

## 1<sup>st</sup> AMENDMENT QUIZ

1. The Free Exercise Clause gives people the right to
  - A assemble and express their views on public matters.
  - B hold meetings and parades on public streets without permits.
  - C believe whatever they choose to believe in matters of religion.
  - D exercise anywhere they choose.
2. Which 1st Amendment clause sets up a wall separating church and state?
  - A Free Exercise Clause
  - B Due Process Clause
  - C 5th Amendment
  - D Establishment Clause
3. What reasoning did the Supreme Court give for its decision on whether burning an American flag is a form of speech protected by the Constitution?
  - A The Court reasoned that flag burning is like commercial speech and, prior to the 1970s, was not protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments.
  - B The Court reasoned that burning an American flag was an act of sedition and treason, which were serious crimes noted in the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798.
  - C The Court reasoned that the government may not prohibit the expression of an idea simply because society finds the idea offensive, a concept protected by the First Amendment.
  - D The Court reasoned that burning an American flag was not protected by the shield laws that recognize free, symbolic speech as an inalienable right.
4. In *Tinker vs. Des Moines School District* (1969),
  - A the students' parents supported the school district
  - B the school officials knew of the protest prior to the wearing of the arm bands
  - C all of the high school students in Des Moines wore arm bands
  - D the issue involved the 2nd Amendment
5. *Snyder v Phelps* involved
  - A A parent praying for a sick child who eventually dies
  - B A family protesting at a military family
  - C A father's protest about a prayer in school
  - D A group's right to sacrifice animals
6. Which one is an example of symbolic speech?
  - A Writing something false and malicious
  - B Wearing a black armband to protest war
  - C Saying something false and malicious
  - D Urging someone to overthrow the government
7. Most of the Court's Establishment Clause decisions have involved
  - A Church groups engaged in political activity
  - B Students in public schools
  - C The official use of prayer by governmental organizations
  - D Tax exemptions for religious organizations
8. A student wears an offensive t-shirt to a public shopping mall
  - A statement is protected by the First Amendment
  - B statement is not protected by the First Amendment
9. A student at a school sponsored event unfurls a banner that reads, "Bong Hits for Jesus."
  - A statement is protected by the First Amendment
  - B statement is not protected by the First Amendment

10. An aspiring citizen plans to spend one million dollars of their own money on their quest to win political office.  
A statement is protected by the First Amendment  
B statement is not protected by the First Amendment
11. A person gets an offensive tattoo on their exposed forearm  
A statement is protected by the First Amendment  
B statement is not protected by the First Amendment
12. A student gossips about another student in the hallway  
A statement is protected by the First Amendment  
B statement is not protected by the First Amendment
13. An article in a magazine falsely accusing a public official of a crime is slander.  
A True  
B False
14. Wearing arm bands and burning flags are examples of prior restraint.  
A True  
B False
15. State legislatures are allowed to start sessions with a prayer, but schools cannot.  
A True  
B False
16.  
The Free Exercise Clause allows for individuals to break criminal law as long as they are practicing their religion.  
A True  
B False
17. Groups like the Westboro Baptist Church can protest nearby military funerals.  
A True  
B False
18. The Establishment Clause prohibits a public school from starting the school day with a prayer.  
A True  
B False
19. A person who smokes hallucinogenic drugs as part of their religious ceremonies can be restricted from receiving unemployment benefits.  
A True  
B False
20. A town council meeting can begin with a prayer.  
A True  
B False
21. A two year old dies from an intestinal illness. His parents claim that they prayed and cared for the child the best they possibly could  
A Tinker v Des Moines  
B Texas v Johnson  
C Snyder v Phelps  
D Engle v Vitale  
E State of Massachusetts v Twitchell

22.. A public school starts the school day with a mandatory minute of prayer for all students

- A Wallace v Jaffree
- B Santa Fe v Doe
- C Snyder v Phelps
- D Engle v Vitale
- E State of Massachusetts v Twitchell

23. A student sues a university claiming that her 14th Amendment right to equal protection was violated by the admission process.

- A Fisher v Texas
- B Bethel School District v Frazier
- C Buckley v Valeo
- D Morse v Frederick
- E Holt v Hobbs

24. The Supreme Court upheld a school principal's right to censor a student publication.

- A Cohen v California
- B Bethel School District v Fraser
- C Schenck v US
- D Hazelwood v Kuhlmeier
- E US v O'Brien

25. The Supreme Court ruled that burning draft cards was not protected by the first amendment.

- A Cohen v California
- B Bethel School District v Fraser
- C Schenck v US
- D Hazelwood v Kuhlmeier