

Kansas Gun Laws & Firearms Safety Practice Exam Sample Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. Is open carry of firearms legal in all areas of Kansas?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No, only in rural areas**
 - C. Yes, but with local restrictions**
 - D. No, it is completely prohibited**

- 2. What action should a Kansas concealed carry licensee take if approached by a law enforcement officer while carrying a concealed firearm?**
 - A. Immediately disclose the fact to the officer**
 - B. Only disclose if the officer asks**
 - C. Conceal the firearm more carefully**
 - D. None of the above**

- 3. What is required to apply for a concealed carry permit in Kansas?**
 - A. Passing a criminal background check**
 - B. Completion of a firearms safety training course**
 - C. Both A and B**
 - D. Proof of Kansas residency only**

- 4. Is there a state preemption of firearms laws in Kansas?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only for concealed carry laws**
 - D. Only for open carry laws**

- 5. In Kansas, is a background check required for all firearm sales, including private transactions?**
 - A. Yes, for all sales**
 - B. No, not for private sales**
 - C. Yes, but only for handguns**
 - D. Yes, but only at gun shows**

- 6. What is required to open carry a firearm in Kansas?**
- A. A special permit**
 - B. A firearms training course**
 - C. There are no specific requirements**
 - D. Registration of the firearm with the state**
- 7. Is open carry of firearms legal in all areas of Kansas?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Yes, with some exceptions**
 - D. Only in rural areas**
- 8. Is open carry of a firearm legal in Kansas?**
- A. Yes, without a permit**
 - B. Yes, but only with a permit**
 - C. No, it is not legal**
 - D. Only for rifles and shotguns**
- 9. Are suppressors (silencers) legal in Kansas for civilian use?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only for hunting**
 - D. With special permit only**
- 10. What age must individuals be to apply for a Concealed Carry Handgun License in Kansas?**
- A. 18 years old**
 - B. 21 years old**
 - C. 25 years old**
 - D. No age requirement**

Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Is open carry of firearms legal in all areas of Kansas?

- A. Yes
- B. No, only in rural areas
- C. Yes, but with local restrictions**
- D. No, it is completely prohibited

Open carry of firearms is indeed generally legal throughout Kansas; however, this comes with certain local restrictions that can vary by municipality. In some cities or counties, local laws may impose additional regulations regarding the open carrying of firearms, such as requiring permits, restrictions on certain public areas, or specific rules for gatherings. Therefore, while the overall law permits open carry, it is crucial for individuals to be aware of and comply with specific local regulations to ensure they are following the law correctly. This understanding of both statewide legality and local variations correctly aligns with the answer provided.

2. What action should a Kansas concealed carry licensee take if approached by a law enforcement officer while carrying a concealed firearm?

- A. Immediately disclose the fact to the officer**
- B. Only disclose if the officer asks
- C. Conceal the firearm more carefully
- D. None of the above

Kansas law requires concealed carry licensees to immediately disclose to law enforcement officers if they are carrying a concealed firearm when approached. This action is crucial in maintaining transparency and ensuring the safety of both the licensee and the officer during the interaction. Concealing the fact of carrying a firearm can escalate the situation and lead to misunderstandings. It is important for licensees to follow the law and be upfront with law enforcement to promote a safe and responsible interaction.

3. What is required to apply for a concealed carry permit in Kansas?

- A. Passing a criminal background check
- B. Completion of a firearms safety training course
- C. Both A and B**
- D. Proof of Kansas residency only

To obtain a concealed carry permit in Kansas, an applicant must fulfill multiple requirements, which include both passing a criminal background check and completing a firearms safety training course. The requirement for a criminal background check ensures that individuals with disqualifying factors, such as certain felony convictions or mental health issues, are not approved for a permit. This serves as a critical safety measure to help prevent firearms from being accessed by those deemed unsafe to carry them. Additionally, completing a firearms safety training course is necessary. This training prepares applicants to handle firearms responsibly, understand relevant laws, and learn how to respond effectively in potentially dangerous situations. Both of these components are essential in promoting responsible gun ownership and ensuring the safety of the individual and the public when carrying a concealed firearm.

4. Is there a state preemption of firearms laws in Kansas?

- A. Yes**
- B. No
- C. Only for concealed carry laws
- D. Only for open carry laws

Kansas does have a state preemption of firearms laws, meaning that state law takes precedence over local laws when it comes to regulating firearms. This means that even if a city or county in Kansas tries to create their own firearms laws, they cannot override the state laws. The other options, B, C, and D, are incorrect because they imply that there is no state preemption or that it only applies to certain types of firearms laws. However, in Kansas, state law preempts all local firearms laws.

5. In Kansas, is a background check required for all firearm sales, including private transactions?

- A. Yes, for all sales
- B. No, not for private sales**
- C. Yes, but only for handguns
- D. Yes, but only at gun shows

In Kansas, there is no requirement for background checks on private firearm sales. This means that individuals can sell firearms to one another without needing to conduct a background check, which is a significant aspect of gun ownership laws in the state. This practice allows for a level of transaction freedom among private citizens that differs from sales conducted through licensed dealers, where background checks are required. The legal framework in Kansas prioritizes the rights of individuals to engage in private transactions without additional government oversight, making option B the correct response in this context.

6. What is required to open carry a firearm in Kansas?

- A. A special permit
- B. A firearms training course
- C. There are no specific requirements**
- D. Registration of the firearm with the state

In Kansas, there are no specific requirements to open carry a firearm. This means that individuals do not need a special permit, a firearms training course, or registration of the firearm with the state to openly carry a firearm in the state. Kansas law allows for the open carrying of firearms without these additional requirements.

7. Is open carry of firearms legal in all areas of Kansas?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Yes, with some exceptions**
- D. Only in rural areas

Open carry of firearms in Kansas is indeed legal, but there are specific exceptions and restrictions that apply in certain areas. For instance, open carry is generally permissible in public places, but it may be prohibited in specific locations, such as government buildings, schools, and private property where firearms are restricted. These exceptions ensure that while individuals may carry firearms openly, they must also respect designated no-carry zones, thus promoting responsible firearm ownership and public safety. This nuanced understanding of open carry laws aligns with the correct response, highlighting that while the act itself is lawful, there are conditions under which it may not be allowed.

8. Is open carry of a firearm legal in Kansas?

- A. Yes, without a permit**
- B. Yes, but only with a permit
- C. No, it is not legal
- D. Only for rifles and shotguns

Open carry of a firearm is indeed legal in Kansas without the need for a permit. This means that individuals are allowed to openly carry their firearms in public spaces as long as they comply with applicable laws regarding the possession and handling of firearms. Kansas law supports the right to bear arms openly, reflecting a strong emphasis on Second Amendment rights. While the other options present restrictions or conditions that do not align with current Kansas law, it is important to note that there may be specific local ordinances or regulations that could impose limitations in certain areas. However, under state law, the general principle is that open carry is permissible without requiring a permit. This fosters an environment where responsible gun ownership is encouraged, with an emphasis on individual rights.

9. Are suppressors (silencers) legal in Kansas for civilian use?

- A. Yes**
- B. No
- C. Only for hunting
- D. With special permit only

Multiple states in the US have different laws regarding suppressors, but Kansas has legalized the possession and use of suppressors for civilian use without any specific restrictions. Therefore, options C and D are incorrect as they suggest that there are certain limitations or requirements for owning a suppressor in Kansas. Option B is also incorrect because suppressors are legal in Kansas for civilian use. And thus, option A is the correct answer.

10. What age must individuals be to apply for a Concealed Carry Handgun License in Kansas?

- A. 18 years old**
- B. 21 years old**
- C. 25 years old**
- D. No age requirement**

To apply for a Concealed Carry Handgun License in Kansas, individuals must be at least 21 years old. This requirement is consistent with federal laws regarding firearm ownership and the age at which individuals are allowed to purchase handguns. It aligns the state's concealed carry laws with the broader framework of gun regulations, ensuring a level of maturity and responsibility in those who wish to carry a concealed weapon. While individuals can own rifles and shotguns at 18, the higher age requirement for handguns acknowledges the potential risks associated with concealed carry, emphasizing the importance of maturity in handling firearms. Understanding this age requirement is essential for anyone interested in obtaining a concealed carry license in Kansas, as it ensures compliance with state law and promotes responsible gun ownership.

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