resources on a state in which the opponent has an overwhelming advantage.

Chapter 13: Supreme Court Cases

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. *Tinker* v. *Des Moines School District*
2. freedom of expression
3. First Amendment
4. free exercise clause
5. unprotected
6. Libel
7. Slander
8. redress of grievances
9. right of assembly
10. Equal Access Act

SECTION 2

1. i
2. j
3. g
4. l
5. k
6. a
7. e
8. m
9. d
10. f

SECTION 3

1. F; The due process clause is part of the Fourteenth Amendment.
2. F; Procedural due process is based on the concept of "fundamental fairness" and requires that certain procedures must be followed.
3. T
4. F; Procedural due process is an older concept than substantive due process.
5. T

SECTION 4

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. d
5. a

Chapter Test, Form A

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. d
5. d
6. d
7. c
8. b
9. n
10. i
11. g
12. e
13. c
14. h
15. f
16. a
17. l
18. grievances
19. unreasonable
20. exercise
21. commerce
22. T
23. F
24. T
25. T

Chapter Test, Form B

1. The Supreme Court has allowed schools to bar clubs that preach hate or violence, or that engage in illegal activity, but not clubs that may be controversial. It has required schools to allow religious clubs if they also allow other clubs (like a chess club) not related to the curriculum.
2. Substantive due process requires that civil and criminal laws treat all people and all businesses in a fair and equal manner, without unjustly restricting their constitutional rights. Procedural due process applies to the procedures by which civil and criminal laws are carried out and enforced, requiring that they too be fair and respect constitutional rights.
3. *In re Gault* requires that juvenile defendants benefit from many of the same rights as adult defendants, including the right to know the charges against them, to have a lawyer, and to confront witnesses.

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In most states, however, juvenile defendants are not entitled to a trial by jury, and juvenile defendants do not have the right to be released on bail while awaiting trial.

4. The Supreme Court has sought to balance the right of government to enforce social norms against an individual's right to die. In the *Cruzan* case, the Court ruled that the right to refuse medical treatment was a privacy right protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. However, it found that the Fourteenth Amendment does not guarantee the right to commit suicide, and upheld laws banning physician-assisted suicide.
5. In general, if the religious symbols are part of a display that includes other nonreligious symbols or if the symbols are privately erected on land traditionally open to use by the public, the Supreme Court has allowed them. If a religious symbol, such as a nativity scene or the Ten Commandments, is displayed on public land alone, without other symbols, the Court has not allowed them.

Chapter 14: Making Foreign Policy

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. e
2. h
3. g
4. d
5. b
6. c
7. i
8. l
9. f
10. m

SECTION 2

1. Department of State
2. foreign service
3. Department of Defense
4. Joint Chiefs of Staff
5. Central Intelligence Agency
6. presidential doctrines
7. diplomatic recognition
8. War Powers Act
9. Congress
10. interest groups

SECTION 3

1. T
2. F; The UN Security Council has the power to impose economic sanctions, order arms embargoes, and authorize peacekeeping action.
3. F; China, France, the Russian Federation, and the United States are the permanent members of the UN Security Council.
4. T
5. F; The International Criminal Court was established to prosecute individuals.

SECTION 4

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. d
5. d

Chapter Test, Form A

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. a
6. a
7. c
8. a
9. h
10. m
11. f
12. b
13. n
14. e
15. i
16. g
17. j
18. c
19. T
20. F
21. F

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