Civil Rights Quiz

1) The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits employment that discriminates based on
A) race, national origin, and pregnancy.
B) race, creed, color, and religion.
C) color, alienage, sex, and religion.
D) race, sex, religion, and wealth.
E) religion and sex only.

2) ________ was the first major national crisis over slavery.
A) Shays's Rebellion
B) The Missouri Compromise
C) Dred Scott v. Sandford
D) The Niagara Movement
E) The Seneca Falls Convention

3) ________ was a well-known abolitionist who edited the *North Star*.
A) William Lloyd Garrison
B) Lucretia Mott
C) Frederick Douglass
D) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
E) Harriet Beecher Stowe

4) Abolitionists worked toward
A) ending slavery.
B) abolishing suffrage limits for women.
C) continuing the slave trade.
D) the emancipation of women.
E) eliminating discrimination for all Americans.

5) The World Anti-Slavery Society refused to
A) admit Frederick Douglass as a member.
B) admit more than 200,000 members.
C) accept women’s demands for equality.
D) react to the Missouri Compromise.
E) seat black delegates to its convention.

6) Why did the World Anti-Slavery Society MOST likely refuse to accept women’s demands for equality?
A) They felt like women had not worked hard enough for equality.
B) No women had sought to join forces with the organization.
C) Women were seen largely as racist.
D) Members of the organization feared that fighting for both African Americans’ and women’s rights would be too ambitious of a goal to attain.
E) Women already had more rights than African Americans, such as the right to vote.
7) The Seneca Falls Convention was
A) called to draw additional attention to slavery.
B) called to help implement the Missouri Compromise.
C) a meeting in preparation for the World Anti-Slavery Society convention.
D) held to discuss the civil and political rights of women.
E) actually held in the city of New York.

8) In *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that slaves were
A) not to be counted the same as whites when counting state population.
B) not U.S. citizens.
C) U.S. citizens.
D) prohibited in the North.
E) allowed to bring suits in federal courts.

9) Slavery was banned by the ________ Amendment.
A) Twelfth
B) Thirteenth
C) Fourteenth
D) Fifteenth
E) Sixteenth

10) Abolitionists' support of the Fifteenth Amendment led
A) to ratification ten years later.
B) women's rights activists also to support the amendment.
C) Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton to form a women’s rights group.
D) to greater racial equality.
E) only Southern blacks to get the right to vote.

11) The existence of two schools on opposite sides of town—one for Caucasian students and the other for African American students—would have been deemed constitutional after the Supreme Court’s ruling in which of the following cases?
A) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
B) *Brown v. Board of Education*
C) *Civil Rights Cases*
D) *Bradwell v. Illinois*
E) *Reed v. Reed*

12) In ________, the Supreme Court found that segregation of rail transportation was constitutional because separate but equal accommodations did not violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
A) *Civil Rights Cases*
B) *Slaughterhouse Cases*
C) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
D) *Bradwell v. Illinois*
E) *Brown v. Board of Education*
13) In 1905, W.E.B. DuBois met with other African Americans in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, to
A) found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
B) advance the cause of African Americans through the Niagara Movement.
C) meet in the only place that would allow whites and blacks to meet.
D) create a lobbying strategy for the woman suffrage amendment.
E) propose a new anti-discrimination constitutional amendment.

14) The suffrage movement
A) promoted broad social issues.
B) had racist overtones.
C) promoted voting rights for blacks.
D) advocated equal rights for women.
E) led to passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

15) The NAACP began its litigation strategy to end segregation by challenging segregation in
A) public accommodations.
B) elementary schools.
C) private housing projects.
D) employment.
E) law and graduate schools.

16) Why did the NAACP MOST likely begin its test case litigation strategy in law schools?
A) They envisioned a top-down strategy.
B) The lawyers felt that targeting law schools would make the cases easier for judges to understand and thus easier to win.
C) Law schools had more discriminatory policies than other educational institutions.
D) Law schools were high profile institutions.
E) Most of the NAACP lawyers took the discrimination they felt in law school personally.

17) As president, ________ had his administration file an *amicus curiae* brief in *Brown v. Board of Education* and issue an executive order desegregating the military.
A) Franklin D. Roosevelt
B) Harry S Truman
C) Dwight D. Eisenhower
D) Jimmy Carter
E) John F. Kennedy

18) The U.S. Supreme Court was influenced by __________ in *Brown v. Board of Education*.
A) the separate but equal doctrine.
B) a study of children’s reactions to black and white dolls.
C) *amicus curiae* briefs from several southern states.
D) Black Monday.
E) the success of northern states’ desegregation efforts.
19) President Dwight D. Eisenhower was forced to ________ to protect African American students seeking entry into Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.
A) order the governor to allow students to attend the school  
B) send federal troops to Little Rock  
C) order a federal judge to issue an injunction  
D) jail the governor for contempt  
E) seek congressional assistance

20) In 1955, the Montgomery bus boycott began after ________ refused to give up his/her seat on a public bus.
A) Rosa Parks  
B) Linda Brown  
C) W.E.B. DuBois  
D) Martin Luther King, Jr.  
E) Thurgood Marshall

21) Emmitt Till was  
A) a leader of the Niagara Movement.  
B) a cofounder of the NAACP.  
C) one of the plaintiffs in Brown v. Board of Education.  
D) one of the Little Rock Nine.  
E) a fourteen-year-old victim of lynching.

22) ________ led one of the longest filibusters in U.S. history in an effort to block passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
A) Jesse Helms  
B) Robert C. Byrd  
C) Lyndon B. Johnson  
D) Strom Thurmond  
E) Richard B. Russell

23) Among the tactics used by the civil rights movement were  
I. sit-ins and boycotts.  
II. lawsuits.  
III. freedom rides.  
IV. protests and marches.  
A) I only  
B) I and II  
C) II and IV  
D) I, II, and III  
E) I, II, III, and IV
24) In August 1963, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., led a huge march in ________ that culminated in his "I Have a Dream" speech.
A) Birmingham, Alabama  
B) Washington, D.C.  
C) Montgomery, Alabama  
D) Atlanta, Georgia  
E) Charleston, South Carolina

25) The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by referring to
A) Article I of the Constitution.
B) Article II of the Constitution.
C) Article III of the Constitution.
D) Article IV of the Constitution.
E) Article VII of the Constitution.

26) Distinctions based on which of the following classifications are MOST likely to receive strict scrutiny?
A) Race
B) Gender
C) Age
D) Sexual preference
E) Wealth

27) A boy who attends a boys-only public school seeks to enroll in a home economics course that is only offered at the girls-only school. His family sues the school system so he can attend the girls’ school. Imagine the case goes before the Supreme Court. What standard of review would the Court MOST likely use to examine this purported discrimination?
A) Minimum rationality standard
B) Intermediate standard
C) Strict scrutiny
D) Maximum standard
E) Rational basis review

28) ________ was the driving force behind the Supreme Court's holding that gender-based discrimination violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
A) Ruth Bader Ginsburg
B) Sandra Day O'Connor
C) Hillary Rodham Clinton
D) The NAACP
E) NOW
29) The Civil Liberties Act of 1988
A) guaranteed additional rights to women.
B) began congressional efforts to repay the families of former slaves.
C) gave Japanese Americans reparations for their treatment during World War II.
D) eliminated California’s constitutional ban on Chinese laundries.
E) promoted Asian immigration for farm labor.

30) The debate over civil rights often centers on
A) the question of equality of opportunity versus equality of results.
B) who civil rights laws should protect.
C) whether race or sex discrimination still exists.
D) who has the most money.
E) whether the majority or minority is affected.

31) Reasons why some Americans oppose affirmative action include
I. it is wrong to use labels to help particular groups.
II. laws should be neutral or colorblind.
III. compensatory governmental actions to help previously discriminated groups are constitutional.
IV. quota systems are necessary to remedy past discrimination.

A) I and II
B) II and IV
C) I and III
D) I, II, and III
E) II, III, and IV
Chapter Exam

Multiple Choice Questions

1) The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits employment that discriminates based on
A) race, national origin, and pregnancy.
B) race, creed, color, and religion.
C) color, alienage, sex, and religion.
D) race, sex, religion, and wealth.
E) religion and sex only.
Answer: B
Reference: Chapter Opener, pgs. 186-188
Skill: Understanding

2) Over time, Congress has added _________ to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
I. pregnancy
II. sexual orientation
III. disability
IV. educational attainment
A) I only
B) II and III
C) I and III
D) I, II, and III
E) I, II, III, and IV
Answer: C
Reference: Chapter Opener, pgs. 186-188
Skill: Understanding

3) When President George W. Bush took office in 2001,
A) he directed his attorney general to make race and sex discrimination enforcement a priority.
B) a record number of career lawyers in the Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division resigned over disagreements with enforcement policies.
C) federal attorneys were assigned additional religious discrimination cases.
D) he urged Congress to expand civil rights protections.
E) he abolished the Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division.
Answer: B
Reference: Chapter Opener, pgs. 186-188
Skill: Understanding

4) In the George W. Bush administration, key priorities of the Civil Rights Division included
A) race, sex, and religious discrimination.
B) religious discrimination and sex trafficking.
C) voting rights and sex trafficking.
D) voting rights, race, and sex discrimination.
E) immigration and deportation.

Answer: E

Reference: Chapter Opener, pgs. 186-188
Skill: Understanding

5) ________ was the first major national crisis over slavery.
A) Shays's Rebellion
B) The Missouri Compromise
C) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
D) The Niagara Movement
E) The Seneca Falls Convention

Answer: B

Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

6) ________ was a well-known abolitionist who edited the *North Star*.
A) William Lloyd Garrison
B) Lucretia Mott
C) Frederick Douglass
D) Elizabeth Cady Stanton
E) Harriet Beecher Stowe

Answer: C

Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

7) Abolitionists worked toward
A) ending slavery.
B) abolishing suffrage limits for women.
C) continuing the slave trade.
D) the emancipation of women.
E) eliminating discrimination for all Americans.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

8) The World Anti-Slavery Society refused to
A) admit Frederick Douglass as a member.
B) admit more than 200,000 members.
C) accept women's demands for equality.
D) react to the Missouri Compromise.
E) seat black delegates to its convention.
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

9) Why did the World Anti-Slavery Society MOST likely refuse to accept women’s demands for equality?
A) They felt like women had not worked hard enough for equality.
B) No women had sought to join forces with the organization.
C) Women were seen largely as racist.
D) Members of the organization feared that fighting for both African Americans’ and women’s rights would be too ambitious of a goal to attain.
E) Women already had more rights than African Americans, such as the right to vote.
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Analysis

10) The Seneca Falls Convention was
A) called to draw additional attention to slavery.
B) called to help implement the Missouri Compromise.
C) a meeting in preparation for the World Anti-Slavery Society convention.
D) held to discuss the civil and political rights of women.
E) actually held in the city of New York.
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

11) In *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that slaves were
A) not to be counted the same as whites when counting state population.
B) not U.S. citizens.
C) U.S. citizens.
D) prohibited in the North.
E) allowed to bring suits in federal courts.
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

12) The Missouri Compromise of 1820
A) provided that all new states would be admitted in pairs: one free state and one slave state.
B) prohibited slave trading but allowed slavery to continue in existing areas.
C) was found to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
D) eliminated tensions over the slavery issue.
E) was followed shortly thereafter by passage of the Fourteenth Amendment.
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

13) The Emancipation Proclamation
A) freed all slaves.
B) limited slave ownership in the North.
C) limited slave ownership in the West.
D) pardoned Southerners who fought against the Union.
E) freed all slaves in the Confederacy.
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

14) Black Codes permitted local law enforcement officials to
I. arrest unemployed blacks.
II. fine blacks for vagrancy.
III. hire out some blacks so they could pay their fines for vagrancy.
IV. allow black men to vote.
A) I only
B) I and II
C) II and IV
D) I, II, and III
E) II, III, and IV
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Analysis

15) Slavery was banned by the ________ Amendment.
A) Twelfth
B) Thirteenth
C) Fourteenth
D) Fifteenth
E) Sixteenth
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding
16) The first time Congress overrode a presidential veto occurred with the
A) Civil Rights Act of 1866.
B) Missouri Compromise.
C) Black Codes.
D) Emancipation Proclamation.
E) Jim Crow laws.
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

17) Why was the Civil Rights Act of 1866 passed?
A) It superseded state Black Codes.
B) It gave women the right to vote.
C) It banned slavery.
D) It ended the Civil War.
E) President Johnson urged its passage.
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

18) According to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Thirteenth Amendment
A) prohibits slavery.
B) prohibits slavery and forced student volunteerism.
C) prohibits slavery, peonage, and the coolie system of labor.
D) prohibits slavery, sex discrimination, and human trafficking.
E) guarantees suffrage for women.
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

19) Abolitionists' support of the Fifteenth Amendment led
A) to ratification ten years later.
B) women's rights activists also to support the amendment.
C) Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton to form a women’s rights group.
D) to greater racial equality.
E) only Southern blacks to get the right to vote.
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding
20) The Fifteenth Amendment guarantees right to vote regardless of
I. race.
II. sex.
III. color.
IV. previous condition of servitude.

A) I and III
B) I, II, and III
C) II, III, and IV
D) I, III, and IV
E) I, II, and IV
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

21) The Supreme Court’s rulings in the Civil Rights Cases collectively resulted in
A) greater state enforcement of federal civil rights laws.
B) passage of the Thirteenth Amendment.
C) an expanded interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment.
D) serious limitations on the scope of the Civil Rights Amendments.
E) passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Understanding

22) Race neutral laws enacted by southern states that resulted in segregation by race included
I. Black Codes.
II. poll taxes.
III. Jim Crow laws.
IV. grandfather clauses.

A) I and II
B) II and III
C) III and IV
D) I and IV
E) II and IV
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
Skill: Analysis
23) A photo in your textbook illustrates "white" and "colored" ________ to symbolize southern segregation.
   A) water fountains
   B) schools
   C) trains
   D) streets
   E) houses
   Answer: A
   Reference: LO 6.1, pgs. 188-193
   Skill: Understanding

24) The existence of two schools on opposite sides of town—one for Caucasian students and the other for African American students—would have been deemed constitutional after the Supreme Court’s ruling in which of the following cases?
   A) Plessy v. Ferguson
   B) Brown v. Board of Education
   C) Civil Rights Cases
   D) Bradwell v. Illinois
   E) Reed v. Reed
   Answer: A
   Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
   Skill: Application

25) In ________, the Supreme Court found that segregation of rail transportation was constitutional because separate but equal accommodations did not violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
   A) Civil Rights Cases
   B) Slaughterhouse Cases
   C) Plessy v. Ferguson
   D) Bradwell v. Illinois
   E) Brown v. Board of Education
   Answer: C
   Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
   Skill: Understanding
26) In *Eyes on the Prize*, Juan Williams wrote of the social code in the American South:
I. Whites did not have to remove their hats even when they entered a black family's home.
II. There were Jim Crow schools.
III. Blacks were supposed to tip their hats.
IV. Blacks were to be called by their first names.

A) I only
B) II and III
C) I and IV
D) II, III, and IV
E) I, II, III, and IV
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Analysis

27) The Supreme Court, until 1900, repeatedly
A) supported the Civil War Amendments.
B) altered the interpretation of the Civil War Amendments.
C) expanded the interpretation of the Civil War Amendments.
D) nullified the intent of the Civil War Amendments.
E) ruled that each amendment was unconstitutional.
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding

28) In 1905, W.E.B. DuBois met with other African Americans in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, to
A) found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
B) advance the cause of African Americans through the Niagara Movement.
C) meet in the only place that would allow whites and blacks to meet.
D) create a lobbying strategy for the woman suffrage amendment.
E) propose a new anti-discrimination constitutional amendment.
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding
29) The suffrage movement
A) promoted broad social issues.
B) had racist overtones.
C) promoted voting rights for blacks.
D) advocated equal rights for women.
E) led to passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding

30) The National Consumers' League
I. sponsored Muller v. Oregon.
II. was the major advocate for consumer rights.
III. used sociological and medical data to prove that women should be barred from working more than eight hours a day.
IV. was part of the abolitionist movement.

A) III
B) I and II
C) II and III
D) I and III
E) II and IV
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Analysis

31) Leading the effort to secure the right to vote for women, the ________ engaged in a variety of tactics such as protesting in front of the White House.
B) American Woman Suffrage Association
C) National American Woman Suffrage Association
D) National Woman's Party
E) Women's Christian Temperance Union
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding
32) ________ was a leader of the National Woman’s Party.
A) Susan B. Anthony
B) Sojourner Truth
C) Betsy Ross
D) Eleanor Smeal
E) Alice Paul
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding

33) The NAACP began its litigation strategy to end segregation by challenging segregation in
A) public accommodations.
B) elementary schools.
C) private housing projects.
D) employment.
E) law and graduate schools.
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding

34) Why did the NAACP MOST likely begin its test case litigation strategy in law schools?
A) They envisioned a top-down strategy.
B) The lawyers felt that targeting law schools would make the cases easier for judges to understand and thus easier to win.
C) Law schools had more discriminatory policies than other educational institutions.
D) Law schools were high profile institutions.
E) Most of the NAACP lawyers took the discrimination they felt in law school personally.
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Analysis
35) Thurgood Marshall was the first head of the
A) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
B) Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.
C) National Urban League.
D) NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund.
E) Texas State University for Negroes.
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding

36) George McLaurin, a __________, was the plaintiff hand-selected in a test case challenging the constitutionality of separate but equal facilities for graduate education.
A) retired postal worker
B) retired university professor
C) plaintiff in Brown v. Board of Education
D) prospective University of Oklahoma medical student
E) retired engineer
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding

37) As president, __________ had his administration file an amicus curiae brief in Brown v. Board of Education and issue an executive order desegregating the military.
A) Franklin D. Roosevelt
B) Harry S Truman
C) Dwight D. Eisenhower
D) Jimmy Carter
E) John F. Kennedy
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding

38) The U.S. Supreme Court was influenced by __________ in Brown v. Board of Education.
A) the separate but equal doctrine.
B) a study of children's reactions to black and white dolls.
C) amicus curiae briefs from several southern states.
D) Black Monday.
E) the success of northern states’ desegregation efforts.
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Understanding
39) Among the reasons women first became involved in the 1960s women's rights movement was their
I. work in the student protest movement.
II. work in the civil rights movement.
III. awareness of the lax enforcement of the Nineteenth Amendment.
IV. recognition of the need for an ERA.

A) I only
B) IV only
C) I and II
D) II and IV
E) II, III, and IV

Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.2, pgs. 193-199
Skill: Analysis

40) President Dwight D. Eisenhower was forced to ________ to protect African American students seeking entry into Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.
A) order the governor to allow students to attend the school
B) send federal troops to Little Rock
C) order a federal judge to issue an injunction
D) jail the governor for contempt
E) seek congressional assistance

Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding

41) In 1955, the Montgomery bus boycott began after ________ refused to give up his/her seat on a public bus.
A) Rosa Parks
B) Linda Brown
C) W.E.B. DuBois
D) Martin Luther King, Jr.
E) Thurgood Marshall

Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding
42) In 1955, a number of African American leaders, including the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., founded the ________ to help continue the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
A) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
B) Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.
C) Congress of Racial Equality
D) Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
E) Montgomery Civil Improvement Association.
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding

43) Emmitt Till was
A) a leader of the Niagara Movement.
B) a cofounder of the NAACP.
C) one of the plaintiffs in Brown v. Board of Education.
D) one of the Little Rock Nine.
E) a fourteen-year-old victim of lynching.
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding

44) After the Montgomery Bus Boycott, college students
I. began to join the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
II. turned their attention to protect women’s rights.
III. began to use sit-ins as a protest tactic.
IV. formed the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.
A) I and II
B) II and III
C) III and IV
D) II and IV
E) II, III, and IV
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Analysis
45) _______ was at the top of President Lyndon B. Johnson's legislative priorities.
A) Women's rights
B) Reforming welfare
C) Civil rights
D) Economic policy
E) Voting rights
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding

46) _______ led one of the longest filibusters in U.S. history in an effort to block passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
A) Jesse Helms
B) Robert C. Byrd
C) Lyndon B. Johnson
D) Strom Thurmond
E) Richard B. Russell
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding

47) Among the tactics used by the civil rights movement were
  I. sit-ins and boycotts.
  II. lawsuits.
  III. freedom rides.
  IV. protests and marches.
A) I only
B) I and II
C) II and IV
D) I, II, and III
E) I, II, III, and IV
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding
48) In August 1963, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., led a huge march in ________ that culminated in his "I Have a Dream" speech.
A) Birmingham, Alabama
B) Washington, D.C.
C) Montgomery, Alabama
D) Atlanta, Georgia
E) Charleston, South Carolina
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding

49) The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was created by
A) the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
B) a presidential executive order.
C) Congress to monitor all forms of discrimination.
D) the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
E) Title IX of the 1972 Civil Rights Act.
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding

50) The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by referring to
A) Article I of the Constitution.
B) Article II of the Constitution.
C) Article III of the Constitution.
D) Article IV of the Constitution.
E) Article VII of the Constitution.
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding

A) fewer than 1
B) 10
C) 25
D) approximately 50
E) more than 90
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding
52) If an employer engages in a practice whereby it gives bonuses to employees who live by themselves, it is practicing ________ discrimination against married employees.
A) *de jure*
B) *de facto*
C) direct
D) practical
E) cultural
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Application

53) The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the notion of business necessity
A) meant that businesses could discriminate if necessary to satisfy their customers.
B) could be used to exclude pregnant women from most jobs.
C) made it easier for employers to justify discrimination against women and African Americans.
D) could be used to justify discrimination only if it had a relationship to successful job performance.
E) was unconstitutional, because the practice violated the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Understanding

54) Among the alleged discriminatory practices made illegal under Civil Rights Act of 1964 are
I. paying male orderlies more than nurses’ aides.
II. rules barring males from becoming flight attendants.
III. an acting company hiring only women as mothers.
IV. height and weight requirements.

A) I and II
B) II and III
C) III and IV
D) II and IV
E) I, III, and III
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.3, pgs. 199-204
Skill: Analysis
55) As late as 1970, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to
I. apply the equal protection clause to discrimination against women.
II. allow women to be firefighters.
III. allow women to sit on juries.
IV. support the creation of the President’s Commission on the Status of Women.

A) I only
B) II only
C) II and III
D) I and III
E) I and IV
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Understanding

56) President John F. Kennedy’s Commission on the Status of Women was headed by
A) Bella Abzug
B) Alice Paul
C) Eleanor Roosevelt
D) Jacqueline Kennedy
E) Lady Bird Johnson
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Understanding

57) According to the U.S. State Department, which of the following countries are the MOST actively involved in ending in human trafficking practices?
I. Canada
II. South Korea
III. Israel
IV. India

A) I only
B) I and III
C) I and II
D) I, II, and III
E) I, III, and IV
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Analysis
58) Initially, most of the efforts of the National Organization for Women were directed at
A) gaining equality for women.
B) equal pay for women.
C) ending television and print ads that promoted sexual stereotypes.
D) working with the NAACP to end discrimination for women and racial minorities.
E) helping women to win election to state and federal office.
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Understanding

59) Among the more popular arguments against the proposed ERA were
I. it would support legalized abortion.
II. it narrowly passed both houses of Congress.
III. husbands would no longer be legally bound to support their wives.
IV. the public was largely against it.
A) I and II
B) II and III
C) II and IV
D) I and IV
E) I and III
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Analysis

60) The Equal Rights Amendment failed in
A) 1972, when Congress failed to approve it.
B) 1979, when Congress refused to extend the deadline for its ratification.
C) 1982, when it fell three states short of the required number of states necessary for ratification.
D) 1985, when President Ronald Reagan issued an executive order ending the ratification period.
E) 1992, when it fell six states short of the required number of states required for ratification.
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Understanding
61) As early as 1937, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that
A) fundamental rights should be subject to a higher standard of review.
B) there should be three standards of review when examining state civil rights infringements.
C) some unpopular rights such as homosexuality would never be constitutionality protected.
D) all rights should be subject to the same level of consideration.
E) race should be subject to the rational basis test.
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Understanding

62) Distinctions based on which of the following classifications are MOST likely to receive strict scrutiny?
A) Race
B) Gender
C) Age
D) Sexual preference
E) Wealth
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Analysis

63) A boy who attends a boys-only public school seeks to enroll in a home economics course that is only offered at the girls-only school. His family sues the school system so he can attend the girls’ school. Imagine the case goes before the Supreme Court. What standard of review would the Court MOST likely use to examine this purported discrimination?
A) Minimum rationality standard
B) Intermediate standard
C) Strict scrutiny
D) Maximum standard
E) Rational basis review
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Application
64) ________ was the driving force behind the Supreme Court's holding that gender-based discrimination violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
A) Ruth Bader Ginsburg
B) Sandra Day O'Connor
C) Hillary Rodham Clinton
D) The NAACP
E) NOW
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Understanding

65) Allegations of state-sanctioned sex discrimination are judged using
A) the rational basis test.
B) strict scrutiny.
C) the intermediate standard of review.
D) the suspect classifications test.
E) the rational-intermediate test.
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Understanding

66) Which of these discriminatory practices has the Supreme Court declared illegal?
A) Male-only draft registration
B) Rape laws that apply only to female victims
C) Single-sex public nursing schools
D) Male-only alimony laws
E) State restrictions on same-sex marriage
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Understanding
67) Title VII litigation has resulted in
I. consideration of sexual harassment as sex discrimination.
II. a ban on sex discrimination in some areas of employment, such as partnership at law firms.
III. allowing affirmative action programs to address historical discrimination against women.
IV. considering same-sex discrimination as sex discrimination.

A) I and II
B) III and IV
C) II and III
D) II, III, and IV
E) I, II, III, and IV
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Analysis

68) The wage gap between men and women
A) is growing every year.
B) is shrinking dramatically every year.
C) remains around 80 percent.
D) is virtually closed.
E) was ended by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.4, pgs. 204-210
Skill: Understanding

69) The only officially bilingual state is
A) Florida.
B) New Mexico.
C) Arizona.
D) Texas.
E) California.
Answer: B
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding
70) _______, which was founded in 1968, borrowed many of its tactics from the black civil rights movement.
A) The National Council of La Raza
B) The United Farm Workers Union
C) Hispanic Women United
D) The Hispanic American Legal Defense and Education Fund
E) The League of Cuban American Citizens
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

71) Key MALDEF victories in the courts include
A) the constitutionality of English-only government services.
B) stopping President George W. Bush from building a fence along the U.S.-Mexico border.
C) a judicial decision declaring that multimember electoral districts were unconstitutional.
D) the requirement that school financing must be equal across state school districts.
E) ending gerrymandering for congressional district lines.
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

72) The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was used to
A) establish public education for American Indians.
B) eliminate any idea that Indians had property rights.
C) curtail expansion westward into Indian lands.
D) justify what some call "genocide-at-law."
E) prohibit the taking of Indian lands.
Answer: E
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

73) In promoting assimilation over separation, the U.S. government
A) moved Indian children into boarding schools to lessen their connections to tribal customs.
B) gave back lands the government had taken from the Indians.
C) legalized gambling on reservations.
D) encouraged Indians to remain on their reservations.
E) strengthened native languages and rituals.
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

74) The United States Supreme Court found that the Fourteenth Amendment applied to those of
Chinese descent in
A) *Yick Wo v. Hopkins.*
B) *Korematsu v. U.S.*
C) *California v. Chinese Laundry Association.*
D) *Ozawa v. U.S.*
E) *Nguyen v. U.S.*
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

75) The Civil Liberties Act of 1988
A) guaranteed additional rights to women.
B) began congressional efforts to repay the families of former slaves.
C) gave Japanese Americans reparations for their treatment during World War II.
D) eliminated California’s constitutional ban on Chinese laundries.
E) promoted Asian immigration for farm labor.
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

76) Under the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy,
A) police are prohibited from asking a suspect’s race.
B) American Indian children are not allowed to ask about their tribal customs.
C) over 31,000 soldiers have been discharged from military service.
D) homosexuals are not allowed to join the military.
E) religious tests for political office have been eliminated.
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Understanding

77) ________ is the *Reed v. Reed* of the gay rights movement.
A) *Bowers v. Hardwick*
B) *Craig v. Boren*
C) *Los Angeles Times v. MALDEF*
D) *Lawrence v. Texas*
E) *Hoyt v. Florida*
Answer: D
Reference: LO 6.5, pgs. 210-221
Skill: Analysis
78) The debate over civil rights often centers on
A) the question of equality of opportunity versus equality of results.
B) who civil rights laws should protect.
C) whether race or sex discrimination still exists.
D) who has the most money.
E) whether the majority or minority is affected.
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.6, pgs. 221-222
Skill: Understanding

79) Reasons why some Americans oppose affirmative action include
I. it is wrong to use labels to help particular groups.
II. laws should be neutral or colorblind.
III. compensatory governmental actions to help previously discriminated groups are constitutional.
IV. quota systems are necessary to remedy past discrimination.
A) I and II
B) II and IV
C) I and III
D) I, II, and III
E) II, III, and IV
Answer: A
Reference: LO 6.6, pgs. 221-222
Skill: Analysis

80) In general, ________ are more supportive of affirmative action policies than any other group.
A) Hispanics
B) non-Hispanic Whites
C) African Americans
D) Asian Americans
E) senior citizens
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.6, pgs. 221-222
Skill: Understanding
81) In 2002, in companion cases from Michigan, the U.S. Supreme Court found that
A) affirmative action plans for the University of Michigan and its law school were constitutional.
B) affirmative action plans for the University of Michigan and its law school were
unconstitutional.
C) the University of Michigan's law school plan, which gave preference to minority students,
was constitutional.
D) the University of Michigan's affirmative action plan for undergraduates, which included
giving minority applicants extra points, was constitutional.
E) the University of Michigan’s affirmative action plan had to be based not only on race, but also
sex, ethnicity, and national origin.
Answer: C
Reference: LO 6.6, pgs. 221-222
Skill: Understanding