

AP Government Chapter review Quiz

Read your book and answer the following questions.

Name _____

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

- 1) The great freedoms of speech, press, religion, and assembly are contained in the _____
A) Third Amendment.
B) Second Amendment.
C) First Amendment.
D) First, Second, Third, and Fourth Amendments.
E) Fourth Amendment.

- 2) The language of the First Amendment, "Congress shall make no law," suggests that _____
A) the Bill of Rights was written to restrict the powers of the national government.
B) the Bill of Rights was written to restrict the powers of the state governments.
C) the Bill of Rights, as written, did not apply to the state governments.
D) A and C
E) A and B

- 3) The Supreme Court decision in *Barron v. Baltimore* (1833) maintained that the Bill of Rights intended to prevent _____
A) only the national government from abridging civil liberties.
B) both the national and state governments from violating civil rights.
C) the United States government from granting titles of royalty.
D) cities from taking private property without due process.
E) the states from infringing on individual rights.

- 4) Beginning with the case of _____ in 1925, the Supreme Court began to rule that the Bill of Rights applied directly to the states, as well as to the national government. _____
A) *United States v. Bill of Rights*
B) *Gitlow v. New York*
C) *Engel v. Vitale*
D) *Miranda v. Arizona*
E) *Barron v. Baltimore*

- 5) The incorporation doctrine involves _____
A) the government's power to regulate corporations.
B) the procedures for creating a city government.
C) application of the Bill of Rights to the states.
D) the extension of judicial review to state courts.
E) the interpretation of the commerce clause.

- 6) In *Lemon v. Kurtzman*, the Supreme Court established that aid to church-related schools must do all of the following EXCEPT _____
- A) treat all religions equally.
 - B) inhibit religion.
 - C) not advance religion.
 - D) have a secular purpose.
 - E) not create excessive government entanglement with religion.
- 7) In the *Lemon v. Kurtzman* decision of 1971, the Supreme Court ruled that _____
- A) aid to church-related schools must be for secular purposes only, and cannot be used to advance or inhibit religion.
 - B) any aid of any sort to church-related schools is not constitutional, because it violates church-state separation.
 - C) spoken prayers in public schools were unconstitutional.
 - D) aid to church-related schools is fully constitutional, and can be used for any purposes needed by the schools.
 - E) devotional Bible-reading in public schools was unconstitutional.
- 8) The Supreme Court has ruled that government aid to church-related schools _____
- A) does not constitute an establishment of religion.
 - B) is acceptable for things such as field trips and teacher salaries, but not for textbooks or transportation to school.
 - C) is acceptable if the school is affiliated with a major religion but not for small, fringe religious sects.
 - D) is permitted when the aid is for a nonreligious purpose.
 - E) violates the establishment clause.
- 9) In the *Engel v. Vitale* case of 1962, the Supreme Court ruled that _____ was (were) unconstitutional.
- A) the Connecticut statute barring the distribution of birth control information
 - B) segregation
 - C) prior restraint
 - D) police search or seizure without an authorized warrant
 - E) prayers done as classroom exercises in public schools
- 10) In what case did the Supreme Court rule that a newspaper, no matter how outrageous its opinions, must be allowed to publish without prior restraint? _____
- A) *Wisconsin v. Yoder*
 - B) *Mapp v. Ohio*
 - C) *Miranda v. Arizona*
 - D) *New York Times v. Sullivan*
 - E) *Near v. Minnesota*

- 11) In its *Near v. Minnesota* decision of 1931, the Supreme Court ruled that 11) _____
- A) states had the power to use prior restraint broadly, but the national government did not.
 - B) a CIA agent could not publish a personal memoir without clearing it through the agency.
 - C) states were prohibited from publishing newspapers because that amounted to government censorship of the press and constituted the establishment of a government monopoly.
 - D) a school newspaper was not a public forum and could be regulated "in any reasonable manner" by school officials.
 - E) the state government could not use prior restraint to shut down an outspoken newspaper.
- 12) In the case of *Dennis v. United States*, the Supreme Court 12) _____
- A) upheld the convictions of Communist Party officials who had been sent to prison because of their beliefs.
 - B) overturned the federal law against burning or desecrating the American flag, arguing that it violated free speech.
 - C) ruled that burning a draft card was not covered under free speech.
 - D) upheld the federal law banning the Nazi party in the United States and prohibiting its activities.
 - E) overturned the convictions of Communist Party officials who had been sent to prison because of their beliefs.
- 13) A shield law 13) _____
- A) prevents the courts from closing criminal trials to the press.
 - B) protects certain religious practices not covered by Supreme Court rulings.
 - C) gives judges the right to issue a gag order.
 - D) gives reporters the right to withhold information from the courts.
 - E) prevents reporters from disclosing secret government information.
- 14) In *Roth v. United States*, the Supreme Court held that 14) _____
- A) obscenity is not within the area of constitutionally protected free speech.
 - B) outdoor drive-ins could not be barred from showing a film that included nudity.
 - C) the possession of child pornography was not covered by any right to free speech or press, and could be made a crime.
 - D) the government cannot prohibit discrimination against women priests by churches because it would violate the free exercise of religion.
 - E) the film *Carnal Knowledge*, which had critical acclaim but a sexual theme and explicit scenes, could not be banned.
- 15) In _____, the Court clarified its doctrine of what was obscene, including such gauges as whether material appealed to merely a prurient interest in sex, and whether it lacked serious artistic, literary, political, or scientific merit. 15) _____
- A) *Miller v. California*
 - B) *Osborne v. Ohio*
 - C) *Engel v. Vitale*
 - D) *Federal Communications Commission v. Stern*
 - E) *Near v. Minnesota*

- 16) *Miller v. California* (1973) 16) _____
- A) abolished pornographic material only when it involved children.
 - B) achieved a workable definition of legal obscenity.
 - C) stated that local communities should have more responsibility over deciding what constitutes obscenity.
 - D) resulted in uniform state laws regulating obscenity.
 - E) prohibited hanging as a cruel and unusual punishment.
- 17) At the urging of feminists and conservative Christians, some cities have banned pornography on the grounds it dehumanizes and endangers women. How have the courts dealt with these bans? 17) _____
- A) They have refused to review them.
 - B) They have upheld them based on the First Amendment.
 - C) They have upheld them based on the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - D) The courts have been erratic, allowing some ordinances and revoking others.
 - E) They have struck them down as violations of the First Amendment.
- 18) In the case of *New York Times v. Sullivan* (1964), the Supreme Court ruled that 18) _____
- A) the publication of the Pentagon papers could be legally barred as a matter of national security.
 - B) statements made about political figures, however malicious, can never be deemed libelous.
 - C) the Pentagon papers could be legally published despite the government's desire to keep the material secret.
 - D) government officials cannot sue newspapers for libel since this would entail prior restraint of the press.
 - E) statements made about political figures are libelous only if made with malice and reckless disregard for the truth.
- 19) Advertising is considered a form of _____, and, according to the decisions of the Supreme Court, is subject to greater restrictions on free speech than religious or political speech. 19) _____
- A) propaganda
 - B) symbolic speech
 - C) commercial speech
 - D) paid speech
 - E) imaged expression
- 20) In *Miami Herald Publishing Company v. Tornillo* (1974), the Court 20) _____
- A) voided a Florida state law requiring newspapers to provide space for political candidates to reply to newspaper criticism.
 - B) upheld a Florida state law requiring newspapers to provide space for political candidates to reply to newspaper criticism.
 - C) reaffirmed a lower tolerance for government restrictions on First Amendment protections in print media than in broadcast media.
 - D) Both A and C
 - E) Both B and C

- 21) Obtaining evidence in a haphazard or random manner, in violation of the Fourth Amendment, is known as 21) _____
- A) unreasonable search and seizure.
 - B) an Ariel search.
 - C) cruel and unusual punishment.
 - D) a violation of privacy.
 - E) bounty hunting.
- 22) In the case of _____, the Supreme Court ruled that the protection against unreasonable search and seizure applied to the state and local governments, as well as the national government, thus nationalizing the exclusionary rule. 22) _____
- A) *Gideon v. Wainwright*
 - B) *Roth v. United States*
 - C) *Miranda v. Arizona*
 - D) *United States v. New York*
 - E) *Mapp v. Ohio*
- 23) The _____ Amendment forbids forced self-incrimination, stating that no person "shall be compelled to be a witness against himself." 23) _____
- A) Fourth
 - B) First
 - C) Twenty-sixth
 - D) Fifth
 - E) Ninth
- 24) In the case of *Miranda v. Arizona*, the Supreme Court ruled that 24) _____
- A) the police must show probable cause before making an arrest.
 - B) police must inform any suspect of a series of rights, including the constitutional right to remain silent.
 - C) the death penalty could be imposed for the most extreme of crimes.
 - D) defendants in all felony cases have a right to counsel, even if the state has to provide such legal assistance.
 - E) illegally obtained evidence cannot be used in a trial.
- 25) The Supreme Court case of *Gideon v. Wainwright* 25) _____
- A) set guidelines for police questioning of suspects.
 - B) ruled that illegally seized evidence cannot be used in court.
 - C) gave only those accused of capital crimes the right to counsel.
 - D) prohibited government officials from issuing gag orders to the media.
 - E) extended the right to counsel to everyone accused of a felony.
- 26) Cruel and unusual punishment is forbidden by the 26) _____
- A) Eighth Amendment.
 - B) Fifth Amendment.
 - C) Sixth Amendment.
 - D) self-incrimination clause.
 - E) exclusionary clause.

Answer Key

Testname: AP_GOV CH 4 REVIEW QUIZ

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