

1. In Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831), Chief Justice John Marshall's decision treated Natives as domestic dependent nations, and in Worcester v. Georgia (1832),

- Marshall reversed his earlier decision and declared Native tribes as independent with guaranteed authority over all of their previously occupied lands.
- Marshall reversed his earlier decision and declared Native tribes as foreign nations immune to state laws.
- Marshall affirmed his earlier decision, declaring Native tribes as dependent nations bound by state laws.
- Marshall affirmed his earlier decision and expanded it to establish and set aside land parcels for each Native tribe.

2. The Indian Appropriations Act

- Protected Native tribes' land by denying Western settlers the ability to acquire land.
- Denied any land to Native tribes while providing Western settlers unlimited access to land.
- Attempted to balance Western settlers' demand for land with protecting lands for Natives by setting aside land parcels for Native tribes.
- Acquired additional territories for Native tribes by limiting Western settlers' access to land.

3. Two views of the Three-Fifths Clause have been:

- It encouraged slavery by giving greater power to slave states. OR: It encouraged freedom by giving 2/5 more power to free states over slave states.
- It encouraged abolition of slavery by giving greater power to free states. OR: It encouraged slavery by giving 2/5 more power to slave states over free states.
- It granted greater power to slave states for a defined period. OR: It gave

more power to free states for a defined period.

- It granted greater power to free states for an indefinite period. OR: It gave more power to free states for an indefinite period.

4. In Plessy v. Ferguson (1896), the Supreme Court ruled that

- Statutory separation of the races was unconstitutional.
- Statutory separation of the races was constitutional.
- Poll taxes and literacy tests were unconstitutional.
- State granting of full civil equality to African Americans was constitutional.

5. The Thirteenth Amendment provides for

- The right of U.S. citizens to vote regardless of race or previous slave status.
- National citizenship, privileges and immunities within states, due process, and equal protection of the laws.
- The abolition of slavery within the U.S. or any place subject to its jurisdiction.
- The abolition of slavery in southern states and established parts of western territories.

6. The Fourteenth Amendment provides for

- The abolition of slavery within the U.S. or any place subject to its jurisdiction.
- The abolition of slavery in southern states and established parts of western territories.
- The right of U.S. citizens to vote regardless of race or previous slave status.
- National citizenship, privileges and immunities within states, due process, and equal protection of the laws.

7. The Fifteenth Amendment provides for

- National citizenship, privileges and immunities within states, due process, and equal protection of the laws.
- The right of U.S. citizens to vote regardless of race or previous slave status.
- The abolition of slavery within the U.S. or any place subject to its jurisdiction.
- The abolition of slavery in southern states and established parts of western territories.

8. The Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Legally ended segregation in all public facilities
- Legally ended segregation in public schools
- Legally ended racial preferences in college admissions
- Legally ended racial preferences in hiring for public and private jobs

9. In Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978), the Supreme Court

- Upheld both racial preferences and quotas
- Upheld racial preferences, but not specific quotas
- Declared racial preferences unconstitutional
- Upheld defined quotas, but not racial preferences

10. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott led an 1848 gathering of women in Seneca Falls, NY. The document produced there was

- Modeled on the Fifteenth Amendment and called the Equal Rights Amendment.
- Modeled on the Bill of Rights and called a Bill of Women's Rights.
- Modeled on the Virginia Declaration of Rights and called the Declaration of Women's Rights.
- Modeled on the Declaration of Independence and called a Declaration of

Sentiments.

11. Women's suffrage was eventually established in the U.S. through

- The Nineteenth Amendment
- The National Women's Suffrage Act
- The Nineteenth Amendment
- Executive order of President Woodrow Wilson

12. One fundamental, perennial difference in the views of people who have worked for women's equality in the U.S. has been

- Their support or opposition to the passage of an Equal Rights Amendment.
- Whether women's work outside the home should affect their legal status.
- Whether the law should offer certain protections to women, or whether women would be made equal in all aspects of the law.
- Whether women should be a defined class under affirmative action.

13. In the United States, the idea of equality

- Has recently come to have two interpretations: equality of opportunity and equality of outcomes.
- Has held a static meaning throughout American history.
- Is only possible when the government ensures a just society.
- Has always been inherently at odds with the idea of individual liberty.

14. Liberty and equality

- Are incompatible, as enforcing equal outcomes sometimes requires a sacrifice of some liberties.
- Are always in conflict, but a just political process has proven an effective means of navigating this tension.

- Are compatible as long as political leaders enforce just outcomes.
- Are compatible in light of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

15. At the time of the U.S. Founding, people in the U.S. had

- The same equal protection under the law than most other people in the world.
- Greater equal protection under the law than most other people in the world.
- Less equal protection under the law than most other people in the world.
- No equal protection under the law.