



Course Name: American Government: National Level **Course ID:** SSTH038059

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Progress Test 3

This progress test covers **Unit 5 and Unit 6**. Although the progress test is similar in style to the unit evaluations, the progress test is a **closed-book, proctored test**. You may not have access to notes or any of the course materials while you are taking the test. It is important that you do your own work. Select the response that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Civil rights are often associated with positive actions by the government in accordance with the Constitution.
- A. true
 - B. false

-
- _____ 2. The first ten amendments to the Constitution were intended to put restrictions on
- A. the national government.
 - B. the states.
 - C. the individual.

-
- _____ 3. In the case of *McCreary County v. ACLU of Kentucky*, the Supreme Court found the display of the Ten Commandments in a county courthouse to be
- A. a violation of the 1st Amendment's Establishment Clause.
 - B. constitutional.
 - C. a violation of the 1st Amendment's Free Exercise Clause.

-
- _____ 4. Congress used which law to curb opposition to government?
- A. the Alien and Sedition Act of 1798
 - B. the Freedom of Press Act
 - C. the Prior Restraint Act
-

____ 5. *Tinker v. Des Moines* was a landmark case that challenged

- A. flag burning.
 - B. picketing.
 - C. armband protests.
-

____ 6. Freedom of assembly and petition includes the right to commercial speech.

- A. true
 - B. false
-

____ 7. _____ relates to the methods of government action and its fairness.

- A. The Establishment Clause
 - B. Substantive due process
 - C. Procedural due process
-

____ 8. Constitutional guarantees of due process created the right to privacy.

- A. true
 - B. false
-

____ 9. Which of the following defines substantive due process?

- A. It involves the policies or ideas behind government action.
 - B. It involves the procedures of government action.
 - C. It is the belief that members of Congress represent the people as a whole.
-

____ 10. The 13th Amendment ended

- A. the draft.
 - B. involuntary servitude.
 - C. segregation.
-

____ 11. The 2nd Amendment protects the right to

- A. privacy.
- B. association.
- C. bear arms.

_____ 12. The concept of the exclusionary rule was applied in which of the following cases?

- A. *Scheck v. United States*
- B. *Mapp v. Ohio*
- C. *Gitlow v. New York*

_____ 13. One concern about the Patriot Act was that it might infringe upon which amendment?

- A. 4th Amendment
- B. 5th Amendment
- C. 7th Amendment

_____ 14. What are civil liberties?

- A. acts of government to protect basic rights
- B. protections from the government's power
- C. basic rights not expressly mentioned in the Constitution

_____ 15. Which constitutional amendment guarantees the right to free speech for American citizens?

- A. the 10th Amendment
- B. the 6th Amendment
- C. the 1st Amendment

_____ 16. The 14th Amendment did which of the following?

- A. applied the Bill of Rights to the states
- B. freed the states from federal regulations
- C. freed individuals from federal regulations

_____ 17. What does the Establishment Clause of the 1st Amendment prohibit?

- A. government interference in religious practices
 - B. laws against specific religions
 - C. laws enforcing religious practices
-

_____ 18. Parochial schools can receive aid if they

- A. pass the provisions of the Smith Act.
 - B. pass the Miller test.
 - C. pass the Lemon test.
-

_____ 19. Free speech protects which of the following?

- A. discussion of public affairs
 - B. libel
 - C. seditious speech
-

_____ 20. What was the outcome of the *Gitlow v. New York* case?

- A. It created support for the 1st Amendment.
 - B. It began the process of incorporation.
 - C. It led to a more narrow interpretation of the 14th Amendment.
-

_____ 21. "Separate but equal" facilities were rejected by

- A. the *Plessey v. Ferguson* case.
 - B. the *Brown v. Board of Education* case.
 - C. the *Michael M. v. Missouri* case.
-

_____ 22. Segregation as it exists in reality is called

- A. de facto segregation.
 - B. de jure segregation.
 - C. legal segregation.
-

_____ 23. Most equal protection cases decided by the Supreme Court are decided using

- A. the Miller test.
 - B. the strict scrutiny test.
 - C. the rational basis test.
-

____ 24. The process of _____ is reserved for those who gain American citizenship through fraud or deception.

- A. disintegration
- B. expatriation
- C. denaturalization

____ 25. Holding someone without bail because the person is likely to commit more crimes before trial is

- A. preventive detention.
- B. an indictment.
- C. cruel and unusual punishment.

____ 26. Habeas corpus does which of the following?

- A. prevents cruel and unusual punishment
- B. prevents unjust imprisonment
- C. prevents punishment without a court trial

____ 27. If a legislative body could pass a bill of attainder,

- A. it could change ex post facto laws.
- B. it would be in charge of habeas corpus.
- C. it could pronounce punishment for criminals without holding trials.

____ 28. Treason is defined as

- A. criticizing the administration of the United States government.
- B. civil disobedience against government administration in the United States.
- C. levying war against the United States or giving aid and comfort to enemies of the United States.

____ 29. Capital punishment has been challenged under which amendment?

- A. 8th
- B. 9th
- C. 14th

____ 30. Reasonable suspicion gives police the right to _____ individuals.

- A. shoot
 - B. tranquilize
 - C. stop and frisk
-

____ 31. Some provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 were based on the power of Congress to regulate commerce.

- A. true
 - B. false
-

____ 32. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 addressed matters of sexual equality as well as matters of racial equality.

- A. true
 - B. false
-

____ 33. At the state level, only a grand jury can issue a formal indictment.

- A. true
 - B. false
-

____ 34. Which concept protects an individual from being tried twice for the same crime?

- A. preventative detention
 - B. due process
 - C. double jeopardy
-

____ 35. Which case validated the constitutional right to counsel?

- A. *Gitlow v. New York*
 - B. *Mapp v. Ohio*
 - C. *Gideon v. Wainwright*
-

____ 36. In the landmark case of *Miranda v. Arizona*, which guarantee was refined?

- A. freedom from self-incrimination
- B. freedom of association
- C. freedom from double jeopardy

____ 37. The maximum penalty for treason is life in prison.

- A. true
- B. false

____ 38. Some forms of commercial speech are protected by the 1st and 14th Amendments.

- A. true
- B. false

____ 39. The authority of each state to protect and promote the public health, safety, morals, and general welfare is greatly limited by the Constitution.

- A. true
- B. false

____ 40. What is an example of affirmative action?

- A. the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- B. the ruling in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*
- C. hiring a member of a minority group in an effort to promote equality

____ 41. The 4th Amendment protects citizens against unreasonable searches and seizures.

- A. true
- B. false

____ 42. Which amendment protects citizens from self-incrimination?

- A. 5th Amendment
- B. 7th Amendment
- C. 11th Amendment

____ 43. A defendant who successfully waives the right to a jury trial will have a

- A. writ of mandamus.
- B. grand jury trial.
- C. bench trial.

____ 44. The Voting Rights Act gave the government power to enforce the 15th Amendment.

- A. true
- B. false

____ 45. The 19th Amendment gave

- A. African Americans the right to vote.
- B. Eighteen-year-olds the right to vote.
- C. women the right to vote.

____ 46. The Indian Education Act of 1972 attempted to do all of the following EXCEPT

- A. provide assistance to schools.
- B. reduce poverty.
- C. raise revenue.

____ 47. In World War II, what group of people was evacuated to war relocation camps in the United States?

- A. Japanese Americans
- B. Native Americans
- C. Latinos

____ 48. A state law forbidding women from serving as prison guards in all-male prisons is a constitutional distinction based on sex.

- A. true
- B. false

- ____ 49. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 made it more difficult to deport illegal aliens.
- A. true
 - B. false
-

- ____ 50. Affirmative action is losing support in the United States.
- A. true
 - B. false

Carefully review your answers on this progress test and make any corrections you feel are necessary. When you are satisfied that you have answered the questions to the best of your ability, transfer your answers to the online test submission page in the presence of your proctor.

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