

Name _____

AP GOVERNMENT : Chapter 4 Quiz

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

- 1) Civil liberties are legal and constitutional protections against _____ 1) _____
A) criminals.
B) private enterprise.
C) foreign invasions.
D) tyranny.
E) government.
- 2) The _____ is the final interpreter of the content and scope of Americans' civil liberties. 2) _____
A) president
B) Supreme Court
C) Constitution
D) Congress
E) American Civil Liberties Union
- 3) The great freedoms of speech, press, religion, and assembly are contained in the _____ 3) _____
A) Third Amendment.
B) First Amendment.
C) First, Second, Third, and Fourth Amendments.
D) Fourth Amendment.
E) Second Amendment.
- 4) In the case of _____, the Supreme Court ruled that the Bill of Rights restrained only the national government, not states and cities. 4) _____
A) *Miranda v. Arizona*
B) *Engel v. Vitale*
C) *New York v. the United States*
D) *Gitlow v. New York*
E) *Barron v. Baltimore*
- 5) The incorporation doctrine involves _____ 5) _____
A) the government's power to regulate corporations.
B) the procedures for creating a city government.
C) the extension of judicial review to state courts.
D) the interpretation of the commerce clause.
E) application of the Bill of Rights to the states.
- 6) The establishment of a national or official religion is prohibited by the _____ 6) _____
A) free exercise clause.
B) freedom of religion.
C) establishment clause.
D) due process clause.
E) Second Amendment.

- 7) In the *Lemon v. Kurtzman* decision of 1971, the Supreme Court ruled that _____ 7) _____
- A) aid to church-related schools is fully constitutional, and can be used for any purposes needed by the schools.
 - B) devotional Bible-reading in public schools was unconstitutional.
 - C) any aid of any sort to church-related schools is not constitutional, because it violates church-state separation.
 - D) spoken prayers in public schools were unconstitutional.
 - E) aid to church-related schools must be for secular purposes only, and cannot be used to advance or inhibit religion.
- 8) In the *Engel v. Vitale* case of 1962, the Supreme Court ruled that _____ was (were) 8) _____
- unconstitutional.
 - A) the Connecticut statute barring the distribution of birth control information
 - B) segregation
 - C) police search or seizure without an authorized warrant
 - D) prior restraint
 - E) prayers done as classroom exercises in public schools
- 9) A shield law 9) _____
- A) gives reporters the right to withhold information from the courts.
 - B) prevents the courts from closing criminal trials to the press.
 - C) protects certain religious practices not covered by Supreme Court rulings.
 - D) gives judges the right to issue a gag order.
 - E) prevents reporters from disclosing secret government information.
- 10) In _____, the Court clarified its doctrine of what was obscene, including such gauges as whether 10) _____
- material appealed to merely a prurient interest in sex, and whether it lacked serious artistic, literary, political, or scientific merit.
 - A) *Engel v. Vitale*
 - B) *Federal Communications Commission v. Stern*
 - C) *Near v. Minnesota*
 - D) *Miller v. California*
 - E) *Osborne v. Ohio*
- 11) The publication of statements known to be false that are malicious and tend to damage a person's 11) _____
- reputation is called
 - A) obscenity.
 - B) slander.
 - C) fraud.
 - D) Symbolic speech.
 - E) libel.
- 12) In the case of _____, the Supreme Court ruled that the protection against unreasonable search 12) _____
- and seizure applied to the state and local governments, as well as the national government, thus nationalizing the exclusionary rule.
 - A) *United States v. New York*
 - B) *Miranda v. Arizona*
 - C) *Mapp v. Ohio*
 - D) *Gideon v. Wainwright*
 - E) *Roth v. United States*

- 13) In the case of *Miranda v. Arizona*, the Supreme Court ruled that 13) _____
- A) defendants in all felony cases have a right to counsel, even if the state has to provide such legal assistance.
 - B) the police must show probable cause before making an arrest.
 - C) police must inform any suspect of a series of rights, including the constitutional right to remain silent.
 - D) illegally obtained evidence cannot be used in a trial.
 - E) the death penalty could be imposed for the most extreme of crimes.
- 14) In the 1963 case of _____, the Supreme Court ruled that defendants in all felony cases had a right to counsel, and if they could not afford to hire a lawyer, one must be provided. 14) _____
- A) *Mapp v. Ohio*
 - B) *National Bar Association v. United States*
 - C) *Miranda v. Arizona*
 - D) *Engel v. Vitale*
 - E) *Gideon v. Wainwright*
- 15) Cruel and unusual punishment is forbidden by the 15) _____
- A) Sixth Amendment.
 - B) Fifth Amendment.
 - C) exclusionary clause.
 - D) Eighth Amendment.
 - E) self-incrimination clause.
- 16) The part of the Fourteenth Amendment guaranteeing that persons cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property by the United States or state governments without due process of law is called the 16) _____
- A) necessary and proper clause.
 - B) due process clause.
 - C) eminent domain clause.
 - D) elastic clause.
 - E) interstate commerce clause.
- 17) The act by which government prevents material from being published is called 17) _____
- A) prior restraint.
 - B) slander.
 - C) incorporation.
 - D) free exercise.
 - E) libel.

Answer Key

Testname: CHAPTER 4 QUIZ

- 1) E
- 2) B
- 3) B
- 4) E
- 5) E
- 6) C
- 7) E
- 8) E
- 9) A
- 10) D
- 11) E
- 12) C
- 13) C
- 14) E
- 15) D
- 16) B
- 17) A

Name _____

AP GOVERNMENT : Chapter 16 Quiz

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

- 1) There are _____ federal courts of appeal, a Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and _____ federal district courts. 1) _____
- A) 12; 91
 - B) 91; thousands of
 - C) Thousands of; 91
 - D) One; 91
 - E) Two; 91
- 2) The requirement that cases must be capable of being settled as a matter of law rather than on other grounds is known as 2) _____
- A) *amicus curiae*
 - B) *stare decisis*
 - C) justiciable disputes
 - D) *writ of mandamus*
 - E) precedent
- 3) The entry point for most litigation in the federal courts is in one of the _____ courts. 3) _____
- A) legislative
 - B) appellate
 - C) municipal
 - D) district
 - E) superior
- 4) Courts with _____ jurisdiction hear cases brought to them on appeal from a lower court. 4) _____
- A) constitutional
 - B) upper
 - C) appellate
 - D) supreme
 - E) original
- 5) About 98 percent of all criminal cases in the United States are heard in 5) _____
- A) the Supreme Court.
 - B) federal district courts.
 - C) legislative courts.
 - D) appellate courts.
 - E) state and local court systems.
- 6) How long is the term of a federal judge or justice? 6) _____
- A) 15 years
 - B) Four years
 - C) Two years
 - D) They serve lifetime positions.
 - E) 10 years

- 7) Most decisions handed down by the Supreme Court are cases involving _____
A) federal felonies involving "exceptional circumstances."
B) appeals from state supreme courts.
C) appeals from state courts.
D) original jurisdiction.
E) appeals from lower federal courts.
- 8) Senators have dominated the selection of judges for the federal district courts through _____
A) their power over court jurisdictions.
B) the custom of senatorial courtesy.
C) their control of the budget.
D) the influence of the Senate Judiciary Committee.
E) all of the above
- 9) If _____ Supreme Court justices agree to grant review of a case, it can be scheduled for oral argument or decided on the basis of the written record already on file with the Court. _____
A) six B) two C) nine D) seven E) four
- 10) Which of the following is NOT a function of the United States solicitor general's office? _____
A) require the Supreme Court to review a government case on appeal
B) review and modify the briefs presented in government appeals
C) represent the government before the Supreme Court
D) decide whether or not to appeal cases the government has lost in the lower courts
E) none of the above
- 11) In a typical year, the Supreme Court issues _____ formal written opinions that could serve as precedent, and thus as the basis of guidance for lower courts. _____
A) fewer than 100
B) more than 1,000
C) between 150 and 500
D) more than 500, but less than 1,000
E) fewer than 10
- 12) Those who are interested in the outcome of a case, but are not formal litigants, sometimes submit _____ briefs, raising points of view and presenting information that they hope will influence the Supreme Court's decision. _____
A) *stare decisis*
B) *certiorari*
C) concurring
D) *per curiam*
E) *amicus curiae*
- 13) A written opinion in a Supreme Court case is a _____
A) legal argument submitted by an attorney in a case seeking to sway a justice's decision.
B) statement of the legal reasoning behind a decision.
C) way of establishing the Court's agenda.
D) form of press release written by the chief justice.
E) formality handled by the chief justice's law clerks.

- 14) The vast majority of cases reaching the federal courts are settled on the principle of _____, meaning that an earlier ruling should hold for the case being considered. 14) _____
- A) historical authority
 - B) *per curiam*
 - C) *stare decisis*
 - D) *certiorari*
 - E) *amicus curiae*
- 15) All courts rely heavily upon _____, the way similar cases were handled in the past, as a guide to current decisions. 15) _____
- A) precedent
 - B) original intent
 - C) *amicus curiae*
 - D) *writs of certiorari*
 - E) *writs of mandamus*
- 16) Which of these is NOT associated with the theory of judicial restraint? 16) _____
- A) Policymaking should be left strictly to the legislature.
 - B) Judges should chart new constitutional ground given their power of judicial review.
 - C) Observers question the qualifications of judges for making policy decision and balancing interests.
 - D) Decisions such as those on abortion and school prayer in public schools go well beyond the "referee" role that judges are supposed to play.
 - E) Federal courts are the least democratic branch of government.

Answer Key

Testname: CHAPTER 16 QUIZ PT 1

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) D
- 4) C
- 5) E
- 6) D
- 7) E
- 8) B
- 9) E
- 10) A
- 11) A
- 12) E
- 13) B
- 14) C
- 15) A
- 16) B