

1. Although the atrocities against African Americans were well known, why was so little done to prevent them?
2. Explain how the “separate-but-equal” doctrine was considered legal.
3. Explain the NAACP’s plan to attack segregation in education and discuss why it was important for their plan to follow this specific order.
4. Define massive resistance and explain why Southern states followed the doctrine.
5. What is social science? Why did the Supreme Court rely on this as much or more than the Constitution in supporting its decision to desegregate public schools?
6. Define and give an example for each of the following terms:
  - a. De jure segregation
  - b. De facto segregation
7. Why did the Supreme Court rule New Kent County’s “freedom-of-choice” plan unconstitutional although it was solely based on the students’ decision?
8. Explain the four guidelines that were created by the *Swann v Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Ed* case in regards to school segregation.
9. Explain why busing became an issue during the desegregation movement.
10. Why are some of today’s schools still on desegregation plans?
11. Give five examples of nonviolent civil disobedience. Name one advocate of this practice other than Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Although this form of protesting was nonviolent, why did it hinder the Civil Rights Movement?
12. Why were many attempts to pass civil rights legislation fail in Congress?
13. What four developments assisted the passage of civil rights legislation?
14. What was difference between the African American civil rights movement and the Feminist movement? Why were women eager to help African Americans during their civil rights movement?
15. What two standards does the Supreme Court hold against gender discrimination?
16. Explain the two forms of sexual harassment. Although sexual harassment is a serious offense, why has its interpretation been inconsistent?
17. Since the decision of *Roe v Wade*, why have there been so many decisions in regards to abortion?
18. Define affirmative action and explain why it was created. What is reverse discrimination? Explain the “equality of opportunity” view. What are “quotas” and is lawful or unlawful to use these?
19. What is the difference between compensatory action and preferential treatment?
20. Define the term strict scrutiny and explain when it can be used.
21. What rights do legal immigrants have in the United States? What rights do illegal immigrants have in the United States?
22. What rights do disabled persons have in the United States? What law(s) provides disabled persons protection from discrimination?
23. Explain the difference between *de facto* and *de jure* segregation.
24. What are statutory requirements for naturalization?
25. What amendment guarantees equal rights for citizens?