Ch. 21 Study Guide – American Government

Segregation Integration Deportation Quota Assimilation

Alien Rational Basis Test Citizen Immigrant Affirmative Action

1. What’s the largest minority group in the U.S. today?
2. In Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, what did the Court say about separate schools for whites and African Americans?
3. Title IX might help a female at a public university do what?
4. What makes it illegal to refuse to rent to a family with children?
5. On what basis did Alan Bakke challenge affirmative action in 1978?
6. Recent Supreme Court rulings have indicated what about affirmative action programs in schools.
7. What is true when comparing men and women in the workplace?
8. What part of the Constitution says that the states must guarantee that all people have equal protection of the laws?
9. How did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 affect desegregation in the U.S.?
10. In the 1950s, how did some southern states respond to the Supreme Court’s order to end segregation in the public schools?
11. What does the Constitution say about the rights of men and women?
12. What best describes reverse discrimination?
13. When might collective naturalization take place?
14. What could cause a naturalized citizen to lose his or her citizenship?
15. What kind of immigration rules did the U.S. have before the 1880s?
16. On average, for every $1.00 earned by working men, working women earn about?
17. The Equal Protection Clause was originally intended to do what?
18. The refusal to sell or rent a dwelling on grounds of race, color, sex, or disability was prohibited by what?
19. The status of aliens in the U.S. is different from the status of citizens because aliens can be subject to what?
20. The U.S. is a heterogeneous society because?
21. The legal process by which a person can voluntarily give up his or her citizenship is called?
22. The Civil Rights Act of 1968 is also known as what?
23. Denaturalization can occur only by court order and only when it can be shown that the person did what?