

Multiple Choice Questions (Enter your answers on the enclosed answer sheet)

1. The Bill of Rights has come to apply to the states through the interpretation of _____.
 - a. the Fourteenth Amendment
 - b. the Tenth Amendment
 - c. the commerce clause
 - d. Article III
 - e. the necessary and proper clause

2. The earliest incorporations of portions of the Bill of Rights relied on _____.
 - a. the notion of a reasonable person
 - b. the shock-the-conscience test
 - c. a rational basis standard
 - d. the due process and equal protection clauses
 - e. the notions of ordered liberty and fundamental rights

3. In this Supreme Court decision, the Court held that the federal guarantees of free speech and free press also applied to the states.
 - a. Marbury
 - b. Barron
 - c. Gitlow
 - d. McDonald
 - e. Heller

4. In *Palko v. Connecticut* (1937) the Supreme Court broadly ruled that certain provisions of the national Bill of Rights apply to the states because of _____.
 - a. the notion of a reasonable person
 - b. the shock-the-conscience test
 - c. a rational basis standard
 - d. the due process and equal protection clauses
 - e. the notions of ordered liberty and fundamental rights

5. Which term best describes the manner in which the Supreme Court has applied the Bill of Rights to the states?
 - a. Incorporation
 - b. Selective incorporation
 - c. Complete incorporation
 - d. Consecutive incorporation
 - e. Minimal incorporation

6. What case determined that the federal government could not ban the private possession of firearms?
- a. McDonald v. Chicago
 - b. Palko v. Connecticut
 - c. District of Columbia v. Heller
 - d. Gitlow v. New York
 - e. Near v. Minnesota
7. The First Amendment does not address ____.
- a. freedom of religion
 - b. the right to bear arms
 - c. freedom of the press
 - d. freedom of speech
 - e. freedom of assembly
8. The Supreme Court justice who compared some political speech to falsely shouting "Fire!" in a theater was ____.
- a. Louis Brandeis
 - b. Felix Frankfurter
 - c. William Rehnquist
 - d. Warren Burger
 - e. Oliver Wendell Holmes
9. Writing for the Supreme Court, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes proclaimed that Congress could punish dangerous speech when that speech ____.
- a. represented a "clear and present danger" to the United States
 - b. incited citizens to commit a lawless action
 - c. was false
 - d. promoted communism
 - e. was slander
10. As its rationale for the decision in Brown, the Supreme Court relied primarily on ____.
- a. the intent of the framers of the Constitution
 - b. the intent of Congress regarding the Fourteenth Amendment
 - c. social science evidence
 - d. a narrow interpretation of the U.S. Constitution
 - e. the redress of grievances clause in the First Amendment

11. The difference between de facto and de jure segregation is that _____.
a. the former results from private choices, the latter from public law
b. the former results from public law, the latter from private choices
c. the former existed in the past, the latter continues in the present
d. the former is illegal, the latter is legal
e. the former deals with perceptions, the latter deals with verified facts
12. The practice of court-ordered busing plans to remedy school segregation patterns was approved in the case of _____.
a. Brown v. Board of Education
b. Sipuel v. County Trustee
c. Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education
d. Green v. County School Board of New Kent County
e. Plessy v. Ferguson
13. Rosa Parks had a tremendous impact on the civil rights movement when she refused to _____.
a. surrender her seat on a bus
b. be bussed to a white school
c. run for political office
d. ride a train
e. vote in a white primary
14. The philosophy of civil disobedience suggests that there is value to _____.
a. protesting against laws that are not enforced by civil authorities
b. peacefully violating the law
c. violating all laws with respect to civility
d. protesting in a legal manner, and forming militant organizations
e. using violence when laws are not conducive to civil society
15. One factor helping to break the deadlock that developed in the civil rights movement during the early 1960s was the _____.
a. media coverage of violence by white segregationists
b. Supreme Court's ruling in Brown v. Board of Education
c. decentralization of power in the House and Senate
d. civil unrest that shook several northern cities
e. election of Republican presidents

16. Dr. Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" speech was given in front of _____.
a. the White House
b. the Washington Monument
c. the Capitol
d. the Lincoln Memorial
e. the Library of Congress
17. The textbook discusses how the growing political strength of blacks is evident because _____.
a. more than 10,500 blacks hold elective office at all levels of government
b. Republican officials have replaced Democratic officials throughout the South
c. six senators and twelve House members are black
d. two blacks from the same state have been elected to the Senate and House
e. one-third of all southern blacks are now registered voters
18. In their struggle for equal treatment, women, unlike blacks, had to deal with a legal tradition that _____.
a. claimed to be protecting them
b. regarded them as chattel
c. had always treated them as equal in theory
d. had consistently ignored them
e. had accorded them special rights and responsibilities
19. The origin of the movement to give more rights to women was probably the _____.
a. Rights Manifesto
b. Seneca Falls Convention
c. Nineteenth Amendment
d. "Rosie the Riveter" worker
e. Equal Rights Amendment
20. When researchers compare how identical twins (who are genetically the same) think about politics with how fraternal twins (who share only half of their genes) think about politics, they found _____.
a. that both groups held similar political opinions
b. fraternal twins held similar political opinions to one another, compared to identical twins
c. identical twins are much more likely to have similar political views than fraternal twins
d. the partisan view of the parents matter more than genes
e. there is no relationship between genetics and political views

21. According to the text, one reason that identification with a party has declined in recent years is that _____.
a. young voters have weaker party identification
b. party identification today is no longer influenced by parents' party identification
c. today, there are more parties with which voters can identify
d. voters tend to lose their party identification as they grow older, and today's population is aging
e. party identification is increasingly seen as a sign of closed-mindedness
22. According to the text, people of all religions who attend worship services regularly are _____.
a. less likely to vote Republican
b. more likely to vote for independent candidates
c. less likely to vote Democrat
d. more likely to vote for Green Party candidates
e. less likely to vote
23. The _____ to the U.S. Constitution ensures that women have the right to vote.
a. Seventeenth Amendment
b. Eighteenth Amendment
c. Nineteenth Amendment
d. Twentieth Amendment
e. Twenty-First Amendment
24. The _____, a faction of the Republican Party, were opposed to the patronage system and favored nonpartisan elections at the city level.
a. stalwarts
b. Whigs
c. Old Guards
d. Jacksonians
e. progressives
25. Progressives called for electoral reforms, such as the initiative and the referendum, to give _____.
a. Congress a way of controlling the president
b. citizens a direct say in making laws
c. courts a system for prosecuting election fraud
d. governors more power in relation to legislatures
e. party regulars a say in nominating candidates