

Quiz: Life Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness

Question 1a of 10 ( 1 Other Sources of Rights 250507 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What are the rights that people have simply because they are people?

Choice	Feedback
A. Civil rights	
B. Natural rights	Correct!
C. Constitutional rights	
D. Bill of Rights	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: Natural rights.

Question 1b of 10 ( 1 Other Sources of Rights 250508 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What are the rights that people gain as part of living under an organized government?

Choice	Feedback
A. Civil rights	Correct!
B. Natural rights	
C. Human rights	
D. Bill of Rights	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: Civil rights.

Question 1c of 10 ( 1 Other Sources of Rights 250509 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: According to the contract theory of government, how does forming a government change people's rights?

Choice	Feedback
A. Forming a government makes no change in people's rights	
B. They give up all of their rights other than the basic right to life, but, in exchange, the government protects them from their own selfish and evil natures.	
C. They give up all of their natural rights in exchange for a set of civil rights.	
D. They give up some of their natural rights, but get better protection of the rest of their rights, plus additional civil rights.	Correct!

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: They give up some of their natural rights, but get better protection of the rest of their rights, plus additional civil rights.

Question 2a of 10 ( 1 Declaration and Constitution 250512 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: Which rights does the Declaration of Independence hold to be unalienable?

Choice	Feedback
A. Life, liberty, and property	
B. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness	Correct!
C. Liberty, equality, and fraternity	
D. Life, liberty, and happiness	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Question 2b of 10 ( 1 Declaration and Constitution 250513 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What is an unalienable right?

Choice	Feedback
A. A right that immigrants and other aliens might not have	
B. A right belonging to all people who live on the planet Earth	
C. A right that cannot be given away or gotten rid of	Correct!
D. A traffic maneuver involving three left turns	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: A right that cannot be given away or gotten rid of.

Question 2c of 10 ( 1 Declaration and Constitution 250514 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson declared Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness to be \_\_\_\_\_.

Choice	Feedback
A. inadmissible rights	
B. civil rights	
C. unalienable rights	Correct!
D. substantial rights	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: unalienable rights.

Question 3a of 10 ( 2 Declaration and Constitution 250516 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What is the name of the constitutional protection which requires government to show a legal basis for imprisoning someone?

Choice	Feedback
A. The writ of habeas corpus	Correct!
B. A bill of attainder	
C. An ex post facto law	
D. The privileges and immunities clause	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The writ of habeas corpus.

Question 3b of 10 ( 2 Declaration and Constitution 250517 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What is the name of a bill that specifically names a person or group to be punished, and does not provide for any trial or other procedure? (Hint: These are banned by the Constitution.)

Choice	Feedback
A. A bill of habeas corpus	
B. A bill of attainder	Correct!
C. Ex post facto bill	
D. A bill of particulars	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: A bill or attainder.

Question 3c of 10 ( 2 Declaration and Constitution 250518 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What is the name of a law that makes something a crime after the fact? (Hint: These are banned by the Constitution.)

Choice	Feedback
A. Habeas corpus law	
B. Law of attainder	
C. Ex post facto law	Correct!
D. The law of nations	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: Ex post facto law.

Question 4a of 10 ( 1 Bill of Rights 250520 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: The first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution are collectively known as:

Choice	Feedback
A. The Bill of Amendments.	
B. The Bill of Liberties.	
C. The Bill of Rights.	Correct!
D. The Bill of Sale	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The Bill of Rights.

Question 4b of 10 ( 1 Bill of Rights 250521 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What is the name read for the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution

Choice	Feedback
A. The Bill of Rights	Correct!
B. The Bill of Liberties	
C. The Declaration of Rights	
D. The Declaration of Independence	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The Bill of Rights.

Question 4c of 10 ( 1 Bill of Rights 250522 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What are the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution called?

Choice	Feedback
A. The Bill of Amendments	
B. The Fundamental Rights	
C. The Bill of Rights	Correct!
D. The Foundational Rights	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The Bill of Rights.

Question 5a of 10 ( 2 Bill of Rights 250524 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: Why were many citizens concerned by the lack of a bill of rights in the original Constitution?

Choice	Feedback
A. They were afraid that the new national government would abolish slavery.	
B. They feared a governmental abuse of power that might restrict their freedoms.	Correct!
C. They wanted to get rid of all restrictions on the rights of the people.	
D. If you list some rights, then those rights become more important than others.	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: They feared a governmental abuse of power that might restrict their freedoms.

Question 5b of 10 ( 2 Bill of Rights 250525 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What is an important advantage of writing down a list or bill of rights?

Choice	Feedback
A. If there is a list of rights, then it is very easy for people who feel that their rights have been infringed to identify their rights.	Correct!
B. If you list some rights, then those rights become more important than others.	
C. The people were afraid the government might abuse its own power and restrict the freedom of citizens.	
D. A list of rights can be extended through a series of constitutional amendments.	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: If there is a list of rights, then it is very easy for people who feel that their rights have been infringed to identify their rights.

Question 5c of 10 ( 2 Bill of Rights 250526 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: When the states ratified the Constitution, why did they insist that a bill of rights be added?

Choice	Feedback
A. The state governments wanted to get rid of all restrictions on the rights of the people.	
B. The people were afraid that the new national government would abolish slavery.	
C. The state governments believed that state constitutions and state bills of rights were the best way to protect the people.	
D. The people were afraid that the strong new government would use its power to restrict individual freedom.	Correct!

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The people were afraid that the strong new government would use its power to restrict individual freedom.

Question 6a of 10 ( 1 The 14th Amendment 250529 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: Which clause in Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment was undermined by the *Plessy vs. Ferguson* case?

Choice	Feedback
A. The citizenship clause	
B. The due process clause	
C. The equal protection clause	Correct!
D. The privileges and immunities clause	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The privileges and immunities clause.

Question 6b of 10 ( 1 The 14th Amendment 250530 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: Which clause in Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment has been divided into "substantive" and "procedural"?

Choice	Feedback
A. The citizenship clause	
B. The due process clause	Correct!
C. The equal protection clause	
D. The privileges and immunities clause	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The due process clause.

Question 6c of 10 ( 1 The 14th Amendment 250531 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: Which clause in Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment forces governments to treat all American citizens equally, regardless of skin color?

Choice	Feedback
A. The citizenship clause	
B. The due process clause	
C. The equal protection clause	Correct!
D. The privileges and immunities clause	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The equal protection clause.

Question 7a of 10 ( 2 The 14th Amendment 250534 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What is the difference between the due process guarantees in the Fifth Amendment and the Fourteenth Amendment?

Choice	Feedback
A. They offer identical protection, but the Fourteenth applies to the federal government and the Fifth applies only to the states.	
B. The Fifth Amendment creates a broad zone or penumbra of rights that are not normally considered part of the Fourteenth Amendment.	
C. They offer identical protection, but the Fifth applies to the federal government and the Fourteenth applies to the states.	Correct!
D. One amendment focuses on procedural due process while the other emphasizes substantial due process.	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: They offer identical protection, but the Fifth applies to the federal government and the Fourteenth applies to the states.

Question 7b of 10 ( 2 The 14th Amendment 250535 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What is procedural due process?

Choice	Feedback
A. All people born in the United States have all the rights of citizens.	
B. Laws will apply to everyone, not just some people.	
C. The law will be applied fairly.	Correct!
D. The substance of the law will be fair.	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The law will be applied fairly.

Question 7c of 10 ( 2 The 14th Amendment 250536 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What does substantive due process guarantee?

Choice	Feedback
A. All people born in the United States have all the rights of citizens.	
B. Laws will apply to everyone, not just some people.	
C. The law will be applied fairly.	
D. The substance of the law will be fair.	Correct!

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The substance of the law will be fair.

Question 8a of 10 ( 1 Incorporation 250542 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What is the name for the process of using the Fourteenth Amendment to apply the Bill of Rights to state governments?

Choice	Feedback
A. Due process	
B. Incorporation	Correct!
C. Substantive due process	
D. procedural due process	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: Incorporation.

Question 8b of 10 ( 1 Incorporation 250543 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: The process of using the Fourteenth Amendment to apply the Bill of Rights to the states is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Choice	Feedback
A. incorporation	Correct!
B. the plus doctrine	
C. rights plus	
D. the plus process	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: incorporation.

Question 8c of 10 ( 1 Incorporation 250544 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What is it called when the Fourteenth Amendment is used to apply the Bill of Rights to state governments?

Choice	Feedback
A. Fundamental fairness	
B. Incorporation	Correct!
C. inherent in civil society	
D. shock the conscience	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: incorporation.

Question 9a of 10 ( 2 Incorporation 250546 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: Which clause of the Fourteenth Amendment ended up being used by the courts to apply the Bill of Rights to the states?

Choice	Feedback
A. The citizenship clause	
B. The due process clause	Correct!
C. The equal protection clause	
D. The privileges and immunities clause	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The due process clause.

Question 9b of 10 ( 2 Incorporation 250547 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: After the Slaughterhouse Cases changed the intent of the Fourteenth Amendment, how did the Supreme Court avoid it?

Choice	Feedback
A. It used the due process clause.	Correct!
B. It used the equal protection clause.	
C. It declared some rights to be opposed to the concept of "ordered liberty."	
D. It declared that the Slaughterhouse Cases were irrelevant and continued as if they had never existed.	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: It used the due process clause.

Question 9c of 10 ( 2 Incorporation 250548 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: Which clause was the Supreme Court able to use to apply the Bill of Rights to the states during the 20th century?

Choice	Feedback
A. The equal protection clause	
B. The citizenship clause	
C. The privileges and immunities clause	
D. The due process clause	Correct!

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The due process clause.

Question 10a of 10 ( 3 Other Sources of Rights 250616 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What doctrine of rights did both the "no incorporation" justices and the "plus incorporation" justices use to expand the notion of legal rights?

Choice	Feedback
A. Natural rights built on the very concept of "ordered liberty"	Correct!
B. The list of specific rights named in the Bill of Rights	
C. The unalienable rights named by John Locke: life, liberty, and property	
D. The constitutional protection of the writ of habeas corpus	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: Natural rights built on the very concept of "ordered liberty."

Question 10b of 10 ( 3 Other Sources of Rights 250617 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What doctrine of rights did both the "no incorporation" justices and the "plus incorporation" justices use to expand the notion of legal rights?

Choice	Feedback
A. John Locke's rights of life, liberty, and property	
B. The Bill of Rights, which carefully lists specific rights	
C. Natural rights built on the concept of "fundamental fairness"	Correct!
D. The constitutional ban on bills of attainder	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: Natural rights built on the concept of "fundamental fairness."

Question 10c of 10 ( 3 Other Sources of Rights 250618 )

Maximum Attempts: 1  
 Question Type: Multiple Choice  
 Maximum Score: 1  
 Question: What doctrine of rights did both the "no incorporation" justices and the "plus incorporation" justices use to expand the notion of legal rights?

Choice	Feedback
A. The specific rights listed in the Bill of Rights, nothing more and nothing else	
B. The knowledge that some state actions "shock the conscience" because they violate natural rights	Correct!
C. The specific rights of life, liberty, and property, as explained by John Locke	
D. The constitutional ban on ex post facto laws	

**Global Incorrect Feedback**  
 The correct answer is: The knowledge that some state actions "shock the conscience" because they violate natural rights.