

1. Base your answer(s) to the following question(s) on the speakers' statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Speaker A: I was found guilty of a serious crime by a federal court. My conviction was based solely on the testimony of anonymous witnesses whose identities were concealed by the prosecution to “ensure their safety.”

Speaker B: I was indicted in a state court for the crime of murder. At the conclusion of my trial, the jury was unable to reach a verdict. As a result, the prosecution wants me to be tried again.

Speaker C: I was arrested on suspicion for arson and was questioned by police for several days and several nights. During that time I confessed in order to get some rest. The police never told me I had the right to call a lawyer, but I wouldn't have been able to pay for one anyway.

Speaker D: I was arrested for peacefully giving a talk on a street corner. A police judge convicted and fined me on the ground that I was creating a “clear and present danger.” I maintained that my freedom of speech was violated.

The constitutional provision that a person shall not be compelled to be a witness against himself has been violated in the case of Speaker

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

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According to the United States legal system, Speaker *B* will most likely be

- A. tried a second time in a state court
- B. transferred to a higher court because of the nature of the crime
- C. tried again by a judge without a jury
- D. set free in order to avoid double jeopardy

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In cases similar to that of Speaker C, the United States Supreme Court has ruled that the accused

- A. is guilty if he/she confesses before two witnesses
- B. has a right to counsel at the start of questioning by police
- C. should not have been arrested solely on suspicion of a crime
- D. should have been furnished with a public defender after confessing

4. In the United States, accused criminals are informed of their constitutional rights because
- A. cruel and unusual punishment is prohibited by the Constitution
 - B. suspected criminals are ignorant of the law
 - C. citizens are guaranteed due process of law
 - D. the law favors criminals more than victims

5. In the United States, affirmative action programs are designed to
 - A. encourage equal employment opportunities for women and minorities
 - B. expand the number of courts and simplify court procedures
 - C. reduce the property tax burdens of homeowners and industries
 - D. increase voter participation in primary and general elections

6. Susan B. Anthony's vote in the 1870's, Plessy's disregard of Jim Crow laws in the 1890's, and the burning of draft cards by young men in the 1960's were all examples of
- A. antiwar sentiment
 - B. the struggle for minority rights
 - C. civil disobedience
 - D. cultural empathy

7. Which statement best describes a major experience of black Americans in Southern States during the period 1880–1930?
- A. They gained civil rights through a series of massive civil rights protests.
 - B. They were denied civil rights as a result of changes in State laws and constitutions.
 - C. They were granted more civil rights through a number of Supreme Court decisions.
 - D. They were forced to return to Africa in large numbers.

8. Which was the reason of the United States Supreme Court when it banned laws requiring separate schools for different races?
- A. It is acceptable to offer separate facilities for members of different races only if those facilities are equal.
 - B. Busing is not an acceptable means for desegregating public schools.
 - C. Southern schools for black children are inferior to those in the North.
 - D. Racially segregated public schools deny equal treatment under the law.

9. Which practice in public education was declared illegal by the Supreme Court's decision in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)?
- A. use of corporal punishment
 - B. segregation on the basis of race
 - C. levying of property taxes to support schools
 - D. recitation of prayers

10. Which group of United States residents was subjected to the greatest loss of constitutional rights during a period of United States military involvement?
- A. Hispanic-Americans during the Spanish-American War
 - B. German-Americans during World War I
 - C. Japanese-Americans during World War II
 - D. Chinese-Americans during the Korean conflict

1.
Answer: C
2.
Answer: A
3.
Answer: B
4.
Answer: C
5.
Answer: A
6.
Answer: C
7.
Answer: B
8.
Answer: D
9.
Answer: B
10.
Answer: C