AP Government Final Exam Bingo - Civil Rights Portion

1. Civil Rights - Protections against discrimination as opposed to government abuse
2. Suspect Classification - a questionable categorization of people on the basis of things like race or ethnicity that the courts must strictly scrutinize.
3. Plessy v. Ferguson - Case which established the separate but equal principle by ruling that segregated train cars were permissible under the 14th amendment.
4. Brown v Board of Education - Case in which the court ruled that separate educational facilities are inherently unequal, hence, unconstitutional.
5. De jure segregation - Segregation that is established and maintained by law.
6. De facto segregation - Segregation that is no longer maintained by law but may be a result of past segregationist laws or simply from people freely choosing to live in different areas.
7. Civil Disobedience - breaking a law that one feels is unjust and accepting the legal punishment as a form of political protest.
8. Filibuster - Political bill killing tactic that was initially used to prevent civil rights legislation from passing.
9. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 - Law that banned discrimination in most public places, schools, employment, and in activities receiving federal funds.
10. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 - Prevented the use of poll taxes and literacy tests to prevent people from voting and ensured that all eligible voters were able to register to vote.
11. Poll Tax - Used to prevent African Americans from voting in some southern states, it was a fee required in order to vote.
12. Literacy Tests - Used to prevent African Americans from voting in some southern states, it was an examination one had to pass in order to vote. Whites were usually excluded or given easier versions.
12. Grandfather Clauses - Added to many southern state constitutions, these declared that citizens were exempt from literacy tests or poll taxes in order to vote if their ancestors had the right to vote before the civil war.
13. Racial Profiling - This occurs when law enforcement agents select individuals for questioning based on their race or ethnicity.
14. 14th Amendment - This amendment's Equal Protection clause was what the civil rights movement used in court.
15. The Feminine Mystique - Book that demonstrated women's unhappiness at being financially dependent upon men.
16. The Reasonableness Standard - A judicial standard that allows us to treat different groups of people differently so long as it is sensible and not arbitrary.
17. The Strict Scrutiny Standard - A judicial standard that says that treating certain groups differently, like blacks and whites, is inherently suspicious and needs to be viewed by the courts with a high level of skepticism.
18. Rostker v Goldberg - Case in which the court ruled that laws requiring men but not women to register for the draft did not violate the 14 amendment.
19. 19th Amendment - It guaranteed women the right to vote.
20. Griswald v. Connecticut - Case in which the Supreme Court ruled that the bill of rights implies other rights like privacy (penumbral rights) which are not explicitly stated in the bill of rights. Because of this, state bans on contraception for women are unconstitutional.
21. Roe v Wade - Case in which the Court ruled that a woman's right to privacy includes a right to an abortion without any legal restrictions, at least during the first trimester.
22. With all deliberate speed - Fateful language in the court's majority opinion on school desegregation which states used to justify dragging their feet on the issue.
23. Swan v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Ed - Case that required measures like busing, racial quotas, and the redrawing of districts to ensure diversity in formerly segregated schools.
24. Southern Manifesto - Pledge to resist court ordered desegregation by Southern members of Congress.
25. Lilly Ledbetter v Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company - Wage discrimination case under title VII of the civil rights act that was lost in the Supreme Court but caused later reform in Congress.

AP Bingo – Civil Rights and Political Ideology

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