Chapter 4: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

1. Civil rights policies are generally not directed toward protecting
   (A) racial minorities.
   (B) women.
   (C) older Americans.
   (D) freedom of speech.
   Answer: D

2. When resolving civil liberties controversies, conservatives usually advocate
   (A) narrowing the scope of government yet strongly supporting government mandated limits on abortion.
   (B) narrowing the scope of government yet strongly supporting criminal defendants’ rights.
   (C) broadening the scope of government but limiting government's role in prohibiting abortion.
   (D) broadening the scope of government but disallowing prayers in public schools.
   Answer: A

3. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are called the
   (A) Bill of Rights.
   (B) Magna Carta.
   (C) Declaration of Rights.
   (D) Human Rights Convention.
   Answer: A

4. In 1833, the U.S. Supreme court held that the restraints on government power outlined in the Bill of Rights applied only to
   (A) the local governments.
   (B) the state governments.
   (C) the national government.
   (D) the townships.
   Answer: C

5. Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution was used to nationalize most of the provisions in the Bill of Rights?
   (A) Fifth Amendment
   (B) Tenth Amendment
   (C) Fourteenth Amendment
   (D) Fifteenth Amendment
   Answer: C
Chapter 4 Civil Liberties and Civil Rights  Study Questions

6. Which of the following freedoms is not protected by the First Amendment?
   (A) freedom of the press
   (B) freedom from self incrimination
   (C) freedom of association
   (D) freedom of assembly

Answer: B

7. The concept under which the U.S. Supreme Court made most of the Bill of Rights' provisions applicable to the states is known as the
   (A) due process doctrine.
   (B) incorporation doctrine.
   (C) Warren doctrine.
   (D) Meese doctrine.

Answer: B

8. In *Lemon v. Kurtzman* in 1971, the U.S. Supreme Court declared that aid to church-related schools must
   (A) be religious in purpose.
   (B) be used to pay teacher salaries.
   (C) be used to provide transportation for students on field trips.
   (D) neither advance nor inhibit religion.

Answer: D

9. Which of the following is an establishment clause issue?
   (A) a law requiring public schools to teach creation science
   (B) using peyote in a religious ritual
   (C) allowing the Amish to take their children out of school after the eighth grade
   (D) requiring Jehovah Witnesses to salute the flag

Answer: A

10. Which of the following is protected under the First Amendment?
    (A) libel
    (B) obscenity
    (C) falsely shouting ‘fire’ in a theater
    (D) political rally to attack an opposing candidate’s stand on an issue

Answer: D

11. When the government tries to prevent something from being published, this is called
    (A) grafting.
    (B) prior restraint.
    (C) managing the press.
    (D) spinning.

Answer: B
12. In recent rulings, the U.S. Supreme Court disallows
(A) the distribution of anonymous campaign literature.
(B) political dissent.
(C) inciting anyone to lawless action.
(D) abstract advocacy of overthrowing the federal government.
Answer: C

13. When balancing the rights of free press and guaranteeing a fair trial, the U.S. Supreme Court leans heavily toward
(A) protecting freedom of press.
(B) protecting the right to a fair trial.
(C) restricting freedom of press.
(D) limiting press coverage of judicial proceedings.
Answer: A

14. Which of the following is not part of the definition of obscenity as outlined in the 1973 case of Miller v. California?
(A) the work appeals primarily to a prurient interest in sex
(B) the work showed patently offensive sexual conduct that was specifically defined by an obscenity law
(C) the work taken as a whole lacked serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value
(D) decisions on whether material is obscene should be based on average people applying contemporary standards of the national community
Answer: D

15. For public officials to win a libel lawsuit, they only have to show that the statements published about them were
(A) untrue.
(B) negligent and defamatory falsehoods.
(C) harmful to their reputations.
(D) intentionally malicious with a reckless disregard for the truth.
Answer: D

16. Which of the following is not an example of symbolic speech?
(A) wearing an armband
(B) advertising on a radio station
(C) burning an American flag
(D) marching in a Gay Pride parade
Answer: B
Chapter 4 Civil Liberties and Civil Rights  Study Questions

17. Which of the following is true about commercial speech?
(A) It is restricted less than political speech.
(B) False advertising is acceptable.
(C) It is regulated more rigidly than other forms of speech.
(D) The Federal Communications Commission decides what kinds of goods may be advertised on the radio and television.
Answer: C

18. Which of the following is true about the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC) regulation of the public airwaves?
(A) Radio stations must obtain licenses to operate but television stations do not.
(B) The FCC rules are more relaxed for cable stations.
(C) The FCC regulates newspapers more stringently than television networks.
(D) There are few regulations on the programming of television broadcasts.
Answer: B

19. Which of the following is not a reasonable limit on freedom of assembly?
(A) requiring a permit
(B) limiting the place where assembly may occur
(C) limiting the content of a group’s message
(D) allowing the police to prevent major disruption
Answer: C

20. The constitutional amendment which deals primarily with how evidence is gathered and unreasonable search and seizure is the
(A) Fourth Amendment.
(B) Fifth Amendment.
(C) Sixth Amendment.
(D) Eighth Amendment.
Answer: A

21. The right against forced self incrimination is upheld by the
(A) Fourth Amendment.
(B) Fifth Amendment.
(C) Sixth Amendment.
(D) Eighth Amendment.
Answer: B
22. Cruel and unusual punishment is forbidden by the
(A) Fourth Amendment.
(B) Fifth Amendment.
(C) Sixth Amendment.
(D) Eighth Amendment.
Answer: D

23. The rule that prevents illegally seized evidence from being introduced in court is called the
(A) Miranda rule.
(B) good faith rule.
(C) exclusionary rule.
(D) mistake rule.
Answer: C

24. Which of the following is not a part of the warnings that must be given by police before questioning a
criminal suspect as established in *Miranda v. Arizona*?
(A) He has a right to remain silent.
(B) Once he speaks, he can not stop answering questions.
(C) What he says can be held against him in a court of law.
(D) He has a right to an attorney during questioning.
Answer: B

25. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibited
(A) minority vote dilution through redrawing of districts.
(B) poll taxes.
(C) white primaries.
(D) grandfather clauses.
Answer: A

26. The U.S. Supreme Court case which declared school segregation was inherently unconstitutional was
(A) *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
(B) *Alexander v. Board of Education*.
(C) *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Schools*.
(D) *Brown v. Board of Education*.
Answer: D

27. The U.S. Supreme Court allows discrimination against women to occur in the
(A) military.
(B) workplace.
(C) setting of the drinking age.
(D) police force.
Answer: A
28. The federal courts ordered school busing to overcome
(A) de facto segregation.
(B) de jure segregation.
(C) de facto and de jure segregation.
(D) natural segregation.
Answer: B

29. Which of the following is not an ethnic and racial group that benefitted from non-discrimination poli-
cies designed to protect African Americans?
(A) Hispanic Americans
(B) Native Americans
(C) Polish Americans
(D) Asian Americans
Answer: C

30. The U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in Regents of the University of California v. Bakke struck down
(A) all affirmative action programs.
(B) public affirmative action programs.
(C) private affirmative action programs.
(D) the use of quotas.
Answer: D