POLS1101 Dr. Gregory C. Dixon
Practice Quiz #1

Name_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The Preamble to the Constitution begins 1) _____
A) "We the People..."
B) "Four score and seven years ago..."
C) "In order to form a more perfect Union..."
D) "When in the course of human events..."
E) "These are the times that try men's souls..."

2) The process by which policy decisions are made is known as 2) _____
A) multiculturalism.
B) government.
C) Robert's rules.
D) politics.
E) the preamble.

3) A civil society 3) _____
A) is ruled by a leviathan.
B) is "nasty, brutish, and short."
C) encourages citizens to engage in policy debates.
D) hinders a frank exchange of ideas.
E) is harmful to democracy.

4) George W. Bush has argued that the United States 4) _____
A) should spread democracy abroad.
B) should guarantee social, political, and economic equality.
C) would be better off under the rule of a benevolent dictator.
D) should return to its isolationist roots.
E) should reduce dependence on fossil fuels by reducing economic growth.

5) The current population of the United States is about 5) _____
A) 300 million people.
B) 3 million people.
C) 30 billion people.
D) 30 million people.
E) 3 billion people.

6) How does the Constitution help "establish justice"? 6) _____
A) The Constitution guarantees judicial privacy.
B) The Bill of Rights entitles accused citizens to a trial by jury.
C) The Constitution prohibits Congress from creating any court except for the Supreme Court.
D) The Framers explicitly excluded voting rights for women, slaves, and landowners.
E) The supremacy clause protects citizens from excessive government interference in personal matters.

7) The social contract theory says that 7) _____
A) civil contracts can be enforced by the government.
B) every society determines its own set of laws and moral codes.
C) citizens give their consent to be governed.
D) governments cannot interfere with the free market.
E) by virtue of their social position, some citizens are more valuable than others.

8) According to Hobbes, humans' natural state is 8) _____
A) cooperation.
B) war.
C) philanthropy.
D) bliss.
E) generosity.

9) The largest minority group in the United States is 9) _____
A) Asians.
B) Pacific Islanders.
C) Native Americans and Alaskan Natives.
D) Hispanics.
E) African Americans.

10) Which of the following is a key function of an ideology? 10) _____
A) to serve as a substitute for religious faith
B) to protect citizens' civil liberties
C) to help citizens make political decisions
D) to encourage citizens to engage in civil society
E) to polarize the electorate

11) In recent decades, what has happened to the faith citizens place in American institutions, such as Congress, the press, and industry? 11) _____
A) It has decreased.
B) It has increased and decreased in cyclical fashion.
C) It has increased.
D) It has remained fairly constant.
E) It has fluctuated randomly.

12) The term "government" is derived from the Greek term meaning to 12) _____
A) promote good citizenship.
B) pilot a ship.
C) guide our ship of state.
D) represent the people.
E) win an impossible mission.

13) The term "citizen" includes 13) _____

I. all persons born in a nation.
II. all persons living in a nation.
III. all persons with green cards.
IV. all naturalized citizens.

A) I and II
B) II and IV
C) II and III
D) I, III, and IV
E) I and IV

14) Politics, some say, is 14) _____

A) way too corrupt to attract any good men or women to run for office.
B) often likened to a "male's only" club, even today.
C) irrelevant to the modern world.
D) the study of "who gets what, when, and how."
E) the province of only the wealthy.

15) The creation of the Department of Homeland Security is an example of the national government attempting to 15) _____

A) provide for the common defense.
B) establish justice.
C) ensure domestic tranquility.
D) promote the general welfare.
E) secure the blessings of liberty.

16) In an oligarchy, rule is by 16) _____

A) the many.
B) people who own property.
C) one person.
D) all people.
E) the few.

17) Democracy 17) _____

A) perfectly describes the American political system at all levels.
B) was opposed by the Framers.
C) is derived from the Greek word *demos*.
D) has both direct and indirect forms.
E) was Aristotle's vision of the way people should be governed.

18) A social contract theory of government was proposed by 18) _____

A) Newton and the separatists.
B) Plato and Luther.
C) Locke and Hobbes.
D) Aquinas and Luther.
E) Plato and Aristotle.

19) Locke's *Second Treatise on Civil Government* set out a theory of 19) _____

A) natural law.
B) aristocracy.
C) the divine rights of kings.
D) natural rights.
E) democracy.

20) The idea that governments draw legitimacy and power from the governed is often referred to as 20) _____

A) direct democracy.
B) popular consent.
C) capitalism.
D) majority rule.
E) popular control.

21) The idea of popular sovereignty can first be found in the 21) _____

A) U.S. Constitution.
B) Gettysburg Address.
C) Declaration of Independence.
D) Voting Rights Act.
E) Mayflower Compact.

22) The nongovernmental, not–for–profit, independent nature of people and groups who can express their views publicly and engage in open debate about public policy is the definition of 22) _____

A) socialism.
B) collectivism.
C) public opinion.
D) civil society.
E) communism.

23) Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? 23) _____

A) Benjamin Franklin
B) Thomas Jefferson
C) James Madison
D) George Washington
E) Alexander Hamilton

24) An aging population 24) _____

I. produces costly demands on government.
II. tends to vote more.
III. is likely not to have favored the Bush administration's plans for Social Security reform.
IV. often vote against money for new schools or parks.

A) II and III
B) I and IV
C) I, II, III, and IV
D) I and II
E) I, II, and IV

25) The coherent set or system of values and beliefs that shape the thinking of individuals and how they view the world, as well as their beliefs about the purpose and scope of government, is known as 25) _____

A) political psychology.
B) political theory.
C) political ideology.
D) political culture.
E) sociology.

Answer Key
Testname: 1101_CH1QUIZ

1) A
Page Ref: 3
2) D
Page Ref: 5
3) C
Page Ref: 10
4) A
Page Ref: 11
5) A
Page Ref: 13
6) B
Page Ref: 5
7) C
Page Ref: 7
8) B
Page Ref: 7
9) D
Page Ref: 14
10) C
Page Ref: 18
11) A
Page Ref: 21
12) B
Page Ref: 5
13) E
Page Ref: 5
14) D
Page Ref: 5
15) C
Page Ref: 5
16) E
Page Ref: 6
17) D
Page Ref: 6
18) C
Page Ref: 7
19) D
Page Ref: 8
20) B
Page Ref: 10
21) C
Page Ref: 10
22) D
Page Ref: 10
23) B
Page Ref: 10
24) C
Page Ref: 14
25) C
Page Ref: 17

POLS1101 Dr. Gregory C. Dixon
Practice Quiz #2

Name_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The right of eighteen–year–olds to vote in all elections was firmly established by 1) _____
   A) Article II of the Constitution.
   B) the Bill of Rights.
   C) an act of Congress.
   D) Article I of the Constitution.
   E) the Twenty–Sixth Amendment.

2) Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams were among the leaders of the 2) _____
   A) Virginia House of Burgesses.
   B) Stamp Act Congress.
   C) Sons of Liberty.
   D) Continental Congress.
   E) Philadelphia Parliament.

3) To facilitate communication and the flow of information among independence–minded colonists, colonial leaders formed the 3) _____
   A) "Thomas Paine" society.
   B) Committees of Correspondence.
   C) Sons of Liberty.
   D) Continental Congress.
   E) Stamp Act Congress.

4) Which of the following accurately describes constitutional amendments? 4) _____
   A) Amending the Constitution is difficult.
   B) Amending the Constitution is frequently successful.
   C) Very few constitutional amendments have been proposed.
   D) Amending the Constitution is easy.
   E) Very few constitutional amendments have been sent to the states for ratification.

5) Why did the British Parliament enact the Sugar Act of 1764, which taxed goods imported by the colonists such as sugar, wine, and coffee? 5) _____
   A) to help pay for the French and Indian War
   B) to provoke the colonists into rebellion
   C) to discourage the use of "items whose sinful nature compromises the sanctity of Her Majesty's subjects"
   D) to fund the Louisiana Purchase
   E) to punish the colonists for "treacherous rebellions and insurrections"

6) In 1765, American colonists were especially upset over an act that required that all paper items sold in the colonies carry a stamp mandated by the British crown. What was this act called? 6) _____

A) the Stamp Act.
B) the Paper Tiger Treatise
C) the Crown and Anchor Act
D) the Magna Carta.
E) the Treaty of Paris

7) A major complaint of the Sons of Liberty was 7) _____

A) the ineffectiveness of the Mayflower Compact.
B) taxation without representation.
C) the selection of delegates to the Virginia House of Burgesses.
D) infrequent mail delivery from Britain.
E) excessive immigration.

8) The First Continental Congress was most concerned about 8) _____

A) punishing the Sons of Liberty for various illegal acts.
B) ensuring access to imported tea and sugar.
C) establishing a written Constitution for the newly united colonies.
D) the extent of British authority over the colonies.
E) the ongoing French and Indian War.

9) The First Continental Congress had delegates from 9) _____

A) nine of the thirteen colonies.
B) all thirteen colonies and the British Parliament.
C) every colony except Georgia.
D) all thirteen colonies, the Indians, and the British Parliament.
E) all thirteen colonies.

10) In *Common Sense,* Thomas Paine argues 10) _____

A) for a colonial government with its capital in Washington.
B) for independence from Great Britain.
C) in favor or mercantilism.
D) that Great Britain should use the might of the British military to keep the colonies in line.
E) in favor of quartering British soldiers.

11) The Declaration of Independence contains 11) _____

A) a list of complaints against the British government.
B) arguments in support of the Constitution.
C) the Bill of Rights.
D) no references to Great Britain.
E) Hobbes's *Second Treatise on Government.*

12) The government established shortly after the Declaration of Independence was the 12) _____

A) Articles of Confederation
B) Federation Treaty.
C) Declaration of the Rights of Man.
D) Magna Carta.
E) Constitution.

13) Which of the following was a weakness of the Articles of Confederation? 13) _____
A) Federal government spending was lavish.
B) The federal government had the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations.
C) Congress could rarely muster a quorum.
D) The federal government had the power to regulate interstate commerce.
E) Congress collected excessive taxes from the states.

14) What was the "sole and express purpose" for which the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was called? 14) _____
A) to revise the Articles of Confederation
B) to draft the Constitution
C) to draft the Bill of Rights
D) to declare independence from Great Britain
E) to find a way to quell Shays's Rebellion

15) The Virginia Plan called for a national system with 15) _____
A) a weak central government.
B) a strong central government and a bicameral legislature.
C) a unicameral legislature with representation according to population.
D) no state governments whatsoever.
E) absolute equality among the states.

16) The principles of separation of powers and checks and balances originated with 16) _____
A) Voltaire.
B) Machiavelli.
C) Montesquieu.
D) Chanakya.
E) Rousseau.

17) A governmental structure that gives each of the three branches some degree of oversight and control of each other is called 17) _____
A) federalism.
B) command and control.
C) oversight powers.
D) checks and balances.
E) incrementalism.

18) A system of government in which power is divided between the state and national governments is called a 18) _____
A) parliamentary system.
B) unitary system.
C) pluralistic system.
D) functionalist system.
E) federal system.

19) The federal government's primary law–making authority rests with 19) _____
A) the president.
B) state legislatures.
C) the judiciary.
D) Congress.
E) the federal bureaucracy.

20) When drafting the Constitution, the Framers were careful to create a government that did NOT 20) _____
A) concentrate powers.
B) check the powers of various branches.
C) result from compromises.
D) balance the powers of the various branches.
E) separate powers.

21) What is the significance of the elastic clause? 21) _____
A) It has been the basis for many implied powers for the state government.
B) It has been the basis for many enumerated powers for both the federal and state governments.
C) It has been the basis for many implied powers for the federal government.
D) It has been the basis for many enumerated powers for the state government.
E) It has been the basis for many enumerated powers for the federal government.

22) Who is the commander in chief of the armed forces? 22) _____
A) the president
B) the secretary of state
C) the secretary of defense
D) the chair of the joint chiefs of staff
E) the vice president

23) The Anti–Federalists feared that the newly drafted Constitution would create 23) _____
A) an endless series of amendments.
B) a strong central government.
C) a confederacy.
D) a separation of powers.
E) checks and balances.

24) The series of eighty–five political papers written by John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison in support of ratification of the Constitution is called the 24) _____
A) *Ratification Debates*.
B) *Pennsylvania Packet*.
C) *Articles of Confederation.*
D) *Federalist Papers*.
E) *Anti–Federalist Papers*.

25) The Anti–Federalists were concerned that the newly drafted Constitution did not protect individual liberties. How was this concern addressed? 25) _____
A) with the Anti–Federalist amendments
B) with the Bill of Rights
C) with the libertarian amendments
D) with the inclusion of checks and balances
E) through persuasive arguments printed in *Publius's Pamphlets*

26) Debate among political historians continues over the motives of the Framers. Charles Beard argues that the men in Philadelphia were 26) _____

A) originally concerned with establishing a direct democracy.
B) largely businessmen who favored existing arrangements.
C) all patriots who had fought in the war.
D) worried that slavery was having a negative impact on trade relations with other nations.
E) concerned that the Articles failed to protect the interests of the business class, of which many were members.

27) _____ was just one example of the weaknesses of the new government under the Articles of Confederation. 27) _____

A) The universal adoption of the Treaty of Paris and its provisions
B) Shays's Rebellion
C) The selection of a Southerner as president
D) The Boston Tea Party
E) A failure to collect revenue from the federal income tax

28) The most serious disagreement in the debate between large and small states at the Constitutional Convention was the issue of 28) _____

A) taxation.
B) judicial power.
C) representation in Congress.
D) creating a Supreme Court.
E) westward expansion.

29) The full faith and credit clause found in Article IV requires that 29) _____

A) Americans remain faithful to one God and tithe to their church.
B) no state may coin its own currency.
C) federal courts have the right to resolve issues of state law.
D) all fifty states create a republican form of government.
E) states generally honor the laws and ruling of other states.

30) Governors Arnold Schwarzenegger and Jennifer Granholm cannot become president of the United States because 30) _____

A) as naturalized citizens, voters are likely to be suspicious of their motives.
B) they do not meet the age requirement to be president.
C) generally governors from large states find it difficult to be elected.
D) the Constitution prohibits those who are not natural–born citizens from running.
E) they first would have to serve in Congress for fourteen years.

Answer Key
Testname: 1101_CH2QUIZ

1) E
Page Ref: 26
2) C
Page Ref: 27
3) B
Page Ref: 28
4) A
Page Ref: 26
5) A
Page Ref: 27
6) A
Page Ref: 27
7) B
Page Ref: 27
8) D
Page Ref: 28–29
9) C
Page Ref: 29
10) B
Page Ref: 29
11) A
Page Ref: 30
12) A
Page Ref: 30
13) C
Page Ref: 30
14) A
Page Ref: 31
15) B
Page Ref: 32
16) C
Page Ref: 35–36
17) D
Page Ref: 36
18) E
Page Ref: 37
19) D
Page Ref: 37
20) A
Page Ref: 34–37
21) C
Page Ref: 38
22) A
Page Ref: 39
23) B
Page Ref: 41
24) D
Page Ref: 42
25) B
Page Ref: 44
26) E
Page Ref: 32
27) B
Page Ref: 31
28) C
Page Ref: 34
29) E
Page Ref: 39
30) D
Page Ref: 40–41

POLS1101 Dr. Gregory C. Dixon
Practice Quiz #3

Name_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) In addition to granting certain powers to state and national governments, Article I of the Constitution also denies some powers to those governments. Which of the following powers are denied? 1) _____
   I. passing bills of attainder.
   II. entering compacts with other states.
   III. passing ex post facto laws.
   IV. laying duties on exports.
   A) II, III, and IV
   B) I and IV
   C) I, III, and IV
   D) III and IV
   E) I and II

2) The presence of surveillance cameras in small towns across American after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, is an example of 2) _____
   A) how safe larger cities are now.
   B) how dangerous small communities have become.
   C) preemption.
   D) how the federal government can set local priorities through grants programs.
   E) the USA Patriot Act in action.

3) "Values" seem to differ from state to state. Otherwise, how could one explain _____ far higher use of the death penalty than any other state? 3) _____
   A) California's
   B) Louisiana's
   C) New York's
   D) Florida's
   E) Texas's

4) The supremacy clause is found in 4) _____
   A) the Declaration of Independence.
   B) Article II.
   C) Article III.
   D) Article VI.
   E) the Preamble.

5) Federalism refers to how power is distributed 5) _____
   A) by a political system in which power is vested in the national government.
   B) among the local governments of America.
   C) between national and state governments.
   D) among the state governments.
   E) by a political system in which power is vested in the state governments.

6) The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks have had what impact on federal power? 6) _____
A) Federal power has declined.
B) The attacks had no noticeable impact on federal power.
C) Federal power has increased.
D) Federal power increased at first, but declined substantially in subsequent years.
E) Federal power has stopped.

7) A concurrent power of the U.S. federal system is 7) _____
A) setting the time and manner of elections.
B) coining money.
C) establishing national courts.
D) the ratification of constitutional amendments.
E) spending money for the general welfare.

8) In *Gibbons* v. *Ogden,* the U.S. Supreme Court 8) _____
I. articulated an expansive view of congressional powers.
II. gave Robert Fulton the exclusive right to navigate on the Hudson River.
III. concluded that commerce should be given a broad definition.
IV. declared that the states had sole authority to regulate commerce.
A) I and II B) I and III C) II and III D) I E) III and IV

9) "Interference with the power of the States was no constitutional criterion of the power of Congress," offered _____ during the debate over the constitutionality of Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's creation of a national bank. 9) _____
A) James Madison
B) Benjamin Franklin
C) Thomas Jefferson
D) Alexander Hamilton
E) John Jay

10) Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath is an example of _____ federalism. 10) _____
A) marble cake
B) layer cake
C) angel food cake
D) fruit cake
E) sheet cake

11) In 1937, the U.S. Supreme Court greatly expanded the power of Congress by ruling that the federal law authorizing collective bargaining was constitutional in 11) _____
A) *Marbury* v. *Madison.*
B) *NLRB* v. *Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.*
C) *NLRB* v. *Roosevelt.*
D) *Wickward* v. *Filburn.*
E) *Stenberg* v. *Carhart.*

12) "The Rehnquist and Roberts Courts and Federalism" figure in your text highlights visually the fact that 12) _____

A) the Court has been very divided on the issue of expanding congressional powers.
B) justices are human.
C) the Rehnquist Court overwhelmingly favored decreasing national authority.
D) the Roberts Court is likely to make more and more pro–states rights decisions.
E) both Courts were, in general, rarely divided over issues of federalism.

13) The clause that ensures that judicial decrees and contracts made in one state will be binding and enforceable in another is called the _____ clause. 13) _____

A) privileges and immunities
B) equal protection
C) supremacy
D) full faith and credit
E) elastic

14) The Violence Against Women Act 14) _____

I. was a congressional effort to protect women from violence.
II. was a state–based effort to curtail violence against women.
III. contained provisions that were ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.
IV. contained sections that the Roberts Court would be likely to see as excessive use of congressional authority.

A) I
B) I and II
C) I, III, and IV
D) II and III
E) I, II, and IV

15) The No Child Left Behind Act is an example of 15) _____

A) returning power to the states as specified in the Contract with America.
B) preemption.
C) a categorical grant.
D) a block grant.
E) the importance of education to Republicans.

16) Under the Constitution, both the national and state governments 16) _____

A) are totally autonomous.
B) can regulate interstate commerce.
C) are able to establish local governments.
D) are accountable to the people.
E) do not share any powers.

17) During the early years of the New Deal, the Supreme Court 17) _____

A) worked in favor of programs designed to combat the Depression.
B) consistently returned cases involving New Deal laws to the state courts for rulings.
C) continued to enforce the supremacy clause, thus ruling all New Deal programs constitutional.
D) fully cooperated with the administration to combat the Depression.
E) ruled certain New Deal programs unconstitutional.

18) The first true federal grant program funded 18) _____
A) land-grant colleges.
B) widows.
C) roads and bridges.
D) welfare and pension payments.
E) railroads.

19) A law declaring an act illegal without a judicial trial is called a/an 19) _____
A) ex post facto law.
B) ex officio law.
C) bill of attainder.
D) writ of mandamus.
E) equity law.

20) The Supreme Court ruled in 1857 that slaves were not citizens, but property, in the case 20) _____
A) *Brown* v. *Board of Education.*
B) *McCulloch* v. *Maryland.*
C) *Plessy* v. *Ferguson.*
D) *Dred Scott* v. *Sandford.*
E) *Gibbons* v. *Ogden.*

21) The most numerous forms of government in the United States are 21) _____
A) local city governments.
B) local townships.
C) local county governments.
D) local special districts.
E) local school districts.

22) According to the "State-by-Report Card on Access to Abortion," compiled by NARAL Pro-Choice America, a liberal group, only two states, _____ and _____ received A -pluses. 22) _____
A) Massachusetts/California
B) Maine/Vermont
C) California/Washington State
D) Minnesota/Vermont
E) Minnesota/Iowa

23) The structure of the Mexican government is closest to that of 23) _____
A) Great Britain.
B) Russia.
C) the United States.
D) France.
E) Switzerland.

24) Categorical grants 24) _____
A) were at the core of Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society Program.
B) often involve state matching funds.
C) are virtually identical to block grants.
D) are given to states without conditions.
E) are a remnant of the New Deal.

25) Under the U.S. Constitution, states can have different laws dealing with _____, as long as they do not violate principles set out in that document. 25) _____

I. the death penalty
II. abortion restrictions
III. regulating commerce with the Indian states
IV. coining money

A) I and III
B) III and IV
C) I, II, III, and IV
D) I and II
E) II and III

26) Most commentators believe that the Tenth Amendment 26) _____

A) was needed to spell out the powers of the states in the federal system.
B) was unnecessary.
C) was responsible for establishing the extradition clause.
D) went too far in assuring federal power at the expense of the states.
E) was an important addition to the Constitution.

27) Most people affected directly by Hurricane Katrina 27) _____

A) thought it was a good test of how the government could work in future disasters such as the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.
B) believed that local governments are best suited to dealing with epic disasters.
C) applauded the immediate personal reaction to the hurricane from President Bush.
D) blamed the Federal Emergency Management Agency for its mismanagement of the crisis.
E) were satisfied with how well all levels of government worked together.

28) The era of dual federalism ended with the 28) _____

A) passage of the Fourteenth Amendment.
B) Sherman Anti–Trust Act.
C) beginning of World War I.
D) Great Depression.
E) Civil War.

29) During the early years of the New Deal, the attitude of the Supreme Court toward federal economic intervention could be best characterized as 29) _____

A) interventionist.
B) obstructionist.
C) encouraging.
D) inconsistent.
E) activist.

30) The Tenth Amendment provides for 30) _____

A) states' reserve or police powers.
B) taking public property for public purposes.
C) unenumerated federal police powers.
D) concurrent state and federal powers.
E) states' implied powers.

Answer Key
Testname: 1101_CH3QUIZ

1) C
Page Ref: 86
2) D
Page Ref: 96
3) E
Page Ref: 90
4) D
Page Ref: 84
5) C
Page Ref: 83
6) C
Page Ref: 97
7) E
Page Ref: 85
8) B
Page Ref: 90–91
9) A
Page Ref: 87
10) A
Page Ref: 81
11) B
Page Ref: 94
12) A
Page Ref: 103
13) D
Page Ref: 87, 88
14) C
Page Ref: 88
15) B
Page Ref: 98
16) D
Page Ref: 84
17) E
Page Ref: 93
18) A
Page Ref: 95
19) C
Page Ref: 86
20) D
Page Ref: 91, 92
21) D
Page Ref: 83
22) C
Page Ref: 102
23) C
Page Ref: 86
24) B
Page Ref: 95
25) D
Page Ref: 83, 85
26) B
Page Ref: 87
27) D
Page Ref: 82
28) D
Page Ref: 92
29) B
Page Ref: 93
30) A
Page Ref: 85, 87

POLS1101 Dr. Gregory C. Dixon
Practice Quiz #4

Name_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) A warrantless search is permissible if 1) _____
   A) the officer thinks stolen goods may be in a house.
   B) illegal drugs are involved.
   C) a search warrant is difficult to obtain.
   D) a car is involved.
   E) consent is given.

2) The main reason states may not deny their citizens the right to assemble peaceably is that 2) _____
   A) protestors can still get arrested in times of war.
   B) some people can abuse that right.
   C) the U.S. Supreme Court made the First Amendment's freedom to assemble and petition the government applicable to the states via the Fourteenth Amendment.
   D) Justice Charles Evans Hughes was a major proponent of it.
   E) local governments also face the same restriction.

3) One tactic used by "Stop Genocide" supporters is 3) _____
   I. meeting regularly with President Bush.
   II. urging universities to divest themselves from stocks in companies doing business in Sudan.
   III. urging students to travel to Darfur, Sudan.
   IV. orchestrating the sending of postcards to President Bush asking his administration to do more to protest genocide.
   A) II, III, and IV
   B) III
   C) II and IV
   D) I and II
   E) II and III

4) In 1976, when Ernesto Miranda was stabbed to death in a barroom fight, he 4) _____
   A) had two Miranda cards on his body.
   B) was trying to free other individuals who had been wrongfully imprisoned.
   C) was in the company of Clarence Earl Gideon.
   D) was suing the government for the years he had been wrongly incarcerated.
   E) had been out of prison for only a year.

5) The Supreme Court uses the _____ test in dealing with religious establishment cases. 5) _____
   A) "I know it if I see it"
   B) *Lemon* test
   C) smell test
   D) equal access
   E) *Engel* test

6) The testing of pregnant women for cocaine use has been held to be 6) _____
A) constitutional because of the high cost of caring for drug–addicted newborns.
B) unconstitutional.
C) unconstitutional because a unanimous Court found such laws to discriminate against poor women.
D) constitutional because the trafficking in illegal drugs poses a threat to national security.
E) constitutional since the state has an interest in the health of the unborn child.

7) The establishment clause has been said to 7) _____
A) inhibit citizens' basic religious rights.
B) call for the adoption of an official American religion.
C) erect a wall of separation between church and state.
D) provide citizens with the opportunity to obtain federal dollars to create or build churches, temples, or other houses of worship.
E) provide an "absolute" right to freedom of religious expression by all citizens.

8) World War I brought with it restrictions of freedoms such as _____ that in times of war probably would not be considered constitutional. 8) _____
A) suspension of *habeas corpus*
B) banning flag burning
C) prohibiting distribution of anti–war leaflets
D) bans on criticizing the conduct of the war
E) prohibiting marches on the Capitol Mall

9) In the case of *Zelman* v. *Simmons–Harris,* a school voucher program that allowed parents to send their kids to the school of their choice was found to be 9) _____
A) unconstitutional because it violated the free expression clause.
B) unconstitutional because it favored Jewish schools over others.
C) constitutional because it was anti–religion.
D) constitutional, even though it favored Jewish schools over others.
E) constitutional because it was neutral toward religion.

10) The Supreme Court ruled that states were not completely free to limit forms of political expression in 10) _____
A) *Near* v. *Minnesota.*
B) *Pointer* v. *Texas.*
C) *Palko* v. *Connecticut*.
D) *Cantwell* v. *Connecticut.*
E) *Gitlow* v. *New York*.

11) The Ninth Amendment has been used as the basis of 11) _____
A) all states' rights.
B) the constitutionality of affirmative action.
C) many Federalists' complaints.
D) the right to an abortion when coupled with other guarantees.
E) arguing against the death penalty.

12) Warrantless searches are 12) _____

A) constitutional only under certain circumstances.
B) always constitutional, regardless of situations or circumstances.
C) always unreasonable, since they are conducted without court approval.
D) patently unconstitutional.
E) the concerns of the federal government, not state or local governments.

13) A leading interest group opponent of the death penalty in the 1960s whose first major victory came with *Furman* v. *Georgia* was the 13) _____

A) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
B) Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC).
C) American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).
D) National Organization of Women (NOW).
E) National Rifle Association.

14) The standard that illegally seized evidence cannot not be used at trial is known as the 14) _____

A) due process clause.
B) probable cause rule.
C) procedural rights rule.
D) *Mapp* rule.
E) exclusionary rule.

15) Random drug testing of students 15) _____

A) has been ruled unconstitutional unless all students are tested.
B) is not a violation of the Constitution.
C) applies only to students involved in band or choir.
D) has been considered by educators, but never actually implemented.
E) is constitutional only if it is done on athletes.

16) The right to counsel includes, most importantly, the right to 16) _____

A) any person admitted to the bar even if they are alcoholics.
B) the best lawyer in town.
C) a "team" of lawyers, if requested by a defendant.
D) a public defender.
E) a lawyer who is well prepared.

17) In *Chaplinsky* v. *New Hampshire*, the Supreme Court ruled _____ was/were not protected by the First Amendment. 17) _____

A) libel
B) obscenity in books
C) child pornography on the Internet
D) fighting words
E) slander

18) In *The New York Times* v. *United States,* the Supreme Court ruled that 18) _____

A) newspaper reporters must divulge their confidential sources of information.
B) libel and slander were constitutionally protected forms of speech.
C) actual malice must be proved to support a claim of libel made by a public figure.
D) prior restraint, in this case, was unconstitutional.
E) false or negligent speech was not protected by the First Amendment.

19) Although the Supreme Court has ruled that some provisions of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act are unconstitutional, in 2006, it ruled that 19) _____

A) prayer in school could never be permitted.
B) public schools can mandate courses that teach religious doctrine and instruction.
C) flag burning for religious purposes was constitutional.
D) killing animals for religious purposes was constitutional.
E) a tea containing an illegal hallucinogenic drug was constitutionally protected by the First Amendment when used for religious purposes.

20) In 1976, the Supreme Court ruled that a death penalty statute was constitutional because new laws had been passed to ensure that sentencing was not arbitrary. This was the case of 20) _____

A) *Furman* v. *Georgia.*
B) *Gregg* v. *Georgia.*
C) *Mapp* v. *Ohio*.
D) *Bowers* v. *Hardwick*.
E) *Gideon* v. *Wainwright*.

21) Justice David Souter lamented that, "The Court today, for the first time, approves direct funding of core religious activities," in 21) _____

A) a speech to members of the American Civil Liberties Union.
B) a case requiring the state of Virginia to provide bus service to religious instruction to students in public high schools.
C) *Lemon* v. *Kurtzman*.
D) a case ordering the University of Virginia to fund a fundamentalist Christian group's magazine.
E) a case involving mandatory prayer in the public schools.

22) In 1966, the Supreme Court ruled that individuals arrested must be informed of their constitutional rights in 22) _____

A) *Smith* v. *Massachusetts.*
B) *McCleskey* v. *Zant*.
C) *Weeks* v. *U.S.*
D) *Mapp* v. *Ohio*.
E) *Miranda* v. *Arizona.*

23) Due process rights are often found in 23) _____

A) state criminal laws.
B) local criminal laws.
C) specific constitutional guarantees such as guarantees against *ex post facto* laws.
D) unenumerated rights defined by the Supreme Court.
E) specific constitutional guarantees such as the right to bear arms.

24) The right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury is guaranteed by the _____ Amendment. 24) _____

A) Sixth
B) Tenth
C) Eighth
D) Fourteenth
E) Seventh

25) Justice Sunday is a/an 25) _____

A) sponsored yearly by the Americans United for Separation of Church and States.
B) lobbying event designed to raise funds to lobby for the nomination of more conservative jurists.
C) name given to a national organization promoting religious tests for elected officials.
D) annual march on the nation's capital to lobby for more liberal judges.
E) day set aside for national prayer.

26) The Fourteenth Amendment has been interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court to _____ many of the protections of the Bill of Rights by applying them to states. 26) _____

A) expand upon
B) incorporate
C) limit
D) negate
E) none of the above

27) The Second Amendment was added to the Constitution to 27) _____

A) make it impossible for Congress to disarm state militias.
B) guarantee that hunters could hunt.
C) allow the vice president to shoot his hunting partner without fear of arrest.
D) insure that citizens could forcibly overthrow an oppressive government.
E) make sure that every citizen was armed.

28) Where secular law conflicts with religious beliefs, freedom of religion is 28) _____

A) allowed, but only after a court order is obtained allowing that freedom.
B) sometimes denied.
C) suppressed.
D) guaranteed by the Second Amendment.
E) always upheld.

29) The amendments that highlighted the Anti–Federalist fears of a too–powerful national government were the _____ Amendments. 29) _____

A) First and Fourth
B) Fourteenth and Fifteenth
C) Second and Third
D) Fourth and Eighth
E) Ninth and Tenth

30) In 2002, the Supreme Court ruled that it was constitutional for a border patrol officer to stop a suspicious minivan given 30) _____

A) that the use of satellites is constitutional.
B) the fact that the Rehnquist Court always decided on the side of law enforcement.
C) the fact that thermal images at the border proved probable cause.
D) the totality of the circumstances.
E) that our borders are so porous.

31) The Eighth Amendment prohibits 31) _____

A) unreasonable searches and seizures.
B) cruel and unusual punishment.
C) self–incrimination.
D) trial without an attorney.
E) all of the above

32) Free speech zones on college campuses 32) _____

A) are a popular way to guarantee that all views be heard.
B) have yet to be considered by the U.S. Supreme Court.
C) would seem to be most closely related to Fifth Amendment protections.
D) are a rarity.
E) violate the First Amendment.

33) The right to a civil jury trial as well as the right not to be levied with excessive fines or bail 33) _____

A) are the only rights that have not been incorporated through the Fourteenth Amendment as applicable to the states.
B) are rights that are protected from state action by the Fifth Amendment.
C) are examples of how all rights in the Constitution have been made applicable to the states.
D) have not been incorporated through the Bill of Rights as applicable to the states.
E) have not been incorporated because they were not part of the original Bill of Rights.

34) Congress has recently been concerned with regulating _____ as an obscenity issue. 34) _____

A) the use of profanity on radio talk programs
B) the distribution of child pornography on the Internet
C) arts funding and the Internet
D) film and television ratings
E) symbolic speech such as flag burning and subversive speech

35) The U.S. Supreme Court routinely asks 35) _____

A) for all persons in the court to recite a short prayer at the beginning of each session.
B) for God's blessing.
C) that all of the Justices bow their head in silent prayer at the beginning of each session.
D) for a clerk to read a short selection from the Bible before hearing a case.
E) for God to guide its decision making.

Answer Key
Testname: 1101_CH4QUIZ

1) E
Page Ref: 122–123
2) C
Page Ref: 120
3) C
Page Ref: 108
4) A
Page Ref: 126
5) B
Page Ref: 111–112
6) B
Page Ref: 123
7) C
Page Ref: 111
8) C
Page Ref: 116
9) E
Page Ref: 112
10) E
Page Ref: 110
11) D
Page Ref: 130
12) A
Page Ref: 122–123
13) A
Page Ref: 129
14) E
Page Ref: 126
15) B
Page Ref: 123
16) E
Page Ref: 127
17) D
Page Ref: 119
18) C
Page Ref: 117
19) E
Page Ref: 114
20) B
Page Ref: 128
21) D
Page Ref: 112
22) E
Page Ref: 125, 126
23) C
Page Ref: 122
24) A
Page Ref: 127
25) B
Page Ref: 113
26) B
Page Ref: 109
27) A
Page Ref: 121
28) B
Page Ref: 111
29) E
Page Ref: 109
30) D
Page Ref: 123
31) B
Page Ref: 129
32) B
Page Ref: 118
33) D
Page Ref: 110
34) B
Page Ref: 120
35) B
Page Ref: 113

POLS1101 Dr. Gregory C. Dixon
Practice Quiz #5

Name_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The beginning of the modern disability movement began 1) _____
A) after the Vietnam War.
B) after the Civil War.
C) after the Korean War.
D) after World War II.
E) after the first Gulf War.

2) Allegations of state–sanctioned sex discrimination are judged using the 2) _____
A) rational basis test.
B) suspect classifications test.
C) intermediate standard.
D) strict scrutiny standard.
E) rational–intermediate test.

3) In the George W. Bush administration, key priorities of enforcement by the U.S. Justice Department's civil rights division include 3) _____
A) race, sex, and religious discrimination.
B) immigration and deportation.
C) voting rights, race, and sex discrimination.
D) religious discrimination and sex trafficking.
E) voting rights and sex trafficking.

4) The Missouri Compromise of 1820 4) _____
A) kept slavery legal south of 36 degrees latitude.
B) allowed freed men to go to Liberia.
C) abolished all slavery.
D) was opposed by the Anti–Slavery Society.
E) required Missouri to become a free state.

5) Slavery was banned by the _____ Amendment. 5) _____
A) Fourteenth
B) Thirteenth
C) Sixteenth
D) Twelfth
E) Fifteenth

6) The Missouri Compromise of 1820 6) _____
A) provided that all new states would be admitted in pairs: one free state and one slave state.
B) was followed shortly thereafter by passage of the Fourteenth Amendment.
C) eliminated tensions over the slavery issue.
D) prohibited slave trading, but allowed slavery to continue in existing areas.
E) was found to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

7) A hallmark of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.'s strategy to achieve equality was 7) _____
A) nationally televised speeches.
B) nonviolence.
C) working with women's groups such as NOW.
D) sit–ins.
E) the use of illegal marches.

8) _____ founded in 1968, borrowed many of its tactics from the black civil rights movement. 8) _____
A) The National Council of La Raza
B) MALDEF
C) Hispanic Women United
D) The Hispanic American Legal Defense and Education Fund
E) The United Farm Workers Union

9) As president, _____ had his administration file an *amicus curiae* brief in *Brown* v. *Board of Education* and issue an executive order desegregating the military. 9) _____
A) Franklin D. Roosevelt
B) Jimmy Carter
C) Harry S Truman
D) Dwight D. Eisenhower
E) John F. Kennedy

10) Leading the effort to secure the right to vote for women, the _____ engaged in a variety of tactics such as protesting in front of the White House for which they were arrested and jailed. 10) _____
A) American Woman Suffrage Association
B) National Woman's Party
C) National American Woman Suffrage Association
D) Women's Christian Temperance Union
E) National Woman Suffrage Association.

11) The Equal Rights Amendment failed in 11) _____
A) 1982, when it fell three states short of the required two–thirds required for ratification.
B) 1982, when it fell three states short of the required three–quarters of the states necessary for ratification.
C) 1992, when it fell six states short of the required two–thirds required for ratification.
D) 1979, when Congress refused to extend the deadline for its recession.
E) 1972, when Congress failed to approve it.

12) The Seneca Falls Convention was 12) _____
A) called to draw additional attention to slavery.
B) held prior to the World Anti–Slavery Society Meeting.
C) actually held in the city of New York.
D) called to help implement the Missouri Compromise.
E) held to discuss the civil and political rights of women.

13) Black Codes permitted local law enforcement officials to 13) _____

I. arrest unemployed blacks.
II. fine blacks for vagrancy.
III. hire out some blacks so they could pay their fines for vagrancy.
IV. allow black men to vote.

A) II and IV
B) I and II
C) I, II, and III
D) II, III, and IV
E) I

14) As late as 1970, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to 14) _____

I. apply the protections of the equal protection clause to discrimination against women.
II. allow women to be firefighters.
III. allow women to sit on juries.
IV. support the creation of the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

A) I and IV B) I and III C) I D) II and III E) II

15) The Supreme Court decision that overturned *Plessy* v. *Ferguson* in 1954 was 15) _____

A) *Brown* v. *Board of Education*.
B) *McLaurin* v. *Oklahoma*.
C) *Brown* v. *Board of Education II*.
D) *Missouri* v. *Gaines*.
E) *Sweatt* v. *Painter*.

16) On May 1, 2006, hundreds of thousands of Americans, many of them Hispanic, rallied in cities across the nation to 16) _____

A) protest racial profiling.
B) protest several actions of the California state legislature making life more difficult for Hispanics.
C) stop construction of a fence on the nation's northern and southern borders.
D) draw attention to the vital role immigrants play in the economy as Congress and the president were exploring immigration reform.
E) Choices A and C are both correct.

17) The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits employment in discrimination based on 17) _____

A) color, alienage, sex, and religion.
B) race, creed, color, and religion.
C) race, national origin, and pregnancy.
D) color, sex, religion, and wealth.
E) religion and sex only.

18) Title VII litigation has resulted in 18) _____

I. consideration of sexual harassment as sex discrimination.
II. inclusion of law firms as covered by the act thereby prohibiting sex discrimination in partnership selection.
III. allowance of affirmative action programs to address historical discrimination against women.
IV. considering same sex discrimination as sex discrimination.

A) III and IV
B) I, II, III, and IV
C) II and III
D) I and II
E) II, III, and IV

19) Which discriminatory practice has been ruled illegal or unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court? 19) _____

A) rape laws that apply only to female victims
B) male–only draft registration
C) single–sex public nursing schools
D) women–only alimony laws
E) Choices C and D have both been ruled unconstitutional.

20) _____ was the first major national crisis over slavery. 20) _____

A) The Niagara Movement
B) *Dred Scott* v. *Sandford*
C) The Seneca Falls Convention
D) The Missouri Compromise
E) The Shays's Rebellion

21) _____ was at the top of President Lyndon B. Johnson's legislative priorities. 21) _____

A) Reforming welfare
B) Civil rights reform
C) Women's rights
D) Passage of laws to facilitate his reelection
E) Voting rights

22) The debate over civil rights often is one that centers on 22) _____

A) the question of equality of opportunity versus equality of results.
B) who has the most money.
C) whether the majority or minority is affected.
D) who should be protected by civil rights laws.
E) whether race or sex discrimination still exists.

23) The Living Wage Action Coalition 23) _____

A) was begun by labor unions to unionize Wal–Mart workers.
B) is a group that wishes to raise the minimum wage for all eligible workers in America.
C) is a part of university–based efforts to make sure that campus workers earn higher wages.
D) was started by the National Consumers' League that worked for better wages for women and children.
E) is part of the effort that started in the 1890s that led to *Muller* v. *Oregon*, striving for better wages for women.

24) In _____ the Supreme Court reversed an earlier ruling by finding a Texas statute that banned sodomy to be unconstitutional. 24) _____

A) *Bowers* v. *Hardwick*
B) *Craig* v. *Boren*
C) *Hoyt* v. *Florida*
D) *Lawrence* v. *Texas*
E) *Los Angeles Times* v. *MALDEF*

25) Same–sex marriages are 25) _____

A) the same as civil unions.
B) legal in Massachusetts.
C) increasingly disfavored by the American public.
D) illegal in all fifty states.
E) legal in about one–third of the states.

26) _____ led one of the longest filibusters in U.S. history in an effort to block passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. 26) _____

A) Robert C. Byrd
B) Strom Thurmond
C) Lyndon B. Johnson
D) Richard B. Russell
E) Jesse Helms

27) Laws that denied most legal rights to newly freed slaves and prohibited blacks from voting, sitting on juries, or even appearing in public places after the Civil War in the South were known as 27) _____

A) Jim Crow laws.
B) Abolitionism.
C) Black Codes.
D) scalawag laws.
E) carpetbagging laws.

28) Since President George W. Bush took office in 2001, 28) _____

A) federal attorneys spend all of their time dealing with religious discrimination cases.
B) a record number of career lawyers in the civil rights division resigned over disagreements with enforcement policies.
C) he has directed his attorney general, Alberto Gonzalez, to make race and sex discrimination enforcement a priority.
D) Congress has expanded civil rights protections regularly.
E) Choices B and D are both correct.

29) The Supreme Court rulings in five cases in 1883 collectively resulted in 29) _____

A) expanding the interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment.
B) the passing of the Thirteenth Amendment.
C) greater state enforcement of federal civil rights laws.
D) serious limitations on the scope of the Civil Rights Amendments.
E) the passing of the Fifteenth Amendment.

30) The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and all federal statutes prohibiting discrimination are 30) _____

A) enforced mainly by state supreme courts.
B) enforced by the civil rights division of the Justice Department.
C) given broad construction by the Supreme Court.
D) monitored regularly by the attorney general.
E) rigorously enforced by the Bush administration.

31) In 1955, the Montgomery bus boycott began after _____ refused to give up his/her seat on a public bus. 31) _____

A) Rosa Parks
B) Linda Brown
C) Thurgood Marshall
D) Martin Luther King, Jr.
E) W.E.B. DuBois

32) How has the European Union treated persons with disabilities? 32) _____

A) The E.U. has ignored past acts of discrimination against the disabled but required that present discriminatory actions against the disabled be stopped.
B) The E.U. has largely opposed the idea that the disabled should be integrated into European social and economic life.
C) The E.U. has allowed more variable rights than in the U.S., since nations joining the E.U. do not have to ascribe fully to all of the existing E.U. protections.
D) From the beginning, it has been concerned with laws preventing discrimination as well as regulating consumer product design to make life easier for people with disabilities.
E) The EU has largely ignored the rights of the disabled when compared to the United States.

33) The suffrage movement 33) _____

A) promoted voting rights for blacks.
B) led to passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.
C) had racist overtones.
D) advocated equal rights for women.
E) promoted broad social issues.

34) In 2002, in companion cases from Michigan, the U.S. Supreme Court found that 34) _____

A) Michigan's affirmative action plans for the University of Michigan and its law school were unconstitutional.
B) the University of Michigan's law school plan, which gave preference to minority students, was constitutional.
C) Michigan's affirmative action plans for the University of Michigan and its law school were constitutional.
D) the University of Michigan's affirmative action plan for undergraduates, which included giving minority applicants extra points, was constitutional.
E) none of the above

35) Among reasons given against affirmative action are that 35) _____

I. it is wrong to use labels to help particular groups.
II. laws should be neutral or colorblind.
III. compensatory governmental actions to help previously discriminated groups are, or should be, constitutional.
IV. quota systems often are necessary to remedy past discrimination.

A) I, II, and III
B) II, III, and IV
C) I and II
D) II and IV
E) I and III

Answer Key
Testname: 1101_CH5QUIZ

1) A
Page Ref: 159
2) C
Page Ref: 153
3) B
Page Ref: 137
4) A
Page Ref: 139
5) B
Page Ref: 141
6) E
Page Ref: 139
7) B
Page Ref: 147–149
8) A
Page Ref: 156
9) C
Page Ref: 145
10) B
Page Ref: 144
11) B
Page Ref: 152
12) E
Page Ref: 139
13) C
Page Ref: 141
14) C
Page Ref: 151–152
15) A
Page Ref: 146
16) D
Page Ref: 156
17) B
Page Ref: 137
18) B
Page Ref: 154
19) E
Page Ref: 154
20) D
Page Ref: 139
21) B
Page Ref: 150
22) A
Page Ref: 161
23) C
Page Ref: 162
24) D
Page Ref: 159
25) B
Page Ref: 159
26) B
Page Ref: 151
27) C
Page Ref: 141
28) B
Page Ref: 137
29) D
Page Ref: 142
30) B
Page Ref: 137
31) A
Page Ref: 147
32) D
Page Ref: 160
33) C
Page Ref: 143
34) B
Page Ref: 161
35) C
Page Ref: 161