

47. The tests commonly administered as a precondition for voting were called _____.
a. constitutional exams
b. literacy tests
c. poll tests
d. primary tests
e. registration tests
48. In *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954), the Supreme Court held that _____.
a. ethnic minorities have no rights to equal treatment by the government
b. the segregation of races in public schools violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
c. the national government does not have the power to force any action on local school boards
d. separation of races for a reason such as education is not a violation of the Constitution
e. African Americans could not be denied the right to a college education
49. Racial segregation that occurs because of past socioeconomic conditions and residential racial patterns is known as _____.
a. separate-but-equal segregation
b. reverse discrimination
c. *de jure* segregation
d. *de facto* segregation
e. Black Codes
50. _____ segregation occurs because of laws or administrative decisions by public agencies.
a. Suffrage
b. Separate-but-equal
c. *De jure*
d. *De facto*
e. Civil
51. Today, schools in the United States are _____.
a. integrated precisely in the manner outlined by the Supreme Court in its landmark 1954 decision
b. considered integrated, although not to the extent outlined by the Supreme Court in its landmark 1954 decision
c. not necessarily integrated in the manner defined by the Supreme Court but certainly not segregated
d. becoming segregated again due to changes in the proportion of whites and minorities living in urban areas
e. segregated because of a recent Supreme Court decision upholding the separate-but-equal doctrine

52. Nonviolent civil disobedience generated public sympathy when _____.
a. President Dwight Eisenhower joined civil rights marchers in Little Rock, Arkansas, during the integration of Little Rock's Central High School
b. President John F. Kennedy joined civil rights marchers in Birmingham, Alabama
c. Attorney General Robert Kennedy joined the Montgomery Bus boycott
d. television and newspaper coverage showed integrationists being violently attacked by white segregationists and government officials
e. the Black Power movement led by Malcolm X was formed
53. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 resulted in _____.
a. the elimination of discriminatory voter-registration tests
b. the passage of state laws permitting considerable discrimination against ethnic minorities
c. dozens of federal court decisions limiting congressional power in overseeing state-run elections
d. a decline in the number of African Americans registered to vote
e. a constitutional amendment changing the voting age
54. The Civil Rights Act of 1968 _____.
a. prohibits discrimination in employment
b. prohibits discrimination in public accommodations
c. prohibits discrimination in housing
d. provides the first legislative protections for Native Americans
e. provides the first legislative protections for gay men and lesbians
55. The goal of the Seneca Falls Convention was to _____.
a. discuss issues for the expansion of women's social, civil, and religious rights
b. debate the possibility of seceding from the United States to restrictions on slave trade
c. write the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments following the Civil War
d. discuss strategies for the abolition of slavery
e. plan strategies that would advance rights for homosexual individuals and same-sex couples
56. Title IX is often associated with increasing women's access to sports, but its greatest impact has been on _____.
a. the overall health and wellness of women
b. admissions to professional programs, on financial aid, and on educational facilities
c. the placement of quotas on professional programs in law, medicine, science, and engineering
d. admissions to male-dominated organizations, such as fraternities and the Boy Scouts
e. access male-dominated jobs
57. Citizens who are 18 years or older were granted the constitutional right to vote in part because they _____.
a. could drink alcoholic beverages at that age
b. could sign binding contracts at that age
c. could work for the federal government in many capacities at that age
d. could be drafted into the military at that age
e. had the right to marry at that age

58. Affirmative action allows educational institutions and employment decisions to _____.
a. set quotas for the number of women they will hire
b. set quotas for the number of minorities they will hire
c. guarantee that a minority must be hired for the next job opening
d. consider minority status, all other things being equal
e. hire completely based on minority status, rather than qualifications
59. The charge that some affirmative action programs discriminate against nonminorities is called _____.
a. adverse minority preference
b. anti-bias civil discrimination
c. quota busting
d. racial profiling
e. reverse discrimination
60. The policy in admissions or hiring that gives special consideration to traditionally disadvantaged groups to the present effects of past discrimination is known as _____.
a. affirmative action
b. civil liberties
c. civil rights
d. legislative mandate
e. reverse action
61. The Supreme Court ruling in the *Bakke* case states that _____.
a. affirmative action programs are allowable in law schools but not in medical schools
b. race cannot be the sole factor in admissions decisions
c. all affirmative action programs are unconstitutional
d. race cannot be a factor in making admissions decisions
e. quota systems are constitutional
62. General agreement among the citizenry on an issue constitutes _____.
a. a consensus
b. a divisive opinion
c. majority rule
d. a reconciliation
e. public aggregation