1. The Supreme Court ruled in Baron v. Baltimore (1833) that the Bill of Rights did not apply to the states. (a) Explain how the Court has interpreted the Fourteenth Amendment to apply the Bill of Rights to the states. (b) Discuss the Court’s decision in one of the following cases to support your explanation.
   - Gitlow v. New York (1925)
   - Wolf v. Colorado (1949)
   - Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)

2. Political institutions can present both obstacles and opportunities to racial minority groups in their efforts to gain political influence. (a) Identify one feature of one of the following and explain how that feature has presented obstacles to racial minority groups in their efforts to achieve political goals.
   - Federalism
   - The United States political party system
   - The United States electoral system
   (b) Identify one feature of one of the following and explain how that feature might present opportunities to racial minority groups in their efforts to achieve political goals.
   - Federalism
   - The United States political party system
   - The United States electoral system

3. Many scholars and observers have argued that the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution has become the single most important act in all of United States politics. (a) Identify which provision of the Fourteenth Amendment was applied in one of the following Supreme Court cases. For the case you select, explain the significance of the decision in United States politics.
   - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954)
   - Baker v. Carr (1962)
   - Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978)
   (b) Identify which provision of the Fourteenth Amendment was applied in one of the following Supreme Court cases. For the case you select, explain the significance of the decision in United States politics.
   - Mapp v. Ohio (1961)
   - Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
   - Miranda v. Arizona (1966)

4. Initially, the United States Constitution did little to protect citizens from actions of the states. In the twentieth century, the Supreme Court interpreted the Constitution to protect the rights of citizens from state governments in a process referred to as incorporation. (a) Define selective incorporation (b) For two of the following, explain how each has been incorporated. Each of your explanations must be based on a specific and relevant Supreme Court decision.
   - Rights of criminal defendants
   - First Amendment
   - Privacy rights

5. The First Amendment includes two clauses relating to the freedom of religion. (a) Select one of the following cases and identify the First Amendment clause upon which the United States Supreme Court based its decision.
   - Engel v. Vitale (school prayer)
   - Lemon v. Kurtzman (state funding for private religious schools)
   (b) Describe the Supreme Court’s decision in the case that you selected in (a). (c) Select one of the following cases and identify the First Amendment clause upon which the United States Supreme Court based its decision.
   - Reynolds v. United States (polygamy)
   - Oregon v. Smith (drug use in religious ceremonies)
   (d) Describe the Supreme Court’s decision in the case that you selected in (c). (e) Many of these decisions have caused controversy in the United States. Describe two ways in which other political institutions might limit the impact of Supreme Court decisions.
6. “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.” - Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, 1870 Despite the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, voter turnout among African American citizens was very low throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Over the past 50 years, civil rights policies have changed substantially, along with a significant increase in African American voter turnout.
   (a) Explain how two measures taken by some states prior to the 1960s affected voter turnout among African American citizens.
   (b) Facing discrimination at the voting booth, many African American citizens turned to alternative forms of political participation. Describe two alternative forms of participation that helped bring about changes in civil rights policies.
   (c) Choose one of the forms of participation you described in (b) and explain why it was effective in changing civil rights policies.

7. The framers of the Constitution created a political system based on limited government. The original Constitution and the Bill of Rights were intended to restrict the powers of the national government. Later constitutional developments also limited the powers of state governments.
   (a) Explain how each of the following limits the powers of the national executive.
      • Federalism
      • Checks and balances
   (b) Explain how each of the following two provisions in the Bill of Rights limits the powers of the national government.
      • Establishment clause
      • Guarantee of a public trial
   (c) Choose one of the following and explain how it limits the power of state governments.
      • Citizenship clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
      • Selective incorporation

8. (a) Using the chart above, compare minority representation in 1960 and 2010.
   (b) Explain how each of the following assisted in the removal of barriers to minority voting.
      • Voting Rights Act of 1965
      • Twenty-fourth Amendment
   (c) Identify one barrier that currently impedes minority representation in Congress. Explain why the barrier you identified inhibits minority representation in Congress.

9. The Fourteenth Amendment protects civil rights and civil liberties.
   (a) Describe the difference between civil rights and civil liberties.
   (b) Identify the primary clause of the Fourteenth Amendment that is used to extend civil rights. (c) Describe a specific legislative action that extended civil rights to each of the following.
      • Women
      • Persons with disabilities
   (d) Identify the primary clause of the Fourteenth Amendment that is used to extend civil liberties.
   (e) Explain how civil liberties were incorporated by the Supreme Court in two of the following cases.
      • Gideon v. Wainwright
      • Mapp v. Ohio
      • Miranda v. Arizona