Environmental Justice as Social Work Practice

Chapter 1 Name:

1. Human’s experiences of nature often reflect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. influence over the weather
   2. social disparities such as burdens for the marginalized and benefits for the privileged
   3. pollution
   4. wealth
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is at the heart of what social workers do.
   1. advocacy
   2. love
   3. justice
   4. power
3. In addition to environmental justice, social workers focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. accumulating wealth
   2. social and economic justice
   3. freedom
   4. none of the above
4. The first wave of the environmental movement focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. preservation of natural spaces
   2. animal life
   3. city parks
   4. pollution
5. In the second wave of environmentalism people began to question \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. the need for natural spaces
   2. progress, consumption, and some modern conveniences
   3. the rights of animals
   4. climate
6. What 2 important Acts were passed in 1964?
   1. Civil Rights and Women’s Rights
   2. Wilderness and Animal.
   3. Civil Rights and Wilderness
   4. None of the above
7. The forebears of the environmental justice movement are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. environmental racism and eco-feminism
   2. wilderness explorers
   3. scientists
   4. students
8. These social identity categories mediate our experience with nature:
   1. Gender
   2. Race
   3. Class
   4. All of the above
9. The initial impetus for the environmental justice movement were risks to:
   1. Animals
   2. Human Health
   3. Land
   4. The economy

10. Financially poor people are more likely to:

a. Live near a polluting industry

b. Live in a food desert

c. Have overexposure to light and noise

d. All of the above