

1. Which statement describes the status of individual rights in United States society?
 - A. Amendments and Supreme Court decisions have expanded individual rights
 - B. The first ten amendments were repealed by later amendments.
 - C. There has been no substantial changes since 1791.
 - D. State court decisions have canceled several rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

2. The framers of the Constitution gave voters the most direct participation in the selection of the

A. House of Representatives

B. Senate

C. President

D. Supreme Court

3. The writ of habeas corpus is intended to prevent
- A. a person from being held in jail without just cause
 - B. an illegal search or seizure
 - C. a conviction by secret trial
 - D. the use of force by the police

4. A valid conclusion based on the experience of Japanese Americans during World War II is that in wartime
 - A. first-generation immigrants become security risks
 - B. constitutional liberties may be limited
 - C. loyalty oaths are necessary to protect the national interest
 - D. fear and uncertainty do not interfere with normal life

5. Which situation best illustrates a conflict between the function of a free press and the power of government?
- A. A reporter who writes a false story about someone is sued for slander.
 - B. During wartime, reporters voluntarily censor their stories at the request of the President.
 - C. A reporter is jailed for contempt of court rather than endanger a source of information by revealing the source's identity.
 - D. A President who refuses to hold press conferences is criticized.

6. Which activity illustrates a denial of a right that is guaranteed by the United States Constitution?
- A. restrictions placed on property ownership in the colonial period
 - B. limitations on the size of businesses during the Gilded Age
 - C. forced relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II
 - D. establishment of wage ceilings under the Nixon administration

7. In the Federal Government, no bill may become a law without the
- A. approval of the Cabinet
 - B. majority vote of the Supreme Court
 - C. consent of a majority of each House of Congress
 - D. signature of the Speaker of the House

8. “Illegally obtained evidence cannot be used in a court of law.”
This statement is based on a person’s constitutional right to
- A. face an accuser in open court
 - B. protection against double jeopardy
 - C. a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury
 - D. protection against unreasonable searches and seizures

9. “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

— United States Constitution, 10th amendment

This part of the Bill of Rights was intended to

- A. give the people the right to vote on important issues
- B. reduce the rights of citizens
- C. limit the powers of the federal government
- D. assure federal control over the states

10. The United States Constitution grants the Senate the power to

A. impeach governors

B. issue pardons

C. appoint ambassadors

D. approve treaties

11. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the Great Compromise was concerned mainly with
- A. representation of the states in Congress
 - B. the powers of the executive
 - C. the question of slavery
 - D. control of interstate commerce

12. A compromise reached at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was that
- A. states were given the power to make treaties
 - B. Congress became a two-house legislature
 - C. slavery was prohibited throughout the United States
 - D. an individual could serve only two terms as President

13. The purpose of the Three-fifths Compromise, which was adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1787, was to
- A. balance power between states with large populations and those with smaller populations
 - B. provide a means of deciding disputed Presidential elections
 - C. allow Congress to override a Presidential veto of an act passed by both Houses
 - D. reduce the fear of loss of representation by Southern States with large slave populations

14. The United States Constitution has survived more than 200 years primarily because
- A. most Presidents have ignored provisions that are obsolete
 - B. the United States has won most of its wars
 - C. most immigrants to the United States have come from democratic countries
 - D. the language of the Constitution allows for a variety of interpretations

15. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 set a precedent for other western territories by
- A. allowing slavery
 - B. including voting rights for women
 - C. providing a method for the creation of new states
 - D. setting aside land for churches

16. The United States Constitution *has* been more successful than the Articles of Confederation were because the Constitution is more effective in
- A. providing for the admission of new states
 - B. setting up a two-house legislature
 - C. making a federal system work well
 - D. establishing an army and a navy

1.
Answer: A
2.
Answer: A
3.
Answer: A
4.
Answer: B
5.
Answer: C
6.
Answer: C
7.
Answer: C
8.
Answer: D
9.
Answer: C
10.
Answer: D
11.
Answer: A
12.
Answer: B
13.
Answer: D
14.
Answer: D
15.
Answer: C
16.
Answer: C