

Chapter 6, Civil Rights
Review Questions

Name _____

Period _____

1. Those rights that apply to minorities or other historically oppressed groups are called _____.
2. Classifying individuals solely on race is called _____ and has come under strict _____.
3. Why are black-white relationships especially important for the study of civil rights?
4. What statistical evidence shows that racist attitudes were common and that blacks were discriminated against?
 - a. [What evidence does the black community cite today that blacks are discriminated against (i.e. Law enforcement and the death penalty)?]
5. To mobilize support for their cause, black leaders did two things. Explain...
 - a.
 - b.
6. How successful were blacks in getting redress for grievances in Congress? To what institution did they turn for help?
7. What view of the 14th amendment did the Supreme Court take in the decades after it was ratified?
8. What was the essential criteria the Court used to apply the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment in last few decades of the 1800's?
9. The court established the _____ doctrine in Plessy v. Ferguson.
10. The legal battle was waged by the _____, an organization established in 1909.

11. The legal battle in education would come in three stages:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

12. How did the Court apply the separate but equal doctrine in the 1948 University of Oklahoma case?
 - a. How did the University apply the Court's ruling to Ms. Sipuel?

13. How did the Court ultimately respond to way universities were applying the decision above?

14. The climax in the struggle for civil rights was the case _____ v. _____, in which the court held that separate is...

15. In 1956, 100 Southern congressman signed the _____ which vowed to end desegregation through legal means.

16. What inherent weakness of the Supreme Court is revealed in the Brown case and the follow up case of Brown II?

17. In your view, do we have de-facto segregation today? Explain.

18. In the Swan case, the Court ruled that _____ was necessary to force _____.

19. Black leaders were able to "dramatize" their plight by using the principle of _____.

20. Describe Congress during the period of the civil rights movement. Why were civil rights bills doomed?

21. Explain 4 circumstances that helped the civil rights cause in Congress.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

22. The 1964 Civil Rights Act may be the most far reaching of the civil rights acts and dealt with...

23. The filibuster was broken by a vote of _____

24. How did the civil rights movement and the women's equality movement differ?

Bloc #2

25. T/F Woman are subject to the draft, the same as men

26. T/F All combat roles have been opened to women

27. T/F Sexual relations between an employer and an employee (or potential employee) can make the employer liable even if there was no agreement that sex would result in promotion or hire.

28. In essay format, explain the following as presented in your text:

a. **Abortion** (Include: right to privacy, New York v. Texas abortion law, penumbra, Roe v. Wade, federal funds, Webster, Casey, Norma McCorvey)

b. **Affirmative Action** (Include: opportunity v. outcome, preferential hiring, reverse discrimination, color blind & gender neutral, targets v. quotas, Bakke, pattern of discrimination, public opinion, narrowly tailored)