

PLS 203

**Religion & Politics in the U.S.**

Wald & Calhoun-Brown

**Ch. 11: The Other Minorities:  
Women & Gay People**

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The African-American **civil rights movement** inspired which to organize for equal rights?

- A. Women
- B. Gays
- C. Both
- D. Neither

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For which group have **theological justifications** for discrimination been largely abandoned:

- A. Blacks
- B. Gays
- C. Women
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

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**Culture-war values** are more polarized within American:

- A. Political elites
- B. The mass public
- C. Both are equally polarized
- D. Neither is polarized

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Women were heavily involved in which **reform movement**?

- A. Abolition of slavery
- B. Prohibition of alcohol
- C. Both
- D. Neither, until women got the right to vote in 1920

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A key factor in the **Second Great Awakening** (1820s-30s) was:

- A. Rejection of egalitarianism
- B. Support for predestination
- C. Both
- D. Neither

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The opponents of the **Equal-Rights Amendment** were:

- A. Exceptionally well-organized at the grassroots level
- B. Concentrated in Southern & Rocky-Mountain states
- C. Both
- D. Neither

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A leader of the **anti-ERA movement** was:

- A. Phyllis Schlafly
- B. Betty Friedan
- C. Both
- D. Neither

8

A majority of the U.S. mass public supports **legal access to abortion** in many but not all circumstances.

- A. True
- B. False

9

Legal access to abortion is **internally divisive** for which political party?

- A. Republican
- B. Democratic
- C. Both
- D. Neither

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Men were more likely than women to **vote Democratic** in:

- A. 1940s & 50s
- B. 1980s to present
- C. Both
- D. Neither

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Which is true today?

- A. Those more **religious** are more likely to vote **Republican**
- B. Women are more **religious** than men
- C. Women are more likely to vote **Democratic** than men
- D. Gender differences on **nonreligious** issues sustain the gender gap
- E. All of the above

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Compared to male clergy, **female clergy** are:

- A. More politically conservative
- B. Less politically active
- C. Both
- D. Neither

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The political controversy over **homosexuality** is framed by:

- A. Liberals & libertarians as an **equal-rights** issues
- B. Conservatives & communitarians as a **moral-order** issue
- C. Both
- D. Neither

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Denominations that are more **liberal** on homosexual issues:

- A. United Church of Christ
- B. Unitarian Universalists
- C. Society of Friends (Quakers)
- D. Reformed Jewish
- E. All of the above

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Denominations that are more **conservative** on homosexual issues:

- A. Fundamentalist Protestant
- B. LDS (Mormon)
- C. Sunni & Shiite Muslim
- D. Orthodox Jewish
- E. All of the above

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Denominations that are more **divided** on homosexual issues:

- A. Mainline Protestant (Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran)
- B. Roman Catholic
- C. Conservative Jewish
- D. All of the above

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On **homosexual controversies**:

- A. Political elites are polarized
- B. The mass public is more accepting of compromise
- C. Both
- D. Neither

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