Chapter 4 Review

True/False

____ 1. While enemy combatants have a reduced right to habeas corpus, they have the same right to a jury trial as other acquitted criminals.

____ 2. The U.S. Supreme Court first interpreted the Constitution to include a right to privacy in the 1960s.

____ 3. The Supreme Court has interpreted the Fourteenth Amendment as ensuring that many of the protections in the Bill of Rights apply to the states.

____ 4. The constitutionally guaranteed right to bear arms was included because of colonists’ distrust of standing armies.

____ 5. Writs of habeas corpus are laws declaring an act illegal without a judicial trial.

____ 6. Slander is any false written statement that defames the character of a person.

____ 7. Prior to ratification of the U.S. Constitution, state constitutions provided little protection for personal liberties.

____ 8. After Gideon v. Wainwright, the Sixth Amendment has been interpreted to guarantee a right to counsel to criminal defendants regardless of the accused’s ability to pay.

____ 9. The exclusionary rule prohibits police from using illegally seized evidence at trial.

____ 10. The Roberts Court has vehemently enforced the rights identified in Miranda v. Arizona.

____ 11. Planned Parenthood v. Casey held that a state could limit abortions as long as the regulation did not pose an undue burden on pregnant women.

____ 12. Burning the American flag as a political protest is constitutionally protected symbolic speech.

____ 13. The free exercise clause states that the government will not interfere with the practice of religion.

____ 14. Most developed countries use some form of the death penalty.

____ 15. In Abington School District v. Schempp, the Court ruled that state-sponsored Bible readings were constitutional under the free exercise clause as long as students could opt out.

Completion

16. One part of the ___________________________ test asks whether the law has a legitimate secular purpose.

17. In the 1970s, the Supreme Court suspended ___________________________ because it was being imposed arbitrarily. After states made their laws and practices less arbitrary, it was later reinstated.

Minor Summative Assessment
Objectives: VI (A-C)
18. The Supreme Court struck down anti-sodomy laws because they infringed on citizens’ ________________ rights.

19. ________________ may involve profanity, obscenity, and threats.

20. An early effort to define ________________ focused on whether the material had any serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

21. The ________________ Amendment ensures the right of a criminal defendant to confront witnesses at trial.

22. ________________ rights include the right to remain silent.

23. Prior restraint is a constitutional doctrine that prevents the government from prohibiting ________________ before the fact.

24. The Supreme Court has interpreted the ________________ Amendment to protect an individual’s right to own a firearm for self-defense.

25. Yelling “Fire!” in a crowded theater is a classic example of speech that creates a ________________.

26. A knowingly false article accusing Barack Obama of being a drug addict in order to defame his character is an example of ________________.

27. Under Roe v. Wade, a woman could legally seek a(n) ________________ without restriction during her first trimester.