

## **End of Course Practice Test**

### **Multiple Choice**

- \_\_\_ 1. Enlightenment thinker John Locke believed that governments should
- become republics.
  - cease to exist.
  - serve the people.
  - strengthen the monarchy.

**1.** In the first place we have granted to God, and by this our present charter confirmed for us and our heirs forever that the English Church shall be free, and shall have her rights entire, and her liberties inviolate [freedoms untouched]....

**30.** No sheriff or bailiff of ours, or other person, shall take the horses or carts of any freeman for transport duty, against the will of the said freeman....

**39.** No freemen shall be taken or imprisoned ... except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land....


**40.** To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice....

**45.** We will appoint as justices, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs only such as know the law of the realm and mean to observe it well....

**63.** Wherefore we will and firmly order that the English Church be free, and that the men in our kingdom have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights, and concessions, well and peaceably, freely and quietly, fully and wholly, for themselves and their heirs....

—Excerpt from the Magna Carta, 1215

<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/magframe.asp>

- \_\_\_ 2.  The purpose of this document is to
- abolish the monarchy.
  - list the rights of free men.
  - prevent free men from ever being imprisoned.
  - proclaim the power of the English Church.
- \_\_\_ 3. The Tea Act of 1773 required colonists to
- buy tea only from the East India Tea Company.
  - cease using Boston Harbor for importing tea.
  - join the Boston Tea Party.
  - pay a tax on tea.

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“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness....

The history of the present King of Great Britain [George III] is a history of repeated injuries . . . , all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good....

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records....

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the consent of our legislatures....”

—Excerpt from the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776




- \_\_\_ 4. Which part of the Declaration of Independence does the second half of this passage represent?
- a. the argument for the colonists’ right to revolt
  - b. the list of grievances
  - c. the official claim of colonial independence
  - d. the statement about the rights of men
- \_\_\_ 5. Which of these features is a major difference between the government created by the U.S. Constitution and the government created by the Articles of Confederation?
- a. listing of the national government’s powers
  - b. presence of a legislature
  - c. separate executive branch
  - d. shared power between states and the national government
- \_\_\_ 6. What does the Preamble mean when it states that a purpose of the U.S. government is to “establish justice”?
- a. be ready militarily to protect the country
  - b. make sure all citizens are treated equally
  - c. set up a Supreme Court and lower courts
  - d. provide for the unity of the states
- \_\_\_ 7. How does the power of judicial review act as a check on the legislative and executive branches?
- a. It allows state courts to set precedents for law enforcement.
  - b. It can nullify laws that conflict with the Constitution.
  - c. It can prevent Congress from passing laws.
  - d. It pushes the president to enforce unpopular laws.

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- \_\_\_ 8. A major objection to the Constitution by the Anti-Federalists was
- a. the central government was too weak.
  - b. the lack of a bill of rights.
  - c. the lack of a president.
  - d. the wording was too general.
- \_\_\_ 9. How does the rule of law apply to the U.S. president?
- a. It explains the president's duties as head of the executive branch.
  - b. It describes the relationship between the president and Congress.
  - c. It states that no president is above the law.
  - d. It declares that the president has the right to veto legislation.

I hereby declare, on oath, that ... I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the armed forces of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law ...

—Naturalization Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America

- \_\_\_ 10.  Naturalized citizens must fight on behalf of the United States when
- a. Congress declares war.
  - b. required by law.
  - c. the president orders soldiers into battle.
  - d. they take the Naturalization Oath.
- \_\_\_ 11. Registering with the government for military service
- a. is a legal duty if you are a man between the ages of 18 and 25.
  - b. is a legal duty for men between the ages of 18 and 25 if the country is at war.
  - c. is a voluntary responsibility for men between the ages of 18 and 25.
  - d. is no longer a legal duty for men between the ages of 18 and 25.
- \_\_\_ 12. Which of the following is a legal requirement for voting?
- a. age of 18 or older
  - b. high school diploma
  - c. property ownership
  - d. reading skills

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Furthermore, the new bill adds 30 safeguards to protect privacy and civil liberties. Specifically, it includes measures providing that those who receive national security letters may consult an attorney and challenge the request in court; requires high-level Justice Department sign-off before investigators may ask a court to order production of certain sensitive records, such as those from a library; and requires that the FBI describe the target of a “roving wiretap” with sufficient specificity to ensure that only a single individual is targeted.

—Alberto R. Gonzales, U.S. Attorney General,  
describing the New Patriot Act in the *Washington Post*, December 14, 2005

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/>



- \_\_\_ 13. By allowing people to consult an attorney, the new Patriot Act protects the rights described by the
- a. Fourth Amendment.
  - b. Fifth Amendment.
  - c. Sixth Amendment.
  - d. Eighth Amendment.
- \_\_\_ 14. One way in which the Bill of Rights secures fair, legal treatment for citizens is by protecting them from
- a. bail.
  - b. double jeopardy.
  - c. speedy trials.
  - d. grand juries.
- \_\_\_ 15. A person who is indicted for a particular crime
- a. cannot be put on trial for that crime.
  - b. has been found guilty of that crime.
  - c. has been found innocent of that crime.
  - d. will be put on trial for that crime.
- \_\_\_ 16. Which policy is today’s Republican party most likely to support?
- a. a federal jobs program
  - b. a new set of regulations on business
  - c. a public housing project
  - d. a tax decrease for business
- \_\_\_ 17. A series of statements expressing a political party’s beliefs and its positions on various issues is that party’s
- a. system.
  - b. caucus
  - c. platform
  - d. primary

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- \_\_\_ 18. What activity is an interest group most likely to use to try to gain more members?
- bring suits in court
  - influence public opinion
  - lobby government officials
  - take part in elections

<b>Top 20 Political Action Committee Contributors, 2010 Election Cycle</b>			
<b>PAC Name</b>	<b>Total Amount Given</b>	<b>Percentage Given to Democrats</b>	<b>Percentage Given to Republicans</b>
National Association of Realtors	\$3,791,296	55%	44%
Honeywell International	\$3,654,700	54%	45%
National Beer Wholesalers Association	\$3,300,000	53%	47%
AT&T Inc.	\$3,251,375	45%	55%
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	\$2,993,373	98%	2%
American Bankers Association	\$2,870,154	32%	68%
American Association for Justice	\$2,806,000	97%	3%
Operating Engineers Union	\$2,788,720	88%	11%
National Auto Dealers Association	\$2,483,400	44%	55%
International Association of Fire Fighters	\$2,368,500	82%	18%
American Federation of Teachers	\$2,361,250	99%	0%
Credit Union National Association	\$2,334,846	57%	43%
Teamsters Union	\$2,328,900	97%	2%
American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees	\$2,316,000	99%	0%
Carpenters and Joiners Union	\$2,280,375	88%	12%
Laborers Union	\$2,236,000	96%	4%
Boeing Company	\$2,170,000	54%	46%
National Education Association	\$2,150,300	95%	4%
American Crystal Sugar Company	\$2,142,500	68%	32%
National Association of Home Builders	\$2,131,000	37%	63%


Source: OpenSecrets.org (<http://www.opensecrets.org/pacs/toppacs.php>)



- \_\_\_ 19. Which of these PACs had the greatest difference in money given to the Democratic Party over money given to the Republicans?
- American Bankers Association
  - American Federation of Teachers
  - National Association of Realtors
  - National Auto Dealers Association

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<p><b>THE BANDWAGON</b> We're Sure to Win!</p>  <p>"Polls show our candidate is pulling ahead, and we expect to win in a landslide."</p>	<p><b>NAME-CALLING</b></p>  <p>"Candidate A is a dangerous extremist."</p>	<p><b>ENDORSEMENT</b></p>  <p>MISS OHIO SAYS... "VOTE FOR B"</p> <p>Popular beauty queen says, "I'm voting for Candidate B and so should you."</p>
<p><b>TRANSFER</b></p>  <p>Associating a patriotic symbol with a candidate.</p>	<p><b>GLITTERING GENERALITY</b></p>  <p>"Candidate B is the one who will bring us peace and prosperity."</p>	<p><b>JUST PLAIN FOLKS</b></p>  <p>"My parents were ordinary, hardworking people, and they taught me those values."</p>
<p><b>STACKED CARDS</b></p>  <p>"Candidate C has the best record on the environment."</p>		

\_\_\_ 20.  A negative ad against an opposing candidate is most likely to use which propaganda technique?

- a. endorsement
- b. just plain folks
- c. name-calling
- d. transfer

\_\_\_ 21. A citizen concerned about state voting irregularities would most likely contact which state official about a plan for possible reforms?

- a. attorney general
- b. speaker of the house
- c. secretary of state
- d. lieutenant general

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**For Globalization**

One of the main restraints on liberty has always been “the tyranny [unjust use of power] of place.” At its crudest, this has meant restrictions, both political and economic, on where people can live, but it also includes restrictions on where people can go, what they can buy, where they can invest, and what they can read, hear, or see. Globalization by its nature brings down these barriers, and it helps hand the power to choose to the individual.

—John Micklethwait and Adrian Wooldridge, *A Future Perfect: The Essentials of Globalization*

**Against Globalization**

For millions of people, globalization has not worked. Many have been actually worse off, as they have seen their jobs destroyed and their lives become more insecure. They have felt increasingly powerless against forces beyond their control.

—Joseph Stiglitz, *Globalization and Its Discontents*



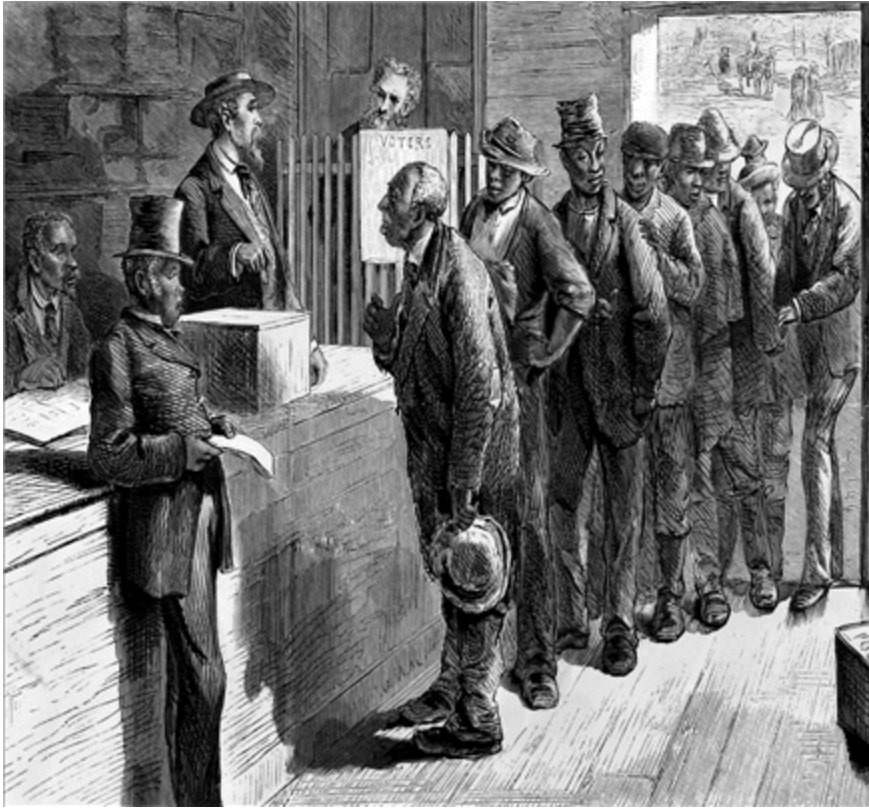
- \_\_\_ 22. According to the excerpts, people who favor globalization believe it
- a. ensures success.
  - b. gives people more freedom.
  - c. restrains liberty.
  - d. takes away the burden of choice.
- \_\_\_ 23. Which of the following is a feature of totalitarian states?
- a. government controls industries
  - b. government holds free and fair elections
  - c. people have individual freedom
  - d. people may form opposition groups
- \_\_\_ 24. How do federal and confederal systems differ from a unitary system?
- a. Federal and confederal systems have a monarch, while a unitary system has a president.
  - b. Federal and confederal systems have a central government and states, while a unitary system has one supreme authority.
  - c. Federal and confederal systems are based on majority rule, while a unitary system is based on minority rule.
  - d. Federal and confederal systems were developed in ancient times, while the unitary system emerged in the modern era.


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- \_\_\_ 25. Article III of the Constitution provided for the creation of one Supreme Court and what additional courts?
- a. federal district courts to be located in every state
  - b. municipal courts organized by local government officials
  - c. such lower courts as Congress thought necessary
  - d. supreme courts for each state
- \_\_\_ 26. A state establishing a university system is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ power.
- a. concurrent
  - b. expressed
  - c. inherent
  - d. reserved
- \_\_\_ 27. When President William Henry Harrison died, Vice President John Tyler took the oath of office to become president. This is an example of
- a. a formal amendment.
  - b. an act of Congress.
  - c. an illegal seizure of power.
  - d. an informal amendment.
- \_\_\_ 28. If a police officer wanted to search your home to find evidence of a crime, you would be able to say that the officer needed to get a search warrant because of the
- a. Second Amendment
  - b. Third Amendment
  - c. Fourth Amendment
  - d. Fifth Amendment




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- \_\_\_ 29.  The African Americans depicted in the illustration above were guaranteed the right to vote by the
- a. Fourteenth Amendment.
  - b. Fifteenth Amendment.
  - c. Sixteenth Amendment.
  - d. Eighteenth Amendment.

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Senate Standing Committees	House of Representatives Standing Committees	Select and Special Committees	Joint Committees
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	Agriculture	Intelligence	Economics
Appropriations	Appropriations	Homeland Security	Printing
Armed Services	Armed Services	Aging	Taxation
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	Budget	Ethics	Library
Budget	Education and the Workforce	Indian Affairs	
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	Energy and Commerce		
Energy and Natural Resources	Ethics		
Environmental and Public Works	Financial Services		
Finance	Foreign Affairs		
Foreign Relations	Homeland Security		
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	House Administration		
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	Judiciary		
Judiciary	Natural Resources		
Rules and Administration	Oversight and Government Reform		
Small Businesses and Entrepreneurship	Rules		
Veterans Affairs	Science, Space, and Technology		
	Small Business		
	Transportation and Infrastructure		
	Veterans' Affairs		
	Ways and Means		


30.  Of the four different categories of committees on the chart, which includes members of both houses of Congress?
- House of Representatives Standing
  - Joint
  - Select and Special
  - Senate Standing

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- \_\_\_ 31. If the president takes no action on a bill for ten days while Congress is in session, the bill
- a. dies.
  - b. goes back to Congress.
  - c. becomes a joint resolution.
  - d. becomes law.

It will be of little avail [help] to the people, that the laws are made by men of their own choice, if the laws be so voluminous [many] that they cannot be read, or so incoherent [unclear] that they cannot be understood; if they be repealed or revised before they are promulgated [put into effect], or undergo such incessant changes that no man, who knows what the law is to-day, can guess what it will be to-morrow.

—James Madison, *The Federalist*, No. 62, 1788

- \_\_\_ 32.  James Madison believes that laws must be
- a. an accurate reflection of the will of the government.
  - b. clearly written.
  - c. constantly revised.
  - d. voluminous.
- \_\_\_ 33. Lower trial courts that cover an entire county are often called
- a. appellate courts.
  - b. district courts.
  - c. justice courts.
  - d. municipal courts.

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Changes to *Miranda*?

It ha[d] not been a good week for the famed *Miranda* warning at the hands of the Supreme Court. In decisions issued on [February 22 and 23, 2010], the [Supreme] Court ruled that confessions should be admitted at trial even when police interviewed suspects in circumstances that lower courts viewed as *Miranda* violations.

The Court on Wednesday issued *Maryland v. Shatzer*, establishing new, more permissive rules for police who want to question a suspect for a second time after the suspect invokes *Miranda*'s right to remain silent.

The *Maryland* case came down a day after the justices decided *Florida v. Powell*, in which a 7-2 majority Court said that Florida's alternative wording of the *Miranda* warning is acceptable, even though it does not explicitly [directly] state that a suspect has a right to have a lawyer present during questioning.

Stanford Law School professor Jeffrey Fisher said the rulings continue the Court's trend of "extreme hostility toward constitutional rules that require the exclusion of evidence -- especially confessions and the product of illegal searches -- from criminal trials." Fisher, who heads a National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers committee that files amicus ["friend of the court"] briefs at the high court, said, "In short, this Court sees the costs and benefits of rules designed to curb police overreaching entirely differently than the Court did a generation ago. "

Sidley Austin partner Jeffrey Green, who also assists NACDL and other defense lawyers in high court arguments, added, "At this rate, what's left [of *Miranda*] will be only what we see on TV."

Source: "Miranda' Dealt One-Two Punch by High Court,"  
by Tony Mauro, *The National Law Journal*, February 25, 2010, on Law.com Web site  
<http://www.law.com/jsp/article.jsp?id=1202444486063&slreturn=1&hbxlogin=1>




- \_\_\_\_ 34. According to the author, recent decisions of the Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_ the *Miranda* ruling by changing the requirements of the *Miranda* warnings.
- a. did not change
  - b. protected
  - c. strengthened
  - d. weakened
- \_\_\_\_ 35. What was the most significant outcome of the U.S. Supreme Court case of *in re Gault*?
- a. The decision allowed Gerald Gault to appeal his sentence to a juvenile detention center.
  - b. The decision banned sentences to juvenile detention centers that were longer than five years.
  - c. The decision extended the right of due process to juveniles.
  - d. The decision said that juveniles did not have the constitutional privilege against self-incrimination that adults have.

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- \_\_\_ 36. Unlike the U.S. Constitution, Florida’s constitution requires a review every \_\_\_\_\_ years to see if it still meets the state’s needs.
- a. 10
  - b. 20
  - c. 30
  - d. 50
- \_\_\_ 37. A county’s chief law-enforcement officer is the
- a. county prosecutor.
  - b. district attorney.
  - c. police department.
  - d. sheriff.


Agreements like NAFTA and the WTO force nations to respect contracts, which encourages responsible investment and, hence, economic growth. And, you see, economic growth creates a middle class, and a middle class, eventually, demands democracy. That is the story of the 20th century and, God willing, it will be the story of the 21st.

—“Poverty or Prosperity,” Jonah Goldberg, editor of *National Review Online*,  
Global Envision, Mercy Corps, October 10, 2003  
<http://www.globalenvision.org/library/8/546>

- \_\_\_ 38.  According to Goldberg, the best way to ensure the spread of democracy is through
- a. economic sanctions.
  - b. human rights.
  - c. protectionism.
  - d. trade agreements.

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- \_\_\_ 39.  The cartoonist seems to think that the World Trade Organization
- a. cares about the environment.
  - b. encourages sweatshops.
  - c. promotes environmentalism.
  - d. treats workers fairly.
- \_\_\_ 40. During the Cold War, the United States tried to
- a. defeat Germany, Japan, and Italy.
  - b. limit rulers who abused the rights of their people.
  - c. limit the control of the Soviet Union.
  - d. overthrow the leaders of Chile and Iran.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Answer Key**

1. c

2. b

3. a

4. b

5. c

6. b

7. b

8. b

9. c

10. b

11. a

12. a

13. c

14. b

15. d

16. d

17. c

18. b

19. b

20. c

21. c

22. b

23. a

24. b

25. c

26. d

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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27. d

28. c

29. b

30. b

31. d

32. b

33. b

34. d

35. c

36. b

37. d

38. d

39. b

40. c