

**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