

AP GOVERNMENT--CHAPTER 5-6 STUDY GUIDE/DATA CONCLUSIONS--SPRING 2009**Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. According to Figure 5.1, during the course of what major events did we see American immigration at its lowest point?
- World War II
 - The Vietnam War
 - World War I
 - The Great Depression
- _____ 2. According to Figure 5.1, immigration into the United States during the last year measured by the chart (1996) was around _____ people.
- 1,800,000
 - 1,100,000
 - 700,000
 - 900,000
- _____ 3. According to Figure 6.1, from 1970-1990 approximately what percentage of White Americans were comfortable with their child attending a majority-black school?
- 50
 - 40
 - 60
 - 70
- _____ 4. According to Figure 6.1, in what year did at least 60% of White Americans for the first time report themselves as comfortable with their students attending a school with half of its student body being black?
- 1964
 - 1970
 - 1958
 - 1967
- _____ 5. Which of the following conclusions can reasonably be drawn from Figure 6.1?
- There is still a significant minority of white Americans who want no integration at all.
 - Support for integration has grown sharply in the last 20 years.
 - At the peak of the civil rights movement, most Americans wanted no integration at all.
 - None of the Above
- _____ 6. According to Figure 6.2, during which of the following years was House and Senate support (among Southern Democrats) for civil rights legislation basically equal?
- 1970
 - 1965
 - 1964
 - 1968
- _____ 7. Which of the following conclusions can reasonably be drawn from Figure 6.2?
- Southerners are nearly unanimous in their support for civil rights.
 - The major change period for acceptance of civil rights was between 1970-1988.
 - The House has been quicker to accept civil rights than the Senate.
 - All of the Above
- _____ 8. All of the following made it difficult for African Americans to gain equality EXCEPT _____.
- Blacks could not vote, and thus they had little influence in policy-making.
 - Blacks were a distinct minority in the states with the most discrimination.
 - Until the 1960s, most citizens of the North did little to help blacks gain equality.
 - Lower income whites feared that gains by blacks would be at their expense.
- _____ 9. In the 1960s, the city of Denver had several racially distinct neighborhoods. Denver Public Schools developed a neighborhood schools plan in which students would attend the school closest to their homes. On what grounds was this plan challenged?
- That it was *de facto* segregation.
 - That the plan would not allow black students to attend schools with whites.
 - That the plan did not allow students to travel to a school of their choice.
 - That it was *de jure* segregation.

- _____ 10. Why is the all-male draft constitutional, even though it is gender discrimination?
- Because discrimination against men is legal--they are not in a protected class.
 - Because it meets "mid-level scrutiny"--on average, men are stronger than women.
 - Because the Supreme Court repeatedly has ignored the issue, out of fear that ruling on the subject might cost them politically.
 - Because there is a rational basis for the law--the nation has never needed so many troops that it required women to serve in combat.
- _____ 11. All of the following situations involve civil liberties **EXCEPT** _____.
- State-funding of religious education.
 - City laws banning unpopular speech.
 - State bans on gay marriage.
 - Burning of the American Flag.
- _____ 12. The KKK burns a cross at a rally across the street from a predominantly African-American Baptist Church. The members of the church are offended by what they view as a hateful display. How would the courts most likely rule?
- The First Amendment does not protect speech if it is offensive and hateful.
 - The First Amendment protects speech, even if it is offensive and hateful.
 - The First Amendment protects hate speech, but cross burning is a symbol, not speech.
 - The First Amendment does not protect cross burning, because it is intimidating.
- _____ 13. Students for Christ is a school sponsored organization that prays around the flagpole of a public school every morning before school. Is this activity constitutional?
- No, because the prayer takes place on school grounds, which is a violation of the establishment clause.
 - Yes, because the prayer is being conducted by a voluntary organization, and it is taking place outside of the school day.
 - No, because the prayer is being conducted by a club which is approved by the school, which is a violation of the establishment clause.
 - Yes, provided that the school is located in a community where Christians comprise the majority of the student body.
- _____ 14. Which of the following is required for a search warrant to be valid?
- Probable Cause
 - A Description of the Place to Be Searched
 - a Description of the Things to be Seized
 - A Valid Arrest
- I and II only
 - I, II, III, and IV
 - I, II, and IV only
 - I, II, and III only
- _____ 15. Under which of the following principles has the due-process clause of the 14th Amendment been applied to protect individuals from violations of civil liberties by state governments?
- "Equal Protection" Clause
 - Doctrine of Selective Incorporation
 - The Full Faith And Credit Clause
 - Constitutional Federalism
- _____ 16. A state law requiring the posting of the Ten Commandments in all public school classrooms would most likely be challenged as a violation of the _____.
- Right to Symbolic Speech
 - Establishment Clause
 - Tenth Amendment
 - Free Exercise Clause