

Paris

<b>Session :</b>	Janvier 2023
<b>Année d'étude :</b>	Deuxième année de Licence de science politique
<b>Discipline :</b>	Anglais 1 <sup>er</sup> semestre (Unités d'Enseignements Complémentaires 1)
<b>Titulaire du cours :</b>	M. Eliott Boulais-Rivière
<b>Durée de l'épreuve :</b>	1h30
<b>Document autorisé :</b>	Aucun

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**ESSAY (50%)**

You will discuss one of the following quotes in an argumentative essay of no less than 450 words and no more than 600 words.

1. "All the rights secured to citizens under the Constitution are worth nothing, and a mere bubble, except guaranteed to them by an independent and virtuous Judiciary."  
— Andrew Jackson (1822)
2. "The presidency is the most visible thread that runs through the tapestry of the American government. More often than not, for good or for ill, it sets the tone for the other branches and spurs the expectations of the people."  
— Mike Pence (2010)

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (50%)

You may choose only one answer per question.

Points are not deducted for incorrect answers.

1. Who is the longest-serving Justice currently sitting on the bench of the Supreme Court?
  - A. Samuel Alito.
  - B. Stephen Breyer.
  - C. Clarence Thomas.
  - D. John Roberts.
2. The 1966 *Miranda v. Arizona* case was decided under the chief justiceship of:
  - A. Fred M. Vinson.
  - B. Earl Warren.
  - C. Warren E. Burger.
  - D. William Rehnquist.
3. As provided by Art. III, § 2, cl. 2 of the U.S. Constitution, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction over all cases:
  - A. "Affecting ambassadors and consuls, and those involving citizens of different states".
  - B. "Affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party".
  - C. "Affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which the United States shall be a party".
  - D. None of the above.
4. Which Supreme Court Justice remains the only "recess-appointed" Justice not to be subsequently confirmed by the Senate?
  - A. John Jay.
  - B. John Rutledge.
  - C. John Marshall.
  - D. None of the above.
5. Who is the first woman to serve as a Supreme Court Justice?
  - A. Ruth Bader Ginsburg.
  - B. Sandra Day O'Connor.
  - C. Ketanji Brown Jackson.
  - D. Elena Kagan.
6. In the 1989 *Texas v. Johnson* case, the Supreme Court held that burning an American flag is protected under:
  - A. Second Amendment's Free Speech Clause.
  - B. Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause.
  - C. Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause.
  - D. None of the above.
7. When was the Bill of Rights ratified?
  - A. 1788.
  - B. 1789.
  - C. 1790.
  - D. 1791.

8. If the President dies, resigns, or is removed from office, and the office of Vice President is vacant, who is next in line to replace him/her?
  - A. The Speaker of the House of Representatives.
  - B. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
  - C. The House Majority Leader.
  - D. The Secretary of State.
  
9. Who sits last in the U.S Presidential line of succession?
  - A. The Secretary of State.
  - B. The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.
  - C. The Secretary of Health and Human Services.
  - D. The Secretary of Homeland Security.
  
10. The President of the United States is explicitly empowered by the U.S. Constitution to:
  - A. Sign or veto legislation.
  - B. Grant reprieves and pardons.
  - C. Convene or adjourn Congress.
  - D. All the above.
  
11. Which American President also served as Chief Justice of the United States?
  - A. John Marshall.
  - B. Thomas Jefferson.
  - C. William H. Taft.
  - D. Anthony Kennedy.
  
12. When sitting for the impeachment of the President of the United States, the Senate is presided over by:
  - A. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
  - B. The Vice President of the United States.
  - C. The Chief Justice of the United States.
  - D. The Speaker of the House of Representatives.
  
13. Which judicial philosophy is most often associated with the Republican Party?
  - A. Loose constructivism.
  - B. Judicial activism.
  - C. Living constitutionalism.
  - D. Originalism.
  
14. Which Supreme Court decision established the principle of judicial review?
  - A. *Marbury v. Madison*.
  - B. *Miranda v. Arizona*.
  - C. *Dobbs v. Jackson*.
  - D. *Gideon v. Wainwright*.
  
15. A litigant who loses in the highest court of a state may file a petition for a "writ of certiorari", asking for the Supreme Court to review the case:
  - A. Only when there is a question dealing with federal law.
  - B. Only when there is a question dealing with constitutional interpretation.
  - C. In all cases.
  - D. None of the above.

16. In the 2010 *Citizens United v. Federal Electoral Commission* case, the Supreme Court held that:
- A. The First Amendment's Free Speech Clause prohibits the government from restricting independent expenditures for political campaigns by corporations.
  - B. Section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was unconstitutional because the coverage formula it contained was based on data over 40 years old.
  - C. Federal courts cannot review allegations of partisan gerrymandering as they present nonjusticiable questions outside the remit of these courts.
  - D. The Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination extends to the police interrogation of a suspect.
17. The landmark Act of the United States Congress known as the "USA PATRIOT Act" was signed into law by:
- A. George W. Bush.
  - B. George H.W. Bush.
  - C. Richard Nixon.
  - D. Bill Clinton.
18. Amendments to the United States Constitution may be proposed:
- A. By a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress.
  - B. By a constitutional convention called by Congress on the application of three-fourths of the several states.
  - C. By the President of the United States.
  - D. All the above.
19. Which Amendment to the U.S. Constitution underwent the longest ratification process in American history?
- A. The Twenty-Third Amendment, which extends the right to participate in presidential elections to the District of Columbia.
  - B. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment, which deals with presidential succession and disability.
  - C. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment, which lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.
  - D. The Twenty-Seventh Amendment, which has to do with the salaries paid to members of the U.S. Congress.
20. The United States Department of the Interior is responsible for:
- A. The management and conservation of most federal lands and natural resources.
  - B. Public security (anti-terrorism, border security, immigration, and customs *etc.*).
  - C. Implementing policies relating to the broad range of consular services and immigration.
  - D. All the above.

Bonus.

21. (Fill the Gap) As mandated by Art. II, § 4 of the U.S. Constitution, "The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery or \_\_\_\_\_".