

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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 accused 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.