at SNCC, Hamer spoke at conferences, helped communities register to vote, and distributed donated food and clothes to people in poverty. She also worked for desegregation in the South, which was largely controlled by racist Jim Crow laws. As she grew more visible in the ****civil rights**** movement, Hamer became a target of racist attacks. People sent her threatening messages, and someone threw a bomb at her house. On June 9, 1963, Hamer and a group of fellow activists were arrested for trying to eat at a Whites-only lunch counter. For this act of protest, the police sent them to jail, where they were brutally beaten. As a result, Hamer lost sight in one eye and suffered permanent kidney damage. She and the other activists were released a few days later, feeling even more motivated to fight for ****justice****.

According to the passage, which of these best describes the reaction of law enforcement and White community members to Hamer's activism?

- A. Violent and cruel
B. Mostly neutral or indifferent
C. Supportive and encouraging
D. Amused and entertained

3. After her release from jail, Hamer cofounded the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). The MFDP was a challenge to the existing Democratic Party, which supported segregation. In early 1964, Hamer ran for Congress as the MFDP candidate. Although she lost by a landslide to the incumbent congressman, Jamie Whitten, the election put the MFDP on the map. That summer, the party co-organized a huge voter registration drive called Freedom Summer. Hundreds of college students, many of them White Northerners, went door to door to register Black voters. Some SNCC organizers were wary of having so many outsiders join the movement. But Hamer believed it was important to have a diverse group of people supporting their cause. She argued that if the MFDP was trying to **integrate** society, they shouldn't **segregate** themselves.

With which of these statements would Hamer most likely have agreed?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. In 1964, the Democratic Party had the best interests of all people in mind. | B. Black people have more important things to do than participate in elections. |
| C. Only Black Southerners should participate in Freedom Summer. | D. A racially integrated civil rights movement is the best way to create change. |

4. In August 1964, the MFDP sent a group of delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Hamer was elected vice chair of the delegation, which included 64 Black members and four White members. The Democratic Party had chosen an all-White Mississippi delegation. The MFDP hoped to persuade the Credentials Committee that because Black people did not have equal opportunities to vote in Mississippi, the Democratic delegates had not been legally elected. Hamer and others argued that the MFDP delegates should be seated instead. Hamer delivered a powerful testimony in front of the Credentials Committee. She spoke about her eviction from the plantation where she had worked as a **sharecropper**, just for trying to register to vote. She recalled the brutal beatings she had received in jail and the violence she encountered from her White neighbors. President Lyndon B. Johnson was counting on the support of Southern Democrats in his bid for reelection. He believed that seating the MFDP would lose him those votes. He held a last-minute press conference so that television networks would not cover Hamer's speech. But Hamer's testimony was so compelling that many news programs did broadcast it, and many Americans watched. However, the Credentials Committee bowed to pressure from Johnson and did not grant the MFDP's request to be seated. The Democrats offered two seats to the MFDP, but the MFDP rejected the offer.

What was the MFDP's main argument against seating the Democratic delegates from Mississippi?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. The Democratic delegates had been chosen by President Johnson, not elected by the people. | B. The Democratic delegates were against segregation and would ruin President Johnson's hopes for reelection. |
| C. The Democratic delegates were not fairly elected because Black Mississippians had been blocked from voting. | D. The Democratic delegates were not actually from Mississippi; they came from other Southern states. |