Chapter 6: Civil Rights

Reading Comprehension Quiz

Multiple Choice Questions

1) The Missouri Compromise of 1820
   A) abolished slavery.
   B) kept slavery legal south of 36 degrees latitude.
   C) was opposed by the World Anti-Slavery Society.
   D) allowed freedmen to go to Liberia.
   E) required Missouri to become a free state.

2) Among the most prominent people in the abolition movement was
   A) Martin Luther King, Jr.
   C) Thomas Jefferson.
   D) Rosa Parks.

3) "The little woman who started the big war"
   A) refers to Frederick Douglass's characterization of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
   B) refers to Jefferson Davis’s description of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
   C) refers to Abraham Lincoln's characterization of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
   D) describes Susan B. Anthony, the author of the *Declaration of Rights and Sentiments*.
   E) refers to Lincoln's wife, who was an advocate of war.

4) The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments are collectively known as the
   A) Civil Liberties Amendments.
   B) Bill of Rights.
   C) Susan B. Anthony Amendments.
   D) Frederick Douglass Amendments.
   E) Civil War Amendments.

5) Laws that denied most legal rights to newly freed slaves and prohibited blacks from voting, sitting on juries, or appearing in public places after the Civil War in the South were known as
   A) Jim Crow laws.
   B) carpet-bagging.
   C) abolitionism.
   D) Black Codes.
   E) scalawag laws.
6) Former slaves were granted citizenship as well as the privileges and immunities thereof, and states were barred from depriving anyone of life, liberty, or property without due process of law through the ________ Amendment.
A) Twelfth  
B) Thirteenth  
C) Fourteenth  
D) Fifteenth  
E) Seventeenth

7) Women finally received the right to vote in 1920 through the ________ Amendment.
A) Nineteenth  
B) Twenty-First  
C) Twenty-Second  
D) Twenty-Third  
E) Twenty-Fifth

8) The Supreme Court decision that overturned Plessy v. Ferguson in 1954 was
A) Sweatt v. Painter.  
B) Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada.  
C) McLaurin v. Oklahoma.  
D) Brown v. Board of Education.  
E) Brown v. Board of Education II.

9) A hallmark of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.’s strategy to achieve equality was
A) the use of illegal marches.  
B) nonviolence.  
C) working with women’s groups such as the National Organization for Women.  
D) sit-ins.  
E) nationally televised speeches.

10) Racial discrimination that results from practice rather than law is called ________ discrimination.
A) cultural  
B) de facto  
C) direct  
D) practical  
E) de jure

11) The Equal Rights Amendment provided
A) that all states guarantee equal rights to all women.  
B) that no state or Congress could deny or abridge equal rights on account of sex.  
C) that equality for women included the right to an abortion.  
D) that equal rights were a federal issue.  
E) that women be paid equal pay for equal work.
12) _______ is the largest Hispanic group in the United States.
A) The Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
B) The Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund
C) The League of United Latin American Citizens
D) The Council of Hispanics
E) The Hispanic Anti-Discrimination and Defamation Council

13) American Indians
A) were the first U.S. citizens.
B) were not made U.S. citizens until 1924.
C) negotiated land rights for citizenship.
D) enjoy more religious protections than other racial minorities.
E) have made no attempt to become involved in the political process.

14) The U.S. Supreme Court consistently has found that
A) the Americans with Disabilities Act must be interpreted liberally.
B) public buildings must always be accessible to the handicapped.
C) failure to hire pilots who wear classes can be grounds for a discrimination claim.
D) the disabled can sue local governments that do not make public buildings accessible to the disabled.
E) workplaces must make accommodations for learning disabilities.

15) The first major affirmative action heard and decided on its merits by the U.S. Supreme Court was
A) Defunis v. Odegaard.
B) Regents of the University of California v. Bakke.
C) Tennessee v. Lane.
D) Brown v. Board of Education.

True/False Questions

1) The Missouri Compromise of 1820 eliminated tensions over slavery.

2) Most of the former Confederate states passed Black Codes to restrict opportunities for newly freed slaves.

3) In Plessy v. Ferguson, a majority of the Supreme Court argued that the Constitution should be colorblind.

4) The suffrage movement aimed to grant women the right to vote.
5) *Brown v. Board of Education* is considered by many scholars to be the most important civil rights case of the twentieth century.

6) Among the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a prohibition on arbitrary discrimination in employment.

7) In *Hernandez v. Texas*, the Court ruled unanimously that Mexican Americans were entitled to a jury that included other Mexican Americans.

8) *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* is the Native American equivalent of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

9) One of the most significant difficulties for Asian-Pacific Americans has been finding a Pan-Asian identity.

10) The George W. Bush administration ended the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” Policy.
Chapter 6: Civil Rights

Reading Comprehension Quiz

Multiple Choice Questions

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   A) abolished slavery.
   B) kept slavery legal south of 36 degrees latitude.
   C) was opposed by the World Anti-Slavery Society.
   D) allowed freedmen to go to Liberia.
   E) required Missouri to become a free state.
   Answer: B
   Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
   Skill: Understanding

2) Among the most prominent people in the abolition movement was
   A) Martin Luther King, Jr.
   C) Thomas Jefferson.
   D) Rosa Parks.
   Answer: E
   Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
   Skill: Understanding

3) "The little woman who started the big war"
   A) refers to Frederick Douglass's characterization of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
   B) refers to Jefferson Davis’s description of Uncle Tom's Cabin.
   C) refers to Abraham Lincoln's characterization of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin.
   D) describes Susan B. Anthony, the author of the Declaration of Rights and Sentiments.
   E) refers to Lincoln's wife, who was an advocate of war.
   Answer: C
   Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
   Skill: Understanding
4) The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments are collectively known as the
A) Civil Liberties Amendments.
B) Bill of Rights.
C) Susan B. Anthony Amendments.
D) Frederick Douglass Amendments.
E) Civil War Amendments.
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

5) Laws that denied most legal rights to newly freed slaves and prohibited blacks from voting, sitting on juries, or appearing in public places after the Civil War in the South were known as
A) Jim Crow laws.
B) carpet-bagging.
C) abolitionism.
D) Black Codes.
E) scalawag laws.
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

6) Former slaves were granted citizenship as well as the privileges and immunities thereof, and states were barred from depriving anyone of life, liberty, or property without due process of law through the ________ Amendment.
A) Twelfth
B) Thirteenth
C) Fourteenth
D) Fifteenth
E) Seventeenth
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

7) In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal"
A) was constitutional by a 5-4 vote.
B) was unconstitutional by a 5-4 vote.
C) was unconstitutional by an 8-1 vote.
D) was constitutional by an 8-1 vote.
E) was constitutional by a 9-0 vote.
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding
8) Women finally received the right to vote in 1920 through the ________ Amendment.
   A) Nineteenth  
   B) Twenty-First  
   C) Twenty-Second  
   D) Twenty-Third  
   E) Twenty-Fifth  
   Answer: A  
   Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199  
   Skill: Understanding

9) The Supreme Court decision that overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1954 was
   A) *Sweatt v. Painter.*  
   B) *Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada.*  
   C) *McLaurin v. Oklahoma.*  
   D) *Brown v. Board of Education.*  
   E) *Brown v. Board of Education II.*  
   Answer: D  
   Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199  
   Skill: Understanding

10) A hallmark of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.’s strategy to achieve equality was
    A) the use of illegal marches.  
    B) nonviolence.  
    C) working with women's groups such as the National Organization for Women.  
    D) sit-ins.  
    E) nationally televised speeches.  
    Answer: B  
    Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204  
    Skill: Understanding

11) Racial discrimination that results from practice rather than law is called ________ discrimination.
    A) cultural  
    B) *de facto*  
    C) direct  
    D) practical  
    E) *de jure*  
    Answer: B  
    Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204  
    Skill: Understanding
12) The Equal Rights Amendment provided
A) that all states guarantee equal rights to all women.
B) that no state or Congress could deny or abridge equal rights on account of sex.
C) that equality for women included the right to an abortion.
D) that equal rights were a federal issue.
E) that women be paid equal pay for equal work.
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Understanding

13) ________ is the largest Hispanic group in the United States.
A) The Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
B) The Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund
C) The League of United Latin American Citizens
D) The Council of Hispanics
E) The Hispanic Anti-Discrimination and Defamation Council
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

14) American Indians
A) were the first U.S. citizens.
B) were not made U.S. citizens until 1924.
C) negotiated land rights for citizenship.
D) enjoy more religious protections than other racial minorities.
E) have made no attempt to become involved in the political process.
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

15) The U.S. Supreme Court consistently has found that
A) the Americans with Disabilities Act must be interpreted liberally.
B) public buildings must always be accessible to the handicapped.
C) failure to hire pilots who wear classes can be grounds for a discrimination claim.
D) the disabled can sue local governments that do not make public buildings accessible to the disabled.
E) workplaces must make accommodations for learning disabilities.
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding
16) The first major affirmative action heard and decided on its merits by the U.S. Supreme Court was
A) Defunis v. Odegaard.
B) Regents of the University of California v. Bakke.
C) Tennessee v. Lane.
D) Brown v. Board of Education.
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.6, pgs. 221-222
Skill: Understanding

True/False Questions

1) The Missouri Compromise of 1820 eliminated tensions over slavery.
Answer: FALSE
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

2) Most of the former Confederate states passed Black Codes to restrict opportunities for newly freed slaves.
Answer: TRUE
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

3) In Plessy v. Ferguson, a majority of the Supreme Court argued that the Constitution should be colorblind.
Answer: FALSE
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding

4) The suffrage movement aimed to grant women the right to vote.
Answer: TRUE
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding

5) Brown v. Board of Education is considered by many scholars to be the most important civil rights case of the twentieth century.
Answer: TRUE
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding
6) Among the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a prohibition on arbitrary discrimination in employment.
Answer: TRUE
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding

7) In *Hernandez v. Texas*, the Court ruled unanimously that Mexican Americans were entitled to a jury that included other Mexican Americans.
Answer: FALSE
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

8) *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* is the Native American equivalent of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
Answer: TRUE
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

9) One of the most significant difficulties for Asian-Pacific Americans has been finding a Pan-Asian identity.
Answer: TRUE
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

10) The George W. Bush administration ended the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” Policy.
Answer: FALSE
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

11) Most Americans support affirmative action as a means to overcome past discrimination.
Answer: TRUE
Reference: LO 6.6, pgs. 221-222
Skill: Understanding