

Chapter 4 Study Guide

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which amendment would lawyers use to support an argument that stated that the punishment their client received was too serious for the crime he or she committed?
 - a. Third Amendment
 - b. Eighth Amendment
 - c. Twenty-first Amendment
 - d. Thirteenth Amendment


2. When a group of citizens gathered to protest against a law that Congress was considering passing, the group was demonstrating freedom
 - a. of the press.
 - b. to slander.
 - c. to petition.
 - d. of assembly.


3. The Nineteenth Amendment (1920) granted suffrage to which of the following groups?
 - a. teenagers
 - b. Hispanic Americans
 - c. women
 - d. African Americans

SECTION 2. Each State shall administer public elections in the State in accordance with election performance standards established by the Congress. The Congress shall reconsider such election performance standards at least once every four years to determine if higher standards should be established to reflect improvements in methods and practices regarding the administration of elections.

SECTION 3. Each State shall provide any eligible voter the opportunity to register and vote on the day of any public election.

—House Joint Resolution Res. 28, The Right to
Vote Amendment, 2003

4.  As described in the selected passage, the proposed constitutional amendment would
 - a. create different election and campaigning rules for each state.
 - b. affect the administration of elections and the eligibility of people voting in them.
 - c. ensure the voting rights of elected representatives and their constituents.
 - d. conflict with the rights in several other amendments.

5.  Which of the following does the proposed amendment consider important to Americans' right to vote?
 - a. registering voters one month before any election


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- b. updating election standards on a regular basis
 - c. giving voters a voice in how elections are run
 - d. holding state elections every four years
6. The Sixteenth Amendment gave Americans a greater voice in their government by
- a. allowing people to directly elect the president.
 - b. allowing people to directly elect senators.
 - c. allowing people to directly elect governors.
 - d. allowing people to directly elect members of the House of Representatives.
7. The Tenth Amendment states that powers not given to the national government by the Constitution must be
- a. added as amendments.
 - b. reviewed by the Supreme Court.
 - c. reserved to the states or people.
 - d. considered civil liberties.
8. If the federal government wanted to build a highway on land that you owned, the government would
- a. let you decide whether or not to sell your home to it.
 - b. have to find a new location for the highway.
 - c. be able to take your home away from you without paying for it.
 - d. be able to take your home, but would need to pay a fair price for it.
9. Which of the following people described the first amendment as creating a “wall of separation between church and state?”
- a. Oliver Wendell Holmes
 - b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - c. John Peter Zenger
 - d. Thomas Jefferson
10. Which amendment protects a citizen’s right to own guns?
- a. Ninth Amendment
 - b. Seventh Amendment
 - c. Fourth Amendment
 - d. Second Amendment
11. The rights to have a trial by jury and to call witnesses in one’s defense are examples of
- a. Thirteenth Amendment freedoms.
 - b. due process.
 - c. constitutional reforms from the 1900s.
 - d. affirmative action.

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Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievance.

—Constitution of the United States, Amendment I

12.  In the First Amendment, what does the phrase “petition the Government” mean?
- Citizens may write articles for government publications.
 - Citizens may gather and hold rallies in government buildings.
 - Citizens may request the government to act on a specific matter.
 - Citizens may organize new churches or religions with the government’s permission.


13.  The establishment clause of the First Amendment states that the government cannot
- ban printed materials or films because of offensive content.
 - create a state religion.
 - prevent rallies for political candidates.
 - create a government-run newspaper.

14. If a police officer wanted to search your home to find evidence of a crime, you would be able to say that the officer needed to get a search warrant because of the
- Second Amendment
 - Third Amendment
 - Fifth Amendment
 - Fourth Amendment

The online satirical publication, the *Onion*, recently had this headline: “Revised Patriot Act Will Make It Illegal to Read Patriot Act.” The serious point is that the more Americans learn about the government’s actions since September 11, the more they say the government went too far, too fast. Thankfully, we do live in a country where people can go to the source, read the law and make up their own minds.

—Nadine Strossen, President of the American Civil Liberties Union,
Testifying Before the Senate Judiciary Committee,
November 18, 2003

http://judiciary.senate.gov/testimony.cfm?id=998&wit_id=2878

15.  The satirical headline, “Revised Patriot Act Will Make It Illegal to Read Patriot Act,” suggests that the federal government is practicing
- civil disobedience.
 - censorship.

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- c. eminent domain.
- d. double jeopardy.

16.  Which amendment protects Strossen's right to question the Patriot Act?

- a. Third Amendment
- b. First Amendment
- c. Fourth Amendment
- d. Second Amendment

17.  By testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Strossen was exercising the freedom of

- a. due process.
- b. press.
- c. religion.
- d. speech.

18. Throughout much of the 1900s, poll taxes were used to

- a. allow people to pay for the privilege of voting more than once.
- b. raise money for people running for office.
- c. prevent women from voting.
- d. prevent African Americans from voting.

19. A person who is indicted for a particular crime

- a. cannot be put on trial for that crime.
- b. will be put on trial for that crime.
- c. has been found innocent of that crime.
- d. has been found guilty of that crime.


20. Which of the following freed slaves and helped guarantee their civil rights during the 1800s?

- a. *Gratz v. Bollinger*
- b. establishment clause
- c. *Gitlow v. New York*
- d. Civil War amendments

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Furthermore, the new bill adds 30 safeguards to protect privacy and civil liberties. Specifically, it includes measures providing that those who receive national security letters may consult an attorney and challenge the request in court; requires high-level Justice Department sign-off before investigators may ask a court to order production of certain sensitive records, such as those from a library; and requires that the FBI describe the target of a “roving wiretap” with sufficient specificity to ensure that only a single individual is targeted.

—Alberto R. Gonzales, U.S. Attorney General,
describing the New Patriot Act in the
Washington Post, December 14, 2005
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/>

21.  By allowing people to consult an attorney, the new Patriot Act protects the rights described by the
- Eighth Amendment.
 - Sixth Amendment.
 - Fifth Amendment.
 - Fourth Amendment.
22. The Eighth Amendment helps remind Americans that punishment should be
- determined by the amount of bail paid before the trial.
 - based on the convicted person’s criminal record.
 - forfeited in cases of double jeopardy.
 - in proportion to the crime committed.
23. The right to practice one’s religion freely is protected by
- the Third Amendment
 - the First Amendment
 - the Sixth Amendment
 - the Seventh Amendment
24. The two amendments that specifically extended suffrage to new groups of people are the
- Sixteenth and Nineteenth Amendments.
 - Sixteenth and Eighteenth Amendments.
 - Fourteenth and Eighteenth Amendments.
 - Fifteenth and Nineteenth Amendments.
25. The purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment (1868) was to
- end legal segregation of schools and businesses.
 - force states to end laws that hurt African Americans.
 - clarify the Second Amendment right to bear arms.
 - prevent police from performing illegal searches.

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Answer Key

1. b

2. d

3. c

4. b

5. b

6. b

7. c

8. d

9. d

10. d

11. b

12. c

13. b

14. d

15. b

16. b

17. d

18. d

19. b

20. d

21. b

22. d

23. b

24. d

25. b

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