Multiple Choice

1. _____ are known as a "model minority" in the United States.
   a. Japanese Americans
   b. Italian Americans
   c. American Indians
   d. Asian Americans
   e. Latin Americans

2. To exercise civil disobedience during the 1960s, civil rights activists were trained to:
   a. use nonthreatening body language.
   b. attack when faced with clubs and police dogs.
   c. throw smoke bombs when dragged or assaulted.
   d. create havoc to draw the attention of political leaders.
   e. defend their actions through an advocate.

3. Both de jure segregation and de facto segregation are __________.
   a. forms of racial segregation
   b. dependent on professional differences
   c. types of reverse discrimination
   d. directed toward Asian Americans
   e. supported by the Fourth Amendment

4. Generally, Latinos in the United States have had a comparatively low level of political participation. Which of the following explains this trend?
   a. More than one-third of Hispanics are below voting age.
   b. Cubans tend to identify with the Republican Party.
   c. Latino households are often members of this country's working poor.
   d. Lack of job training is usually more notable among new Latino immigrants.
   e. Hispanics are not considered American citizens.

5. In 1789, Congress designated the native tribes as foreign nations. Which of the following was a consequence of this action?
   a. Native Americans had no civil rights under U.S. laws.
   b. The government could not sign land treaties with the Native Americans.
   c. Native Americans were deported to other countries.
   d. The government gave Native Americans the responsibility to manage external trade affairs.
   e. Native Americans started the Seven Years' War against Congress.

6. Which of the following statements is true of the Northwest Ordinance passed by Congress under the Articles of Confederation in 1787?
   a. It declared that Native American languages are unique and should be encouraged.
   b. It released Native American slaves from prison.
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c. It granted the federal government the authority to imprison Native Americans.
d. It banned Native Americans from having gambling operations.
e. It stated that property would not be taken from Native Americans without their consent.

7. Which of the following statements is true of the glass ceiling?
   a. It is applicable only to African Americans.
   b. It prevents women from rising to positions of power at workplaces.
   c. It is an upper limit on the number of seats in the Senate reserved for women.
   d. It is an invisible barrier to the career growth of outsourced employees.
   e. It prevents independent candidates from contesting elections.

8. Which of the following statements is true of de jure segregation?
   a. It results from social and economic inequality between men and women.
   b. It is based on intellectual differences in people.
   c. It occurs because of social and economic conditions and residential patterns.
   d. It is a form of discrimination between Asian Americans and African Americans resulting from a difference in lifestyle.
   e. It is sanctioned by government agencies.

9. Which of the following statements is true of de facto segregation?
   a. It results from the political, social, and economic inequality of rights between men and women.
   b. It is solely based on intellectual differences in people.
   c. It occurs because of social and economic conditions and residential patterns.
   d. It is a form of discrimination between Asian Americans and African Americans.
   e. It is the deliberate intent of the government and is established by law.

10. Identify an accurate statement about voting rights in the history of American politics.
    a. Literary tests were tactics used by the state to encourage African Americans to vote.
    b. The grandfather clause was a technique used to disenfranchise black voters.
    c. The Sixteenth Amendment explicitly denied African Americans the right to vote.
    d. The white primary law prevented whites from voting in Democratic primary elections.
    e. The poll tax limited voting to those whose ancestors could vote after the Civil War.

11. A law will be subject to strict scrutiny if it:
    a. involves denying voting rights to minors and illegal immigrants.
    b. requires eligible voters to register online.
    c. encompasses suspect classification.
    d. requires agencies to adopt affirmative action programs.
    e. permits marriage between same-sex members.

12. The equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment was originally intended to:
    a. protect the newly freed slaves after the Civil War.
    b. remove the disparity between the North and the South.
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c. promote reverse discrimination.
d. protect the rights of illegitimate children.
e. protect criminals from unreasonable punishment.

13. Which of the following statements is true of "race-blind" admissions?
   a. It involves deciding college admissions solely on the basis of race.
   b. It is the deliberate and public act of refusing to obey laws thought to be unjust.
   c. It encourages discrimination against people who have no minority status.
   d. It is a standard under which a law related to the education sector must be necessary to promote a compelling state interest.
   e. It assures admission to the best white students from rural, often poor, communities.

14. Which of the following statements is true of the participation of women in American politics?
   a. The first woman to be appointed to a cabinet post by Franklin D. Roosevelt was Nancy Pelosi.
   b. Women held more power in federal offices before the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified.
   c. Women have made greater political progress at the national level than at the state level.
   d. Most of the members who presently serve in the U.S. House of Representatives are women.
   e. In the 2016 elections, women won more seats in Congress than ever before.

15. The primary goal of the civil rights movement in the 1960s was to:
   a. promote the green revolution.
   b. terminate racial segregation.
   c. encourage literary growth.
   d. abolish gender discrimination.
   e. establish the due process clause for all citizens.

16. The _____ requires that all public buildings and public services be accessible to persons with disabilities.
   a. Americans with Disabilities Act
   b. Education for All Handicapped Children Act
   c. Rehabilitation Act
   d. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
   e. Human Services Act

17. Feminism is best defined as:
   a. a doctrine demanding seat reservations for women in state legislatures.
   b. an ideology supporting segregation of men and women prisoners.
   c. a doctrine advocating full political, economic, and social equality for women.
   d. an ideology supporting the glass ceiling at workplaces.
   e. a doctrine advocating free passage of women across borders.

18. Which of the following statements is true of the strict scrutiny standard?
   a. Under the strict scrutiny standard, a law or action must be necessary to promote a compelling self-interest and must be narrowly tailored to meet that interest.
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b. Since the Supreme Court had difficulty deciding how to judge cases in which men and women were treated differently, the strict scrutiny standard was established.

c. It is a test for determining whether the equal protection clause has been violated.

d. A law based on a suspect classification, such as race, is not subject to strict scrutiny by the courts.

e. Under the strict scrutiny standard, a law or action allowing reservations in educational institutes must not lead to reverse discrimination.

19. Which of the following statements is true of the equal protection clause?

   a. The equal protection clause is described in Section 4 of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
   
   b. The equal protection clause establishes that the federal constitution and federal law take precedence over state laws and even state constitutions.
   
   c. The equal protection clause is far less important than the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
   
   d. Tests have not yet been developed by the Supreme Court to determine whether the equal protection clause has been violated.
   
   e. According to the equal protection clause, states must not discriminate unreasonably against a particular group or a class of individuals.

20. Which of the following statements is true of the Jim Crow laws?

   a. They empowered authorities of the Church to regulate federal legislature.
   
   b. They prohibited intimate homosexual conduct and certain other forms of sexual activity.
   
   c. They called for racial segregation in the use of public facilities.
   
   d. They essentially banned slavery in the United States.
   
   e. They prevented women from pursuing education.

21. Which of the following statements is true of affirmative action?

   a. It involves offering special admission considerations to members of minority groups.
   
   b. It is the deliberate and public act of refusing to obey laws thought to be unjust.
   
   c. Its primarily goal is to eliminate discrimination against people who have no minority status.
   
   d. It is a standard under which a law or action must be necessary to promote a compelling state interest.
   
   e. It was first developed under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

22. The 1969 Stonewall Inn uprising launched the:

   a. women's movement.
   
   b. "gay power" movement.
   
   c. civil rights movement.
   
   d. American Indian Movement.
   
   e. "Black Power" movement.

23. The grandfather clause__________.

   a. prevented African Americans from voting in Democratic primary elections
   
   b. limited voting to those whose ancestors could vote before the Civil War
   
   c. required African Americans to pay taxes for food and clothing
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d. exempted all white voters from the poll tax
e. required voters to have valid government-issued identification

24. Today, American Indians remain fragmented politically because_________.
   a. the tribes are too large and concentrated in one area
   b. they refuse to reclaim their heritage from the U.S. government
   c. large numbers of their population live off the reservations
   d. they lack knowledge of the American terrain
   e. their customs require that they live in remote areas

25. Which of the following statements is true of the feminist movement?
   a. The feminist movement only consisted of members from the National Organization for Women.
   b. The campaigns initiated by the feminist movement to change laws affecting women were unsuccessful.
   c. The movement won passage of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution in the 1960s.
   d. The main goal of the feminist movement was to combat racial discrimination.
   e. The people participating in the feminist movement fought for women's right to have an abortion.

26. The_____ authorized the federal government to sue to desegregate public schools and facilities.
   a. Civil Rights Act
   b. Rehabilitation Act
   c. Military and Overseas Voters Act
   d. Voting Rights Act
   e. USA Patriot Act

27. Identify a true statement about gay and lesbian laws in the United States.
   a. Legalized same-sex domestic partnerships denied couples the dignity of the marriage title.
   b. In 2003, the U.S. Supreme Court effectively reinstated sodomy laws in all states of the country.
   c. Today, gay men and lesbians are prohibited from serving in the nation's armed forces.
   d. California was the first state to legalize gay marriage as a result of a state law.
   e. The Defense of Marriage Act was passed to legitimize same-sex marriages performed under state law.

28. The_____ is a Supreme Court doctrine that allowed racial segregation as long as there were no differences between
   the facilities provided for blacks and for whites.
   a. separate-but-equal doctrine
   b. preferred position doctrine
   c. Monroe Doctrine
   d. Truman Doctrine
   e. preferred freedoms doctrine

29. World War I (1914–1918) marked a turning point in the battle for women's rights because:
   a. it gave women the right to remarry if their husbands were killed or injured during the war.
   b. it united women across the world in their efforts toward achieving the common goal of freedom.
   c. it paved the path for women to contest in elections.
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d. it prohibited men at war from entering into marriages, so women had to fend for themselves.
e. it offered many opportunities for women in the U.S. Navy and the workforce.

30. The Rehabilitation Act was the initial legislation passed by Congress in 1973 to_________.
   a. prevent the glass ceiling phenomenon at work places
   b. prevent instances of reverse discriminations
   c. protect same-sex marriages
   d. protect persons with disabilities
   e. legalize recreational drugs

31. The_______ justified and permitted racial segregation.
   a. separate-but-equal doctrine
   b. preferred position doctrine
   c. Monroe Doctrine
   d. Truman Doctrine
   e. Bill of Rights

32. The Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:
   a. stated that voting rights could not be abridged on account of race.
   b. guaranteed equal protection to all citizens under the law.
   c. held that voting rights would not be denied on account of sex.
   d. granted freedom to slaves.
   e. granted the right to keep and bear arms.

33. Which of the following statements is true of sodomy laws?
   a. They empowered authorities of the Church to regulate American federal legislature.
   b. They essentially banned slavery in the United States.
   c. They called for racial segregation in the use of public facilities.
   d. They were completely abolished in the United States in 2003.
   e. They prevented women from pursuing education.

34. Which of the following statements is true of Hispanic populations in the United States?
   a. They have the highest level of political participation after the whites.
   b. They represent the most highly skilled immigrant groups in American history.
   c. The Hispanic group consists of Mexican Americans.
   d. They constitute the smallest ethnic minority in the United States.
   e. The Puerto Rican section of the Hispanic population demonstrates unwavering loyalty toward the Republican Party.

35. The intermediate scrutiny standard is used to determine if laws based on _____ are permissible.
   a. gender classifications
   b. racial classifications
   c. economic classifications
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d. religious classifications

e. rational classifications

36. Which of the following statements is true of the separate-but-equal doctrine?
   a. It approved the need for affirmative actions.
   b. It was established in the Roe v. Wade case.
   c. It was used to condemn racial discrimination in the United States.
   d. It denied African Americans the right to vote.
   e. It provided a constitutional basis for segregation laws.

37. The _____ was used by Southern leaders to disenfranchise African Americans from voting.
   a. poll tax
   b. Lemon test
   c. rational basis test
   d. utility tax
   e. Supremacy Clause

38. In 1830, Congress instructed the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which Congress had established in 1824 as part of the War Department, to:
   a. abolish the practice of slavery among Native Americans.
   b. assimilate American Indians into the American society.
   c. ban Native Americans from having gambling operations.
   d. remove all tribes to reservations west of the Mississippi River in order to free land east of the Mississippi for white settlement.
   e. uphold the terms set in the Northwest Ordinance, passed by Congress under the Articles of Confederation in 1787.

39. Which of the following statements is true of the U.S. policies toward Native Americans?
   a. Till date, the citizen rights spelled out in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution have not been extended to Native Americans.
   b. In 1830, Congress instructed the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to remove all tribes to reservations east of the Mississippi River.
   c. The main goal of the U.S. government in the late 1880s was to assimilate Native Americans into American society.
   d. Under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, Native Americans were banned from having gambling operations.
   e. The Northwest Ordinance stated that lands and property of Native Americans would belong to the American government.

40. Identify an accurate statement about the intermediate scrutiny standard.
   a. Under the intermediate scrutiny standard, a law must be necessary to promote a compelling personal interest of a senior citizen.
   b. Every law or action that prevents people from exercising a fundamental right is subject to the intermediate scrutiny standard.
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c. The intermediate scrutiny standard is employed only when there is no classification—such as race or gender—that would require a higher level of scrutiny.
d. The intermediate scrutiny standard was developed for the purpose of deciding how to judge cases in which men and women were treated differently.
e. A state law that contradicts a federal law is subject to intermediate scrutiny by the Supreme Court.

41. Which of the following statements is true of the Asian American population in the United States?
   a. They have the highest level of political participation after the whites.
   b. They represent the most highly skilled immigrant groups in American history.
   c. They fall behind other minority groups in median income and median education.
   d. They constitute the largest ethnic minority in the United States.
   e. They discourage their youth from obtaining college degrees.

42. The_________was approved at the first "woman's rights" convention in Seneca Falls, New York.
   a. Declaration of Independence
   b. Articles of Confederation
   c. Mayflower Compact
   d. Declaration of Sentiments
   e. Monroe Doctrine

43. Generally, the term civil rights refers to the rights of all Americans to equal treatment under the law, as provided by the_____ to the Constitution.
   a. First Amendment
   b. Fourth Amendment
   c. Eighth Amendment
   d. Fourteenth Amendment
   e. Nineteenth Amendment

44. Which of the following statements is true of suffrage?
   a. It was a movement against racial discrimination.
   b. It was used by African Americans to describe their hardships.
   c. It was not initially extended to women.
   d. It referred to the right to work.
   e. It referred to gender discrimination.

45. Which of the following statements is true of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act?
   a. It declared that Native American hunting techniques are unique and should be promoted.
   b. It granted Native American women the right to vote.
   c. It granted the federal government the authority to imprison Native Americans.
   d. It allowed American Indians to have gambling operations on their reservations.
   e. It stated that property would not be taken from Native Americans without their consent.

46. In the Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978) case, the U.S. Supreme Court:
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a. invalidated all affirmative action programs nationwide, deeming them unconstitutional.
b. ruled that race cannot be the sole factor for deciding university admissions.
c. ruled that the Constitution guarantees a right to same-sex marriage in every state.
d. ruled that every organization should set up affirmative programs.
e. stated that discriminatory laws must be narrowly tailored to meet a compelling government interest.

47. Since the 1970s, the Supreme Court has declared many gender-based laws ______.
   a. Within the domain of the states to legislate
   b. Legal under the First Amendment
   c. Valid only when women are given special rights
   d. Unconstitutional
   e. Legal

48. The Thirteenth Amendment, Fourteenth Amendment, and Fifteenth Amendment were a part of the effort to:
   a. Protect children from unfair labor laws
   b. Remove the disparity between the North and the South
   c. Provide reparations for American Indians
   d. Protect the rights of illegitimate children
   e. Protect the rights of African Americans living in the South

49. What was the goal of literacy tests, launched by Southern leaders in the late 1800s?
   a. Make sure whites could read voting ballots
   b. To disenfranchise black voters
   c. Explicitly to deny African Americans the right to vote
   d. Prevent whites from voting in Democratic primary elections
   e. Threaten violence on black voters

50. When African Americans went to the polls in the years following the abolition of slavery, they faced the threat of ______.
   a. Torture
   b. Lynching
   c. Violence
   d. Coercion
   e. All of the above

51. A tactic of nonviolent civil disobedience whereby demonstrators enter a business, college building, or other public place and remain seated until they are forcibly removed or until their demands are met, is known as a ______.
   a. Link protest
   b. March
   c. Black power movement
   d. Sit-in
   e. Ground demand
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52. Which of the following statements reflects the viewpoint of Susan B. Anthony?
   a. Land ownership by women should be the focus of women’s rights groups.
   b. Women and non-land-owning men should not be allowed to vote.
   c. Suffrage should be the only goal of women’s rights groups.
   d. It would be better to delay women’s suffrage until African Americans gained equal rights.
   e. Suffrage is only one step on the road toward greater social and political rights for women.

53. Which of the following statements is true of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848?
   a. It was a gathering of men to support women’s suffrage.
   b. It was held in Washington, DC for the purpose of visibility.
   c. It was the first “woman’s rights” convention.
   d. It was the first convention for African American rights.
   e. It was where the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified.

54. Unwanted physical contact, verbal conduct, or abuse of a sexual nature that interferes with a recipient’s job performance, creates a hostile environment, or carries with it an implicit or explicit threat of adverse employment consequences is known as ________.
   a. The glass ceiling
   b. Employer misconduct
   c. Sexual crime
   d. Sexual harassment
   e. Illegal lawsuits

55. Beginning in the 1960’s, Native American’s have engaged in more _____.
   a. Assimilation
   b. Resistance and protest to U.S. Government and corporate actions
   c. Expatriation
   d. Giving up their lands
   e. Business deals with corporations

56. Japanese American’s were forced to _____ during WWII.
   a. go back to Japan
   b. fight for the Japanese military
   c. be detained and live in internment camps
   d. pay extra taxes to the U.S. Government
   e. give up the right to vote

58. Generally, the term civil rights refers to the rights of all Americans to equal treatment under the law, as provided by the _____ to the Constitution.
   a. First Amendment
   b. Fourth Amendment
   c. Eighth Amendment
   d. Fourteenth Amendment
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e. Nineteenth Amendment

59. The Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
   a. granted freedom to the slaves.
   b. required an end to segregation.
   c. established the separate-but-equal doctrine.
   d. outlawed “Jim Crow” laws.
   e. granted former slaves the right to vote.

60. The Fifteenth Amendment
   a. granted freedom to the slaves.
   b. provided a constitutional basis for slavery.
   c. stated that voting rights could not be abridged on account of race.
   d. stated that voting rights could not be abridged on account of sex (meaning gender).
   e. stated that the rights granted to individuals in the Bill of Rights is not a comprehensive list, and others are retained by the people.

61. In Plessy v. Ferguson (1896), the Supreme Court established the _____ doctrine to justify segregation.
   a. imminent lawless action
   b. bad tendency
   c. separate-but-equal
   d. implied powers
   e. judicial review

62. In Brown II (1955), the Supreme Court ordered desegregation to begin
   a. “immediately.”
   b. “with caution and care.”
   c. “with all deliberate speed.”
   d. “without undue delay.”
   e. “with unchecked speed.”

63. Discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, and national origin in public places of accommodation and in employment was outlawed by the
   a. Fourteenth Amendment.
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64. The _____ made it illegal to interfere with anyone’s right to vote in any election held in this country.
   a. Help America Vote Act of 2002
   b. Fifteenth Amendment
   c. Civil Rights Act of 1968
   d. Voting Rights Act of 1965
   e. Nineteenth Amendment

65. The _____ prohibited discrimination in housing.
   a. Fifteenth Amendment
   b. Black Power Movement
   c. Voting Rights Act of 1965
   d. Civil Rights Act of 1964
   e. Civil Rights Act of 1968

Essay

57. Discuss the requirements set forth by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

58. Explain the concept of reverse discrimination.

59. Discuss the women’s suffrage movement in the United States to attain voting rights for women.

60. Describe the tests or standards used to determine whether a law violates the equal protection clause.

61. Discuss the obstacles American women continue to face at the workplace and the acts passed to protect their rights.

62. Describe the first steps to legalization of same-sex marriages in the United States.