

1. 3

An application of the elastic clause allows Congress to enact immigration legislation because of Congress' power to

- A. define citizenship.
- B. insure internal security.
- C. regulate commerce.
- D. promote the general welfare.
- E. establish naturalization procedures.

2. 4

Which of the following provisions can be found in both the Federal Constitution and most state constitutions?

- A. The Executive can veto single items in appropriations bills.
- B. The Executive has thirty days in which to sign bills after the legislature has adjourned.
- C. Money bills can originate in either house of the legislature.
- D. The legislature can override the executive veto by a two-thirds vote.
- E. The legislature can impose tariff duties.

3. 3

The U.S. federal government and a state government are similar in that both

- A. negotiate treaties with foreign nations
- B. have a President as their Chief Executive
- C. have three branches
- D. can print and coin money

4. 4

The main function of a legislature is to

- A. elect law-makers
- B. carry out laws
- C. interpret laws
- D. make laws

5. 3

When the U.S. Supreme Court declares an act of Congress to be unconstitutional, this action is based on its power of

- A. popular sovereignty
- B. double jeopardy
- C. judicial review
- D. federalism

6. 2

The United States Constitution separates the powers of the different branches of the federal government. The purpose of this separation is to

- A. make government run more economically
- B. prevent too much power from falling into the hands of one group
- C. give states equal power with the federal government
- D. make it easier to pass new laws

7. 3

Which position in the U.S. national government is an appointed one?

- A. U.S. Senator
- B. Member of the House of Representatives
- C. Secretary of State
- D. President of the United States

8. 3

Checks and Balances refers to the

- A. list of powers given to the U.S. Congress
- B. series of laws that were passed to end the slavery in America
- C. devices used to achieve separation of powers in the federal government
- D. first ten amendments to the Constitution

9. 3

The ultimate power of the U.S. government comes from

- A. the President
- B. Congress
- C. the people of the United States
- D. the Cabinet

10. 2

Which is a "concurrent power" shared by the federal and state governments?

- A. approving foreign treaties
- B. collecting taxes
- C. declaring war
- D. printing money

11. 3

An example of a "delegated power" given to our federal government is the power to

- A. set speed limits on state roads
- B. build schools
- C. regulate interstate commerce
- D. determine the prices of goods

12. 3

Which is an example of a "reserved power" of the state governments?

- A. the power to establish their own post offices
- B. the power to coin money
- C. the power to set marriage qualifications
- D. the power to raise an army

13. 3

Which action is prohibited by the U.S. Constitution?

- A. the President granting a pardon
- B. the Supreme Court declaring a law unconstitutional
- C. a state printing money
- D. the President vetoing a bill

14. 2

Declaring war, printing money and regulating trade between states are primarily the responsibilities of

- A. the Supreme Court
- B. Congress
- C. the states
- D. local governments

15. 3

Which is considered the supreme law of the land?

- A. laws of the state legislatures
- B. the Declaration of Independence
- C. the United States Constitution
- D. Presidential orders

16. 1

Making foreign policy for the nation is the primary responsibility of the

- A. President
- B. states
- C. electoral college
- D. Supreme Court

17. 3

The Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States is the

- A. Vice-President
- B. Chief Justice of the United States
- C. President
- D. Governor

18. 1

Nominating justices to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court is the responsibility of

- A. the President
- B. political parties
- C. Congress
- D. the states

19. 2

The main responsibility of the executive branch of the government is to

- A. interpret laws
- B. carry out laws
- C. make laws
- D. decide legal disputes

20. 3

The judicial branch of the government is primarily concerned with

- A. carrying out the laws
- B. making the laws
- C. interpreting the laws
- D. vetoing the laws

21. 3

The basic purpose of the Electoral College is to

- A. bring about racial equality in elections
- B. make foreign policy for the nation
- C. select a President of the United States
- D. educate the nation's young people

22. 3

Which group in the government is most directly affected by the census?

- A. the U.S. Senate
- B. the federal court system
- C. the U.S. House of Representatives
- D. the President's cabinet

23. 1

How many Senators does each state have in the United States Senate?

- A. each state has two Senators
- B. it depends on the state's population
- C. each state has nineteen Senators
- D. it depends on the last census taken

24. 4

A national census is undertaken in the United States every ten years to

- A. strengthen the power of political parties
- B. reduce the number of voters
- C. increase the size of the Electoral College
- D. determine the population of each state

25. 1

What is meant by the expression "the bill was vetoed"?

- A. the President refused to sign it
- B. the bill was never approved by either House of Congress
- C. it became the law of the land
- D. the President was fired from office

26. 3

Which action could legally override a ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court?

- A. the passage of a state law
- B. a presidential veto
- C. an amendment to the Constitution
- D. passage of a congressional law

27. 4

According to the principle of "popular sovereignty," political power rests with the

- A. U.S. Supreme Court
- B. Congress
- C. President
- D. people

28. 1

Congressional actions such as grants to state welfare programs, aid to states for education, and federal supervision of voting registration procedures illustrate the principle of

- A. bipartisanship
- B. integration
- C. democracy
- D. federalism

29. 2

The Presidential veto is an example of

- A. reserved powers
- B. checks and balances
- C. federalism
- D. executive privilege

30. 2

The U.S. Senate has the power to

- A. interpret federal laws
- B. approve Presidential appointments
- C. veto legislation
- D. declare laws to be unconstitutional

31. 3

Much of the U.S. Supreme Court's authority is based on its power to

- A. propose laws to Congress
- B. impose military rule
- C. interpret the U.S. Constitution
- D. suggest Constitutional amendments

32. 3

An advantage of a federal system of government is that it

- A. ensures speedy decisions
- B. permits a republican form of government
- C. permits both national and local approaches to problems
- D. is the least costly form of government

33. 3

The statement in the United States Constitution that the President "...shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint... judges of the Supreme Court" illustrates which governmental principle?

- A. judicial review
- B. executive privilege
- C. checks and balances
- D. minority rights

34. 2

In order to exercise the power of judicial review, it requires

- A. amending the Constitution
- B. interpreting the Constitution
- C. using the elastic clause
- D. changing the powers of the branches

35. 1

The main role of a legislative committee is to

- A. speed the work of Congress by considering bills
- B. educate voters about the federal government
- C. elect officers of the Senate and House of Representatives
- D. assist the President in formulating policy

36. 1

According to the U.S. Constitution, a President can be removed from office by

- A. impeachment in the House and conviction in the Senate
- B. a majority of states voting "no confidence" in the President's ability
- C. being voted out of office by a majority of the Supreme Court
- D. a recall from the voters

37. 3

A paid representative of a special interest group who attempts to influence legislators is known as a

- A. precinct captain
- B. Senator
- C. lobbyist
- D. political action committee

SELECTED STATISTICS FOR 20 TH CENTURY U.S. PRESIDENTS			
President	Political Party	Sex	Age on Taking Office
William McKinley	Republican	Male	54
Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	Male	42
William Taft	Republican	Male	51
Woodrow Wilson	Democrat	Male	56
Warren Harding	Republican	Male	55
Calvin Coolidge	Republican	Male	51
Herbert Hoover	Republican	Male	54
Franklin Roosevelt	Democrat	Male	51
Harry Truman	Democrat	Male	60
Dwight Eisenhower	Republican	Male	62
John Kennedy	Democrat	Male	43
Lyndon Johnson	Democrat	Male	55
Richard Nixon	Republican	Male	56
Gerald Ford	Republican	Male	61
Jimmy Carter	Democrat	Male	52
Ronald Reagan	Republican	Male	69
George H. Bush	Republican	Male	65
William Clinton	Democrat	Male	46
George W. Bush	Republican	Male	54

Figure 1

38.

[Refer to figure 1]

4

Which president was the oldest at the time of his inauguration?

- A. Calvin Coolidge
- B. John Kennedy
- C. Gerald Ford
- D. Ronald Reagan

39. 1

Federal judges are appointed for life in order to

- A. prevent their being influenced by party politics
- B. allow them to gain experience
- C. eliminate the need for useless elections
- D. reward lawyers who are loyal to the President

40. 3

The purpose of the Cabinet, as created by President Washington, was to

- A. protect the rights of citizens
- B. approve treaties and appointments
- C. give advice to the President
- D. settle disputes with foreign nations

41. 2

In an outline, one of these is a main topic, and the others are sub-topics. Which is the main topic?

- A. The Executive Branch
- B. Organization of the U.S. Government
- C. The Legislative Branch
- D. The Judicial Branch

42. 1

What is a government?

- A. A group of people who make rules for a community and make sure the rules are followed
- B. The governor and his or her family
- C. A court with judges
- D. The police who work with the citizens

43. 2

How can people have a say in government?

- A. by speaking at an assembly
- B. by voting
- C. by calling the president
- D. by making signs

44. 1

Who is the leader of the United States government?

- A. The president
- B. The governor
- C. The mayor
- D. The citizen

45. 2

Why do we have government?

- A. To make people obey unnecessary rules.
- B. To make things safe and fair for citizens.
- C. To make more jobs.
- D. To annoy people.

46. 1

Which branch of the government makes new laws?

- A. Legislative (Congress)
- B. Executive (President)
- C. Judicial (Supreme Court)
- D. Political (Politicians)

47. 3

The government could not work well if laws were passed that went against the constitution. Which branch of government makes sure this doesn't happen?

- A. Legislative (Congress)
- B. Executive (President)
- C. Judicial (Supreme Court)
- D. Political (Politicians)

48. 2

Which branch of government makes sure all laws and rules are followed?

- A. Legislative (Congress)
- B. Executive (President)
- C. Judicial (Supreme Court)
- D. Political (Politicians)

49. 1

What are the three branches of the United States government?

- A. Executive, Legislative, Judicial
- B. Executive, Legislative, Republican
- C. Executive, Judicial, Republican
- D. Legislative, Judicial, Republican

50. 3

How many judges, or justices, are on the Supreme Court?

- A. 4
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 12