

- 10) Which of the following decisions was the biggest victory for gay rights? 10) _____
 A) *City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Center* B) *Los Angeles Times v. MALDEF*
 C) *Craig v. Boren* D) *Lawrence v. Texas*
- 11) The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by referring to 11) _____
 A) Article III of the Constitution. B) Article II of the Constitution.
 C) Article VI of the Constitution. D) Article I of the Constitution.
- 12) In 1964, a full decade after *Brown v. Board of Education*, _____ percent of African-American 12) _____
 children in the South attended integrated schools.
 A) 10 B) fewer than 1 C) 25 D) more than 50
- 13) Racial discrimination that results from practice rather than law is called _____ discrimination. 13) _____
 A) *de facto* B) *de jure* C) practical D) direct
- 14) The Equal Rights Amendment failed in 14) _____
 A) 1995. B) 1978. C) 1982. D) 1972.
- 15) In 1955, the Montgomery bus boycott began with the intent of ending segregation on public 15) _____
 transport. The catalyst for the boycott was a black person who was arrested for refusing to give up
 a seat to a white person. The name of this person was
 A) Linda Brown. B) Martin Luther King, Jr.
 C) Rosa Parks. D) W.E.B. DuBois.
- 16) In 1955, a number of black leaders, including Martin Luther King, Jr., established a new group to 16) _____
 help continue the Montgomery bus boycott. This group was called the
 A) Montgomery Improvement Association..
 B) Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).
 C) Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).
 D) National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons (NAACP).
- 17) Among the tactics used by the civil rights movement were 17) _____
 A) freedom rides. B) lawsuits.
 C) sit-ins and boycotts. D) all of the above
- 18) In August 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. led a huge march on _____ that culminated in his "I 18) _____
 Have a Dream" speech.
 A) Washington B) Atlanta C) Birmingham D) Montgomery
- 19) Which of the following best describes public opinion about affirmative action? 19) _____
 A) More Americans favor affirmative action than oppose it.
 B) Most Americans have never heard of affirmative action.
 C) Less than 10% of African American are in favor of affirmative action.
 D) All of the above.
- 20) The Suffrage Movement 20) _____
 A) promoted voting rights for blacks. B) promoted broad social issues.
 C) had racist overtones. D) all of the above

- 21) Women finally received the right to vote in 1920 through the _____ Amendment. 21) _____
 A) Twenty-first B) Twenty-second C) Nineteenth D) Twenty-fifth
- 22) When the NAACP began its litigation strategy to end segregation, it chose to begin by challenging segregation in 22) _____
 A) public accommodations. B) transportation.
 C) professional and graduate schools. D) elementary schools.
- 23) Laws enacted by southern states that resulted in segregation by race were also known as 23) _____
 A) grandfather rules. B) Black Codes.
 C) Jim Crow laws. D) all of the above
- 24) The Supreme Court ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson* was _____ in favor of separate but equal. 24) _____
 A) 8-1 B) 9-0 C) 6-3 D) 5-4
- 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. 25) _____
 A) the Civil Rights cases B) *Bradwell v. Illinois*
 C) *Plessy v. Ferguson* D) the Slaughterhouse cases
- 26) In *Eyes of the Prize*, Juan Williams wrote, 26) _____
 A) "there were Jim Crow schools."
 B) "blacks were supposed to tip their hats."
 C) "whites did not have to remove their hats even when they entered a black family's home."
 D) all of the above
- 27) The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments are collectively known as the 27) _____
 A) Constitution. B) Civil War Amendments.
 C) Bill of Rights. D) civil liberties amendments.
- 28) Laws that denied most legal rights to newly freed slaves and prohibited blacks from voting, sitting on juries, or even appearing in public places after the Civil War were known as 28) _____
 A) Abolitionism. B) Black Codes.
 C) Jim Crow laws. D) nullification rules.
- 29) The first time Congress ever passed an override of a presidential veto occurred over the 29) _____
 A) Missouri Compromise. B) Black Codes.
 C) Emancipation Proclamation. D) Civil Rights Act of 1866.
- 30) Former slaves were granted citizenship as well as the "privileges and immunities" thereof, and states barred from depriving anyone of "life, liberty or property without due process of law" through the _____ Amendment. 30) _____
 A) Twelfth B) Fifteenth C) Fourteenth D) Thirteenth
- 31) The first major civil rights case to be considered by the Supreme Court dealt with a dispute over the constitutionality of the 31) _____
 A) Civil Rights Act of 1866. B) Missouri Compromise.
 C) Civil War Amendments. D) Black Codes.

- 32) The Emancipation Proclamation 32) _____
 A) freed all slaves in the Confederacy. B) limited slave ownership in the west.
 C) freed all slaves. D) limited slave ownership in the north.
- 33) Congress banned the slave trade in 33) _____
 A) 1848. B) 1820. C) 1865. D) 1808.
- 34) Black Codes permitted local law enforcement officials to 34) _____
 A) hire out some blacks so they could pay their fines for vagrancy.
 B) arrest unemployed blacks.
 C) fine blacks for vagrancy.
 D) all of the above
- 35) The Missouri Compromise of 1820 35) _____
 A) abolished all slavery.
 B) allowed freedmen to go to Liberia.
 C) kept slavery legal south of 36 degrees latitude.
 D) was sponsored by the Abolitionists.
- 36) The Anti-Slavery Society refused to 36) _____
 A) admit Fredrick Douglas as a member. B) accept women's demands for equality.
 C) admit more than 200,000 members. D) react to the Missouri Compromise.
- 37) Among the most prominent people in the Abolitionist movement was 37) _____
 A) Thomas Jefferson. B) William Lloyd Garrison.
 C) Thurgood Marshall. D) William Henry Harrison.
- 38) In 1857, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that slaves were 38) _____
 A) U.S. citizens. B) prohibited in the North.
 C) prohibited in the South. D) not U.S. citizens.
- 39) Since the Civil War, there has been a fairly consistent pattern of 39) _____
 A) expansion of civil rights. B) elimination of civil liberties.
 C) elimination of civil rights. D) reduction of civil rights.
- 40) Which program places new college graduates in low-income schools for two years? 40) _____
 A) Today's Leaders, Tomorrow's Leaders B) Our Lives, Our Futures
 C) The Rock of Ages D) Teach for America
- 41) The passage of the Constitutional amendment that has generated more litigation than any other is 41) _____
 A) the Fourteenth Amendment. B) the commerce clause.
 C) Article I, Section 8. D) the supremacy clause.
- 42) The first major crisis over slavery that involved admission of new states to the union occurred in 42) _____
 A) 1796. B) 1820. C) 1785. D) 1872.

Answer Key

Testname: CIVIL RIGHTS

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) D
- 6) D
- 7) B
- 8) B
- 9) B
- 10) D
- 11) D
- 12) B
- 13) A
- 14) C
- 15) C
- 16) A
- 17) D
- 18) A
- 19) A
- 20) C
- 21) C
- 22) C
- 23) C
- 24) A
- 25) C
- 26) D
- 27) B
- 28) B
- 29) D
- 30) C
- 31) B
- 32) A
- 33) D
- 34) D
- 35) C
- 36) B
- 37) B
- 38) D
- 39) A
- 40) D
- 41) A
- 42) B