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| Bank Item Number | G.C.2.5.L1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.2.5  |
| Cognitive Complexity  | L |
| Item | Which type of law makes an act a crime after it has been committed? |
| A |  | summary judgment |
| B |  | double jeopardy |
| C |  | habeas corpus |
| D |  | ex post facto |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.2.5.M1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.2.5 |
| Cognitive Complexity | M |
| Item | What is the significance of the U.S. Supreme Court opinion that words creating a “clear and present danger” are not protected by the First Amendment?  |
| A |  | The Constitution limits individual rights. |
| B |  | The Constitution safeguards individual rights. |
| C |  | The Constitution does not limit individual rights. |
| D |  | The Constitution does not safeguard individual rights. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.2.5.M2 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.2.5 |
| Cognitive Complexity | M |
| Item | Below is a statement from Chief Justice John Roberts. “…students do not shed their First Amendment rights at the school-house gate.”Source: *Morse v. Frederick* (2007) Why is this statement significant?  |
| A |  | The Constitution limits individual rights. |
| B |  | The Constitution safeguards individual rights. |
| C |  | The Constitution does not limit individual rights. |
| D |  | The Constitution does not safeguard individual rights. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.2.5.M3 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.2.5 |
| Cognitive Complexity | M |
| Item | The statement below is from a U.S. Supreme Court decision.A person who is a resident of a loyal State, where he was arrested, who was never resident in any State engaged in rebellion, nor connected with the military or naval service, cannot be regarded as a prisoner of war.Source: *Ex parte Milligan* (1866) What constitutional safeguard does this passage describe?  |
| A |  | *writ of certiorari*  |
| B |  | *habeas corpus*  |
| C |  | *ex post facto* |
| D |  | *stare decisis* |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.2.5.H1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.2.5 |
| Cognitive Complexity | H |
| Item | The timeline below shows events related to the death penalty.

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| **Year** | **Event** |
| 1957-1972 | Several states abolish the death penalty.  |
| 1968 | The U.S. Supreme Court forbids jurors from being dismissed because they oppose the death penalty.  |
| 1988 | The U.S. Supreme Court rules the death penalty for persons 16 and under to be unconstitutional.  |
| 1994 | President Clinton signs a crime bill that allows expanded use of the death penalty.  |
| 1996 | Death penalty by hanging and by gas chamber ends. |
| 2012 | Connecticut repeals the death penalty |

What constitutional protections have resulted from these events?  |
| A |  | Constitutional protections from cruel and unusual punishment are safeguarded while executions continue. |
| B |  | Constitutional protections from cruel and unusual punishment are limited while executions continue. |
| C |  | Constitutional protections of due process of law are safeguarded while executions continue. |
| D |  | Constitutional protections of due process of law are limited while executions continue. |