

APGoPo

Unit 2 Review Quiz

Name _____
Date _____ Per. _____

1. ____ Clause in the 5th Amendment limiting the power of the national government; similar clause in the 14th Amendment prohibits the state governments from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
2. ____ Democratic Party primary in the old "one-party South" that was limited to white people and essentially constituted an election; ruled unconstitutional.
3. ____ A congressional district created to include a majority of minority voters; ruled constitutional so long as race is not the main factor in redistricting.
4. ____ State laws formerly pervasive throughout the South requiring public facilities and accommodations to be segregated by race; ruled unconstitutional.
5. ____ Lawsuit brought by an individual or group of people on behalf of all those similarly situated.
6. ____ Literacy requirements some states imposed as a condition of voting, generally used to disqualify black voters in the South; now illegal.
7. ____ Segregation resulting from economic or social conditions or personal choice.
8. ____ Clause in the 14th Amendment that forbids any state to deny to any person the equal protection of the laws.
9. ____ Tax required to vote; prohibited for national elections by the 24th Amendment and ruled unconstitutional for all elections.
10. ____ A provision in a deed to real property prohibiting its sale to a person of a particular race or religion. Judicial enforcement of such deeds is unconstitutional.
11. ____ Segregation imposed by law.
12. ____ Remedial action designed to overcome the effects of discrimination against minorities and women.
13. ____ Constitutional requirement that gov'ts proceed by proper methods; limits how government may exercise power.
14. ____ The clause of the Constitution that gives Congress the power to regulate all business activities that cross state lines or affect more than one state or other nations.
15. ____ The right of women to vote.
16. ____ The drawing of election districts so as to ensure that members of a certain race are a minority in the district; ruled unconstitutional.
17. ____ Requirement that evidence unconstitutionally or illegally obtained be excluded from a criminal trial.
18. ____ A jury of 12 to 23 persons who, in private, hear evidence presented by the government to determine whether persons shall be required to stand trial. If the jury believes there is sufficient evidence that a crime was committed, it issues an indictment.
19. ____ A jury of 6 to 12 persons that determines guilt or innocence in a civil or criminal action.
20. ____ Exemption from prosecution for a particular crime in return for testimony pertaining to the case.
21. ____ A formal written statement from a grand jury charging an individual with an offense; also called a true bill.
22. ____ Police targeting of racial minorities as suspects of criminal activities.
23. ____ A legal action conferring citizenship on an alien.
24. ____ Constitutional requirement that governments act reasonably and that the substance of the laws themselves be fair and reasonable; limits what the government may do.
25. ____ Inherent powers of state governments to pass laws to protect the public health, safety, and welfare; the national government has no directly granted police powers but accomplishes the same goals through other delegated powers.
26. ____ Power of a government to take private property for public use; the U.S. Constitution gives national and state governments this power and requires them to provide just compensation for property so taken.
27. ____ Interpretation of the 1st Amendment that holds that the government cannot interfere with speech unless the speech presents a clear and present danger that it will lead to evil or illegal acts.
28. ____ Clause in the 1st Amendment that states that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. The Supreme Court has interpreted this to forbid governmental support to any or all religions.
29. ____ Clause in the 1st Amendment that states that Congress shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise of religion.
30. ____ The process by which provisions of the Bill of Rights are brought within the scope of the 14th Amendment and so applied to state and local governments.
31. ____ Libel, obscenity, fighting words, and commercial speech, which are not entitled to constitutional protection in all circumstances.
32. ____ Attempting to overthrow the government by force or use violence to interrupt its activities.
33. ____ Words that by their very nature inflict injury on those to whom they are addressed or incite them to acts of violence.
34. ____ Advertisements and commercials for products and services; they receive less 1st Amendment protection, primarily to discourage false and misleading ads.
35. ____ Censorship imposed before a speech is made or a newspaper is published; usually presumed to be unconstitutional.
36. ____ A court order requiring explanation to a judge why a prisoner is being held in custody.
37. ____ Retroactive criminal law that works to the disadvantage of a person.
38. ____ Legislative act inflicting punishment, including deprivation of property, without a trial, on named individuals or members of a specific group.

- (A) **Affirmative action**
- (B) **Bill of attainder**
- (C) **Class action suit**
- (D) **Clear and present danger test**
- (E) **Commerce clause**
- (F) **Commercial speech**
- (G) **De facto segregation**
- (H) **De jure segregation**
- (I) **Due process clause**
- (J) **Eminent domain**
- (K) **Equal protection clause**
- (L) **Establishment clause**
- (M) **Ex post facto law**
- (N) **Exclusionary rule**
- (O) **Fighting words**
- (P) **Free exercise clause**
- (Q) **Grand jury**
- (R) **Immunity**
- (S) **Indictment**
- (T) **Jim Crow laws**
- (U) **Literacy test**
- (V) **Majority-minority district**
- (W) **Naturalization**
- (X) **Nonprotected speech**
- (Y) **Petit jury**
- (Z) **Police powers**
- (AA) **Poll tax**
- (BB) **Prior restraint**
- (CC) **Procedural due process**
- (DD) **Racial gerrymandering**
- (EE) **Racial profiling**
- (FF) **Restrictive covenant**
- (GG) **Sedition**
- (HH) **Selective incorporation**
- (II) **Substantive due process**
- (JJ) **White primary**
- (KK) **Women's suffrage**
- (LL) **Writ of habeas corpus**