

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

1. Generally, the term civil rights refers to the rights of all Americans to equal treatment under the law, as provided by which amendment to the Constitution?
 - a. First Amendment
 - b. Fourth Amendment
 - c. Eighth Amendment
 - d. Fourteenth Amendment
 - e. Nineteenth Amendment
2. 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.
3. 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.
 - 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.
4. In which of the following situations would a law be subject to strict scrutiny?
 - a. It involves denying voting rights to minors and illegal immigrants.
 - b. It requires eligible voters to register online.
 - c. It encompasses a suspect classification.
 - d. It requires agencies to adopt affirmative action programs.
 - e. It permits marriage between same-sex persons.
5. In another country, a law was passed preventing minority groups from applying for jobs in government offices. A law like this would be subjected to what type of analysis if it were passed in the United States?
 - a. Strict scrutiny
 - b. Intermediate scrutiny
 - c. The *Lemon* test
 - d. Ordinary scrutiny
 - e. The rational basis test
6. A state passed a law that allows the state government to prohibit the release of written content by minority groups. If

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

this were a law in the United States, it would most likely be subjected to what type of analysis?

- a. Strict scrutiny standard
- b. Intermediate scrutiny standard
- c. *Lemon* test
- d. Ordinary scrutiny standard
- e. Rational basis test

7. Laws based on what classification are evaluated by the intermediate scrutiny standard?

- a. Gender classifications
- b. Racial classifications
- c. Economic classifications
- d. Religious classifications
- e. Rational classifications

8. Which of the following is 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.
- c. The intermediate scrutiny standard is employed only when there is no classification—such as race or sex—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.

9. A state passes a law that requires men to promise to abstain from sexual harassment as part of their employment contracts. The law is not applicable to women. For determining whether the equal protection clause has been violated, which of the following tests is most likely to be used in this case?

- a. The strict scrutiny standard
- b. The intermediate scrutiny standard
- c. The *Lemon* test
- d. The ordinary scrutiny standard
- e. The rational basis test

10. Which of the following laws, if passed in the United States, is likely to be subject to the intermediate scrutiny standard?

- a. A law denying minority groups access to basic public services
- b. A law prohibiting women but not men from applying for the position of a police officer
- c. A law establishing that the drinking age for both men and women should be 21
- d. A law denying voting rights to people without a graduate degree
- e. A law prohibiting the sale of fireworks near schools

11. A municipal ordinance prohibits the parking of vehicles around a local children's park. This ordinance was passed to ensure the safety of the children. Which of the following tests is most likely to be used to determine whether the ordinance violates the equal protection clause?

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

- a. The strict scrutiny standard
 - b. The intermediate scrutiny standard
 - c. The Lemon test
 - d. The exacting scrutiny standard
 - e. The rational basis test
12. What was the original intent of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment?
- a. Protect the newly freed slaves after the Civil War
 - b. Remove the disparity between the North and the South
 - c. Promote reverse discrimination
 - d. Protect the rights of illegitimate children
 - e. Protect criminals from unreasonable punishment
13. Which of the following is a provision of the Thirteenth Amendment?
- a. It granted freedom to slaves.
 - b. It guaranteed equal protection to all under the law.
 - c. It stated that voting rights could not be abridged on account of race.
 - d. It protected criminals from unreasonable punishment.
 - e. It protected the rights of illegitimate children.
14. During the late 1880s, Azibo, an African American southerner, was thrown out of a train in New Orleans for boarding a compartment that was reserved for white people. Which of the following laws were in favor of such incidents of segregation?
- a. The Nuremberg laws
 - b. The canon laws
 - c. The Old Covenant laws
 - d. The Jim Crow laws
 - e. The sodomy laws
15. 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.
16. Which of the following statements is true of the separate-but-equal doctrine?
- a. It allowed discrimination in public transportation.
 - 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.
17. What is the Supreme Court doctrine that allowed racial segregation as long as there were no differences between the

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

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

18. To comply with the Jim Crow laws, Milton, the owner of a chain of restaurants, reserves the restaurants on Wiley Street for whites and the restaurants on Mosray Street for blacks. All his restaurants provide the same quality of food, services, and facilities. What doctrine is this scenario an example of?

- a. Monroe Doctrine
- b. Preferred position doctrine
- c. Separate-but-equal doctrine
- d. Truman Doctrine
- e. Preferred freedoms doctrine

19. What 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

20. Which of the following is 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.

21. In the 1954 case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, what ruling did the Supreme Court unanimously hold?

- a. Segregation laws do not violate the equal protection clause if separate facilities for blacks are equal to those for whites.
- b. Segregation by race in public education is unconstitutional.
- c. Railroads are required to provide separate railway cars for African Americans.
- d. Interfering with anyone's right to vote in any election is illegal.
- e. Lower courts and government authorities cannot issue busing orders to end *de facto* segregation.

22. 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.

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

- e. It is sanctioned by government agencies.
23. Layla, an African American woman, was prevented from entering a public library because of the Jim Crow laws that prohibited blacks from using public facilities in the 1880s. What type of exclusionary practice is this an example of?
- a. Reverse discrimination
 - b. Civil disobedience
 - c. *De facto* segregation
 - d. *De jure* segregation
 - e. Affirmative action
24. 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.
25. What was the primary goal of the civil rights movement in the 1960s?
- a. Promote the green revolution
 - b. Terminate racial segregation
 - c. Encourage literary growth
 - d. Abolish sex discrimination
 - e. Establish the due process clause for all citizens
26. To exercise civil disobedience during the 1960s, what were civil rights activists trained to do?
- 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
27. The African American residents of a street were prohibited from entering the local park. In protest, a group of African American residents entered the park and refused to leave until the municipality agreed to their demands. What type of exclusionary practice is this an example of?
- a. Reverse discrimination
 - b. Civil disobedience
 - c. Intermediate scrutiny
 - d. Hostile environment harassment
 - e. Affirmative action
28. Which act allowed the federal government to sue to desegregate public schools and facilities?
- a. Civil Rights Act
 - b. Rehabilitation Act
 - c. Military and Overseas Voters Act

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

- d. Voting Rights Act
- e. USA Patriot Act

29. 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 a step toward greater social and political rights for women.
 - d. It referred to the right to work.
 - e. It referred to sex discrimination.
30. Why did World War I (1914–1918) mark a turning point in the battle for women's rights?
- 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 way for women to contest in elections.
 - 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.
31. What did the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution do?
- a. It stated that voting rights could not be abridged on account of race.
 - b. It guaranteed equal protection to all citizens under the law.
 - c. It held that voting rights could not be denied on account of sex.
 - d. It granted freedom to slaves.
 - e. It granted the right to keep and bear arms.
32. What is the best definition of feminism?
- 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 the free passage of women across borders
33. 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.
34. 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 2020 elections, women continued to win a substantial number of seats in Congress.

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

35. What does Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibit?
- African Americans from voting in Democratic primary elections
 - Employers from paying unequal pay for substantially equal work to male and female employees
 - Interference with anyone's right to vote in any election
 - Discrimination in housing
 - Employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, and religion
36. Which of the following statements is true of the glass ceiling?
- It is applicable only to African Americans.
 - It prevents women from rising to positions of power at workplaces.
 - It is an upper limit on the number of seats in the Senate reserved for women.
 - It is an invisible barrier to the career growth of outsourced employees.
 - It prevents independent candidates from contesting elections.
37. Sally and Dan, employees at FLT Inc., have applied for a management position at the company. Sally has better qualifications and is more experienced than Dan. However, Dan is selected for the position instead of Sally due to the selection committee's biased attitude toward women. This scenario illustrates which concept?
- The glass ceiling
 - Sexual harassment
 - Reverse discrimination
 - Racial segregation
 - The white primary
38. Which of the following statements is true of Hispanic populations in the United States?
- They have the highest level of political participation after the whites.
 - They represent the most highly skilled immigrant groups in American history.
 - The Hispanic group includes Mexican Americans.
 - They constitute the smallest ethnic minority in the United States.
 - The Puerto Rican section of the Hispanic population demonstrates unwavering loyalty toward the Republican Party.
39. Generally, Latinos in the United States have had a comparatively low level of political participation. Which of the following explains this trend?
- More than one-third of Hispanics are below voting age.
 - Cubans tend to identify with the Republican Party.
 - Latino households are often members of this country's working poor.
 - Lack of job training is usually more notable among new Latino immigrants.
 - Hispanics are not considered American citizens.
40. Which group of individuals is known as a "model minority" in the United States?
- Arab Americans
 - Italian Americans
 - American Indians
 - Asian Americans

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

e. Latin Americans

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. 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.
43. 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.
 - 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.
44. Congress established the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in 1824 as a part of the War Department. In 1830, what did Congress instruct the BIA to do?
- a. Abolish the practice of slavery among Native Americans
 - b. Assimilate American Indians into 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
45. Which of the following statements is true of the U.S. policies toward Native Americans?
- a. To 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

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

government.

46. 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.
47. Which act 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
48. A public museum lacks wheelchair ramps, elevators, and other such aids that would help people with disabilities to move freely through the museum halls. This scenario demonstrates a violation of what act?
- a. Human Services Act
 - b. Education for All Handicapped Children Act
 - c. Rehabilitation Act
 - d. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
 - e. Americans with Disabilities Act
49. What movement was launched as a result of the 1969 Stonewall Inn uprising?
- a. Women's rights movement
 - b. LGBTQ rights movement
 - c. Civil rights movement
 - d. Native American rights Movement
 - e. African American rights movement
50. 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.
51. 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.

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

52. 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 primary 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.
53. What was the result of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978) case?
- 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
54. A local high school reserves 20 percent of its seats for students belonging to minority groups. The parents of some white students believe the adoption of this policy is unfair. In this scenario, what system has been adopted by the school?
- a. Differential system
 - b. Ranking system
 - c. Model system
 - d. Hierarchical system
 - e. Quota system
55. 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
56. What was the strategy to disenfranchise African American voters from voting in Democratic primary elections?
- a. Democratic primaries
 - b. Literacy tests
 - c. Grandfather clause
 - d. White primaries
 - e. White elections
57. Which group is the largest ethnic minority in the United States?
- a. Latinos Americans
 - b. African Americans
 - c. White Americans
 - d. Asian Americans

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

- e. Pacific Islanders
58. Which ethnic group has substantially increased its numbers in the United States in recent years?
- a. Asian Americans
 - b. Latino Americans
 - c. White Americans
 - d. African Americans
 - e. Pacific Islanders
59. What is discrimination against people who have a minority status?
- a. Minority discrimination
 - b. Reverse discrimination
 - c. Racial discrimination
 - d. Cultural discrimination
 - e. Discrimination
60. Who oversaw the development of Affirmative Action policies?
- a. President Lyndon B. Johnson
 - b. President Barack Obama
 - c. President Ronald Reagan
 - d. President Franklin Roosevelt
 - e. President Andrew Jackson
61. Describe the tests or standards used to determine whether a law violates the equal protection clause.
62. Discuss the women's suffrage movement in the United States to attain voting rights for women.
63. Discuss the obstacles American women continue to face at the workplace and the acts passed to protect their rights.
64. Discuss the requirements set forth by the Americans with Disabilities Act.
65. Describe the change in social attitudes toward the LGBT (lesbian, gay men, bisexual, or transgender) community.
66. Explain the concept of reverse discrimination.
67. Explain the separate-but-equal doctrine that justified and permitted racial segregation.
68. What was the purpose of the grandfather clause?
- a. It prevented African Americans from voting in Democratic primary elections.
 - b. It limited voting to those whose ancestors could vote before the Civil War.
 - c. It required African Americans to pay taxes for food and clothing.
 - d. It exempted all white voters from the poll tax.
 - e. It allowed all men to vote.
69. Which of the following statements describe both *de jure* segregation and *de facto* segregation?
- a. Forms of racial segregation

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

- b. Dependent on professional differences
 - c. Types of reverse discrimination
 - d. Directed toward Asian Americans
 - e. It is allowed by law.
70. What 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. Declaration of Freedom
71. Why do Native Americans remain politically fragmented today?
- 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. They lack equal political representation.
72. What was the purpose of the Rehabilitation Act, passed by Congress in 1973?
- a. Prevent the glass ceiling phenomenon at workplaces
 - b. Prevent instances of reverse discriminations
 - c. Protect same-sex marriages
 - d. Protect the rights of persons with disabilities
 - e. Protect the rights of senior citizens.
73. In *Lawrence v. Texas*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that sodomy laws, which prohibit intimate homosexual conduct and certain other forms of sexual activity, violated which clause of the Fourteenth Amendment?
- a. Free exercise clause
 - b. Establishment clause
 - c. Supremacy clause
 - d. Due process clause
 - e. Solidarity clause
74. What was the first state to recognize same-sex marriage in 2003?
- a. Connecticut
 - b. Massachusetts
 - c. Alabama
 - d. Michigan
 - e. Oregon
75. The right to serve openly in the military was extended to include what group of individuals in 2016?
- a. Transgender individuals
 - b. Lesbians

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 5 - Civil Rights

- c. Gay men
- d. Heterosexual individuals
- e. Individuals with disabilities