

QUIZ SECTION 1

The Women's Movement

A. KEY TERMS

Briefly define or identify each of the following terms.

1. National Organization for Women (NOW) _____
2. *Roe v. Wade* _____
3. Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) _____

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 4. The term *feminism* describes the theory of

a. women's special nature.	c. women's superiority over men.
b. the equality of men and women.	d. women's role of serving men.

- _____ 5. The women's movement of the 1960s grew out of women's frustration with
 - a. declining numbers of women attending college.
 - b. increasing household responsibilities.
 - c. various forms of job discrimination.
 - d. their inability to pass a constitutional amendment.

- _____ 6. As a result of their experiences in the civil rights movement, many women learned the importance of

a. writing books about women.	c. leaving policy decisions to men.
b. taking advantage of legal tools.	d. keeping quiet about controversial issues.

- _____ 7. To explore important issues, women formed

a. consciousness-raising support groups.	c. congressional committees.
b. nationally televised talk shows.	d. the National Women's Political Caucus.

- _____ 8. One example of the shift in attitudes brought about by the women's movement was a significant change in

a. racial discrimination.	c. women's career goals.
b. men's treatment of women.	d. homemaking tasks.

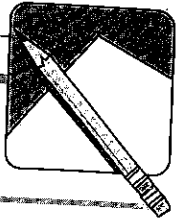
- _____ 9. The Equal Rights Amendment passed Congress in 1972 and then

a. was vetoed by the President.	c. became law 10 years later.
b. was approved by the Supreme Court.	d. failed in the ratification process.

- _____ 10. Many women rejected the women's movement because they

a. preferred traditional roles.	c. thought it was too easy on men.
b. thought it was too weak to effect change.	d. wanted to achieve equality on their own.

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Ethnic Minorities Seek Equality

A. KEY TERMS

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. field hand who moved from farm to farm
- _____ 2. group that sought compensation for losses during internment
- _____ 3. person whose family origins are in Spanish-speaking Latin America
- _____ 4. group founded by César Chávez to organize Mexican farm workers

Column II

- a. Latino
- b. migrant farm worker
- c. United Farm Workers (UFW)
- d. Japanese American Citizens League (JACL)

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank provided.

- _____ 5. Latinos in the United States come from different countries, but they
 - a. all live in California.
 - b. all are citizens of Mexico.
 - c. speak the same language.
 - d. work at the same kind of job.
- _____ 6. In the 1960s Mexican Americans fought discrimination in
 - a. cultural and religious matters.
 - b. labor unions.
 - c. professional sports.
 - d. jobs, education, and legal matters.
- _____ 7. One successful strategy used by César Chávez was a
 - a. march on Washington.
 - b. nationwide consumer boycott.
 - c. freeze on prices.
 - d. shutdown of railroads in California.
- _____ 8. Latino political interests were represented by organizations such as
 - a. *La Raza Unida*.
 - b. JACL.
 - c. UFW.
 - d. *Yo Soy Joaquín*.
- _____ 9. The Japanese American Citizens League spoke out against
 - a. Japanese American property losses during their wartime internment.
 - b. the integration of Japanese into Anglo culture.
 - c. lack of educational opportunities for Japanese Americans.
 - d. favorable treatment given to Chinese Americans.
- _____ 10. The goal of the American Indian Movement was
 - a. restoration of lands illegally taken.
 - b. autonomy.
 - c. control of natural resources.
 - d. all of the above.



The Environmental and Consumer Movements

A. KEY TERMS

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. controlled polutions caused by industry and car emissions
- _____ 2. enforced national pollution control standards
- _____ 3. worked to ensure the safety of nuclear power plants
- _____ 4. regulated wastewater discharges

Column II

- a. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- b. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- c. Clean Air Act
- d. Clean Water Act

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct ending in the blank provided.

- _____ 5. The book *Silent Spring* exposed the harmful use of
 - a. nuclear power.
 - b. chemicals such as DDT.
 - c. cars and trucks.
 - d. clean air and clean water.
- _____ 6. The greatest threat posed by nuclear power plants was
 - a. smoke spewed into the air.
 - b. steam discharged into waterways.
 - c. fire caused by sparks.
 - d. radioactivity released into the air.
- _____ 7. Environmental activists spurred the government to create the
 - a. Nuclear Regulatory Agency.
 - b. Pure Food and Drug Act.
 - c. Environmental Protection Agency.
 - d. Wholesale Meat Act of 1967.
- _____ 8. Senator Galord Nelson of Wisconsin helped to organize the first national
 - a. Nuclear Energy Day.
 - b. Labor Day.
 - c. Consumer Day.
 - d. Earth Day.
- _____ 9. A government report critical of automobile safety
 - a. led to the passage of automobile safety legislation.
 - b. was ignored by consumers.
 - c. was successfully fought by the auto industry.
 - d. was ignored by Congress.
- _____ 10. The consumer movement of the 1960s developed largely as a result of
 - a. repeated economic recessions.
 - b. funding by the auto industry.
 - c. the activism of Ralph Nader.
 - d. Barry Commoner's book *The Closing Circle*.