

Name: _____ Date: _____

When Civil Liberties Go Wild: 11th Grade Bill of Rights Battle

Learners develop high-level judicial reasoning skills by evaluating complex scenarios involving the Takings Clause, Double Jeopardy, and Substantive Due Process.

1. A city government invokes eminent domain to seize several private homes to clear land for a high-end luxury shopping mall owned by a private corporation. Under the 5th Amendment and the precedent set in *Kelo v. City of New London*, what is the primary legal justification for this?

- A. The 'Public Use' clause can be interpreted broadly to mean 'Public Purpose,' including economic development.
- B. The 10th Amendment allows states to ignore the Bill of Rights during economic crises.
- C. The 5th Amendment only applies to federal land, not municipal or state-regulated property.
- D. The 'Just Compensation' clause is void if the private developer promises to create jobs.

2. True or False: Under the principle of Double Jeopardy, a defendant acquitted of a crime in state court can still be prosecuted in federal court for the same underlying criminal act without violating the 5th Amendment.

- A. True
- B. False

3. In the landmark case of *Tinker v. Des Moines*, the Court established that students do not 'shed their constitutional rights... at the schoolhouse gate,' protecting _____, which allows students to use non-verbal objects to express political views.

- A. Prior Restraint
- B. The Establishment Clause
- C. Symbolic Speech
- D. Interstate Commerce

4. Despite the 6th Amendment's guarantee of a 'speedy and public trial,' how are the vast majority of criminal cases in the United States currently resolved?

- A. Through bench trials presided over by a panel of three judges.
- B. Through plea bargains where the defendant waives their right to a jury trial.
- C. Through administrative dismissal based on the Exclusionary Rule.
- D. Through mandatory mediation required by the 7th Amendment.

5. True or False: The 'incorporation doctrine' refers to the process by which the Supreme Court has utilized the 14th Amendment's Due Process Clause to apply the Bill of Rights to state governments.

- A. True
- B. False

6. When a court applies the 'Strict Scrutiny' standard to a law that limits a fundamental right, the government must prove that the law is narrowly tailored to achieve a _____ government interest.

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- A. Compelling
- B. Rational
- C. Intermediate
- D. Expedient

7. Which legal concept prevents evidence obtained through an illegal search (violating the 4th Amendment) from being used against a defendant in a court of law?

- A. Ex Post Facto
- B. Habeas Corpus
- C. The Exclusionary Rule
- D. The Lemon Test

8. True or False: The 9th Amendment explicitly states that the list of rights in the Constitution is 'exhaustive,' meaning citizens possess no other rights beyond those specifically written in the document.

- A. True
- B. False

9. Under the 3rd Amendment, the government is prohibited from quartering soldiers in private homes during peacetime without consent; this amendment is often cited by judges as evidence of an implied 'zone of _____' within the Bill of Rights.

- A. Public Safety
- B. Privacy
- C. Federalism
- D. Executive Privilege

10. The 7th Amendment guarantees a jury trial in civil cases where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars. What is a unique characteristic of this Amendment regarding the 'incorporation doctrine'?

- A. It is one of the few amendments that has NOT been fully incorporated to the states.
- B. It was the very first amendment to be applied to the states in 1897.
- C. It only applies to cases involving international trade and naval law.
- D. It was repealed by the 27th Amendment in 1992.