

**AP GOVERNMENT WORKSHEET  
LINEBERRY CHAPTER 5 - CIVIL RIGHTS**

**Multiple Choice**

- 1) Affirmative action is a policy in which
  - a) strict quotas limit the number of blacks and women who can fill certain positions.
  - b) The government enforces laws guaranteeing equal opportunity.
  - c) The least advanced among minorities and women are given job training.
  - d) Special consideration is given to traditionally disadvantaged groups.
- 2) Today, the key dimensions of inequality in America on which debate about equality centers is
  - a) race and gender
  - b) race and age
  - c) gender and disability
  - d) all of the above
- 3) The original Constitution
  - a) contained implications for equality in that the guaranteed rights were not denied to any group
  - b) denied certain rights to particular groups, such as blacks, because of the influence of slavery.
  - c) Guaranteed equal protection of the laws.
  - d) Left the issue of equality up to the states.
- 4) Equal protection of the laws
  - a) means that states had to make their laws promote equality among persons.
  - b) Provided a standard for constitutional interpretation.
  - c) Emphasized that laws had to provide equivalent protection to all people.
  - d) Was guaranteed in the original Constitution.
- 5) Throughout its political history, the principal minority group in the United States has been
  - a) American Indians
  - b) Hispanic Americans
  - c) Black Americans
  - d) All of the above
- 6) The immediate reaction to *Brown v. Board of Education* was
  - a) the desegregation of public schools in the South.
  - b) The busing of students to achieve racially balanced schools.
  - c) The closing of schools in Topeka, Kansas
  - d) A threat to close public schools and increased enrollment in private schools by whites in the South
- 7) The case of *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenberg County Schools*
  - a) Forbade segregation in such public facilities as hotels and restaurants.
  - b) Expanded the right to vote
  - c) Permitted judges to end school segregation through busing
  - d) Prohibited busing for school integration
- 8) Key strategies of the Civil Rights Movement included
  - a) sit-ins
  - b) marches.
  - c) civil disobedience.
  - d) all of the above
- 9) By the 1970's
  - a) most white Americans were ambivalent to the goals of racial equality.
  - b) Public opinion towards integration had changed very little since the 1950's
  - c) An overwhelming majority of white Americans supported the goals of integration.
  - d) The civil rights movement had alienated an overwhelming majority of white Americans.
- 10) Blacks will soon be displaced as the largest minority group in the United States by
  - a) Asian Americans
  - b) American Indians
  - c) Jewish Americans
  - d) Hispanic Americans
- 11) The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
  - a) applied only to the southern states
  - b) protected the rights of blacks only
  - c) protected the rights of all minorities
  - d) did not apply to American Indians
- 12) Public policy toward women has been dominated by the principle of
  - a) equality
  - b) protectionism
  - c) feminism
  - d) affirmative action