**AP Government Questions for Chapter 5**

1. What are Civil Rights (as opposed to Civil Liberties)?

2. How was the 14th Amendment important to reaching the American ideals?

3. What is the history of the struggle for equal rights under the law for African Americans? (Very long answer – from Dred Scott v Ferguson to Brown v Board of Ed)

4. Do all laws have to treat everyone equally?

5. Describe the judicial tests of equal protection? (PG 133)

6. Why was the Civil Rights Act of 1964 necessary?

 \*Go on line and research what party in Congress voted for the Civil Rights Act of 64. Was it a majority of Democrats or a majority of Republicans? Then look at the statement the author makes under “Political Thinking in Conflict” on page 135. Do you find a contradiction?)

7. Have women received equal protection of the laws?

8. What is the history of the struggle for equal rights under the law for American women? (Another very long question – from Abagail Adams to ERA of 1977)

9. What does the chart on page 147 tell you about women in American politics?

10. What does figure 5-2 tell you about poverty in America?

11. Identify and explain instances of other groups of Americans not treated equally.

12. What does the chart on page 152 tell us about minority groups in America?

13. How does the chart on page 155 reflect the dissent on Obergefell v Hodges?

14. Why was the Voting Rights Act of 1965 necessary?

15. What is affirmative action?

16. What was the Civil Rights act of 1968? Why was it necessary?

17. What is the difference between dejure discrimination and defacto discrimination? Provide examples?

18. Explain the difference between equality of result and equality of opportunity.

19. What does the 5 to 4 vote in the Supreme Court in the case of Grutter v Bollinger 2002 tell us about the Supreme Court?

20. (opinion) Should illegal immigrants be given the opportunity for citizenship or be deported? Should the U.S limit immigration? What is the solution to the southern border problem?

21. (opinion) Should English be the official language of the United States? What did de Tocqueville think?

**Civil Rights Cases: Bolden means a Key case**

**Baker v Carr 1961**

Adarand v Pena 1995

**Brown v. Board of Education 1954**

Craig v Boren 1976

Dred Scott v Sanford 1854

Fischer v U of TX 2016

Grutter v Bollinger 2003

Gratz v Bollinger 2003

Lawrence v Texas 2003

Lau v Nichols 1974

League of United Latin American Voters v Perry 2006

Loving v Virginia 1967

Obergefell v Hodges 2015

Plessy v Ferguson 1896

Ricci v DeStafano 2009

Romer v Evans 1996

Rostker v Goldberg 1980

Schuett v Coalition to Defend AA 2014

Shelby County v Holder 2013

Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Board of Education 1971

University of CA v Bakke 1978

United States v. Virginia 1996

**Wisconsin v Yoder 1972**

Important Cases from Chapter Four

**Baker v Carr 1961**

Brandenburg v. Ohio 1969

Bowers v Hardwick 1986

Burwell v Hobby Lobby 2014

**Citizens United v FEC 2010**

D.C. v. Heller 2008

Employment Division v Smith 1990

Engle v. Vitale 1962

Gitlow v. New York 1925

Griswold v. CT 1965

**Gideon v Wainwright 1963**

Gonzalas v Carhart 2007

Hamdi v. Rumsfeld 2004

Hamdan v. Rumsfeld 2006

Korematsu v US 1944

Johnson v Zerbst 1938

Lawrence v Texas 2003

Lemon v Kurtzman 1971

Mapp v. Ohio 1961

**Marbury v Madison 1803**

McCreary County v. American Civil Liberties Union 2005

**McCulloch v MD 1819**

**McDonald v Chicago 2010**

Miller v California 1973

Miranda v Arizona 1966

Missouri v Siebert 2004

Morse v Frederick 2007

NAACP v Alabama 1958

Near v MN 1931

**New York Times v US 1971**

New York Times v Sullivan 1964

Nix v Williams 1984

Panetti v Quarterman 2007

Planned Parenthood v Casey 1992

Riley v CA 2014

**Roe v Wade 1973**

**Schenk v US 1919**

**Shaw v Reno 1993**

Snyder v Phelps 2011

Texas v Johnson 1989

**Tinker v. Des Moines School 1969**

**United States v Leon 1984**

Van Orden v Perry 2005

Whren v US 1996

Witherspoon v IL 1968

Weeks v US 1914

Zelman v Simmons-Harris 2002