

# Lesson Quiz 15-1



## Constitutional Freedoms

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The First Amendment protects freedom of speech, including freedom of the press.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Symbolic speech is verbal expression to an audience that has chosen to listen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Freedom of speech may be limited when there is a risk to public safety.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Seditious speech is protected by the First Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Supreme Court interprets rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including the right to freedom of speech.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Why was the First Amendment considered to be such an important idea for Americans?
  - A. It enabled citizens to freely participate in democracy.
  - B. It provided democratic ideas that Americans had never considered before.
  - C. It showed that Americans could never be limited in their rights.
  - D. It showed the importance of being able to bear arms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. In which case would free speech be limited by the government?
  - A. to keep people from slandering themselves
  - B. to keep the government from looking bad
  - C. to protect public opinion
  - D. to protect public safety
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The basic rights of free expression are limited for prisoners when
  - A. prison staff does not share the same opinions.
  - B. the other inmates do not share the same opinions.
  - C. the prisoner is an American citizen.
  - D. the speech could endanger inmates and staff.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. How does the Supreme Court describe speech that is likely to cause immediate violence?
  - A. censorship
  - B. commercial speech
  - C. fighting words
  - D. libel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which type of expression is defined as being offensive or indecent in nature?
  - A. defamation
  - B. libel
  - C. obscenity
  - D. slander

# Lesson Quiz 15-2



## Constitutional Freedoms

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In addition to freedom of the press, the First Amendment protects the freedom of assembly and freedom of petition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Prior restraint is censorship of information after it is published.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In *New York Times Co. v. United States*, the Supreme Court ruled against prior restraint.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Freedom of petition is a right guaranteed by most forms of government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The government balances freedom of assembly with protection of the public and communities.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Why did the Constitution include freedoms such as assembly and petition?
  - A. Colonists had been asked for these freedoms by their constituents.
  - B. Colonists were not permitted these freedoms under King George's rule.
  - C. Most government constitutions guaranteed these rights.
  - D. They wanted a guarantee of similar rights to those of Great Britain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. In which case would the government limit the freedom of the press?
  - A. to keep the identity of convicted criminals safe
  - B. to keep the outcome of a trial from being influenced
  - C. when a gag order is issued by a private citizen
  - D. when a media audience thinks the information is biased
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The First Amendment right that requests government action is freedom of
 

A. assembly.	C. press.
B. petition.	D. speech.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. How can both freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial be guaranteed in today's digital world?
  - A. Courts can sequester juries while the media continues to report trial news.
  - B. News coverage is made only in print and not on the Internet.
  - C. The media can be ordered to provide only limited coverage of events.
  - D. There is no way to guarantee both freedoms at once because they affect each other.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In which event would freedom of assembly be limited?
  - A. an event in which people have already protested through the press
  - B. an event that is larger than three thousand people
  - C. an event that promotes counterdemonstrations of violence
  - D. an event that protests against the government

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# Lesson Quiz 15-3

## Constitutional Freedoms

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Founders of the United States were concerned about religious freedom and wanted it to be part of the new government they formed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. State and federal governments in the United States may set up churches and pass laws that favor certain religions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Thomas Jefferson once referred to the establishment clause as a "wall of separation between church and state."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In one case, the Supreme Court approved a plan to give low-income families vouchers to send their children to private schools, except religiously-affiliated schools.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The free exercise clause in the First Amendment protects the rights of individuals to worship as they choose.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In which Supreme Court decision did it rule that public school-sponsored prayer violates the establishment clause, even when it is voluntary?
- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. <i>Engel v. Vitale</i>     | C. <i>Reynolds v. United States</i> |
| B. <i>McCreary Co v. ACLU</i> | D. <i>Zelman v. Simmons-Harris</i>  |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which Supreme Court case involved the free exercise clause?
- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A. <i>Allegheny County v. ACLU</i> | C. <i>Everson v. Board of Education</i> |
| B. <i>Engel v. Vitale</i>          | D. <i>Reynolds v. United States</i>     |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What is the name for provisions in state constitutions that ban government aid to any school with a religious affiliation?
- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Blaine amendments    | C. establishment clause     |
| B. free exercise clause | D. graven images provisions |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Why did the Supreme Court rule in 1947 that state funds could be used to pay for busing students to religious schools?
- |  |
|--|
| A. Citizens protested and petitioned enough to influence the courts.             |
| B. The justices decided that freedom of religion did not apply to state funding. |
| C. The law would benefit the religion and not the students.                      |
| D. The law would benefit the students and not the religion.                      |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Where is the establishment clause located?
- |   |
|---|
| A. in a 1952 Supreme Court ruling             |
| B. in the first phrase of the First Amendment |
| C. in the last phrase of the First Amendment  |
| D. in the original United States Constitution |

# Lesson Quiz 15-4



## Constitutional Freedoms

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Fourteenth Amendment granted citizenship to all persons born in the United States, guaranteed due process of law, and guaranteed equal protection of the law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Supreme Court decision of *Dred Scott v. Sandford* states that enslaved men should have equal protection under the law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Native Americans were granted U.S. citizenship in 1950.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Jim Crow laws were enacted by the states in response to the protections of the Fourteenth Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Procedural due process means that the laws themselves have to be fair.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What does the equal protection clause protect?
  - A. citizenship for Native Americans
  - B. individual rights and limits to the power of government
  - C. procedural and substantive due process
  - D. the Fourteenth Amendment rights
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Why was the Fourteenth Amendment important?
  - A. It established freedom of speech.
  - B. It established citizenship for African Americans.
  - C. It established the right to assembly.
  - D. It established the right to petition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. When is the substantial relationship clause used by courts?
  - A. in gender discrimination cases
  - B. in government discrimination cases
  - C. in racial discrimination cases
  - D. in strict scrutiny discrimination cases
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In what kinds of cases is procedural due process most often used?
  - A. civil law
  - B. criminal law
  - C. family law
  - D. real estate law
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In which of the following Supreme Court cases did incorporation of constitutional rights apply?
  - A. *Barron v. Baltimore*
  - B. *Gitlow v. New York*
  - C. *McDonald v. City of Chicago*
  - D. *Palko v. Connecticut*

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# Lesson Quiz 15-5



## Constitutional Freedoms

**DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false, rewrite it to make it true by changing the underlined words.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Discrimination is unfair treatment of individuals based solely on their race, gender, national origin, age, physical disability, or religion.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In the 1950s, some public schools did not allow children of different races to go to school together.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Because of Roe v. Wade, individuals are protected from racial discrimination in schools.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Voting Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination based on race, gender, religion, and national origin.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. One way that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., took part in the civil rights movement was by organizing sit-ins.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Supreme Court case *Hernandez v. Texas* prohibited discrimination based on
 

A. gender.	C. race.
B. national origin.	D. sexual orientation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What type of discrimination does the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) work to prevent?
 

A. gender	C. race
B. national origin	D. sexual orientation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which legislation was not passed on the federal level?
 

A. Civil Rights Act	C. Equal Rights Amendment
B. Disabilities Education Act	D. Voting Rights Act
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. How did the Supreme Court rule on affirmative action in college admissions?
  - A. It said that racial quotas must be instituted.
  - B. It said that racial quotas were illegal.
  - C. It ordered schools to institute gender quotas.
  - D. It put off the decision until more cases were presented.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Title IX of the Education Amendment Act prohibits discrimination based on
 

A. age.	C. gender.
B. disability.	D. race.