

Equal Rights Under the Law

1. The women's suffrage movement
 - a. preceded the campaign to abolish slavery.
 - b. was delayed by the campaign to abolish slavery and the temperance movement.
 - c. has been a twentieth-century phenomenon.
 - d. had its first victories in the northeast states of Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut.
2. The protection of civil rights requires that
 - a. government imposes no discriminatory barriers.
 - b. there is sufficient government authority to protect civil rights against interference by private individuals.
 - c. governments require equality of outcome.
 - d. (a and b)
3. Women were allowed to vote with the 1920 passage of the
 - a. fifteenth Amendment.
 - b. seventeenth Amendment.
 - c. nineteenth Amendment.
 - d. twentyfirst Amendment.
4. Amendments specifically relating to protection of the rights of African Americans include the
 - a. eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth.
 - b. thirteenth and fifteenth.
 - c. thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth.
 - d. fourteenth, fifteenth, and twentyfirst.
5. In 1896, blacks were lynched an average of
 - a. one every three days.
 - b. one every four days.
 - c. one every week.
 - d. one every month.
6. In the 1930s, African Americans tended to use the court system rather than the political system because
 - a. they lacked sufficient political power to make their demands effective before either state legislatures or Congress.
 - b. it was mandated by the Civil Rights legislation of the era.
 - c. there was significantly less financial cost.
 - d. they were legally restricted from forming a political party.

7. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a public bus in the city of
 - a. Atlanta, Georgia.
 - b. Montgomery, Alabama.
 - c. Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
 - d. Washington, D.C.
8. The President who signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was
 - a. Harry Truman.
 - b. Lyndon B. Johnson.
 - c. Richard M. Nixon.
 - d. Ronald Reagan.
9. All of the following are true about Native Americans EXCEPT
 - a. there are about 2 million people who designate themselves as Native Americans in census figures.
 - b. there is great diversity among and between Native American groups.
 - c. about 90 percent of Native Americans live on reservations.
 - d. States are precluded from taxing and regulating the tribes or extending state jurisdiction of their courts over the tribes unless authorized to do so by Congress.
10. Problems of Native Americans include all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. alcoholism.
 - b. lack of adequate health care facilities.
 - c. inability to vote in state and federal elections.
 - d. poverty.
11. The first Native American to be elected to Congress was
 - a. Ben Nighthorse Campbell.
 - b. Henry Hawkins.
 - c. Vine Deloria.
 - d. Ben Hayakawa.
12. The California Proposition which denied medical, educational, and social services to illegal immigrants was
 - a. Proposition 11.
 - b. Proposition 13.
 - c. Proposition 200.
 - d. Proposition 187.
13. The first Asians to come to the United States in significant numbers were
 - a. Chinese.
 - b. Japanese.
 - c. Koreans.
 - d. Vietnamese.

14. According to the Supreme Court,
 - a. Congress may not discriminate with respect to age.
 - b. Congress may make age-based distinctions in federal programs.
 - c. age is a suspect class.
 - d. age is a quasi-suspect class.

15. The restraints of equal protection apply to
 - a. private individuals as well as governments.
 - b. actions of governments, not private individuals.
 - c. to commercial activities of large corporations.
 - d. actions of the federal government only.

16. When it is believed that a law treats people differently because of their race, national origin or religion, the courts treat the case under the test of
 - a. rational basis.
 - b. strict scrutiny.
 - c. heightened scrutiny.
 - d. suspect class.

17. An example of a quasi-suspect class which requires heightened scrutiny is
 - a. race.
 - b. age.
 - c. disability.
 - d. gender.

18. The fact that a law has a differential effect, or disparate impact, on persons of differing race or sex
 - a. establishes the fact that the law is unconstitutional.
 - b. does not establish the fact that the law is unconstitutional.
 - c. cannot be used as evidence in a court of law.
 - d. is not important.

19. In *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), the Supreme Court endorsed the view that racial segregation did not constitute discrimination if
 - a. there was no intent to discriminate.
 - b. it was a private act rather than an act of government.
 - c. equal accommodations were provided for the members of both races.
 - d. it was a result of 'de facto' segregation.

20. The Supreme Court has sustained the right of judges to order school districts to bus students to overcome racial imbalance if and only if it is to remedy the consequences of
 - a. poor school performance by individual students.
 - b. unequal school quality.
 - c. 'de facto' segregation.
 - d. 'de jure' segregation.

21. Many of the Supreme Court's civil rights decisions are based upon the ___ clause of the Constitution.
 - a. franchise
 - b. establishment
 - c. commerce
 - d. dependency

22. Mechanisms to keep blacks from voting which are now illegal included
 - a. literacy tests.
 - b. poll taxes.
 - c. white primaries.
 - d. (all of the above)

23. Legislation designed and enacted in 1965 which was to ensure that no person would be deprived of the right to vote in any election for any office because of color or race was the
 - a. Civil Rights Act.
 - b. Voting Rights Act.
 - c. Election Reform Laws.
 - d. Voting Registration Act.

24. With regard to the drawing and redistricting of voting areas, states
 - a. may make race the sole reason for drawing district lines when it will ensure that a minority group will have minority group representation.
 - b. may not make race the sole reason for drawing district lines.
 - c. may make up for past discriminatory gerrymandering by temporary redistricting.
 - d. may not redistrict but must return to historically defined voting areas.

25. Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, age, sex and handicap may
 - a. not be considered when hiring or in promotions.
 - b. be considered by private employers.
 - c. be considered where occupational qualifications are absolutely necessary to the normal operation of a particular business.
 - d. be considered only by religiously sponsored institutions such as parochial schools.

26. Private individuals may discriminate if they
 - a. own no more than three houses or have no more than four separate living units.
 - b. rent houses without the service of an agent.
 - c. do not indicate any preference in their advertising.
 - d. (all of the above)

27. Except for the limited exclusion allowed private individuals, the Fair Housing Act prohibits owners to refuse to sell or rent to any person because of
 - a. race.
 - b. children.
 - c. religion.
 - d. (all of the above)

28. Those opponents of affirmative action often refer to it as
 - a. positive discrimination.
 - b. reverse discrimination.
 - c. equal opportunity enhancement.
 - d. feminist conspiracy.

29. In *Richmond v. Croson* (1989) a provision requiring nonminority city contractors to subcontract at least 30 percent of the dollar amount of their contract to one or more minority business enterprises was
 - a. struck down.
 - b. upheld.
 - c. considered non-justiciable.
 - d. sent back to the lower courts.

30. In 1996, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, in *Hopwood v. Texas* concluded that the use of race as one factor in the admission process
 - a. was in support of the equal protection clause.
 - b. was in support of the Civil Rights Act.
 - c. violated the equal protection clause.
 - d. violated the Civil Rights Act.