RLP-USHB · RLP U.S. History B — Depression, World War, Cold War and Civil Rights

# Unit 4: Civil Rights and a Changing Nation

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

## Lesson 4.1 — From Dred Scott to Brown — Courts, Lawyers and the Color Line

### FLUENCY

1. Order: Bakke; Sweatt v. Painter; Brown v. Board; Missouri ex rel. Gaines; Shelley v. Kraemer; Schuette v. Coalition to Defend Affirmative Action.

2. What does 'separate but equal' mean, and which case established it?

### APPLICATION

3. Harlan wrote in 1896: 'Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens.' What was his position on the Court, and why is the quotation used today by people on opposite sides of affirmative action?

4. Brown (1954) held that 'Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.' Corroborate the ruling with what happened in Southern schools over the next decade. What does the comparison show?

5. Gaines was decided in 1938 and Brown in 1954. Did Gaines cause Brown?

### REVIEW

6. Semester A review: which amendment's equal protection clause did both Plessy and Brown interpret?

## Lesson 4.2 — The Freedom Movement — Leaders, Strategies and the Laws of 1964 and 1965

### FLUENCY

1. Order: Freedom Rides; Voting Rights Act; Montgomery bus boycott begins; Little Rock Nine; Sixteenth Street Baptist Church bombing; Civil Rights Act.

2. Which title of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 banned employment discrimination, and which let the government cut funds to segregated programs?

## APPLICATION

3. Kennedy said on 11 June 1963: 'We are confronted primarily with a moral issue.' What had just happened in Birmingham and Alabama that week, and how does that context shape the speech?

4. King's 'Letter from Birmingham Jail' is under copyright and is summarized in the lesson. How would you source it for an essay, and where would you read it?

5. Marchers were beaten at Selma in March 1965; the Voting Rights Act passed that August. Cause or sequence?

### REVIEW

6. From Unit 2: which 1941 order did A. Philip Randolph win by threatening a march on Washington?

7. Semester A review: which 1890 constitution introduced the poll tax later banned in federal elections by the Twenty-fourth Amendment?

## Lesson 4.3 — Seminar — Many Movements: Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians and Women

### FLUENCY

1. Order: Title IX; Alcatraz occupation begins; Raza Unida party formed in Crystal City, Texas; NOW founded; Lau v. Nichols; Indian Self-Determination Act.

2. Define tribal sovereignty and explain why it distinguished many Native activists' goals.

### APPLICATION

3. Lau v. Nichols (1974) held that 'there is no equality of treatment merely by providing students with the same facilities, textbooks, teachers, and curriculum.' Who brought the case, and how does its reasoning compare with Brown's?

4. Friedan's The Feminine Mystique (1963) and Schlafly's campaign against the ERA represent different views of women's roles. Present each in terms its holders would accept.

5. The Black freedom movement's major victories came in 1964-1965, and Mexican American voters won key city and school-board positions in Crystal City, Texas, in 1969. Did the first cause the second?

### REVIEW

6. Semester A review: which amendment, ratified in 1920, barred denying the vote on account of sex?

## Lesson 4.4 — Workshop — A Changing Nation: Immigration, the Sunbelt, the Hancock Amendment and the Technology Revolution

### FLUENCY

1. Order: NAFTA; Immigration and Nationality Act; Hancock Amendment; Refugee Act; Immigration Reform and Control Act; Immigration Act of 1990.

2. What did the 1965 immigration law abolish, and what did it favor instead?

## APPLICATION

3. Johnson said at the 1965 signing: 'This bill that we will sign today is not a revolutionary bill. It does not affect the lives of millions.' Corroborate with data. What does the comparison teach about using a leader's prediction as evidence?

4. Section 22(a) of the Hancock Amendment prohibits counties and other political subdivisions from 'increasing the current levy of an existing tax, license or fees' without voter approval. What does section 18 do at the state level, and what does the text leave out?

5. In 1979 three Kansas City consultants started a software business, and a contract to fix a pathology practice's billing system led to their first commercial software. Did that contract cause Cerner to become a health-information company?

**REVIEW**

6. From Unit 2: which 1942-1964 program shaped Mexican migration and American agriculture before the 1965 law?

## Unit 4 checkpoint

1. What did Chief Justice Taney hold in Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)?
   A. Slavery was unconstitutional
   B. Black Americans could not be citizens and Congress could not ban slavery in the territories
   C. Segregation was lawful
   D. States could secede
2. True or false: Charles Hamilton Houston chose to begin the NAACP's attack on segregation with graduate and professional schools.
3. In Shelley v. Kraemer (1948), a case that began in St. Louis, the Court held that state courts could not enforce racial restrictive _____; in Schuette (2014) it upheld Michigan's voter-approved ban on racial _____ in public university admissions.
4. Which organization did James Farmer co-found, and which campaign did it organize in 1961?
   A. SCLC; Montgomery boycott
   B. CORE; Freedom Rides
   C. SNCC; sit-ins
   D. NAACP; Brown
5. What did President Eisenhower do at Little Rock in 1957?
   A. Closed Central High School
   B. Sent the 101st Airborne Division to enforce the court order
   C. Supported Governor Faubus
   D. Nothing
6. True or false: The Twenty-fourth Amendment banned poll taxes in federal elections.
7. In Mississippi, Black voter registration after the Voting Rights Act rose from under 7 percent in 1964 to about what share by 1968?
   A. 15 percent
   B. 30 percent
   C. 60 percent
   D. 95 percent
8. The _____ Rights Amendment passed Congress in 1972 but fell three states short; Title _____ (1972) banned sex discrimination in federally funded education.

9. According to BLS data, about what share of adult women were in the labor force in 2000?
   A. One in ten
   B. One in three
   C. Three in five
   D. Nine in ten
10. True or false: The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 legalized about 2.7 million undocumented immigrants.
11. In 1979 three Kansas City consultants founded the firm that became which health-information technology company?
   A. Monsanto
   B. Cerner
   C. McDonnell Douglas
   D. Emerson
12. Which statement confuses sequence with cause?
   A. Violence at Selma led Johnson to send the Voting Rights bill to Congress
   B. Brown came in 1954, so Southern schools were desegregated by 1955
   C. Title VI funding cuts sped Southern desegregation
   D. Cerner's first product grew out of a pathology practice's billing contract

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