

**APGOV Reading Guide Review Questions Chapter 5**  
**\*Answers are in the notebook in my classroom.**

1. The rallying cry for groups demanding more equality has been
  - a. civil rights.
  - b. civil liberties.
  - c. civil disobedience.
  - d. civil war.
  
2. Policies that extend basic rights to groups historically subject to discrimination are called
  - a. social policies.
  - b. civil liberties.
  - c. civil rights.
  - d. civil equalities.
  
3. Today, debates about equality typically center on each of the following key types of inequality in the US EXCEPT
  - a. discrimination based on income.
  - b. racial discrimination.
  - c. gender discrimination.
  - d. discrimination based on age, disability, and other factors.
  
4. United States society tends to emphasize
  - a. equal results.
  - b. equal rewards.
  - c. equal opportunities.
  - d. equal distributions.
  
5. The word "equality" does not appear in the original Constitution.
  - True
  - False
  
6. The idea of equality first appeared in the
  - a. original US Constitution.
  - b. Bill of Rights.
  - c. Fourteenth Amendment.
  - d. Nineteenth Amendment.
  
7. The five words in the US Constitution that refer to equality are
  - a. "all men are created equal."
  - b. "equality and justice for all."
  - c. "equal protection of the laws."
  - d. "equal representation of the states."

8. The Supreme Court has ruled that classifications based on gender are subject to a lower level of scrutiny than classifications based on race.
- True
  - False
9. In the case of *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857), the Supreme Court defended the idea of
- a. slavery.
  - b. equality.
  - c. civil rights.
  - d. equal protection of the laws.
10. The Thirteenth Amendment
- a. promoted equal protection of the laws.
  - b. gave women the right to vote.
  - c. abolished slavery.
  - d. legalized segregation.
11. During the first ten years after the Civil War many African-American men held both state and national offices.
- True
  - False
12. In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), the Supreme Court upheld a Louisiana law providing for
- a. slavery.
  - b. the civil rights movement.
  - c. equal opportunity.
  - d. segregated facilities.
13. The case of *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) ended the era of
- a. slavery.
  - b. legal segregation.
  - c. civil rights.
  - d. equal opportunity.
14. School busing was used as a tool for segregation after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- True
  - False

15. School busing was a practice upheld in the case of
- a. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.
  - b. *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
  - c. *Brown v. Board of Education*.
  - d. *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenberg County Schools*.
16. Children assigned to schools near their homes when those homes are in racially segregated neighborhoods is an example of
- a. separate but equal.
  - b. *de jure* segregation.
  - c. *de facto* segregation.
  - d. all of these.
17. Rosa Parks became a champion for the cause of civil rights by
- a. refusing to give up her seat on the bus.
  - b. organizing a series of marches and sit-ins.
  - c. writing speeches for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
  - d. staging acts of civil disobedience.
18. Which of the following was NOT a key strategy of the civil rights movement?
- a. sit-ins
  - b. marches
  - c. quiet acceptance
  - d. civil disobedience
19. The 1950s and 1960s saw a marked increase in public policies to foster racial equality primary due to
- a. court decisions.
  - b. the civil rights movement.
  - c. increased African-American voting.
  - d. all of these
20. Racial discrimination in public places became illegal by the
- a. decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*.
  - b. Civil Rights Act of 1964.
  - c. Voting Rights Act of 1965.
  - d. Equality in Employment Act of 1991.
21. By the 1980s, few, if any, form of racial discrimination were left to legislate against.
- True
  - False

22. Suffrage is the legal right to
- a. free speech.
  - b. vote.
  - c. equal opportunities.
  - d. equal results.
23. The Fifteenth Amendment extended suffrage to
- a. African-Americans.
  - b. women.
  - c. Native-Americans.
  - d. naturalized citizens.
24. Implementation of the Fifteenth Amendment proceeded swiftly and with the total support of the states.
- True
  - False
25. Southern states attempted to bar African-Americans from voting through the use of the
- a. literacy test.
  - b. poll tax.
  - c. white primary.
  - d. all of these.
26. Poll taxes were declared null and void by the
- a. Thirteenth Amendment.
  - b. Fifteenth Amendment.
  - c. Nineteenth Amendment.
  - d. Twenty-Fourth Amendment.
27. Which of the following was NOT a consequence of the Voting Rights Act of 1965?
- a. the registration of many southern African-American voters.
  - b. the use of white primaries.
  - c. the election of more African-American officials.
  - d. the intervention of federal election registrars.
28. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Native-Americans comprise the oldest American minority.
  - b. African-Americans achieved citizenship before Native-Americans.
  - c. The Indian Claims Act was passed by the US Congress to settle disputes arising from lands taken from Native-Americans.
  - d. Native-Americans are not protected by policy protections against discrimination.

29. Hispanic-Americans will soon displace African-Americans as the largest minority group in the United States.
- True
  - False
30. In the case of *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), the Supreme Court upheld
- a. affirmative action programs for Asian-Americans.
  - b. the tribal system of government for Native-Americans.
  - c. the internment of American of Japanese descent.
  - d. the enforcement of immigration policies.
31. Equality for women did not appear on the nation's political agenda until the middle of the twentieth century.
- True
  - False
32. Suffrage for women was achieved with the passage of the
- a. Twentieth Amendment.
  - b. Fifteenth Amendment.
  - c. Nineteenth Amendment.
  - d. Twenty-fourth Amendment.
33. Winning the right to vote gave the women's movement great momentum in the fight for equality.
- True
  - False
34. After women received the right to vote, public policy toward women was dominated by the idea of
- a. protectionism.
  - b. equality.
  - c. covertures.
  - d. autonomy.
35. The Equal Rights Amendment was first introduced in US Congress as an Amendment in 1923.
- True
  - False

36. The Supreme Court ruled in *Reed v. Reed* (1971) that
- a. any arbitrary sex-based classification under state law violated the equal protection clause.
  - b. people should be paid comparable wages for comparable jobs.
  - c. women should be allowed to hold combat positions in the military.
  - d. sexual harassment violates federal (national) policies against sexual discrimination in the workplace.
37. The Supreme Court has voided laws that
- a. provide alimony payments to women only.
  - b. close nursing schools to men.
  - c. set a higher age for drinking for men than for women.
  - d. all of these.
38. Most American mothers who have children below school age are in the labor force.
- True
  - False
39. The Civil Rights and Women's Equity in Employment Act of 1991
- a. banned sex discrimination in employment.
  - b. forbade sex discrimination in federally subsidized education programs.
  - c. shifted the burden of proof in justifying hiring and promotion practices to employers.
  - d. made it illegal for employers to exclude pregnancy and childbirth from their health-benefit plans.
40. Comparable worth is based on the idea that comparable wages should be paid to
- a. blacks and whites.
  - b. men and women.
  - c. people performing jobs requiring comparable skill.
  - d. people holding comparable job titles.
41. The subject referred to by the head of the US Civil Rights Commission during the Reagan administration as "the craziest idea since Looney Tunes" was
- a. suffrage for women.
  - b. comparable worth.
  - c. the Equal Rights Amendment.
  - d. affirmative action.
42. Statutes and regulations prohibit women from serving in combat.
- True
  - False

43. The Supreme Court has made it very difficult to prove sexual harassment.
- True
  - False
44. Age discrimination is one area that has received very little attention from the US Congress.
- True
  - False
45. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
- a. strengthened previous protections against discrimination against the disabled.
  - b. required employers and public facilities to make reasonable accommodations.
  - c. prohibited employment discrimination against the disabled.
  - d. all of these.
46. The one group that probably faces the toughest battle for equality is
- a. the handicapped.
  - b. the elderly.
  - c. young people.
  - d. gay people.
47. Members of the armed services who declare their homosexuality face discharge unless they can prove they will remain celibate.
- True
  - False
48. The women's movement and the civil rights movement converged when it came to the debate over
- a. comparable worth.
  - b. the Equal Rights Amendment.
  - c. affirmative action.
  - d. protectionism.
49. Affirmative action emphasizes equal opportunities over equal results
- True
  - False
50. The Supreme Court held that an admissions quota for particular groups was illegal in
- a. *United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO v. Weber*.
  - b. *Fullilove v. Klutznick*.
  - c. *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*.
  - d. *Wygart v. Jackson Board of Education*.

51. Opposition to affirmative action is especially strong when people view it as
- a. affecting only African-Americans.
  - b. a form of separate-but-equal.
  - c. reverse discrimination.
  - d. discriminating against women.
52. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Equality is a basic principle of democracy.
  - b. The principle of equality can invite the denial of minority rights.
  - c. Civil rights laws and court decisions tell groups and individuals that there are certain things they may and may not do.
  - d. Current civil rights policies conform to the eighteenth-century idea of limited government.