

(GOVERNMENT, CONSTITUTIONS, FEDERALISM, COURTS)

Multiple Choice... place an "x" in the space next to the correct answer (worth 1 point each)

If the Supreme	Court of the United States makes a decision to uphold /agree with the decision of a lower court, this is called affirm
	remand
	de novo
A writ of habeas	s corpus is court paperwork requiring/compelling an action. requiring an accused person to be presented before a judge to hear the indictment. to stop an action/activity. requiring a change of venue for a trial.
Double jeopard	y occurs when a previously
	convicted person receives another trial because new evidence was discovered. acquitted person is tried for a similar but second offense/crime. convicted person is tried for a second offense/crime. acquitted person is tried for the crime they were acquitted of because new evidence was discovered.
The 4th Amend ——— ———	a person's right to a speedy trial. a person's right to a jury trial. a person's right to refuse an attorney's help.
The Three-Fifth:	a person's right to be free from an unreasonable search of their vehicle. s Clause/Compromise included a provision counting individuals living in slavery as 3/5ths of a person with 3/5ths of a citizens' rights. for representation in the Senate. for voting by citizens. for representation in the House.
Precedent is	
	set by Supreme Court Rulings; building on principles set by earlier cases. set by federal district court rulings in cases of original jurisdiction. set by lower court rulings in cases of original jurisdiction. set by each court ruling; building on principles set by earlier cases.
The main purpo	ose of the Judiciary Act of 1789 was to establish a structure of lower courts for the federal/national level of government. lower courts of appellate jurisdiction because the Supreme Court was included in the Constitution. courts to handle the overflow of cases refused by the Supreme Court. a system of state and federal courts.
The reason we s	the practice of congressional oversight. the court's power to issue writs of mandamus. the practice of judicial review of judicial, executive and legislative action. the court's power to review cases concerning writs of mandamus.
The correct ord	er of criminal procedure consists of arrest, indictment, habeas corpus, trial, discovery, sentencing. probable cause, warrant, arrest, arraignment, trial, sentencing. warrant, arrest, trial, discovery, clemency, sentencing. warrant, arrest, discovery, voir dire, trial, clemency, arraignment, verdict.
The reason we s	study precedent set in <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> is because all citizens need to know their rights to deliberation and instruction. all accused individuals should know about habeas corpus. all accused citizens deserve a free attorney in felony and misdemeanor cases. all accused persons should know about constitutionally protected rights of criminal procedure.

Essay Questions	You may choose to answer as a list or in complete sentences (worth 5 points each).
What are the basic functions of government as described in the Preamble to the US Constitution?	
Describe what is meant by 'shared political culture.' (hint 5 items)	
What is the central difference between the New Jersey & Virginia Plans OR what is the difference between the attorney general and solicitor general? (choose one)	
Name three (3) concerns of the anti-federalists <i>OR</i> discuss the purpose of the <i>Federalist Papers</i> . (choose one)	

Term
hung jury
stare decisis
probable cause
change of venue
petit jury
justiciable dispute
probate
plaintiff
trial de novo
intestate
prosecutor
grand jury
defendant
ex post facto
bench trial

	Matching write the number of the correct phrase next to the corresponding term (1 point each)
1	to die without leaving a last will and testament
2	judge acts as both judge and jury (no jury of a defendant's/plaintiff's peers
3	judge determines if a last will and testament is valid and dispersal of property may occur
4	12 members of the community sit in judgement for civil or criminal cases before the courts
5	courts rely on past decisions and precedents when making a decision, let the decision stand
6	12 members of the community are unable to reach a unanimous decision in a court case
7	a convicted individual receives a new trial
8	a law making an action a criminal act; retroactively
9	individual accused of criminal action; litigant in a criminal case
10	reasonable suspicion that criminal activity and an accused person are connected to gain warrant
11	individual bringing a suit/dispute before the courts; litigant in a civil case
12	case receives negative publicity; defense requests the trial be moved to a more neutral location
13	court may not hear a case unless a legal/law based answer to the complaint is possible
14	individual representing the people in a criminal case
15	jury of citizens determining if evidence presented by the prosecution connects to the accused

Either/Or Question	Choose one (1) of the options to answer & ONLY one. <i>Read carefully</i> (worth 4 points each).
Consent of the Governed <i>OR</i> Unalienable rights	
Separation of Powers <i>OR</i> Checks & Balances	
Self-Incrimination <i>OR</i> Due Process	
Judicial Review <i>OR</i> Plain View Rule	
Prosecutorial Discretion OR Preponderance of Evidence	

Opinion Questions	You may choose to answer in sentences or bullet points (worth 2 points each).
If you were an attorney, would you practice civil or criminal law?	
Who is in charge of the US government? Why is this important?	
Should the U.S. governmental structure remain federal? Why or why not?	
Are plea bargains a good idea? Why/why not?	
What is the most interesting part of voir dire?	

Term
5th Amendment
democracy
bicameral
supremacy clause
oligarchy
challenge for cause
anarchy
6th Amendment
republic
tyranny
original jurisdiction
class action
peremptory challenge
elastic clause
appellate jurisdiction

	Matching write the number of the correct term next to the corresponding answer (1 point each)
1	court has authority to hear testimony, view evidence, and empanel a petit jury for trial procedure
2	protection against denial of speedy trial, counsel representation, ability to confront witnesses, etc.
3	form of government with the people in control; majority rule
4	removal of potential juror without specific reason given to the judge
5	protection against double jeopardy and unreasonable use of eminent domain
6	form of government with no authority in control; no rule of law
7	court has authority to hear oral arguments regarding an error of law or procedure
8	national laws take precedence over state laws when conflict arises
9	Congress may make laws on subjects not specifically written/delegated in the Constitution
10	form of government with near total control of the people; micro-management of citizen's lives
11	legislative body with two chambers of representatives
12	form of government with the people in control; rule of law; representative government
13	law suit where similarly damaged individuals band together for resolution of a dispute
14	removal of potential juror due to answers given during voir dire
15	form of government with small group in control; powerful, wealthy, connected, militarily powerful

Explain It Questions	You may choose to answer as a list, a diagram, or in complete sentences (worth 5 points each).
Explain the Great Compromise OR discuss the purpose of the Declaration of Independence. (choose one)	
Diagram or explain the basic structure of the federal/national court system.	

Bonus Question What term or concept from unit 1 should have received more attention?	
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Bonus Question What do you think of the format of this exam?	