

3.11 Government Responses to Social Movements

Explain how the government has responded to social movements.

1. _____ segregation is segregation by law and _____ segregation is segregation by private choice.

- a. De jure; de facto
- b. De facto; de jure
- c. De jure; de bistro
- d. De bistro; de facto

2. Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time. There have been times when the state coercively acted to prevent full equality. In this case the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” was constitutionally protected.

- a. *Barren v. Baltimore* (1833)
- b. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
- c. *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)
- d. *Roe v. Wade* (1973)

3. The early civil rights movement in the 1950s found its greatest successes

- a. In the courts
- b. Through legislative action
- c. Via federal mandates
- d. By way of executive action

4. Segregation, discrimination and prejudice in places of commerce would no longer be accepted due to this historic piece of legislation:

- a. The European Recovery Program (1948)
- b. Civil Rights Act of 1964
- c. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- d. The Motor Voter Bill (1993)

5. African-Americans were not the only marginalized groups to win political victories in the wake of the civil rights movement. One of the more notable victories occurred for women with this law that prohibited any form of discrimination on the basis of gender in any education program or activity.

- a. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- b. The Equal Rights Amendment
- c. NOW
- d. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

6. Which of the following best explains the role federalism plays on the extension of civil rights?

- a. Federalism often accelerates the extension of civil rights
- b. Federalism often delays and complicates the extension of civil rights
- c. Federalism often plays no role in the extension of civil rights
- d. Federalism explains why the civil rights movement was successful

7. Rules to suppress black political participation through literacy tests were outlawed in this historical piece of legislation

- a. The European Recovery Program (1948)
- b. Civil Rights Act of 1964
- c. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- d. The Motor Voter Bill (1993)

8. The Brown decision in 1954 was followed up by another Brown decision in 1955. What was the intended purpose of Brown II?

- a. State legislatures must vote to overturn all school desegregation plans.
- b. Schools in direct defiance of the court decision would be subject to financial sanctions.
- c. Implementation of desegregation must be realized “with all deliberate speed.”
- d. Segregation in religious places would no longer be accepted.

9. “No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

This text is most likely an excerpt from what historic civil rights law?

- a. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- b. The Equal Rights Amendment
- c. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- d. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

10. “All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, and privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin...” This text is most likely an excerpt from what historic civil rights law?

- a. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- b. The Equal Rights Amendment
- c. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- d. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972