

UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
SOCIAL STUDIES CONTEST
INVITATIONAL A • 2008

Part I: General Knowledge:

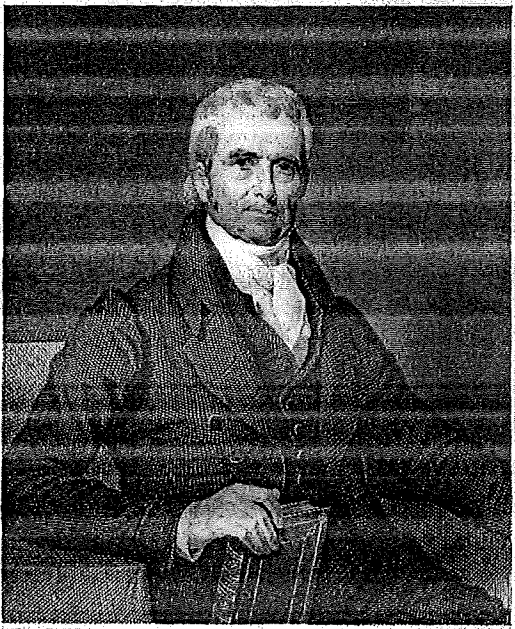
People, Terms and Events related to the U.S. Supreme Court (1 point each)

1. Which of the following is **NOT** true regarding Chief Justice Earl Warren?
 - A. He once served as governor of California.
 - B. He was Chief Justice when the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case was heard.
 - C. He was the Republican vice presidential nominee in 1948.
 - D. His replacement as Chief Justice, Warren Burger, was appointed by President Richard Nixon.

“The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.”

2. The information in the box above is found in Article _____ of the United States Constitution.
 - A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Five
3. Which of the following situations most accurately reflects a potential violation of the *Establishment Clause*?
 - A. A state legislature passes a law making it illegal for private citizens to own a firearm.
 - B. The U.S. Congress passes legislation restricting state authority in the area of public education.
 - C. A private home is searched by police officers who do not have a valid search warrant.
 - D. Local community officials agree to provide funds for a seasonal nativity scene to be constructed on municipal property.
4. A basic origin of the *Establishment Clause* is _____.
 - A. Article Five of the Constitution
 - B. the First Amendment
 - C. the *Gitlow v. New York* case
 - D. international law
5. All of the following are true regarding Charles Evans Hughes **EXCEPT** _____.
 - A. he was defeated by William Randolph Hearst in the New York governor’s race in 1906
 - B. he was nominated as an associate justice to the Supreme Court by President Taft in 1910
 - C. he resigned from the Supreme Court to run for the presidency in 1916
 - D. he served as Secretary of State under President Harding before being nominated for the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1930 by President Hoover

6. The Bill of Rights consists of the first _____ amendments to the United States Constitution.
- A. 5
B. 7
C. 10
D. 14
7. In the case *Furman v. Georgia* the Supreme Court declared _____ unconstitutional because of violations of the cruel and unusual punishment prohibition in the Eighth Amendment.
- A. warrantless searches
B. gerrymandering
C. the death penalty
D. ex post facto laws



8. Pictured above is _____, the longest serving Chief Justice in the history of the court.
- A. John Marshall
B. Oliver Ellsworth
C. William Rehnquist
D. Melville Fuller
9. The Chief Justice pictured above, prior to joining the Court, briefly held the cabinet position of _____.
- A. Secretary of War
B. Attorney General
C. Treasury Secretary
D. Secretary of State
10. "A legislative act which declares a named person guilty of a crime, particularly treason," is know as a(n) _____.
- A. stare decisis
B. bill of attainder
C. habeas corpus
D. ex post facto law
11. The legislative act referred to in the above question is prohibited by Article _____ of the Constitution.
- A. One
B. Three
C. Five
D. Seven



12. Which of the following explanations is best suited to the above political cartoon?
- As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the judgment of Roberts has been subject to criticism on numerous occasions.
 - Immediately following his confirmation hearings, questions remained regarding Judge Roberts' views on a number of important issues.
 - Judge Roberts is believed to be generally unpopular with his colleagues on the Supreme Court.
 - Judge Roberts, who is known to be a serious baseball fan, actually worked as a major league umpire just prior to entering law school.
13. The First Amendment addresses all of the following issues **EXCEPT** _____.
- freedom of the press
 - right to petition
 - right to privacy
 - freedom of assembly
14. An individual is charged with a crime but subsequently found not guilty by a jury. What legal principle prevents that individual from being put on trial again for the same offense?
- double jeopardy
 - the grandfather clause
 - writ of habeas corpus
 - prohibition of self incrimination
15. Official annual terms of the Supreme Court begin on the "First Monday in _____."
- January
 - March
 - August
 - October
16. Which of the following justices was a member of the Continental Congress and, after leaving his position on the Court became governor of New York?
- John Jay
 - Frank Murphy
 - Nathan Clifford
 - James Wilson

17. The *exclusionary rule* applies to _____.
- A. qualifications to serve on the United States Supreme Court
 - B. evidence that is obtained by illegal means
 - C. circumstances under which members of the Supreme Court are kept from ruling on specific cases
 - D. the separation of Church and State
18. Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to serve on the United States Supreme Court, was appointed by President _____.
- A. Ronald Reagan
 - B. Bill Clinton
 - C. Jimmy Carter
 - D. George H. W. Bush
19. The right of a government to appropriate private property for public use is known as _____.
- A. executive immunity
 - B. probable cause
 - C. eminent domain
 - D. nullification
20. The most recently appointed member of the United States Supreme Court is _____.
- A. David Souter
 - B. Antonin Scalia
 - C. Stephen Breyer
 - D. Samuel Alito

Part II: Supreme Court Cases (2 points each)

21. The *Texas v. Johnson* case in 1983 followed the arrest and subsequent conviction of Gregory Lee Johnson, who burned a flag in protest of policies of President Ronald Reagan. At issue in this case was the _____ Amendment right to freedom of expression.
- A. First
 - B. Fourth
 - C. Fifth
 - D. Eighth
22. What is the correct chronological order of the following Supreme Court cases?
- I. *McCullough v. Maryland*
 - II. *Gitlow v. New York*
 - III. *Marbury v. Madison*
 - IV. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- A. III, IV, I, II
 - B. I, III, IV, II
 - C. III, I, IV, II
 - D. IV, I, III, II



23. The political cartoon depicts the Supreme Court avoiding issues that were directly raised in which of the following court cases?
- A. *Brown v. Board of Education* C. *Roe v. Wade*
 B. *Miranda v. Arizona* D. *Near v. Minnesota*
24. Who delivered the majority opinion in the case of *Dred Scott v. Sandford*?
- A. Morrison Waite C. Salmon Chase
 B. Roger Taney D. John McLean
25. Who was Dred Scott?
- A. a United States Senator C. a Revolutionary War veteran
 B. a popular author D. a former slave

First Amendment rights, applied in light of the special characteristics of the school environment, are available to teachers and students. It can hardly be argued that either students or teachers shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate. This has been the unmistakable holding of this Court for almost 50 years.

– Justice Abe Fortas

26. The above quotation is from the majority opinion in the case of _____.
- A. *Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier* C. *Gitlow v. New York*
 B. *Tinker v. Des Moines* D. *Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe*
27. The fundamental issue involved in the above case was action taken by a student in protest of _____.
- A. school segregation C. prayer in public schools
 B. gender discrimination D. the Vietnam War

“The right of an indigent defendant in a criminal trial to have the assistance of counsel is a fundamental right essential to a fair trial . . .”

28. The quotation was part of the decision rendered in _____.
- A. *Gideon v. Wainwright* C. *Mapp v. Ohio*
B. *Hazelwood School Dist. v. Kuhlmeier* D. *Near v. Minnesota*
29. The case cited in the above quotation originated in the state of _____.
- A. Ohio C. Florida
B. Minnesota D. Pennsylvania
30. In the above noted case the Supreme Court ruled that the “petitioner's trial and conviction without the assistance of counsel violated the _____ Amendment.”
- A. Fifth C. Eighth
B. Sixth D. Fourteenth
31. Which of the following cases directly involved the “Bank of the United States?”
- A. *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* C. *Roe v. Wade*
B. *McCulloch v. Maryland* D. *Regents of the Univ. of Cal. v. Bakke*

"It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each."

— Chief Justice John Marshall

32. The above quotation was taken from the decision rendered in the _____ Case.
- A. *Mapp v. Ohio* C. *Everson v. Board of Education*
B. *Baron v. Mayor & City Council of Baltimore* D. *Marbury v. Madison*
33. This case is well-known because it established the principle of _____.
- A. judicial review C. states' rights
B. popular sovereignty D. executive privilege

42. When the nine members of the Supreme Court meet in conference to decide cases, the justices are joined by _____.
A. clerks only
B. the U.S. Attorney General
C. clerks and staff assistances
D. no one, the justices meet alone
43. Passage of the Kansas – Nebraska Act in 1854 resulted in protest in the North and the formation of a “new political party – the _____ Party – in Michigan and Wisconsin.”
A. Republican
B. Populist
C. Whig
D. Democratic
44. Justices Salmon P. Chase, Noah H. Swayne, Samuel Miller, David Davis and Stephen Field were all appointed to the Supreme Court by _____.
A. Andrew Jackson
B. James Madison
C. Abraham Lincoln
D. Thomas Jefferson
45. Which of the following Supreme Court Justices served as the chief prosecutor for the United States at the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals following World War II?
A. Hugo Black
B. Robert Jackson
C. William Douglas
D. Tom Clark

Essay Question

“Segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race deprives children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal.”

The above quotation is from the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. What were the key issues involved in the case, what past cases were considered by the Court in deciding this case, and how did this case change the nature of American public schools?

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Answer Key**

Part I (1 point each)	23. C	<p>Points contestants could mention in their essay include:</p> <p>the most fundamental issue involved in this case was segregation or, in other words, the doctrine of separate but equal</p> <p>basis for separate but equal was supported by the earlier decision in the <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> case</p> <p>also at issue was the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment</p> <p>arguments heard by the Court included the contention that even if facilities were “equal,” true equality was not possible</p> <p>the Court essentially overturned the ruling in the <i>Plessy</i> case and declared an end to separate but equal as a legitimate doctrine</p> <p>the most dramatic result of the case was that school segregation based solely on race was legally ended</p> <p>in order to express a degree of urgency, the Supreme Court revisited the issue in 1955 in the subsequent <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> case that included the phrase “with deliberate speed” to reflect a desired time frame for desegregation to occur in the nation’s schools</p> <p>in spite of this ruling it would take a number of years, and even decades before the issue was resolved by state and local school systems</p> <p>the decision of the Court in the <i>Brown</i> case was a major factor that contributed to the start of the civil rights movement in the United States</p>
1. B	24. B	
2. C	25. D	
3. D	26. B	
4. B	27. D	
5. A	28. A	
6. C	29. C	
7. C	30. D	
8. A	31. B	
9. D	32. D	
10. B	33. A	
11. A	34. A	
12. B	35. D	
13. C	Part III (3 points each)	
14. A	36. A	
15. D	37. C	
16. A	38. B	
17. B	39. A	
18. A	40. D	
19. C	41. B	
20. D	42. D	
Part II (2 points each)	43. A	
21. A	44. C	
22. C	45. B	