

## **Chapter 5: Civil Liberties**

### ***Reading Comprehension Quiz***

#### **Multiple Choice Questions**

- 1) The Bill of Rights refers to \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution.
  - A) the Preamble
  - B) Article IV
  - C) the first five amendments
  - D) the first ten amendments
  - E) the first eleven amendments
  
- 2) 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.
  - A) negate
  - B) do nothing to
  - C) limit
  - D) incorporate
  - E) equally protect
  
- 3) The constitutional provision preventing the use of any "religious test" for public office
  - A) is found in the First Amendment.
  - B) is found in Article VI.
  - C) prevents members of non-Christian religions from being elected to public office.
  - D) reflects the Framers' concern that too many Roman Catholics might be elected to public office.
  - E) is found in the Sixth Amendment.
  
- 4) The establishment clause
  - A) requires the adoption of an official American religion.
  - B) erects a wall of separation between church and state.
  - C) inhibits citizens' basic religious rights.
  - D) provides citizens with the opportunity to obtain federal dollars to create or build churches, temples, or other houses of worship.
  - E) provides an absolute right to freedom of religious expression.
  
- 5) When secular law conflicts with religious beliefs, freedom of religion is
  - A) suppressed.
  - B) guaranteed by the Second Amendment.
  - C) allowed, but only after a court order is obtained.
  - D) always upheld.
  - E) sometimes denied.

6) The judicial doctrine that prevents government from prohibiting speech or publication before the fact is called

- A) *a priori* limitation.
- B) prior restraint.
- C) selective incorporation.
- D) the prohibition clause.
- E) libel.

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

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

8) *D.C. v. Heller*

- A) made all gun bans in the United States unconstitutional.
- B) was the first Supreme Court ruling on the Fifth Amendment.
- C) forced the District of Columbia to lift its gun ban.
- D) limited free speech at political rallies.
- E) protected politicians from libel law.

9) *Ex post facto* laws

- A) are unconstitutional.
- B) require judges to remove prisoners from jail.
- C) are found in the Seventh Amendment.
- D) inflict punishment on individuals without judicial action.
- E) require authorities to prove a prisoner is being held lawfully.

10) Under the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment, the police may search things in plain view, the person arrested, and things under the arrestee's immediate control.

- A) Third
- B) Fourth
- C) Fifth
- D) Sixth
- E) Eighth

11) The Supreme Court ruled that individuals who are arrested must be informed of their constitutional rights in

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

12) The right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury is guaranteed by the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.

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

13) The right to privacy stems from the idea that some areas of life are off-limits to governmental regulation. This right is inferred from

- I. the First Amendment.
- II. the Fourth Amendment.
- III. the Fifth Amendment.
- IV. the Ninth Amendment.

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

14) In *Lawrence v. Texas*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that

- A) the Boy Scouts could prevent homosexuals from becoming troop leaders.
- B) there was a homosexual agenda in the United States.
- C) the equal protection clause prohibits discrimination against gay Americans.
- D) a Texas law criminalizing sexual behavior was unconstitutional.
- E) gay marriage represented an issue best left to the states.

15) Black sites are

- A) places in Afghanistan where Osama bin Laden may be hiding.
- B) in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
- C) holes in the universe.
- D) secret offshore prisons.
- E) unconstitutional.

### **True/False Questions**

1) Civil liberties guarantee freedom from governmental actions such as discrimination.

2) In *Gitlow v. New York*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that states were not completely free to limit forms of political expression.

3) At times, the Supreme Court allows the use of hallucinogenic drugs in religious observances.

- 4) The first Supreme Court case dealing with symbolic speech was *Stromberg v. California*.
- 5) The right to bear arms is guaranteed by the Third Amendment.
- 6) In interpreting the Fourth Amendment, the Supreme Court has ruled that police always need a warrant to conduct a search.
- 7) The Supreme Court has ruled that testimony made with the assistance of one-way closed circuit television is permissible.
- 8) In *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court ruled that the state had a right to regulate all aspects of second-trimester abortions, and that in the third trimester, abortions would only be legal if the life and health of the mother were at stake.
- 9) Critics charge that the USA Patriot Act expands civil liberties needlessly in a time of war.
- 10) President Barack Obama has reversed many of the civil liberties curtailments put forth by the George W. Bush administration.

## **Chapter 5: Civil Liberties**

### ***Reading Comprehension Quiz***

#### **Multiple Choice Questions**

1) The Bill of Rights refers to \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution.

- A) the Preamble
- B) Article IV
- C) the first five amendments
- D) the first ten amendments
- E) the first eleven amendments

Answer: D

Reference: LO 5.1, pgs. 151-153

Skill: Understanding

2) 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.

- A) negate
- B) do nothing to
- C) limit
- D) incorporate
- E) equally protect

Answer: D

Reference: LO 5.1, pgs. 151-153

Skill: Understanding

3) The constitutional provision preventing the use of any "religious test" for public office

- A) is found in the First Amendment.
- B) is found in Article III.
- C) prevents members of non-Christian religions from being elected to public office.
- D) reflects the Framers' concern that too many Roman Catholics might be elected to public office.
- E) is found in the Sixth Amendment.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 5.2, pgs. 154-156

Skill: Understanding

4) The establishment clause

- A) requires the adoption of an official American religion.
- B) erects a wall of separation between church and state.
- C) inhibits citizens' basic religious rights.
- D) provides citizens with the opportunity to obtain federal dollars to create or build churches, temples, or other houses of worship.
- E) provides an absolute right to freedom of religious expression.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 5.2, pgs. 154-156

Skill: Understanding

5) When secular law conflicts with religious beliefs, freedom of religion is

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

Answer: E

Reference: LO 5.2, pgs. 154-156

Skill: Understanding

6) The judicial doctrine that prevents government from prohibiting speech or publication before the fact is called

- A) *a priori* limitation.
- B) prior restraint.
- C) selective incorporation.
- D) the prohibition clause.
- E) libel.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 5.3, pgs. 157-163

Skill: Understanding

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

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

Answer: B

Reference: LO 5.3, pgs. 157-163

Skill: Understanding

8) *D.C. v. Heller*

- A) made all gun bans in the United States unconstitutional.
- B) was the first Supreme Court ruling on the Fifth Amendment.
- C) forced the District of Columbia to lift its gun ban.
- D) limited free speech at political rallies.
- E) protected politicians from libel law.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 5.4, pgs. 163-164

Skill: Understanding

9) *Ex post facto* laws

- A) are unconstitutional.
- B) require judges to remove prisoners from jail.
- C) are found in the Seventh Amendment.
- D) inflict punishment on individuals without judicial action.
- E) require authorities to prove a prisoner is being held lawfully.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 5.5, pgs. 164-172

Skill: Understanding

10) Under the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment, the police may search things in plain view, the person arrested, and things under the arrestee's immediate control.

- A) Third
- B) Fourth
- C) Fifth
- D) Sixth
- E) Eighth

Answer: B

Reference: LO 5.5, pgs. 164-172

Skill: Understanding

11) The Supreme Court ruled that individuals who are arrested must be informed of their constitutional rights in

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

Answer: E

Reference: LO 5.5, pgs. 164-172

Skill: Understanding

12) The right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury is guaranteed by the \_\_\_\_\_

Amendment.

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

Answer: A

Reference: LO 5.5, pgs. 164-172

Skill: Understanding

13) The right to privacy stems from the idea that some areas of life are off-limits to governmental regulation. This right is inferred from

- I. the First Amendment.
- II. the Fourth Amendment.
- III. the Fifth Amendment.
- IV. the Ninth Amendment.

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

Answer: E

Reference: LO 5.6, pgs. 172-178

Skill: Understanding

14) In *Lawrence v. Texas*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that

- A) the Boy Scouts could prevent homosexuals from becoming troop leaders.
- B) there was a homosexual agenda in the United States.
- C) the equal protection clause prohibits discrimination against gay Americans.
- D) a Texas law criminalizing sexual behavior was unconstitutional.
- E) gay marriage represented an issue best left to the states.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 5.6, pgs. 172-178

Skill: Understanding

15) Black sites are



- A) places in Afghanistan where Osama bin Laden may be hiding.
- B) in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
- C) holes in the universe.
- D) secret offshore prisons.
- E) unconstitutional.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 5.7, pgs. 178-181

Skill: Understanding

### **True/False Questions**

- 1) Civil liberties guarantee freedom from governmental actions such as discrimination.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 5.1, pgs. 151-153

Skill: Understanding

- 2) In *Gitlow v. New York*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that states were not completely free to limit forms of political expression.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 5.1, pgs. 151-153

Skill: Understanding

- 3) At times, the Supreme Court allows the use of hallucinogenic drugs in religious observances.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 5.2, pgs. 154-156

Skill: Understanding

- 4) The first Supreme Court case dealing with symbolic speech was *Stromberg v. California*.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 5.3, pgs. 157-163

Skill: Understanding

- 5) The right to bear arms is guaranteed by the Third Amendment.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref:

Reference: LO 5.4, pgs. 163-164

Skill: Understanding

- 6) In interpreting the Fourth Amendment, the Supreme Court has ruled that police always need a

warrant to conduct a search.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 5.5, pgs. 164-172

Skill: Understanding

7) The Supreme Court has ruled that testimony made with the assistance of one-way closed circuit television is permissible.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 5.5, pgs. 164-172

Skill: Understanding

8) In *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court ruled that the state had a right to regulate all aspects of second-trimester abortions, and that in the third trimester, abortions would only be legal if the life and health of the mother were at stake.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 5.6, pgs. 172-178

Skill: Understanding

9) Critics charge that the USA Patriot Act expands civil liberties needlessly in a time of war.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 5.7, pgs. 178-181

Skill: Understanding

10) President Barack Obama has reversed many of the civil liberties curtailments put forth by the George W. Bush administration.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 5.7, pgs. 178-181

Skill: Understanding