

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.  
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

## The U.S. Constitution

### It arose out of British history

1. All of the following statements about the Magna Carta are true, *except*:
  - a. The English barons forced the King to sign the Magna Carta.
  - b. The King's power was limited by law.
  - c. The Magna Carta was supreme. No one, not even the King, could violate it.
  - d. The King must seek "the advice and consent" of Parliament.
  - e. The Magna Carta did not guarantee trial by jury.
  
2. The U.S. Constitution is based on the principle of limited government. This principle was *first* set forth in
  - a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
  
3. In England, when a King exceeded the limits of his power, he was overthrown.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. Under the U.S. Constitution, if the President goes beyond the limits of his power, what kicks in?
  - a. The Separation of Powers
  - b. The Three Branches
  - c. The Bill of Rights
  - d. The Checks & Balances
  - e. The Articles of Impeachment

### The Answers

1. e
2. a
3. a
4. e
5. a
6. a

### The Rule of Law

5. The U.S. Constitution is based upon the the Rule of Law. This principle was *first* set forth in
  - a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
  
6. Under the U.S. Constitution, no one is above the law, not even the President. This principle was first set forth in
  - a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*

7. The U.S. Constitution is "the supreme Law of the Land."  
This principle was *first* set forth in
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
8. All of the following statements about the supremacy of the Constitution are true, *except*:
- a. The Constitution is the "Supreme Law of the Land."
  - b. This tradition began with the Magna Carta.
  - c. The Constitution is superior to all other laws.
  - d. No one is above the law, not even the President.
  - e. The Supreme Court is, of necessity, above the Constitution.
9. Under the U.S. Constitution, no one is above the law.  
This principle was *first* set forth in
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
10. Under the U.S. Constitution, no one is above the law, not even the President.  
Aside from the Magna Carta, his principle was *also* set forth in
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
11. "We are a government of laws, not men." - John Adams  
This is the principle of
- a. Minority Rights
  - b. Consent of the governed
  - c. Majority rule
  - d. The Rule of Law
  - e. The Social Contract
12. The President, Congress, and Supreme Court must all follow the Constitution.  
This is the principle of
- a. Minority Rights
  - b. Consent of the governed
  - c. Majority rule
  - d. The Rule of Law
  - e. The Social Contract

13. All of the following statements about Parliament in 1688 are true, *except*: 13. e
- a. Parliament forced the King and Queen to sign the Bill of Rights. 14. e
  - b. The English Constitution is supreme. 15. a
  - c. The King was *under* the Constitution. 16. b
  - d. The King had to share power with Parliament. 17. d
  - e. The King could raise taxes without the “advice and consent “ of Parliament. 18. d
14. All of the following statements about the English Bill of Rights are true, *except*: 19. d
- a. The King and Queen signed the English Bill of Rights. 18. d
  - b. The King and Queen swore to uphold the Bill of Rights. 19. d
  - c. A man could not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without a trial.
  - d. Every man was guaranteed due process.
  - e. The English Bill of Rights is not part of the English Constitution.
15. The rights of the individual were first recognized in what document?
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Contract
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
16. The rights of the individual were *next* upheld by what document?
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Contract
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
17. What individual right did the Magna Carta recognize?
- a. Freedom of religion
  - b. Freedom of speech
  - c. Freedom of the press
  - d. Right to a jury trial
  - e. Separation of church and state
18. What individual right did the English Bill of Rights recognize?
- a. Freedom of religion
  - b. Freedom of speech
  - c. Freedom of the press
  - d. Right to a jury trial
  - e. Separation of church and state
19. Which document guarantees trial by a jury?
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The U.S. Constitution
  - d. All of the above
  - e. None of the above

20. Under the U.S. Constitution, the President must swear to uphold the Constitution. This tradition comes to us from
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
21. Under the Constitution, the Bill of Rights guarantees certain basic rights to each individual. The government is forbidden from interfering with these rights. This principle comes to us from
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. Both a and b
  - e. Both b and c
22. In our Bill of Rights, the 5th amendment guarantees this right: “No person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” This principle was *first* set forth in
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
23. In our Bill of Rights, the 6th amendment guarantees: “The accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury.” This principle was *first* set forth in
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
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  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
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  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*

26. England had representative government. The representatives were the members of Parliament. 26. a  
 a. True b. False 27. a
27. When did English barons force the King had to seek the “advice and consent” of representatives? 28. b  
 a. Magna Carta 29. c  
 b. English Bill of Rights 30. c  
 c. Mayflower Compact 31. a  
 d. Declaration of Independence 32. e  
 e. U.S. Constitution
28. When did *Parliament* force the King to seek the “advice and consent” of representatives in Parliament?  
 a. Magna Carta  
 b. English Bill of Rights  
 c. Mayflower Compact  
 d. Declaration of Independence  
 e. U.S. Constitution
29. The power and authority of government comes from the people. This principle was *first* set forth in  
 a. The Magna Carta  
 b. The English Bill of Rights  
 c. The Mayflower Compact  
 d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*  
 e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
30. The U.S. Constitution begins with “We, the People . . .” What document said “We, the undersigned . . .”?  
 a. The Magna Carta  
 b. The English Bill of Rights  
 c. The Mayflower Compact  
 d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*  
 e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
31. Any constitution that begins with “We, the People . . .” requires consent of the governed.  
 a. True b. False
32. All of the following statements about the Mayflower Compact are true, *except*:  
 a. The people formed the government.  
 b. The government’s authority came from the people.  
 c. It says “We, the undersigned . . .”  
 d. The law is supreme. Everyone is under the law. No one is above the law.  
 e. If a Pilgrim disagree with the actions of the government, he did not have to follow the law.

33. Because the people formed the government, the government must have
- a. the consent of the governed.
  - b. representatives elected by the people.
  - c. representatives make law.
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
34. "We, whose names are underwritten . . ." was in which document?
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
35. "We, whose names are underwritten . . ." This line embodies the principle of
- a. Limited Government
  - b. Consent of the governed
  - c. Majority Rule
  - d. The Rule of Law
  - e. Separation of Powers
36. Which document is the best example of the principle that government authority comes from the people?
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
37. "We solemnly and mutually in the Presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick . . ."
- This document is
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
  - e. Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
38. "We solemnly and mutually in the Presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick . . ."
- This line embodies the principle of
- a. Limited government
  - b. Dual Sovereignty
  - c. Separation of Powers
  - d. Checks & Balances
  - e. The Social Contract

39. What other document begins with “*We, the people . . .*”?
- a. Magna Carta, 1215
  - b. English Bill of Rights, 1689
  - c. Declaration of Independence, 1776
  - d. Articles of Confederation, 1776
  - e. U.S. Constitution, 1787

39. e  
40. e  
41. d  
42. a

40. “*For our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid; And by Virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions and Offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the General good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.*”

43. a  
44. a

This line embodies the principle of

- a. Limited government
- b. Dual Sovereignty
- c. Separation of Powers
- d. Checks & Balances
- e. The Rule of Law

41. The Mayflower Compact was all of the following things, except:
- a. an *agreement* between the people and their government.
  - b. a *covenant* between the people and their government.
  - c. a *contract* between the people and their government.
  - d. a constitution dictated from above.
  - e. a good example of John Locke’s “*Social Contract*.”

### John Locke and Montesquieu

42. Who was the first political philosopher to discuss the “natural rights of man”?
- a. John Locke
  - b. Montesquieu
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. James Madison
  - e. George Mason

43. According to John Locke, when a person is born, \_\_\_\_\_ endows him with certain natural rights.
- a. The Creator
  - b. The Government
  - c. The King
  - d. The Parliament
  - e. The Society

44. According to John Locke, government laws should never conflict with \_\_\_\_\_ laws.
- a. natural
  - b. the King’s
  - c. society’s
  - d. the majority’s
  - e. universal

45. The philosophy that "All men are created equal" was first espoused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. John Locke in *Two Treatises on Government* (1689)
  - b. Montesquieu in *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748)
  - c. Thomas Jefferson in the *Declaration of Independence* (1776)
46. People who believed in the idea that "All men are created equal" lived during what era?
- a. The classical age - ancient Greece and Rome.
  - b. The Renaissance
  - c. The Reformation
  - d. The Age of Exploration
  - e. The Enlightenment
47. The Enlightenment took place during the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1400s
  - b. 1500s
  - c. 1600s
  - d. 1700s
  - e. 1800s
48. The Enlightenment took place during the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
- a. 15th
  - b. 16th
  - c. 17th
  - d. 18th
  - e. 19th
49. A slaveowner violates the principle that "All men are created equal."
- a. True
  - b. False
50. John Locke was an English philosopher who wrote \_\_\_\_\_.
- He is known as "The Father of Political Science."
- a. *Two Treatises on Government* (1689)
  - b. *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748)
51. John Locke lived during what era?
- a. The classical age - ancient Greece and Rome.
  - b. The Renaissance
  - c. The Reformation
  - d. The Age of Exploration
  - e. The Enlightenment
52. John Locke believed government has one main purpose. In the U.S. Constitution, which section best explains that purpose?
- a. Separation of Powers
  - b. Three Branches
  - c. The Bill of Rights
  - d. Checks & Balances
  - e. Articles of Impeachment



53. The idea of the “natural rights of man” and the “Social Contract” was first espoused by
- a. John Locke
  - b. Montesquieu
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. George Washington
  - e. James Madison
54. According to John Locke’s “Social Contract,” the people create the government. As a result, the government must have the \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Limited government
  - b. Consent of the governed
  - c. Majority rule
  - d. The rule of law
  - e. The Social Contract
55. Because the people formed the government, the main purpose of government is to
- a. provide national security.
  - b. promote the general welfare.
  - c. protect the rights of each citizen.
  - d. preserve the Union.
  - e. provide health, education, and welfare.
56. According to John Locke, exactly what rights of the individual is the government bound to protect?
- a. The right to life, liberty, and property.
  - b. The right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
57. Which book did Montesquieu write?
- a. *Two Treatises on Government* (1689)
  - b. *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748)
58. Montesquieu lived during what era?
- a. The classical age - ancient Greece and Rome.
  - b. The Renaissance
  - c. The Reformation
  - d. The Age of Exploration
  - e. The Enlightenment
59. The Enlightenment took place during the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1400s
  - b. 1500s
  - c. 1600s
  - d. 1700s
  - e. 1800s
60. The Enlightenment created revolution during the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
- a. 15th
  - b. 16th
  - c. 17th
  - d. 18th
  - e. 19th
53. a  
These were his two treatises!
54. b
55. c
56. a
57. b
58. e
59. d
60. d  
Pretty much in the 1700s:  
The British Revolution, 1688  
The American Revolution, 1776  
The French Revolution, 1789

61. When the founding fathers went to the Constitutional Convention, they were familiar with Montesquieu's book, *The Spirit of the Laws*. 61. a  
 a. True b. False 62. a
62. James Madison and the founding fathers put many of Montesquieu's ideas into the U.S. Constitution. 63. a  
 a. True b. False 64. b  
 65. a
63. Montesquieu lived in France, which was \_\_\_\_\_ monarchy. 66. b  
 Montesquieu visited England, which was \_\_\_\_\_ monarchy. 67. d  
 a. absolute; constitutional 68. b  
 b. constitutional; absolute
64. What did Montesquieu like about the English government? 69. c  
 a. Power was concentrated in the hands of one man - the King. 70. c  
 b. Power was shared between two branches - King and Parliament.
65. The "separation of powers" refers to the  
 a. three branches of government.  
 b. idea of majority rule.  
 c. Bill of Rights.  
 d. Articles of Impeachment.  
 e. Preamble.
66. Who was the political philosopher who *first* wrote about the three branches of government?  
 a. John Locke c. Thomas Jefferson  
 b. Montesquieu d. James Madison
67. The three branches covers two ideas. What are they?  
 a. Limited government and rule of law  
 b. Authority from the people and consent of the governed.  
 c. Majority rule and minority rights.  
 d. Separation of powers and checks/balances.  
 e. Impeachment and removal of government officials.
68. When Montesquieu visited London in 1748, the government of England had  
 a. One branch: The King.  
 b. Two branches: The King & Parliament  
 c. Three branches: The King, Parliament, Supreme Court.
69. Montesquieu liked the idea of \_\_\_ branches.  
 a. one  
 b. two  
 c. three
70. It could be said that Montesquieu invented our  
 a. President.  
 b. Congress.  
 c. Supreme Court.

71. Montesquieu figured that the best way to avoid tyranny is to take 100% of the power and spread it among \_\_\_\_ branches. 71. c
- a. one 72. a
  - b. two 73. b
  - c. three 74. a
72. The whole purpose of branches is to divide and spread power. 75. a
- a. True 76. b
  - b. False 77. b
73. When Montesquieu spoke of the Legislative branch, he was referring to the 78. b
- a. King or President. 79. b
  - b. Parliament or Congress.
  - c. English court system or Supreme Court.
74. Each branch had a specific function:  
Legislature makes law, Executive carries it out, Judiciary interprets it.  
This refers to what concept?
- a. Separation of Powers
  - b. Dual Sovereignty
  - c. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
  - d. Consent of the Governed
  - e. Bicameral Legislature
75. Each branch had specific powers:  
Legislature has power of the purse. Executive appoints ministers.  
This refers to what concept?
- a. Separation of Powers
  - b. Dual Sovereignty
  - c. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
  - d. Consent of the Governed
  - e. Bicameral Legislature
76. Each branch checked the power of the other two.  
This refers to what concept?
- a. Separation of Powers
  - b. Checks & Balances
77. There was a balance of power between the 3 branches.  
They are equal in power.  
This refers to what concept?
- a. Separation of Powers
  - b. Checks & Balances
78. Who was the first political philosopher to worry about the *implications* of majority rule?
- a. John Locke
  - b. Montesquieu
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. James Madison
79. Montesquieu liked to dream about living in a republic. A republic is a government which
- a. has a king.
  - b. has no king.

80. Which had the world's first republic? 80. a  
 a. Ancient Rome  
 b. England 81. b  
 c. France 82. a  
 d. America  
 e. Russia 83. b
81. Under the Constitution, the U.S. government is a 84. b  
 a. monarchy. 85. b  
 b. republic. 86. b
82. James Madison, the "Father of the U.S. Constitution," agreed with Montesquieu. James Madison feared majority rule. 87. b  
 a. True 88. b  
 b. False
83. Montesquieu looked at the world's first republic in ancient Rome. Who elevated Julius Caesar from popular military general to dictator of Rome?  
 a. The Roman Senate  
 b. The people of Rome
84. When the Roman Senators killed Julius Caesar, was the republic restored?  
 a. Yes, they were able to restore the republic.  
 b. No, the republic died.
85. When the Roman Republic died, who allowed a popular military leader (Augustus) to crown himself Emperor of Rome?  
 a. The Roman Senate  
 b. The people of Rome
86. Montesquieu was an aristocrat who lived in France around 1750. What happened to aristocrats during the French of 1789?  
 a. They were the majority and became the ruling class.  
 b. They were the minority and were beheaded on the guillotine.
87. In 1789, who beheaded thousands of aristocrats in France?  
 a. The King of France  
 b. The people of Paris
88. Robespierre decided who would be sent to the guillotine. He did so because he was the most popular guy in Paris. What happened when he lost his popularity?  
 a. He faded into history.  
 b. The people of Paris beheaded him on the guillotine.

89. Montesquieu lived in France in 1750, but he did not live long enough to witness the French Revolution. Around 1800, a popular military general (Napoleon) became dictator. The next thing you know, he crowned himself Emperor of France! Who allowed this to happen?
- a. The King of France
  - b. The French Parliament
  - c. The French aristocracy
  - d. The people of France
  - e. The King of England
90. Which came first?
- a. The American Revolution
  - b. The French Revolution
91. The 55 men who wrote the U.S. Constitution of 1787 were
- a. farmers who represented the majority of Americans.
  - b. wealthy men who represented a minority in America.
92. James Madison and many of the founding fathers feared majority rule and wanted to protect the rights of the minority.
- a. True
  - b. False
93. When you live under the U.S. Constitution, you are never outnumbered. The national government protects you from the majority.
- a. True
  - b. False
94. Which branch of government protects the individual from the majority?
- a. The President
  - b. The Congress
  - c. The Supreme Court
95. In 1830s America, the people chose a popular guy (Andrew Jackson). He ignored the Supreme Court, evicted Native Americans, and caused the "Trail of Tears." As a result, he was \_\_\_\_\_ the American people.
- a. despised by
  - b. popular among
96. The majority are not automatically sensitive about the rights of minorities.
- a. True
  - b. False
97. In 1776, how many people agreed with "All men are created equal"?
- a. The majority
  - b. The minority
98. All of the following statements about James Madison are true, *except*:
- a. Like Montesquieu, he feared majority rule.
  - b. The House should be elected by the people.
  - c. The Senate should not be elected directly by the people.
  - d. The President should be elected directly by the people.
  - e. The Supreme Court should be appointed, not elected.



108. You need a President, Congress, and Supreme Court. 108. b  
 a. Representative Democracy 109. c  
 b. The Three Branches  
 c. Individual Rights 110. e  
 d. A Republic  
 e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights 111. a
109. Each branch prevents the others from abusing their power. 112. a  
 a. Separation of Powers 113. a  
 b. The Three Branches 114. a  
 c. Checks & Balances  
 d. A Republic 115. d  
 e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights 116. a
110. Don't let the farmers overwhelm the rights of the propertied class. 117. a  
 a. Separation of Powers  
 b. The Three Branches  
 c. Checks & Balances  
 d. A Republic  
 e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights

### The Great Awakening, 1740

111. The Church of England was the Established Church in many colonies in colonial America.  
 a. True                      b. False
112. In colonial America, governments gave special rights and privileges to the Church of England.  
 a. True                      b. False
113. The colonial governments made life difficult for people who were Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian.  
 a. True                      b. False
114. The Established Church was the church favored by government.  
 a. True                      b. False
115. All of the following statements about the Great Awakening are true, *except*:  
 a. The people had self-government in their churches.  
 b. The people wanted self-government in politics.  
 c. Religious zeal translated into political zeal.  
 d. People were less tolerant of conflicting opinions.  
 e. People strongly believed in freedom of conscience.
116. In the American Revolution, the people overturned the government.  
 a. True                      b. False
117. After the American Revolution, many people did not want to have any Established Church, especially the Church of England.  
 a. True                      b. False

## The American Revolution

118. All of the following statements about the American Revolution are true, *except*:
- a. The British government violated the individual rights of Americans.
  - b. Individuals were denied the right of petition.
  - c. Individuals were denied trial by jury.
  - d. Individuals were denied freedom from unreasonable search and seizure.
  - e. The Americans were never taxed without their consent.
119. The main purpose of government is to guarantee the rights of the individual. When the government violates those rights, the people have the right to overthrow the government and establish a new one. The right of revolution was first put forward by
- a. John Locke in *Two Treatises on Government* (1689).
  - b. Montesquieu in *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748).
  - c. Thomas Jefferson in *The Declaration of Independence* (1776).
120. What caused the American Revolution? Well, the British government broke its “Social Contract” with the people of America.
- a. True
  - b. False
121. The phrase “All men are created equal” appears in
- a. The Mayflower Compact.
  - b. The Declaration of Independence.
  - c. The Articles of Confederation.
  - d. The U.S. Constitution.
  - e. The Bill of Rights.
122. The Declaration of Independence is a set of
- a. rules.
  - b. laws.
  - c. ideals.
123. Which was written first?
- a. Articles of Confederation
  - b. Bill of Rights
  - c. US Constitution
  - d. Declaration of Independence
124. Which was the first constitution of the United States?
- a. Mayflower Compact
  - b. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
  - c. Articles of Confederation
  - d. The Constitution of 1787
  - e. The Bill of Rights



## The Articles of Confederation

125. Under the Articles of Confederation, who formed the government?  
a. The people  
b. The states
126. Under the Articles of Confederation, there was a \_\_\_\_\_ government.  
a. centralized  
b. decentralized
127. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government was  
a. very strong  
b. extremely weak.
128. Under the Articles of Confederation, the \_\_\_\_\_ made all the decisions.  
a. people  
b. states  
c. national government
129. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government had  
a. one branch  
b. two branches  
c. three branches
130. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government had  
a. a President  
b. a Congress  
c. a Supreme Court
131. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress was unicameral - that is, it had only one house.  
a. True                      b. False
132. Under the Articles of Confederation, each state had \_\_\_\_ vote(s) in Congress.  
a. one  
b. two  
c. many
133. The first line of the Articles of Confederation was "We, the People . . ."  
a. True                      b. False
134. The Articles of Confederation was weak because it did not give enough power to the federal government.  
a. True                      b. False
135. The Articles of Confederation had a Bill of Rights.  
a. True                      b. False

125. b

126. b

127. b

128. b

129. a

It was a weak Congress.

130. b

131. a

132. one

133. b

134. a

135. b

136. "Each state acted like an independent country" describes government under the
- a. Articles of Confederation
  - b. U.S. Constitution
137. Under the Articles of Confederation, there was no
- a. Congress
  - b. President
  - c. Supreme Court
  - d. a and b
  - e. b and c
138. All of the following statements about the Articles of Confederation are true, *except*:
- a. The national government was dependent on the states for money.
  - b. Taxes could not be raised unless 9 out of 13 states agreed.
  - c. Congress had the power to make law, but 9 out of 13 states had to agree to the law.
  - d. There was no one to enforce the law.
  - e. The national government was strong.
139. Under the Articles of Confederation, each state had different rules for trade and commerce. This angered
- a. farmers on the western frontier.
  - b. southern planters.
  - c. merchants in New York City.
140. Under the Articles of Confederation, how did the national government get money?
- a. States were taxed.
  - b. States made voluntary contributions.
141. A Bill of Rights was added to the Articles of Confederation.
- a. True
  - b. False
142. Leaders like George Washington were \_\_\_\_\_ with the Articles of Confederation.
- a. satisfied
  - b. dissatisfied
143. In 1787, a meeting was called in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation. States sent delegates. What happened at that meeting?
- a. the states revised it.
  - b. the states scrapped it.
144. That meeting in 1787 is called what?
- a. The Continental Congress.
  - b. The Constitutional Convention.

## The Constitutional Convention of 1787

145. A constitution embodies the fundamental \_\_\_\_\_ of a government. 145. b  
a. laws b. principles 146. e
146. All of the following statements about the Constitutional Convention are true, 147. a  
*except:* 148. b  
a. It was held in secret and was not reported in the press. 149. b  
b. The delegates wanted to be able to speak freely. 150. c  
c. James Madison took notes. 151. a  
d. George Washington and Ben Franklin were there.  
e. Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry represented Virginia.
147. Who presided over the Constitutional Convention? 152. a  
a. George Washington c. Ben Franklin  
b. James Madison d. Thomas Jefferson 153. e
148. What great political thinker is regarded as the "Father of the Constitution"?  
a. George Washington c. Ben Franklin  
b. James Madison d. Thomas Jefferson
149. Who were the stylish aristocrats at the convention?  
a. James Wilson and Ben Franklin  
b. Gouverneur Morris and Alexander Hamilton  
c. James Wilson and Ben Franklin  
d. Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry  
e. Edmund Randolph and William Paterson
150. Which delegate came up with the Great Compromise?  
a. Edmund Randolph of Virginia  
b. William Paterson of New Jersey  
c. Roger Sherman of Connecticut
151. James Wilson of Pennsylvania believed in majority rule and hated the Electoral College.  
a. True b. False
152. George Mason of Virginia surprised everyone by not signing the Constitution. It did include slavery and did not include a Bill of Rights.  
a. True b. False
153. Which statement is *not* true?  
a. George Washington, James Madison, George Mason, and Edmund Randolph represented Virginia.  
b. Ben Franklin, James Wilson, and Gouverneur Morris represented Pennsylvania.  
c. William Paterson was a delegate from little New Jersey.  
d. Roger Sherman was a delegate from little Connecticut.  
e. Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry were chosen to be delegates-at-large.

154. All of the following statements about the Constitutional Convention are true, *except*: 154. e
- a. In order to write a Constitution, the founding fathers made a series of compromises. 155. a
  - b. If they did not compromise, some states would leave the Union. 156. a
  - c. At that time, the Union had only 13 states. 157. a
  - d. If 6 Southern states left over the issue of slavery, only 7 states would remain. 158. b
  - e. The compromises fulfilled the ideals of the Declaration of Independence. 159. b
155. We were the UNITED states. The founding fathers compromised in order to prevent it from becoming the DISUNITED states. 160. c
- a. True 161. b
  - b. False
156. Preserving the Union was the paramount concern of most of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. 162. a
- a. True
  - b. False
157. The U.S. Constitution is a series of compromises.
- a. True
  - b. False

### The Great Compromise

158. The Great Compromise was over the issue of
- a. how to elect the President.
  - b. representation in Congress.
  - c. who would be the first Chief Justice.
159. The Great Compromise was over a debate between
- a. free states and slave states.
  - b. big states and little states.
  - c. Northern states and Southern states.
  - d. rich states and poor states.
  - e. farm states and states involved in trade and commerce.
160. The Virginia Plan was presented by \_\_\_\_\_.  
The New Jersey Plan was presented by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. a state that was large in size; a state that was small in size.
  - b. a state that was small in size; a state that was large in size.
  - c. a state with a large population; a state with a small population.
  - d. a state with a small population; a state with a big population.
161. Virginia had a \_\_\_\_\_ population; New Jersey had a \_\_\_\_\_ population.
- a. little; big
  - b. big; little
162. Under the Virginia Plan,
- a. the number of Congressmen was based on the state's population.
  - b. every state would have an equal number of Congressmen.

163. Under the New Jersey Plan, 163. b  
 a. the number of Congressmen was based on the state's population. 164. a  
 b. every state would have an equal number of Congressmen. 165. a
164. If there had not been a compromise, the big states would have been able to steamroll the little states in Congress. The majority would have harmed the rights of the minority. 166. c  
 a. True 167. a  
 b. False 168. b
165. What did big states want? 169. a  
 a. the number of Congressmen based on the state's population. 170. a  
 b. every state had an equal number of Congressmen.
166. Which delegate came up with a compromise? 171. b  
 a. Edmund Randolph 172. a  
 b. William Paterson 173. a  
 c. Roger Sherman  
 d. James Madison
167. The debate over representation in Congress was whether states with a big population would have more political power in Congress than states with a little population.  
 a. True 168. b  
 b. False
168. As a result of the Great Compromise, the \_\_\_\_\_ is based on population and the \_\_\_\_\_ has an equal number from each state.  
 a. Senate; House of Representatives  
 b. House of Representatives; Senate
169. Small states were pleased by the \_\_\_\_\_; large states were pleased by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Senate; House of Representatives  
 b. House of Representatives; Senate
170. The House of Representatives is based on population: The bigger population a state has, the more people it has in the House of Representatives. The Senate is based on equality: It is composed of two Senators from every state.  
 a. True 168. b  
 b. False

### The Legislature

171. The Great Compromise resulted in a \_\_\_\_\_ Congress.  
 a. unicameral 168. b  
 b. bicameral 169. a  
 c. unicycle  
 d. bicycle
172. A bicameral legislature is a Congress that has two houses.  
 a. True 170. a  
 b. False
173. A bicameral legislature works. Most of the countries of the world have adopted a bicameral legislature.  
 a. True 171. b  
 b. False

## Sectional Issues: Slavery

174. By the time the Constitution was written in 1787, most Northern states had abolished slavery. 174. a  
a. True b. False 175. b  
176. b
175. By the time the Constitution was written in 1787, most Southern states had abolished slavery. 177. a  
a. True b. False 178. b
176. The hottest issue at the Constitutional Convention was slavery. 179. a  
a. True b. False 180. a
177. Which delegate argued that slavery is necessary? 181. a  
a. John Rutledge of South Carolina 182. a  
b. George Mason of Virginia. 183. e
178. "If you abolish slavery, 6 out of 13 states will leave the Union."  
Who threatened this?  
a. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina  
b. John Rutledge of South Carolina  
c. George Mason of Virginia
179. Some delegates who opposed the slave trade, voted for it so the Constitution would be ratified by the six Southern slave states.  
a. True b. False
180. The delegates could have ended the slave trade in 1787. Instead they compromised: They allowed it to continue for 21 more years. It ended in 1808.  
a. True b. False
181. The delegates voted that runaway slaves who escaped to a free state would be returned to the slave state.  
a. True b. False
182. The Constitution was silent on slavery, so Southern states continued to have slavery.  
a. True b. False
183. Which delegate left the Constitutional Convention and immediately became the first President of the Anti-Slavery Society of America?  
a. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney  
b. John Rutledge  
c. George Mason  
d. Thomas Jefferson  
e. Ben Franklin

184. The three-fifths clause relates to  
 a. separation of powers.  
 b. representation in Congress.  
 c. the Bill of Rights.  
 d. the Elastic Clause.
185. The House is based on a state's population. In 1787, every state wanted as big a population as possible.  
 a. True                      False
186. A state's political power is based on its population. As of 1787, did Southern states get to count their slave population?  
 a. Yes  
 b. No
187. For the purpose of representation in the House of Representatives, a slave was counted as \_\_\_\_\_ a person.  
 a. one-half                      b. three-fourths  
 b. one-third                      c. three-fifths
188. *"Representatives shall be apportioned according to their respective numbers which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons three-fifths of all other persons [slaves] . . ."* This section of the Constitution refers to the  
 a. The Preamble  
 b. The Three-Fifths Clause  
 c. The Elastic Clause  
 d. The Commerce Clause  
 e. The Bill of Rights
189. The word "slavery" never appears in the Constitution.  
 a. True                      b. False
190. The Constitution of 1787 was silent on the issue of slavery. Since slavery was not one of the powers delegated to Congress, it was reserved to the states.  
 a. True                      b. False
191. As of 1787, slavery was a reserved power.  
 a. True                      b. False
192. Normally, Southerners regarded a slave as property. But for representation in Congress, they regarded the slave as a person.  
 a. True                      b. False
193. The founding fathers were willing to tolerate the existence of slavery in order to preserve the Union.  
 a. True                      b. False
194. The Constitution of 1787 did not regard the slave as a full person.  
 a. True                      b. False

Sectional Issues: The North & West

What did each section get?

195. Northerners were merchants. They got a federal government that had the power to regulate commerce and trade.  
a. True                      b. False
196. Westerners lived on the frontier. They wanted to move into territory occupied by Native Americans.  
a. True                      b. False
197. Under the Commerce Clause, American Indian nations would be treated as  
a. citizens.  
b. foreigners.
198. The national government, not the states, would make treaties with these "foreign" nations.  
a. True                      b. False
199. States would no longer be able to make treaties with American Indian nations.  
a. True                      b. False
200. To make the western states happy, treaties would have to be *approved* by  
a. the President.                      a. Senate.  
b. the Supreme Court.                      d. House of Representatives.
201. Because Native Americans were not citizens, they would not be covered by the Constitution or Bill of Rights.  
a. True                      b. False
202. When it came to African Americans and Native Americans, the Constitution allowed the majority to violate the rights of the minority.  
a. True                      b. False
203. Over time, the Constitution is changed by amendment.  
It took the Civil War to end slavery and make African Americans full citizens.  
a. True                      b. False
204. Over time, the Constitution is changed by adding amendments.  
Native Americans became citizens of the United States in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
a. 19th  
b. 20th
205. Over time, the Constitution is changed by amendment.  
Nationwide, women were allowed the right to vote in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
a. 19th  
b. 20th

195. a  
196. a  
197. b  
198. a  
199. a  
200. c  
201. a  
202. a  
203. a  
204. b  
205. b



## Federalism & Dual Sovereignty

206. Before 1776, the King of England was sovereign. No one was superior to him. 206. a  
a. True b. False 207. a  
208. a
207. Dual means "two." Sovereign means "nothing is superior, all are inferior." 209. a  
a. True b. False 210. b
208. The people live in TWO places (state and nation), so political authority lies in both places. 211. a  
a. True b. False 212. a
209. Under federalism, the authority to rule flows from the people to TWO governments - the state government and the national government. 213. b  
a. True b. False 214. a  
215. b
210. Under the Constitution, the people are sovereign. Sovereignty lies wherever the people live. But the people live in two different places - a state and the nation. Therefore, the U.S. Constitution is based upon 216. a  
a. One Man, One Vote  
b. Dual Sovereignty  
c. Separation of Powers  
d. Checks & Balances  
e. Individual Rights
211. Federalism means that two things are sovereign: Both the national government and the 50 states.  
a. True b. False
212. The delegates agreed that the United States should be a  
a. federation.  
b. confederation.
213. The federal government is the \_\_\_\_\_ government.  
a. state  
b. national
214. What is Federalism? Power is divided between one central government and many states.  
a. True b. False
215. During the Civil War, the Southern states banded together with a weak central government. This was  
a. Federalism.  
b. a Confederacy.
216. Authority is divided between one national government and many state governments.  
a. Federalism.  
b. Confederation.

217. We have two systems of government. 217. a  
The federal government in Washington, D.C. and state governments in 50 states. 218. d  
Both have power and authority. This is dual sovereignty.  
a. True b. False 219. a

218. Under a federal system of government, the powers are held by 220. a  
a. city and state governments. 221. a  
b. only the state governments. 222. a  
c. only the central government. 223. a  
d. both national and state governments. 224. a  
a. only the city governments. 225. a

### Who has the power? Federal or State

219. Most of the delegates at the Constitutional Convention agreed that the 226. a  
national government \_\_\_\_\_ be powerful.  
a. should  
b. should not

220. Most of the delegates agreed that the new government should be  
a. centralized.  
b. decentralized.

221. Under the Articles of Confederation, the states were powerful. At the  
Constitutional Convention, some delegates worried that their states would lose  
power.  
a. True b. False

222. Under the U.S. Constitution, the states *did* lose power to the national  
government.  
a. True b. False

223. The compromise: Each state continued to govern itself. Each state has its own  
governor, state legislature, and state court system.  
a. True b. False

224. Who has the right to set up the Treasury and print money?  
a. The federal government.  
b. The state government.  
c. Both  
d. Neither

225. Who has the right to set up the U.S. Army?  
a. The federal government.  
b. The state government.  
c. Both  
d. Neither

226. Who has the right to make war, treaties, and foreign policy?  
a. The federal government.  
b. The state government.  
c. Both  
d. Neither

227. Who has the right to regulate trade between states? 227. a  
a. Delegated to the federal government. 228. b  
b. Reserved to the state governments. 229. b  
c. Both 230. b  
d. Neither
228. Who has the right to make laws about trade within a state? 231. b  
a. Delegated to the federal government. 232. b  
b. Reserved to the state governments. 233. b  
c. Both 234. c  
d. Neither
229. Who has the right to set up schools? 235. c  
a. Delegated to the federal government.  
b. Reserved to the state governments.  
c. Both  
d. Neither
230. Who has the right to set up local governments?  
a. Delegated to the federal government.  
b. Reserved to the state governments  
c. Both  
d. Neither
231. Who has the right to make laws about marriage (age requirement, etc.)?  
a. Delegated to the federal government.  
b. Reserved to the state governments.  
c. Both  
d. Neither
232. Who has the power to make laws regarding a drivers' license?  
a. Delegated to the federal government.  
b. Reserved to the state government.s  
c. Both  
d. Neither
233. Who has the right to make laws about local customs, including slavery?  
a. Delegated to the federal government.  
b. Reserved to the state governments.  
c. Both  
d. Neither
234. Who has the power to set up prisons?  
a. Delegated to the federal government.  
b. Reserved to the state governments.  
c. Both  
d. Neither
235. Who has the power to set up banks?  
a. Delegated to the federal government.  
b. Reserved to the state governments.  
c. Both  
d. Neither

236. Who has the power to provide health, safety and welfare? 236. c  
 a. Delegated to the federal government. 237. a  
 b. Reserved to the state government. 238. a  
 c. Both 239. e  
 d. Neither 240. d

### Enumerated vs Implied

Under the Constitution, what powers does the federal government have? 241. a

237. Listed powers are the \_\_\_\_\_ powers. 242. a  
 a. enumerated 243. a  
 b. implied 244. a
238. Enumerated powers represent the principle of limited government. 245. a  
 a. True  
 b. False

239. Enumerated powers represent the principle of  
 a. Consent of the Governed.  
 b. States' Rights.  
 c. Minority Rights.  
 d. Majority Rule.  
 e. Limited Government.

240. The powers which are not specifically enumerated as powers of the federal government belong to  
 a. the President. c. the Supreme Court.  
 b. Congress. d. the states or the people.

241. Article I gives *all law-making powers to Congress*. This is an \_\_\_\_\_ power.  
 a. enumerated  
 b. implied

242. Article II gives *executive power* to the President. This is an \_\_\_\_\_ power.  
 a. enumerated  
 b. implied

243. Article III gives *judicial power* to the courts. This is an \_\_\_\_\_ power.  
 a. enumerated  
 b. implied

244. I actually memorized Articles I through VII. I have memorized the . . .  
 a. enumerated  
 b. implied

245. The Constitution is a nice, clear list of \_\_\_\_\_ powers.  
 a. enumerated  
 b. implied

246. If it ain't listed, a power belongs to the states (or the people). 246. a  
a. True b. False 247. b
247. The Constitution says the President has many jobs. To carry out his jobs, he 248. a  
appoints a Cabinet. The Cabinet is an \_\_\_\_\_ power. 249. a  
a. enumerated 250. b  
b. implied
248. The "elastic clause" says Congress shall have the authority to "make all Laws 251. b  
which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution" the powers given 252. b  
to the federal government by the Constitution. 253. a  
a. True b. False
249. The federal government does some unlisted things in order to carry out its 254. a  
listed powers. 255. b  
a. True b. False
250. Alexander Hamilton said Congress had the power to print money, so he 256. a  
believed Congress had the power to establish the Bank of the United States, even 257. b  
though it was not listed in the Constitution. This is an \_\_\_\_\_ power. 258. a  
a. enumerated 259. b  
b. implied
251. The President must carry out the laws, so he creates a Cabinet, which is not 260. a  
listed in the Constitution. This is an \_\_\_\_\_ power. 261. b  
a. enumerated 262. a  
b. implied
252. In *McCulloch v Maryland* (1819), Chief Justice John Marshall of the Supreme 263. a  
Court upheld the view that the "elastic clause" leaves lots of room for Congress to 264. b  
have \_\_\_\_\_ powers. 265. a  
a. enumerated 266. b  
b. implied
253. We have a two-party system to elect state and national officials, but the two- 267. a  
party system is not listed anywhere in the Constitution. 268. b  
a. True b. False

## Who has the power?

254. Who has the power to collect taxes? 254. b  
a. Executive 255. b  
b. Legislative 256. b  
c. Judicial
255. Who pays the national debts? 257. b  
a. Executive 258. b  
b. Legislative 259. b  
c. Judicial
256. Who has the power to borrow money? 260. b  
a. Executive 261. b  
b. Legislative  
c. Judicial 262. d  
Intra means "inside the state."
257. Who provides health and welfare? 263. b  
a. Executive  
b. Legislative  
c. Judicial
258. Who builds highways?  
a. Executive  
b. Legislative  
c. Judicial
259. Who builds prisons?  
a. Executive  
b. Legislative  
c. Judicial
260. Who has the power to make federal laws?  
a. Executive  
b. Legislative  
c. Judicial
261. Who regulates *interstate* commerce?  
a. Executive                      c. Judicial  
b. Legislative                      d. the states
262. Who regulates *intrastate* commerce?  
a. Executive                      c. Judicial  
b. Legislative                      d. The States.
263. Who makes naturalization laws for new immigrants?  
a. Executive  
b. Legislative  
c. Judicial

264. Who writes the bankruptcy laws? 264. b  
 a. Executive 265. d  
 b. Legislative 266. b  
 c. Judicial
265. Who builds schools? 267. b  
 a. Executive c. Judicial 268. c  
 b. Legislative d. The States. 269. b
266. Who runs the post office? 270. b  
 a. Executive c. Judicial 271. b  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
267. Who prints money? 272. d  
 a. Executive c. Judicial 273. b  
 b. Legislative d. The States. 274. b
268. Who interprets the Constitution? 275. d  
 a. Executive c. Judicial 276. b  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
269. Who decided that we will *not* use the metric system?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
270. Who provides copyright laws for authors?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
271. Who provides patent laws for inventors?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
272. Who establishes local governments?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
273. Who established federal courts beneath the Supreme Court?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
274. Who makes laws for the federal district? (Washington, D.C.)  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
275. Who establishes state government?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
276. Who makes all laws which are “necessary and proper” for carrying out the Constitution?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.

277. Who sets the driving age? 277. d  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States. 278. b
278. Who regulates trade with other countries? 279. a  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States. 280. b
279. Who enforces federal laws? 281. a  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States. 282. b
280. Who regulates trade with American Indian nations? 283. b  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States. 284. a
281. Who makes appointments - with the consent of the Senate? 285. a  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States. 286. b
282. Who provides for the common defense of the United States? 287. b  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States. 288. a
283. Who declares war? 289. b  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
284. Who leads the troops?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
285. Who makes treaties - with the consent of the Senate?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
286. Who pays for the armed forces?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
287. Who removes a President?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
288. Congress has the sole power of impeachment.  
 a. True b. False
289. Who pays for the war?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.



290. When you are convicted of a crime, who hears your appeal? 290. c  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States. 291. a
291. Congress has the sole power to make law. 292. a  
 a. True b. False 293. b
292. The President proposes laws, but only Congress makes laws. 294. c  
 a. True b. False 295. a
293. When Congress passes a law, it does not have to show it to the President. 296. b  
 a. True b. False 297. b
294. The President can veto a law. Congress can over-ride his veto. 298. b  
 a. Limited Government 299. a  
 b. Dual Sovereignty  
 c. Checks & Balances 300. a  
 d. Rule of Law 301. b  
 e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights 302. a
295. Only Congress has the power of the purse. 303. b  
 a. True b. False
296. Congress must ask the President for money.  
 a. True b. False
297. Who collect taxes, pays debts, borrows money, and prints money?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
298. No money can be spent unless appropriated by  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
299. Who is Commander-in-Chief?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The governor of each State.
300. Who proposes a treaty?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
301. Who ratifies a treaty?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
302. Who nominates a Supreme Court justice?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.
303. Who confirms a Supreme Court justice?  
 a. Executive c. Judicial  
 b. Legislative d. The States.

## Separation of Powers / Checks & Balances

304. In the U.S. Constitution . . . 304. b  
Article I explains the powers of the \_\_\_\_\_ . 305. a  
Article II explains the powers of the \_\_\_\_\_ . 306. a  
Article II explains the powers of the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. President, Congress, Supreme Court 307. a  
b. Congress, President, Supreme Court 308. c  
c. Supreme Court, President Congress 309. c
305. Articles I, II, and III explain the  
a. Separation of Powers 310. b  
b. Articles of Impeachment 311. a  
c. A Republic 312. a  
d. Due Process  
e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
306. If power is concentrated in one person, you end up with a dictatorship.  
If power is concentrated in a handful of people, you end up with an oligarchy.  
If power is spread out among many people, you end up with a democracy.  
a. True b. False
307. Which branch is run by one person?  
a. Executive  
b. Legislature  
c. Judiciary
308. Which branch is run by a handful of people?  
a. Executive  
b. Legislature  
c. Judiciary
309. Which branch is appointed?  
a. Executive  
b. Legislature  
c. Judiciary
310. Which branch has two parts?  
a. Executive  
b. Legislature  
c. Judiciary
311. In Congress, the Senate checks the power of the House of Representatives.  
And vice versa.  
a. True b. False
312. The men who wrote the Constitution were afraid of one branch becoming too  
powerful. Which branch was it?  
a. Executive  
b. Legislature  
c. Judiciary

313. Which branch protects the rights of the minority? 313. c  
a. Executive 314. a  
b. Legislature 315. a  
c. Judiciary
314. Under the U.S. Constitution, power is shared by 3 branches - the President, Congress, and Supreme Court. This is the principle of 316. a  
a. Separation of Powers 317. a  
b. Articles of Impeachment 318. a  
c. A Republic 319. b  
d. Due Process  
e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
315. Articles I, II, and III demonstrate the principle of  
a. Separation of Powers  
b. Articles of Impeachment  
c. A Republic  
d. Due Process  
e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
316. Congress makes law. The President enforces the law. The Supreme Court interprets the law. This illustrates the  
a. Separation of Powers  
b. Articles of Impeachment  
c. A Republic  
d. Due Process  
e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
317. Only Congress can declare war. The President is the Commander-in-chief. The President can negotiate a peace treaty, but the Senate must approve it. This illustrates the  
a. Separation of Powers  
b. Articles of Impeachment  
c. A Republic  
d. Due Process  
e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
318. Congress has two houses - the Senate and the House of Representatives. It takes both houses for a bill to become a law. This illustrates the  
a. Checks & Balances  
b. Articles of Impeachment  
c. A Republic  
d. Due Process  
e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
319. The President declares war.  
a. True                      b. False

- 320 Under the U.S. Constitution, each branch prevents the others from abusing their power. This illustrates the
- a. Checks & Balances
  - b. Articles of Impeachment
  - c. A Republic
  - d. Due Process
  - e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
321. Each branch is equal in power.
- a. True
  - b. False
322. The President's power is checked by Congress and the Supreme Court. This illustrates the
- a. Checks & Balances
  - b. Articles of Impeachment
  - c. A Republic
  - d. Due Process
  - e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
323. The President can veto a law. Congress can override his veto. This illustrates the
- a. Checks & Balances
  - b. Articles of Impeachment
  - c. A Republic
  - d. Due Process
  - e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
324. If a President breaks the law, what is the process to remove him from office?
- a. the House of Representatives indicts him.
  - b. the Senate puts him on trial.
  - c. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides at his trial.
  - d. all of the above.
  - e. none of the above.
325. Only Congress can remove a member of the Supreme Court.
- a. True
  - b. False
326. If a member of the Supreme Court shows any signs of bad behavior, he or she will be removed by Congress.
- a. True
  - b. False

327. If a member of the Supreme Court breaks the law, he will be removed by Congress. This is an example of
- a. Federalism
  - b. Dual Sovereignty
  - c. Due Process
  - d. Checks & Balances
  - e. Majority Rule / Minority Rights
328. How is a President removed? The House indicts him and the Senate holds the trial.
- a. True
  - b. False
329. After being removed from office, the President can then be arrested and put on trial in the regular courts. No one is above the law.
- a. True
  - b. False
330. Alexander Hamilton wanted to make George Washington President for Life. How did the other delegates respond to that?
- a. They ignored him.
  - b. They wrote it into the Constitution.
331. The main debate over the President was about how
- a. much power he should have.
  - b. he should be elected.
332. The debate over the President was over whether he should be elected by the MANY or the FEW.
- a. True
  - b. False
333. The delegates decided that the President should be elected by the
- a. many.
  - b. few
334. The delegates decided that the President is elected
- a. directly by the people.
  - b. indirectly by the states.
335. The delegates decided that the President is elected
- a. during the popular election in November.
  - b. by the electoral college in December.

336. If a candidate wins the popular vote and loses the vote in the Electoral College, he becomes President. 336. b  
a. True b. False 337. a
337. Who wanted direct election of the President? 338. a  
a. James Wilson and Ben Franklin 339. a  
b. Gouverneur Morris and Alexander Hamilton 340. a
338. The delegates who invented the Electoral College were afraid of the rise of a popular leader (Julius Caesar, Robespierre, Napoleon) who could become a dictator. 341. b  
a. True b. False 342. d  
343. b
339. The Electoral College prevents the people from electing a popular tyrant. 344. c  
a. True b. False 345. b
340. It is the Electoral College (not the popular vote) which chooses the President.  
a. True b. False
341. If no candidate receives a majority in the Electoral College, who chooses the next President?  
a. Supreme Court  
b. House of Representatives  
c. Senate  
d. State legislatures

### Majority Rule & Direct Elections

342. As of 1787, there was direct election of  
a. President c. Supreme Court  
b. Senate d. House of Representatives
343. As of 1787, there was an indirect election for  
A. House  
B. Senate  
C. President  
D. Supreme Court  
  
a. A and B  
b. B and C  
c. C and D  
d. B, C, and D  
e. A, B, C, D
344. Which branch is appointed?  
a. President  
b. Congress  
c. Supreme Court
345. As of 1787 or today, is the President directly elected by the people?  
a. Yes  
b. No

346. In 1787, were both houses of Congress directly elected by the people? 346. b  
a. Yes 347. b  
b. No 348. b
347. Is the Supreme Court directly elected by the people? 349. a  
a. Yes 350. e  
b. No
348. One-half of Congress was directly elected by the people. Which house? 351. a  
a. Senate 352. a  
b. House of Representatives 353. a
349. At that time, only 1/2 of one of the three branches was elected by majority rule. 354. a  
a. True 355. a  
b. False
350. Some delegates at the Constitutional Convention were not afraid of the majority. They got the \_\_\_\_\_ which is directly elected by the people. 356. a  
a. President 357. a  
b. Congress  
c. Supreme Court  
d. Senate  
e. House of Representatives
351. James Madison and other delegates at the Constitutional Convention feared the majority. They got the Electoral College, Senate, and Supreme Court.  
a. True b. False
352. At the Constitutional Convention, there was a compromise over the issue of majority rule.  
a. True b. False
353. Over time, the Constitution has been changed by amendment. Today, the House of Representatives and Senate are both directly elected by the people.  
a. True b. False
354. Back in 1787, the people elected only one-half of one-third of the government. That is, the House of Representatives.  
a. True b. False
355. If power is concentrated in one person, you end up with a dictatorship.  
a. True b. False
356. If power is concentrated in a handful of people, you end up with an oligarchy.  
a. True b. False
357. If power is spread out among many people, you end up with a democracy.  
a. True b. False

358. Which branch is run by one person? 358. a  
a. Executive 359. c  
b. Legislature 360. b  
c. Judiciary
359. Which branch is run by a handful of people? 361. a  
a. Executive 362. b  
b. Legislature 363. c  
c. Judiciary 364. c
360. Which branch is run by hundreds of people? 365. c  
a. Executive 366. c  
b. Legislature  
c. Judiciary 367. c
361. The fifty state governments are run by thousands of people.  
a. True b. False
362. The executive branch is much more powerful than the other branches.  
a. True b. False
363. Which branch is in charge of enforcing the Bill of Rights?  
a. President  
b. Congress  
c. Supreme Court
364. Which branch is in charge of protecting the minority from the majority?  
a. President  
b. Congress  
c. Supreme Court
365. In 1954, who ordered all-white public schools to admit black students?  
a. President  
b. Congress  
c. Supreme Court
366. In 1955, who ruled in favor of Rosa Parks and the Montgomery bus boycott?  
a. President  
b. Congress  
c. Supreme Court
367. If you were denied a job because of your race or gender, who upholds your rights?  
a. President  
b. Congress  
c. Supreme Court



## The Federalist Papers

368. At first, two big states looked like they would not ratify the Constitution. They were
- a. New Jersey and Connecticut.
  - b. Georgia and South Carolina.
  - c. New York and Virginia.
  - d. Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.
369. The Governor of New York was opposed to the Constitution. He wanted his state to be powerful. He did not want to lose power to a strong national government.
- a. True
  - b. False
370. Which three men persuaded New York to ratify the Constitution?
- a. Alexander Hamilton of New York
  - b. John Jay of New York
  - c. James Madison of Virginia
  - d. only a and b
  - e. all of the above
371. Who authored *The Federalist Papers*?
- a. Alexander Hamilton
  - b. John Jay of New York
  - c. James Madison of Virginia
  - d. all of the above
  - e. only a and b
372. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay wrote the
- a. Declaration of Independence
  - b. Articles of Confederation
  - c. Federalist Papers
  - d. Virginia Bill of Rights
  - e. Virginia Law on Religious Freedom
373. During the Constitutional Convention, Alexander Hamilton's ideas (George Washington be king or at least President for life) were ignored. Nevertheless, he worked like a dog to get the Constitution ratified.
- a. True
  - b. False
374. All of the following statements regarding *The Federalist Papers* is true, except:
- a. They were newspapers articles.
  - b. They were meant to persuade New York to ratify the Constitution.
  - c. They were written by Madison, Hamilton, and Jay.
  - d. New York refused to ratify the Constitution.
  - e. It was the beginning of the two-party system.

### Quotations from *The Federalist Papers*

375. The Federalist Papers provide the best explanation of the principles underlying the U.S. Constitution.

- a. True
- b. False

375. a

376. a

377. b

376. "If men were angels, we would not need a government." James Madison believed wanted checks on the government and checks on

- a. Majority Rule
- b. Minority Rights
- c. Individual Rights

378. d

379. b

377. "Government must control itself." James Madison wrote about the the need for

- a. Strong federal government
- b. Checks & Balances
- c. States' Rights
- d. Majority Rule/Minority Rights
- e. A Bicameral Congress

380. a

Only a strong central government could prevent states from leaving the Union.

During the Civil War, the central government was strong enough to force the Southern states back into the Union.

378. "If a faction consists of less than a majority, relief is supplied by the republican principle, which enables the majority to defeat its sinister views by regular vote. It may clog the administration, it may convulse the society; but it will be unable to execute and mask its violence under the forms of the Constitution. When a majority is included in a faction, the form of popular government, on the other hand, enables it to sacrifice to its ruling passion or interest both the public good and the rights of other citizens. To secure the public good and private rights against the danger of such a faction, and at the same time to preserve the spirit and the form of popular government . . ." James Madison wrote about the need for

- a. Strong federal government
- b. Checks & Balances
- c. States' Rights
- d. Majority Rule/Minority Rights
- e. A Bicameral Congress

379. "The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right . . . All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and wellborn, the other the mass of the people. . . Give therefore to the first class a distinct, permanent share in the government. They will check the unsteadiness of the second . . ." Alexander Hamilton wrote about the need for

- a. a strong federal government.
- b. the Senate to check the House of Representatives.

380. "Whenever the dissolution of the Union arrives, America will have reason to exclaim, in the words of the poet: ``FAREWELL! A LONG FAREWELL TO ALL MY GREATNESS." John Jay wrote about the need for

- a. a strong federal government.
- b. Checks & Balances.
- c. States' Rights.
- d. Majority Rule/Minority Rights.
- e. a Bicameral Congress.

## Federalists vs Anti-Federalists

381. The Federalists and the Anti-Federalists were the first two political parties in American history. 381. a  
a. True b. False 382. b
382. The Federalists \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution; the Anti-Federalists \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution. 383. a  
a. opposed; supported 384. a  
b. supported; opposed 385. b
383. What is a Federalist? Simple: He is a nationalist. 386. e  
a. True b. False 387. e
384. What is an Anti -Federalist? Either he loves his state more than his country. Or he fears big government. 388. b  
a. True b. False 389. c
385. "I am a Virginian first and an American second." The speaker is a  
a. Federalist b. Anti-Federalist
386. A Federalist is all of the following, *except*:  
a. A Nationalist.  
b. Wants a strong national government.  
c. Supports the Constitution.  
d. The Federalists were famous men: Madison, Hamilton, Jay, Washington  
e. Is a Virginian first, and then an American.
387. An Anti-Federalist is all of the following, *except*:  
a. Wanted states to have a lot of political power.  
b. Feared a strong national government.  
c. Opposed the Constitution.  
d. The Anti-Federalists had one famous man: Thomas Jefferson.  
e. Is an American first, and then a Virginia.
388. The Federalists and Anti-Federalists became the first two political parties in America. Is the two-party system explained in the Constitution?  
a. Yes b. No
389. The U.S. two-party system originated from conflicts over  
a. the issue of slavery.  
b. whether the country should become involved in Europe's affairs.  
c. how much power the federal government should have.  
d. a farmers' rebellion in western Massachusetts.

## Who did not sign the Constitution?

390. The U.S. Constitution was signed by all 55 delegates at the Constitutional Convention. 390. b  
a. True b. False 391. e  
392. a
391. Which statement is not true? 393. a  
a. James Madison and George Washington represented Virginia. 394. a  
b. Roger Sherman represented Connecticut. 395. a  
c. Gouverneur Morris and James Wilson represented Pennsylvania. 396. b  
d. Alexander Hamilton and John Jay convinced New York.  
e. George Mason and Patrick Henry supported the Constitution.
392. Many people opposed the U.S. Constitution because it did not contain a Bill of Rights. 397. e  
a. True b. False 398. a  
399. b
393. Elbert Gerry of Massachusetts refused to sign the Constitution because it did not include a Bill of Rights.  
a. True b. False
394. George Mason of Virginia refused to sign the Constitution because it included slavery and did not include a Bill of Rights.  
a. True b. False
395. Edmund Randolph of Virginia refused to sign the Constitution because his Virginia Plan was rejected. But he urged Virginia to ratify it anyway!  
a. True b. False

## Ratification of the Constitution

396. It took \_\_\_ states out of 13 to ratify the Constitution.  
a. A simple majority (7 states).  
b. Two-thirds (9 states).
397. States refused to ratify the Constitution because it  
a. gave too much power to the states.  
b. was not based on compromises between big and little states.  
c. was not based on compromises between free and slave states.  
d. included the 3/5 clause and legalized slavery.  
e. did not include a Bill of Rights.
398. When the Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution, most states ratified the Constitution.  
a. True b. False
399. The Bill of Rights was proposed after the Constitution was written in order to:  
a. Defeat the Constitution by angering those who wanted a strong government.  
b. To help ratify the Constitution in the states where strong government was feared.  
c. Save the Articles of Confederation.

400. "If men were angels, we would not need a government." Who feared big government and mob rule? 400. c
- a. Alexander Hamilton 401. c
  - b. John Jay 402. a
  - c. James Madison 403. a
401. James Madison is regarded as the "Father of the Constitution" because he did all of the following, *except*:
- a. Before the Convention, he studied all the governments in world history.
  - b. During the Convention, he took notes. (There were no reporters.)
  - c. He wrote the final draft of the Constitution.
  - d. After the Convention, he fought hard for ratification.
  - e. He, along with Hamilton and Jay, wrote the Federalist Papers.

### The Constitution Goes Into Effect

402. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution, so Virginia ratified the Constitution and it went into effect.
- a. True
  - b. False
403. The Electoral College voted unanimously for George Washington as the first President of the United States.
- a. True
  - b. False

## The Preamble

404. "We, the people of the United States . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." This line illustrates what concept? 404. c
- a. Limited Government 405. e
  - b. The Rule of Law 406. b
  - c. Consent of the Governed** 407. e
  - d. Separation of Powers 408. a
  - e. Individual Rights

405. "In order to . . . secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." This phrase refers to
- a. Limited Government
  - b. The Rule of Law
  - c. Consent of the Governed
  - d. Majority Rule
  - e. Individual Rights

Use this quotation for the next two questions:

*"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. "*

406. This paragraph represents what principle?
- a. Federalism
  - b. The Social Contract
  - c. Dual Sovereignty
  - d. Enumerated Powers
  - e. Implied Powers
407. According to John Locke, which was the *main* purpose of government?
- a. To establish justice
  - b. To insure domestic tranquility
  - c. To provide for the common defense
  - d. To promote the general welfare
  - e. To secure the blessings of liberty

408. Article I, Section 9 lists what Congress cannot do. Example: "No suspension of habeas corpus . . . no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed." This illustrates the principle of
- a. Limited Government
  - b. The Rule of Law
  - c. Consent of the Governed
  - d. Majority Rule
  - e. Individual Rights

## Article I: The Legislative Branch

409. Which is the legislative branch? 409. b  
a. President 410. a  
b. Congress 411. a  
c. Supreme Court
410. The legislative branch is described in which article of the Constitution? 412. a  
a. Article I 413. a  
b. Article II 414. a  
c. Article III 415. a
411. Together, the Senate and House of Representatives have the right to raise taxes, borrow money, regulate interstate commerce, conscript military forces, and declare war. Each house was given power to determine its own rules of procedure. As an additional check on the executive branch, the House was authorized to instigate impeachment proceedings against the chief executive officer, the President, and the Senate to adjudicate them. This describes the \_\_\_\_\_ powers of Congress. 416. a  
a. enumerated 417. a  
b. implied 418. c  
c. concurrent 419. a
412. Members of Congress are representatives of the people.  
a. True                      b. False
413. The U.S. has representative democracy.  
a. True                      b. False
414. Congress has two houses.  
a. True                      b. False
415. The two houses of Congress are the Senate and House of Representatives.  
a. True                      b. False
416. Under the Constitution, we have a bicameral legislature.  
a. True                      b. False
417. Which house has more power?  
a. The Senate  
b. The House of Representatives
418. What does it take for a bill to become law?  
a. The House pass it.  
b. The Senate pass it.  
c. Both houses pass it.
419. It only takes one house to kill a bill.  
a. True                      b. False

420. *“Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers . . .”* This section refers to the 420. b
- Senate. 421. b
  - House of Representatives. 422. a
  - Supreme Court. 423. a
  - President. 424. b
  - the states. 425. a
421. *“Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free persons, including those bound to Service for a term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.”* This section refers to the 426. c
- Senate
  - House of Representatives
422. *“The house of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second Year by the people of the several states . . .”* This is an example of
- direct election
  - indirect election
423. *“All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives . . .”* This shows \_\_\_\_\_ for the principle of majority rule.
- respect
  - disrespect
424. Today, which house is known as “The Peoples’ House”?
- The Senate
  - The House of Representatives
425. When the Constitution was first written, who elected the House of Representatives?
- Direct election: The people in each state voted for their representatives.
  - Indirect election: The state legislature elected the representatives.
426. *“The House of Representatives . . . shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.”* This is an example of
- Dual Sovereignty
  - Federalism
  - Checks & Balances
  - Minority Rights
  - Rights of the Individual



427. Why are there 100 Senators in the U.S. Senate? Each state gets two Senators. There are 50 states.  $50 \times 2 = 100$ .  
a. True                      b. False
428. All of the following statements about the Senate are true, *except*:  
a. The Senate is a small group of 100 people.  
b. A Senator serves for six years (longer than the President's term).  
c. The President cannot get treaties passed or nominees approved, without approval from the Senate.  
d. During impeachment, it is the Senate who puts the President on trial.  
e. All tax bills begin in the Senate.
429. Which house of Congress was designed by the aristocratic founding fathers, such as Alexander Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris?  
a. The Senate  
b. The House of Representatives
430. Which house of Congress was designed by democratic-minded men, such as Ben Franklin and James Wilson?  
a. The Senate  
b. The House of Representatives
431. When the Constitution was first written, who elected the Senate?  
a. Direct election: The people in each state voted for their representatives.  
b. Indirect election: The state legislature elected the representatives.
432. *"The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments."* This is an example of  
a. Dual Sovereignty  
b. Federalism  
c. Checks & Balances  
d. Majority Rule/Minority Rights  
e. Rights of the Individual
433. *"Judgement in case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgement and punishment, according to law."*  
This is an example of  
a. Dual Sovereignty  
b. Federalism  
c. The Rule of Law  
d. Majority Rule/Minority Rights  
e. Rights of the Individual
434. Congressmen may be arrested for  
a. treason  
b. felony  
c. breach of the peace  
d. all of the above  
e. only a and b

435. When it comes to money, the Constitution gives all of the following powers to Congress, *except*:
- a. Collect taxes.
  - b. Spend money.
  - c. Borrow money.
  - d. Print money.
  - e. Tax exports.
436. When it comes to foreign policy, the Constitution gives all of the following powers to Congress, *except*:
- a. Declare war.
  - b. Pay the soldiers.
  - c. Pay for army and navy.
  - d. Command the troops.
  - e. Pay for the war.
437. When it comes to domestic policy, the Constitution gives all of the following powers to Congress, *except*:
- a. Establish post offices.
  - b. Establish schools.
  - c. Regulate trade between the states.
  - d. Pass copyright laws to protect writers.
  - e. Pass patent laws to protect inventors.
438. The President may spend money without the authorization of Congress.
- a. True
  - b. False
439. Who presides over the Senate?
- a. The Vice President of the United States
  - b. The Chief Justice
  - c. The Speaker of the House
  - d. The Secretary of State
  - e. President Pro Tempore of the Senate
440. The powers given to Congress are called:
- a. delegated powers.
  - b. reserved powers.
441. The powers that belong to the states are called
- a. delegated powers.
  - b. reserved powers.

## Article II: The Executive Branch

442. Which is the executive branch?  
a. President  
b. Congress  
c. Supreme Court
443. The executive branch is described in which article of the Constitution?  
a. Article I  
b. Article II  
c. Article III
444. Under the U.S. Constitution, the President cannot suspend Congress. This principle was first set forth in  
a. The Magna Carta  
b. The English Bill of Rights  
c. The Mayflower Compact
445. Under the U.S. Constitution, the President must swear to uphold the Constitution. This principle was first set forth in  
a. The Magna Carta  
b. The English Bill of Rights  
c. The Mayflower Compact
446. Under the U.S. Constitution, the President must swear to uphold the Constitution - which includes the Bill of Rights. This principle of swearing to uphold the Bill of Rights was first set forth in  
a. The Magna Carta  
b. The English Bill of Rights  
c. The Mayflower Compact
447. Under the U.S. Constitution, the President cannot suspend laws passed by Congress. This principle was first set forth in  
a. The Magna Carta  
b. The English Bill of Rights  
c. The Mayflower Compact
448. Under the U.S. Constitution, the President is subject to all laws passed by Congress. This principle was first set forth in  
a. The Magna Carta  
b. The English Bill of Rights  
c. The Mayflower Compact
449. Under the U.S. Constitution, the President must consult Congress in all major matters - money, war, treaties.  
a. True                      b. False
442. a
443. b  
The first and longest article is about Congress!
444. b
445. b  
In 1215, Bad King John signed the Magna Carta, but he did not take an oath.
- In 1688, William and Mary did both: They signed the English Bill of Rights and took an oath to support it.
446. b
447. b
448. a
449. a

450. Under the Constitution, the President cannot suspend Congress or laws passed by Congress. This is the principle of
- a. Limited government
  - b. Consent of the governed
  - c. Majority rule
  - d. The rule of law
  - e. The Social Contract
451. Under the U.S. Constitution, the President must seek “the advice and consent” of Congress in major matters such as raising taxes and going to war. This principle comes to us from
- a. The Magna Carta
  - b. The English Bill of Rights
  - c. The Mayflower Compact
  - d. both a and b
  - e. both b and c
452. *“The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties . . .”* This illustrates the principle of
- a. Consent of the Governed
  - b. Dual Sovereignty
  - c. Limited Government
  - d. Majority Rule/Minority Rights
  - e. Rights of the individual
453. *“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 other high crimes and misdemeanors.”* This illustrates the principle of
- a. Minority Rights
  - b. The Rule of Law
  - c. Consent of the Governed
  - d. Majority Rule
  - e. Individual Rights
454. The President has responsibilities as the chief executive officer, commander-in-chief of the military, and with treaty-making power (with the approval of two-thirds of the Senate). The President is also given power of appointment for positions in the federal government, upon approval of the majority of the Senate. This describes the \_\_\_\_\_ powers of the President.
- a. enumerated
  - b. implied
455. The President must swear to uphold the Constitution.
- a. True
  - b. False
456. Every law is sent to the President for his signature.
- a. True
  - b. False
457. On inauguration day, the President swears to uphold the Constitution. He does this because
- a. of tradition.
  - b. the Constitution requires it.

458. On Inauguration Day, the President swears to uphold the Constitution. This tradition first arose during England's Glorious Revolution of 1688. 458. a  
 a. True b. False 459. a
459. The President must seek "the advice and consent" of Congress. This is 460. b  
 a. Consent of the Governed c. Dual Sovereignty 461. a  
 b. Implied Powers d. Reserved Powers 462. b
460. The main duty of the executive branch is to 463. a  
 a. make laws.  
 b. enforce laws. 464. a  
 c. declare laws unconstitutional.
461. The Constitution gives all of the following powers to the President, *except*:  
 a. declare war against a foreign enemy.  
 b. act as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.  
 c. make treaties- with the consent of the Senate.  
 d. make appointments - with the consent of the Senate.  
 e. choose members of the Supreme Court - with the consent of the Senate.
462. Under the Constitution, the President makes treaties and agreements with foreign countries, but only with the consent of  
 a. a 2/3 majority of the House.  
 b. a 2/3 majority of the Senate.  
 c. a 2/3 majority of the House and Senate.  
 d. 50% of the House and Senate.
463. *"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."* This tradition comes to us from the  
 A. Magna Carta  
 B. English Bill of Rights  
 C. Declaration of Independence  
 a. A and B  
 b. B and C  
 c. A and C
464. *"Shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States . . ."* This paragraph refers to the  
 a. President  
 b. Congress  
 c. Supreme Court

465. "Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress . . ."
- This refers to the
- a. Articles of Impeachment.
  - b. Electoral College.
  - c. Dual Sovereignty.
  - d. Great Compromise.
  - e. Three-Fifths Compromise.
466. "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 other high crimes and misdemeanors." This is an example of
- a. The Social Contract
  - b. Consent of the governed
  - c. Majority rule
  - d. Dual Sovereignty
  - e. Checks & Balances

### Article III: The Judicial Branch

467. Which is the judicial branch?
- a. President
  - b. Congress
  - c. Supreme Court
468. The judicial branch is described in which article of the Constitution?
- a. Article I
  - b. Article II
  - c. Article III
469. The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal. The Supreme Court interprets the Constitution. This describes the \_\_\_\_\_ powers of the Supreme Court.
- a. enumerated
  - b. implied
470. The Supreme Court has the power to declare any law or action to be unconstitutional. Although this power was not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution, the principle was established in 1803 by Chief Justice John Marshall in *Marbury v. Madison*. This describes the \_\_\_\_\_ powers of the Supreme Court.
- a. enumerated
  - b. implied
471. A member of the Supreme Court may be impeached and removed from office if he commits
- a. bad behavior.
  - b. a misdemeanor.
  - c. a felony.
  - d. treason.
  - e. any of the above.

472. Who nominates justices to the Supreme Court? 472. a  
a. President c. Supreme Court 473. c  
b. Congress d. The states

473. How does Congress check the power of the Supreme Court? Congress can 474. d  
\_\_\_\_\_ the Supreme Court. 475. e  
a. veto 476. d  
b. over-ride the veto of  
c. refuse to confirm appointments to  
d. declare laws unconstitutional of

474. How are members of the Supreme Court chosen? By  
a. direct election.  
b. indirect election.  
c. both.  
d. neither.

475. *"The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior . . ."* What does a member of the Supreme Court have to do in order to be removed from office?  
a. treason  
b. bribery  
c. high crimes  
d. misdemeanor  
e. bad behavior

476. The Supreme Court can rule that something is unconstitutional.  
A. A *law* passed by Congress.  
B. A *law* passed by a state.  
C. An *action* by any government official, including the President.  
  
a. Only A  
b. Only B  
c. Only C  
d. All of the above.  
e. None of the above.

## Article IV: The States

The following comes from Article IV and Article II (what states cannot do):

477. As of 1787, each state must return fugitive slaves to the slavemaster's state. 477. a  
a. True b. False 478. a
478. As of 1787, a free state must return runaway slaves to the slave state. 479. b  
a. True b. False 480. b
479. We began with 13 states and now have 50 states. Who admits new states? 481. b  
a. President c. Supreme Court 482. b  
b. Congress d. The States 483. b
480. Under the Constitution, a state has the power to enter into an alliance with a foreign country. 484. b  
a. True b. False 485. b
481. Under the Constitution, a state has the power to make a treaty with American Indian nations. 486. a  
a. True b. False 487. e
482. Under the Constitution, a state has the power to print money.  
a. True b. False
483. Under the Constitution, a state has the power to keep troops and warships in time of peace.  
a. True b. False
484. Under the Constitution, a state has the power to enter into a compact with another state.  
a. True b. False
485. Each state makes its own foreign policy.  
a. True b. False
486. Congress and the President (not the states) are the only ones who deal with foreign countries.  
a. True b. False
487. The states have the right to do all of the following, *except*:  
a. collect taxes.  
b. build highways.  
c. establish courts.  
d. build prisons.  
e. make treaties.



## Article V: How to change the Constitution

488. Which Article deals with changing the Constitution? 488. b  
a. Article IV c. Article IV 489. d  
b. Article V d. Article VII 490. a
489. The Constitution has lasted for 200 years. How does it stay current for new generations and new problems? How are obsolete sections (like slavery) changed? 491. a  
a. Congress passes laws that over-ride them. 492. a  
b. The President issues executive orders to nullify them. 493. a  
c. States make changes in state constitutions. 494. a  
d. Congress or the states amend the Constitution. 495. a  
e. Only the Senate has the power to change the Constitution.
490. When you amend the Constitution, you *change* it. 496. a  
a. True b. False 497. b
491. When you amend the Constitution, you add to it.  
a. True b. False
492. Congress can change the Constitution.  
a. True b. False
493. The states can band together and change the Constitution.  
a. True b. False
494. In 200 years, we have changed the Constitution only 27 times.  
a. True b. False
495. Amendments may be proposed by a 2/3 vote of both houses of Congress, or by a Constitutional convention called by Congress upon the appeal of 2/3 of state legislatures. Any proposed amendments must be ratified by 3/4 of state legislatures or by Constitutional conventions called by the states. So far, all amendments have been initiated by Congress.  
a. True b. False
496. Article V deals with the procedures to amend the Constitution. Amendments may be proposed by a vote of both houses of Congress, or by a Constitutional convention called by Congress upon the appeal of state legislatures. Any proposed amendments must be ratified by the state legislatures or by Constitutional conventions called by the states.  
a. True b. False
497. In 200 years, the U.S. Constitution been amended about \_\_\_\_\_ times.  
a. one dozen c. 50  
b. two dozen d. 100

498. *"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate."*

498. d

Who can propose an amendment to the Constitution?

- a. Congress
- b. The States
- c. Neither
- d. Both

499. b

500. a

501. a

502. a

### **Article VI: The Supreme Law of the Land**

499. *"This constitution . . . shall be the supreme law of the land."*

This illustrates the principle of

- a. Limited Government
- b. The Rule of Law
- c. Consent of the Governed
- d. Majority Rule
- e. Individual Rights

500. Article VI deals with the supreme authority of the Constitution.

- a. True
- b. False

501. In England, the first document that was the "supreme law of the land" was the

- a. Magna Carta
- b. English Bill of Rights

502. *"This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land . . ."*

This refers to

- a. Limited Government
- b. The Rule of Law
- c. Consent of the Governed
- d. Majority Rule
- e. Individual Rights

## The Bill of Rights

503. The Bill of Rights are the first ten amendments of the Constitution.  
a. True                      b. False
504. The Bill of Rights is a complete list of your individual rights.  
a. True                      b. False
505. The Bill of Rights was added after the Constitution was written in order to  
a. defeat the Constitution.  
b. ratify the Constitution.  
c. revise the Articles of Confederation.
506. Which document was a forerunner of religious freedom in the First Amendment?  
a. The Magna Carta, 1215  
b. The English Bill of Rights, 1689  
c. The Mayflower Compact, 1620  
d. Jefferson's Statute in Virginia, 1786  
e. The Articles of Confederation, 1776
507. All of the following statements about freedom of religion are true, *except*:  
a. It is guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.  
b. It is part of the First Amendment.  
c. It guarantees the separation of church and state.  
d. It was based upon Virginia's Statute for Religious Freedom, which was written by Thomas Jefferson.  
e. The First Amendment includes the phrase "separation of church and state."
508. If the majority of Americans dislike Osama bin Laden, the tiny minority who like him can be silenced.  
a. True                      b. False
509. The 10th Amendment states that the national government has only those powers that are listed in the Constitution. And all unlisted powers belong to the states.  
a. True                      b. False
510. The 10th Amendment states that the national government has only those powers that are listed in the Constitution. And all unlisted powers belong to the states. This illustrates the principle of  
a. Limited Government  
b. The Rule of Law  
c. Consent of the Governed  
d. Majority Rule  
e. Individual Rights

503. a

504. b

**The Ninth Amendment explains:**

You have many more rights than are listed in the Bill of Rights. Example: The Bill of Rights is silent on your right to privacy. But you have it and many more rights. There are simply too many to list. T

505. b

506. d

507. e

508. b

509. a

510. a

The federal government is limited to enumerated powers on THE LIST.

## Rights of the Accused

511. The Fourth Amendment protects you against unreasonable searches and seizures; it requires a search warrant for searches.  
a. True                      b. False
512. The Fifth Amendment protects you from being tried twice for the same crime (double jeopardy). It prevents you from having to testify against yourself (self-incrimination).  
a. True                      b. False
513. The Sixth Amendment provides you with a lawyer and a jury trial.
514. The Sixth Amendment: *"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury . . ."*  
a. Limited Government  
b. The Rule of Law  
c. Consent of the Governed  
d. Majority Rule  
e. Individual Rights
515. The Eighth Amendment prohibits excessive bail, and cruel and unusual punishment.  
a. True                      b. False
516. Which statement best summarizes the importance of the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution? They  
a. separate the power between Congress and the President.  
b. help strengthen the power of the Supreme Court.  
c. protect the rights of individuals.  
d. provide an outline the structure of the national government.  
e. explain the nature and purpose of majority rule.
517. What is the Bill of Rights?  
a. Rights given to individuals by the government.  
b. Rights guaranteed to individuals by the government.
518. Thomas Jefferson wanted to build "a wall of separation between Church and State." This refers to which amendment?  
a. First                      c. Fourth                      d. Eighth  
b. Second                      d. Sixth
519. "If a power is not given to the national government, then it rightfully belongs to the states or the people." This refers to which amendment?  
a. Third                      e. Seventh                      e. Tenth  
b. Fifth                      d. Ninth
520. James Wilson: "Everything which is not given is reserved." Reserved powers belong to the  
a. federal government.  
b. states.

521. Freedom of speech - where is it guaranteed? 521. c  
 a. Article I c. First Amendment  
 b. Article II d. Second Amendment 522. e
522. All of the following rights are guaranteed by the First Amendment, *except*: 523. b  
 a. Freedom of speech 524. a  
 b. Freedom of the press 525. b  
 c. Freedom of assembly  
 d. Freedom of petition 526. d  
 e. Right to a jury trial
523. Which was written *last*?  
 a. Articles of Confederation  
 b. Bill of Rights  
 c. US Constitution  
 d. Declaration of Independence

524. *"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."*

This refers to which amendment?

- a. First c. Fifth e. Ninth  
 b. Third d. Seventh

525. *"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."*

This refers to which amendment?

- a. Second c. Sixth e. Tenth  
 b. Fourth d. Eighth

526. *"In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law."*

This refers to which amendment?

- a. First c. Fifth e. Ninth  
 b. Third d. Seventh

527. *"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."* 527. a

This refers to which amendment? 528. e  
a. Second c. Sixth e. Tenth  
b. Fourth d. Eighth 529. b  
530. c

528. Tenth Amendment 531. c  
*"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. "*

This refers to which amendment?  
a. Second c. Sixth e. Tenth  
b. Fourth d. Eighth

529. *"No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law."*

This refers to which amendment?  
a. First c. Fifth e. Ninth  
b. Third d. Seventh

530. *"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."*

This refers to which amendment?  
a. First c. Fifth e. Ninth  
b. Third d. Seventh

531. *"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence."*

This refers to which amendment?  
a. Second c. Sixth e. Tenth  
b. Fourth d. Eighth

532. *“Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.”* 532. d
- This refers to which amendment? 533. e
- a. Second c. Sixth e. Tenth 534. b
- b. Fourth d. Eighth 535. b
533. *“The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”* 536. b
- This refers to which amendment? 537. b
- a. First c. Fifth e. Ninth 538. b
- b. Third d. Seventh 539. b
534. All of your rights are listed in the Bill of Rights. 540. b
- a. True b. False 541. b
542. e

### The Ideals

535. The constitutional status of slaves fulfilled the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.
- a. True b. False
536. The constitutional status of Native Americans fulfilled the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.
- a. True b. False
537. The constitutional status of women fulfilled the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.
- a. True b. False
538. The commerce clause fulfilled the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.
- a. True b. False
539. The three-fifths clause fulfilled the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.
- a. True b. False
540. The slave trade clause fulfilled the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.
- a. True b. False
541. The fugitive slave clause fulfilled the ideals of the Declaration of Independence.
- a. True b. False
542. Which parts of the Constitution did not live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence?
- a. The 3/5th clause
- b. The commerce clause regarding American Indian nations.
- c. only a
- d. only b
- e. both a and b

## General Ideas

543. What is the introduction to the Constitution called? 543. a  
a. Preamble 544. b  
b. Bill of Rights 545. b
544. Under the Constitution, what type of government do we have? 546. a  
a. Direct democracy 547. d  
b. Representative democracy 548. b
545. Under the constitution, what form of government do we have? 549. b  
a. Monarchy 550. b  
b. Republic 551. e  
c. Oligarchy  
d. Aristocracy  
e. Tyranny
546. In the Constitution, which best illustrates the concept of limited government?  
a. Enumerated powers  
b. Implied powers  
c. Concurrent powers  
c. The Elastic Clause
547. All of the following phrases appear in the Constitution, *except*:  
a. All legislative powers are vested in Congress.  
b. No title of nobility shall be granted.  
c. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.  
d. There shall be a wall of separation between Church and State.  
e. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land.
548. Who makes federal laws?  
a. President c. Supreme Court  
b. Congress d. The states
549. Who has the power to declare war?  
a. President c. Supreme Court  
b. Congress d. The states
550. The division of power between national governments and state governments is called:  
a. representative democracy.  
b. Federalism.  
c. State government.  
d. separation of powers.  
e. majority rule / minority rights.
551. The Commander-In-Chief of the armed forces is the  
a. Head of the Pentagon.  
b. Secretary of Defense.  
c. Secretary of State.  
d. Secretary of Labor.  
e. President.