

## Wilson 16 Chapter 6 Assignment

1. Define civil rights.
2. What is required for laws to be able to treat people differently?
3. How does “redlining” violate the equal protection clause?
4. What does the Civil Rights Act of 1964 do?
5. How did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 protect black voting?
6. What is the goal of the Civil Rights Act of 1968?
7. What does the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment’s “equal protection clause” require?
8. How did the *Slaughterhouse* cases muddy the idea of citizenship?
9. What was decided in *Plessy v. Ferguson*?
10. What are the goals of the NAACP?
11. How was separate but equal undone by the decision in *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education*?
12. How is the *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* case an equal protection case?
13. In what ways did the “Southern Manifesto” validate Alexander Hamilton’s words in *Federalist 78* about the power of the sword and purse?
14. Compare de facto and de jure segregation.
15. What was ultimately decided in *Swann v. Charlotte Mecklenburg Board of Education*?
16. Why is suspect classification wrong constitutionally?
17. How does strict scrutiny aim to protect people from illegal classification?
18. How is the decision in *Shelby County v. Holder* not a rejection of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 in its stated purpose?
19. Make the argument that voter id laws, polling place reductions and limits on early voting will have an adverse effect on minority voting.
20. What does the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment do?
21. Identify and explain the three standards used by courts when considering equal protection claims by women.
22. How does Title IX protect women?
23. Why is the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 necessary?
24. How do transgender issues separate those for an “equal treatment under the law” approach and those who believe their rights may be at risk? Consider restroom use and participation in athletics.
25. Given the changes in waging war is it still a valid argument that women should be excluded from military registration procedures?
26. What does “quid pro quo” mean in real language?
27. How does the application of police powers represent a significant portion of the social and political cleavages in America?
28. How does the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment protect sovereignty of states?
29. How did *Griswold v. Connecticut* lay the foundation for *Roe v. Wade*?
30. How is the Hyde Amendment promoted during Republican administrations where it isn’t during Democratic ones?
31. How are admitting privilege laws an attempt to make abortions unattainable?
32. Compare and contrast equality of results and equality of opportunity.
33. What do affirmative action programs require?
34. How do affirmative action programs not qualify for reverse discrimination under “equal protection” language?
35. What does the Americans with Disabilities Act do?
36. What was decided in *Bakke v. UC Board of Regents*?
37. What was decided in *Grutter v. Bollinger* and *Gratz v. Bollinger*?
38. What was the decision in *Fisher v. University of Texas*?
39. Based on the court decisions regarding affirmative action, what is allowed to be considered and how can it be used when considering college admissions?
40. How was Colorado’s Amendment 2 to be used as a way to prevent homosexuals from being protected under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment’s equal protection clause?
41. How is *Lawrence v. Texas* a privacy rights?
42. How was Massachusetts’ decision to recognize gay marriage a very big deal in Alabama, Oklahoma, and other states not supportive of gay rights because of the full faith and credit clause of the constitution?
43. What was decided in *United States v. Windsor*?
44. How does standing affect someone’s ability to bring a case to court?
45. How is *Obergefell v. Hodges* different from *United States v. Windsor*?
46. How does the decision in *Masterpiece Cake Shop v. Colorado Civil Rights Commission* further confuse the issue of gay rights as it relates to people’s right to religious practice?
47. On a scale of 1 (not very) to 100 (very well) how well do you understand the current thoughts of the court as it relates to gay rights, gender equality issues, affirmative action?