

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Quiz 5
(“Amendment 5” – “*Chisholm v. Georgia*”)

- _____ 1. To *indict* someone means to ____.
- A. release him from custody B. provide him with a lawyer C. legally charge him with a crime
- _____ 2. What is the fundamental purpose of the Fifth Amendment’s clause against double jeopardy?
- A. To allow judges to retry cases until they get the right result
B. To prohibit the government from trying a person twice for the same crime
C. To force a criminal to pay for his trial twice
D. To allow the jury to change their minds later
- _____ 3. The Fifth Amendment’s “due process” clause is supposed to guarantee that the accused ____.
- A. has a fair trial
B. won’t have his life, liberty, or property taken unlawfully
C. Neither A nor B
D. Both A & B
- _____ 4. What is “eminent domain”?
- A. The power of a monarch/president to rule over his subjects
B. The right of a citizen to refuse to sell his land if he doesn’t think he’s being treated fairly
C. The power of the government to take private property for public use with just compensation
D. Any of these
- _____ 5. What was Patrick Henry’s definition of a “jury of peers”?
- A. A group of unbiased court judges C. Neighbors well-acquainted with the accused
B. A group of strangers from a different state D. Government experts familiar with the case
- _____ 6. Why does the Sixth Amendment require a “speedy” trial?
- A. To prevent the government from punishing an accused person by dragging out imprisonment
B. To save the government money on paperwork and undue expenses from courtroom trials
C. To ensure that the accused has a jury that is not biased against him
D. None of these
- _____ 7. What is the practice of “Civil Asset Forfeiture”?
- A. The government’s borrowing money from a bank to pay for court expenses
B. Using the charge of a crime to steal cash or property from citizens without a conviction
C. A citizen’s donating land to the government rather than getting it legally taken from him
D. Any of these
- _____ 8. What does the Ninth Amendment clarify about unlisted rights?
- A. The government cannot deny rights just because the Constitution doesn’t explicitly list them.
B. All rights not listed are automatically forfeited to the government.
C. The government has the power to define rights that are unclear in the Constitution.
D. Rights only exist if a state or federal judge confirms them.
- _____ 9. Which statement best summarizes the Tenth Amendment?
- A. The states have no significant power against the federal government.
B. The federal government can do anything it believes is “necessary.”
C. States should defer to the national government in policy matters.
D. Powers not delegated to the U.S. government are reserved to the states or the people.
- _____ 10. Why did Hamilton claim a Bill of Rights was unnecessary before it was passed?
- A. Because the Articles of Confederation already had one
B. He said claimed the U.S. gov’t would only have listed powers and didn’t need prohibitions.
C. Both A & B
D. Neither A nor B

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