

3.10 Social Movements and Equal Protection

Explain how constitutional provisions have supported and motivated social movements.

1. In addition to advancing personal liberties, the Fourteenth Amendment has often been used to support social movements as well. If personal liberties were advanced by “due process,” social movements were advanced by
 - a. “Eminent domain”
 - b. “Equal protection”
 - c. “Habeas corpus”
 - d. “Estoppel” protections

2. _____ protects individuals and their individual rights. _____ protects groups and their equal treatment.
 - a. Civil liberties; civil rights
 - b. Civil rights; civil liberties
 - c. Civil liberties; eminent domain
 - d. Civil rights; eminent domain

3. “The American dilemma” throughout United States history can be summarized as the challenge to extend
 - a. Free speech
 - b. Economic prosperity
 - c. “Equality for all”
 - d. Religious liberty

4. Our form of democratic-republicanism upholds majority rules while putting in place protections for minority rights. When rights are extended to minority groups as a whole it is often referred to as
 - a. Civil rights
 - b. Social contracts
 - c. Collective bargaining
 - d. Civil societies

5. African-Americans found their quest for civil rights both daunting and frustrating. Jim Crow laws in the South relegated them to second-class citizens. In which political arena did African-Americans find their earliest civil rights successes?
 - a. The federal legislative branch
 - b. The federal executive branch
 - c. The federal judicial branch
 - d. State and local governments

6. Civil rights has been extended in a number of Supreme Court landmark cases. In which case would you read the following opinion: "Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of the law, for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to [retard] the educational and mental development of negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racial[ly] integrated school system..."

We conclude that, in the field of public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment."

- a. Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)
- b. Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)
- c. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
- d. Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

7. Which of the following acts of the U.S. Congress outlawed discrimination in public accommodations based upon race?

- a. Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
- b. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- c. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- d. Baker v. Carr (1962)

8. African-Americans were not the only marginalized groups to win political victories in the wake of the civil rights movement. Title IX of the Education Amendments in 1972

- a. Prohibited any form of discrimination on the basis of age in educational activities
- b. Prohibited any form of discrimination on the basis of religion in educational activities
- c. Prohibited any form of discrimination on the basis of gender in educational activities
- d. Prohibited any form of discrimination on the basis of ethnicity in educational activities

9. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s essay *Letter from a Birmingham Jail* (1993) inspired many to fight for greater equality. King's personal message in this essay can be distilled down to

- a. "We hold these truths to be self evident that all men are equal."
- b. "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."
- c. "Racism is still with us."
- d. "I am for violence if non-violence means we continue postponing a solution."

10. Women as well saw their liberties improved during the civil rights movement thanks in part to a number of outspoken leaders. Betty Friedan and others founded the advocacy group

- a. The National Organization of Women (NOW)
- b. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce
- c. The American Federation of Labor (AFL)
- d. Americans for Democratic Action (ADA)