



We the People: The Citizen & the Constitution

QUIZ

Unit Four, Lesson 19

“How does the Constitution protect your right to equal protection of the laws?”

Name _____

Date _____

Vocabulary Matching

Directions: Write the letter of the definition next to the appropriate vocabulary words.

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. boycott_____ | a. an act of protest; people get together as a group and refuse to buy from or deal with a store or company |
| 2. Civil Rights Act of 1964_____ | b. treating all individuals or groups of people equally under the law, unless there is a good and fair reason for not doing so |
| 3. Civil War Amendments_____ | c. law that ended segregation in public places; it says employers could not unfairly discriminate against people because of race, national origin, religion, or gender |
| 4. equal protection clause_____ | d. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution passed after the Civil War to give former slaves the rights of citizens |
| 5. equal protection of the laws_____ | e. to separate people in schools and other public places according to things such as race |
| 6. segregate_____ | f. part of the Fourteenth Amendment that has prevented states from being unfair to citizens because of race or gender; prohibits laws that unreasonably and unfairly favor some groups over others |

Short Answer

Directions: Answer the following instruction in the space provided below. If you need additional space, continue your answer on the back of the page.

7. Describe what “equal protection of the laws” means to you. Give an example.

Multiple Choice

Directions: Read each partial statement below carefully. Circle only the best answer.

8. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are called
- the Civil Rights Amendments.
 - the Civil War Amendments.
 - the Civic Virtue Amendments.
 - Equal Protection Amendments.
9. The Fourteenth Amendment says, “No State shall...deny to any person...equal protection of the laws.” This means
- state governments may treat people differently.
 - national governments may treat people differently.
 - state governments may not treat people differently unless there is a good reason for doing so.
 - national governments may not treat people differently unless there is a good reason for doing so.
10. The Fourteenth Amendment did not immediately end unfair treatment of African Americans because
- Southern states still passed laws that allowed unfair discrimination.
 - In 1896, the Supreme Court said “separate but equal” public places for different races was legal.
 - racism and discrimination are hard problems to fix with a law or an amendment.
 - all of the above are true.
11. In 1896, the Supreme Court said it was _____ to _____ people of different races in public places if the public places for each group were _____.
- constitutional; segregate; equal
 - unconstitutional; segregate; equal
 - unconstitutional; desegregate; equal
 - constitutional; segregate; unequal
12. In 1954 in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case, the Supreme Court said it was _____ to _____ people.
- unconstitutional; segregate
 - constitutional; segregate
 - unconstitutional; desegregate
 - constitutional; repatriate
13. A synonym for “segregation” would be
- emancipation.
 - separation.
 - partition.
 - repatriation.

14. In the 1950s and 1960s, many people of both races worked to end unfair treatment toward African Americans. This movement was called
- the Civic Virtue Movement.
 - the Civil Protest Movement.
 - the Civil Rights Movement.
 - the Civil Justice Movement.
15. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- gave women the right to vote.
 - ended segregation in public places.
 - outlawed discrimination because of a person's race, national origin, religion, or gender.
 - both b and c are correct

Lesson 19 Answers

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. F 5. B 6. E 7. SEE PAGE 158, "REVIEW THE LESSON," QUESTION 2
8. B 9. C 10. D 11. A 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. D