

Queering the Lone Star State
Episode 8 Quiz

1. In 1985, John Griffin and Tommy Trimble moved to the Oak Lawn neighborhood in:

- A. Houston
- B. Austin
- C. San Antonio
- D. Dallas

2. John Griffin and Tommy Trimble met in this West Texas city:

- A. Big Spring
- B. San Angelo
- C. El Paso
- D. Odessa

3. In 1988, Rick Bednarski was a high-school senior in this suburb of Dallas:

- A. Mesquite
- B. Garland
- C. Richardson
- D. Plano

4. When John Griffin and Tommy Trimble encountered Rick Bednarski and his friends outside the Village Station nightclub in May 1988, Bednarski persuaded the two men to accompany him to:

- A. The Roundup Saloon
- B. The Union Jack
- C. Reverchon Park
- D. A nearby convenience store

5. The first piece of evidence linking Rick Bednarski to the murders of John Griffin and Tommy Trimble was:

- A. Rick's handgun found at the scene of the crime
- B. Rick bragging about it to his high-school classmates
- C. An anonymous witness who saw Rick in Oak Lawn on the night of the murders
- D. DNA evidence at the crime scene

6. During Rick Bednarski's trial for the murders of John Griffin and Tommy Trimble, why did prosecutors seek a life sentence instead of the death penalty?

- A. The state of Texas did not have a death penalty option for murder
- B. Bednarski's attorneys agreed to a plea bargain to lessen his sentencing
- C. The trial judge was opposed to the death penalty in all cases
- D. They didn't think two gay men would be sympathetic victims in the eyes of the jury

7. Linda Morales first experienced racism as a child when she attended this historic 1968 event with her family:

- A. The World's Fair in San Antonio
- B. The Democratic National Convention in Chicago
- C. The Summer Olympic Games in Mexico City
- D. The Super Bowl in Miami

8. When Charlotte Taft moved to Dallas during the 1970s, she became a feminist activist especially interested in:

- A. Workplace harassment
- B. Abortion rights
- C. Employment discrimination
- D. Domestic violence

9. In 1972, the Texas legislature added this to their state constitution, which became useful in *Morales v. Texas*:

- A. A Privacy Amendment
- B. A Due Process Amendment
- C. An Equal Rights Amendment
- D. A Marriage Amendment

10. In 1994, the Texas Supreme Court ruled against Linda Morales and her co-plaintiffs in *Morales v. Texas*, arguing that:

- A. The Texas Constitution did not protect personal privacy
- B. The Texas Constitution did not offer equal protection to all citizens
- C. The homosexual conduct law was not discriminatory
- D. The case had been filed in the wrong court