

chapter 21 review

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

MAIN IDEAS

- _____ 1. Which is the MOST accurate description of the way minority groups historically have been treated in the United States?
- with complete equality
 - with reluctance to accept their equality
 - with a sincere recognition of their cultural differences
 - with willing acceptance of immigrants, but only forced acceptance of those minorities already residing in the United States
- _____ 2. In regard to the issue of equality, the Constitution states that
- all people are equal in all ways.
 - slaves should be equal to free people.
 - no person can be denied equal protection of the laws.
 - government cannot draw distinctions between persons and groups.
- _____ 3. With _____, the Federal Government hopes to overcome effects of past discrimination.
- affirmative action
 - de facto segregation
 - reverse discrimination
 - denaturalization
- _____ 4. A person can become a citizen of the United States by all of the following means EXCEPT
- being born in the United States.
 - being born beyond American jurisdiction to American parents.
 - by an act of Congress or a treaty.
 - illegally crossing the Mexican border into Texas.
- _____ 5. Over time, the makeup of the American population has become
- more diverse.
 - more stable.
 - less heterogeneous.
 - less ethnic.
- _____ 6. In the past, women have been denied which of the following?
- the right to own property
 - educational opportunities
 - suffrage
 - all of the above
- _____ 7. Laws that treat men and women differently
- are always constitutional.
 - are always unconstitutional.
 - may be upheld by the Supreme Court if they meet certain criteria.
 - may be passed by Congress but not by States.
- _____ 8. De jure segregation
- no longer exists in this country.
 - existed only in the South.
 - is caused mainly by housing patterns.
 - was the result of laws or other government actions.
- _____ 9. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- outlaws discrimination in public accommodations and hiring practices.
 - is not a meaningful piece of civil rights legislation.
 - does not apply to restaurants and eating-places.
 - does not include voting rights provisions.

- _____ 10. An amnesty program was established by the Immigration and Reform Act of 1986 to address which of the following problems?
- Undocumented aliens had troubled and divided many groups.
 - There was not enough border patrol officers to combat the problem of illegal immigration.
 - Employers were unwilling to hire undocumented aliens.
 - The establishment of a quota system had angered many immigrants.
- _____ 11. Citizenship by birth is determined by the rules
- of naturalization and denaturalization.
 - of jus soli and jus sanguinis.
 - set forth in the amendments to the Constitution.
 - of individual or collective naturalization.
- _____ 12. The first major Supreme Court case that challenged affirmative action was
- University of California v. Bakke*.
 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*.
 - Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - Hoyt v. Florida*.
- _____ 13. In an earlier part of United States history, Congress
- consistently acted for the benefit of minority groups.
 - pursued legislation aiding African Americans, but not women.
 - pursued legislation aiding women only.
 - helped further the discrimination of minorities by inaction.
- _____ 14. Undocumented aliens are those who enter the United States
- across the Mexican or Canadian borders.
 - legally to work in seasonal jobs.
 - without following proper legal procedures.
 - as naturalized citizens.
- _____ 15. Which fact could NOT be used as an example of how minority groups have been treated in the United States?
- African Americans have consistently faced unjust treatment.
 - Native Americans were forcibly moved to reservations.
 - Japanese Americans were moved to "war relocation camps."
 - Cuban Americans fled the Castro dictatorship.
- _____ 16. One test that the Supreme Court uses to determine the validity of laws that discriminate between groups of people is the
- Due Process test.
 - rational basis test.
 - Constitution.
 - Equal Protection test.
- _____ 17. Which of the following statements does NOT accurately describe the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*?
- It reversed the earlier decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - It held that segregation by race in public education is unconstitutional.
 - It quickly brought about integration of schools in this country.
 - It struck down the separate-but-equal doctrine in education.
- _____ 18. The response of the Supreme Court to affirmative action programs today can BEST be described as
- completely supportive since its inception.
 - non-supportive until recent years.
 - conservative in rendering decisions.
 - inflammatory in its decisions.
- _____ 19. Which part of the Constitution declares that a person can become an American citizen either by birth or naturalization?

- a. 14th Amendment
- b. the Preamble
- c. the Bill of Rights
- d. 13th Amendment

- ___ 20. The Constitution's statement regarding the equality of all persons can be found in both
- a. the 14th Amendment and the Due Process Clause.
 - b. the Due Process Clause and the 5th Amendment.
 - c. the 14th Amendment and the rational basis test.
 - d. the separate-but-equal doctrine and the case of *Orr v. Orr*.

Matching

IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. immigrants
- b. refugee
- c. reverse discrimination
- d. de jure
- e. integration

- ___ 21. The United States population can be described as being mainly a nation of ____.
- ___ 22. ____ is the process of bringing a group into equal membership in society.
- ___ 23. Alan Bakke charged the University of California with ____ after he was denied admission to their medical school.

IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. Jim Crow laws
- b. assimilation
- c. reverse discrimination
- d. affirmative action
- e. denaturalization
- f. reservations

- ___ 24. More than a third of the nation's Native Americans live on the ____ set aside for them by the government.
- ___ 25. ____ is the process by which people of one culture merge into and become part of another culture.
- ___ 26. The Federal Government's chief response to the effects of past discriminatory practices based on race, color, and sex is the policy of ____.

Other

IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Use each key term below in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term.

- 27. jus sanguinis, jus soli
- 28. separate-but-equal doctrine
- 29. refugee
- 30. quota
- 31. expatriation, citizen

32. de jure segregation, de facto segregation
33. heterogeneous
34. naturalization, denaturalization
35. Jim Crow laws
36. deportation, alien

