

Rights to Life, Liberty, and Property

1. Established rules and regulations that restrain those who exercise governmental power are termed
 - a. civil rights.
 - b. civil liberties.
 - c. due process.
 - d. law.
2. All of the following are naturalization requirements EXCEPT
 - a. possessing a good moral character.
 - b. being able to read, write, and speak English.
 - c. being over age 18.
 - d. paying a \$250 petition fee.
3. The basic right of citizenship was given constitutional protection
 - a. in the original Articles of Confederation.
 - b. in the Constitution's Bill of Rights.
 - c. in the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - d. was never given in the Constitution.
4. The bureaucracy that investigates aliens' requested naturalization is/are the
 - a. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
 - b. Senior Executive Service (SES).
 - c. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).
 - d. (a and c)
5. The right to renounce citizenship is called
 - a. dual citizenship.
 - b. expatriation.
 - c. renunciation.
 - d. abdication.
6. An estimated _____ undocumented aliens illegally cross our borders.
 - a. 23,000
 - b. 230,000
 - c. 2,300,000
 - d. writ of habeas corpus
7. Most undocumented aliens come from the nation or region of
 - a. Mexico.
 - b. Cuba.
 - c. Caribbean.
 - d. Asia.
8. States may not deny certain benefits to illegal immigrants EXCEPT:
 - a. public education.
 - b. emergency health care.
 - c. disaster relief.
 - d. welfare.

9. Naturalization requires new citizens to
 - a. renounce allegiance to their former country.
 - b. swear to support and defend the Constitution.
 - c. promise to bear arms on behalf of the United States when required to do so by law.
 - d. (all of the above)

10. The Immigration Act of 1965, as amended, sets an annual ceiling of _____ for refugee aliens to come to the U.S. as permanent residents.
 - a. 67,500
 - b. 675,000
 - c. 555,000
 - d. (none of the above)

11. The total number of immigrants that enter the U.S. each year is about
 - a. 800,000.
 - b. 1,100,000.
 - c. 2,200,000.
 - d. 3,300,000.

12. About ____ political refugees are admitted to the U.S. each year.
 - a. 55,000
 - b. 75,000
 - c. 100,000
 - d. 150,000

13. Legally admitted aliens may be deported for
 - a. conviction of crimes.
 - b. terrorist activity.
 - c. illegal voting.
 - d. (all of the above)

14. Individuals who are willing and able to invest a substantial sum in the United States to create or support a business that will provide jobs for Americans are called
 - a. 'millionaire immigrants.'
 - b. economic refugees.
 - c. dual citizens.
 - d. nothing: it is not possible to 'buy' U.S. citizenship.

15. Property rights allow the individual to
 - a. own property.
 - b. rent property.
 - c. invest in property.
 - d. (all of the above)

16. The power of national and state governments to take private property for public use is termed
 - a. regulatory takings.
 - b. the right of eminent domain.
 - c. the taking clause.
 - d. expropriation.

17. 'Due process' clauses are found in
 - a. Article II of the Constitution and the Fifth Amendment.
 - b. the Fifth Amendment.
 - c. the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - d. the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.
18. Procedural due process refers to the
 - a. appropriate procedures for writing laws.
 - b. methods by which a law is enforced.
 - c. limitations on what a government may do.
 - d. idea that unreasonable laws are unconstitutional.
19. Substantive due process refers to the
 - a. appropriate procedures for writing laws.
 - b. methods by which a law is enforced.
 - c. limitations on what a government may do.
 - d. idea that unreasonable laws are unconstitutional.
20. Rights to privacy are associated with
 - a. procedural due process.
 - b. substantive due process.
 - c. the First Amendment to the Constitution.
 - d. the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.
21. The three major aspects of the right to privacy include all of the following EXCEPT the
 - a. right to be free from government intrusion and surveillance.
 - b. right not to have private affairs made public by the government.
 - c. right to be free in thought and belief from government compulsion.
 - d. right not to suffer injustice at the hands of government.
22. In the decision concerning *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1965), the Supreme Court relied on
 - a. principles relating to procedural due process.
 - b. the right to privacy as implied in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Fourteenth Amendments.
 - c. the moral suasion of the general public.
 - d. specific references to 'right to life' as implied in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Fourteenth Amendments.
23. At the end of the 1991 Supreme Court session, the justices
 - a. upheld *Roe v. Wade*.
 - b. extended *Roe v. Wade* to include a woman's unrestricted right to an abortion.
 - c. overturned *Roe v. Wade*.
 - d. struck down a provision which prohibited states from making abortions conditional on certain grounds.
24. Freedom from 'unreasonable searches and seizures' is provided for by the
 - a. First Amendment.
 - b. Fourth Amendment.
 - c. Sixth Amendment.
 - d. Seventh Amendment.

25. Searches conducted by health and education officials are
 - a. illegal.
 - b. illegal without probable cause.
 - c. illegal without a warrant.
 - d. termed 'administrative searches.'

26. Exception to the general rule against warrantless searches and seizures include all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. searches of automobiles if officials suspect criminal wrongdoing.
 - b. searches of areas where a crime has been committed.
 - c. searches based on voluntary consent.
 - d. searches of homes of suspected felons.

27. Searches are legal in 'exigent circumstances.' This refers to
 - a. when officers do not have time to secure a warrant before evidence is destroyed.
 - b. when there is a need to preserve life or prevent injury.
 - c. when a criminal might escape before an arrest warrant is issued.
 - d. (all of the above)

28. The rule that evidence which is obtained unconstitutionally cannot be used in a criminal trial as part of the government's main case is called the
 - a. due process clause.
 - b. rule of evidence.
 - c. exclusionary rule.
 - d. ex post facto rule.

29. The right to remain silent is based on
 - a. the possibility of forced confessions.
 - b. the burden of government to prove guilt.
 - c. the Fifth Amendment.
 - d. (all of the above)

30. The 'Miranda Warning' has provisions for all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. notification that they are free to remain silent.
 - b. warning that what they say may be used against them in court.
 - c. the right to have an attorney present during questioning.
 - d. the right to one telephone call.

31. The "Miranda Warning" was an attempt to protect
 - a. police.
 - b. legal due process.
 - c. the innocent.
 - d. the court system.

32. The Eighth Amendment
 - a. prohibits bail.
 - b. requires bail.
 - c. prohibits excessive bail.
 - d. requires a hearing to set bail.

33. The purpose of a grand jury is to
 - a. find out whether there is enough evidence to hold a trial.
 - b. report to the judge as to the possible outcome of a trial.
 - c. render judgment in federal cases.
 - d. (all of the above)

34. An "impartial jury" must
 - a. meet the standards of due process.
 - b. meet the requirements of equal protection.
 - c. consist of persons who represent a fair cross-section of the community.
 - d. consist of people of various racial and ethnic communities.

35. The American Bar Association
 - a. takes no stand on capital punishment.
 - b. endorses capital punishment.
 - c. has called for a halt to executions.
 - d. has suggested better legal representation for individuals on death row.