

# **SOCIOLOGY 313--- “Law and Society”**

## **STUDY GUIDE**

### **EXAM III**

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#### **Key Terms:**

“Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions” (1848)  
Seneca Falls Convention, 1848  
Euthanasia  
Physician-Assisted Death  
Living Will  
*Cruzan v. Missouri Department of Health* (1990)  
*Compassion in Dying v. State of Washington* (1996)  
Emmett Till  
Voting Rights Act of 1965  
Civil Rights Act of 1875  
Civil Rights Act of 1964 [HR 7152]  
*Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas* (1954)  
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)  
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)  
Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955)  
March on Washington (1963)  
Susan B. Anthony  
Lucy Stone  
Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
NAWSA (1890-1920)  
Alice Paul  
Carrie Chapman Catt  
The “Anti’s”  
Equal Pay Act of 1963  
*Boren v. Craig* (1976)  
*Reed v. Reed* (1971)  
*Frontiero v. Richardson* (1973)  
ERA---Equal Rights Amendment  
*Dothard v. Rawlingson* (1977)  
*Virginia v. Black* (2003)  
Ku Klux Klan Act (1871)

#### **Section I---Short Essays:**

1. As discussed in class, discuss why there was a split in the woman’s suffrage movement immediately after the Civil War. Who and what were the “Antis” that posed the greatest obstacle to the passage of woman’s suffrage during

the early 1900's? What roles did Alice Paul and Carrie Chapman Catt play in the eventual passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in 1920?

2. Discuss the history of the Equal Rights Amendment movement between 1923 and 1982. Explain why the movement was so badly divided internally until the mid-1960s. In what sense might it be argued that the Supreme Court effectively abolished sex discrimination under the law in the United States? Cite three areas of sex discrimination that remain constitutionally protected.
3. Discuss what made the passage of HR7152 so difficult. Where was the most opposition to this legislation within the Congress to be found and why? And explain why it was necessary to pass a Voting Rights Act in the following year in order to secure African American voting rights.
4. Specifically, what was it about the public bus transportation system in Montgomery, Alabama that Blacks found most objectionable? Describe the critical roles played by Jo Ann Robinson, Rosa Parks, and Martin Luther King, Jr. in this bus boycott. What was accomplished by this protest and what significance did it have for the ongoing civil rights movement?
5. Explain how "physician-assisted suicide" differs from "euthanasia". What does the "balancing test" refer to in the "right to die" context? In what fundamental way has the "right to die" issue been driven by advancing medical technology? What is the basis of the fear that physician-assisted suicide would mostly be employed against the poor if it were legalized? Do you agree or not? Explain.
6. Explain the reasoning of Sandra Day O'Connor in *Virginia v. Black* (2003) where the Court held that it was unconstitutional to prohibit cross burning categorically under state law. On what basis does Clarence Thomas dissent from the plurality? In this case? Which of these two views do you find to be more persuasive and why?