

1. 1

Which person is correctly paired with a plan he favored at the Constitutional Convention?

- A. John Dickinson of Delaware - establishment of a limited monarchy
- B. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts - a unicameral legislature
- C. Rufus King of Massachusetts - a parliamentary form of government
- D. Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania - election of a President for life
- E. Alexander Hamilton - popular control of the judiciary

2. 5

The U.S. Constitution differed from most existing state constitutions in 1787 in its provision for

- A. a bicameral legislature
- B. an appointive judiciary
- C. separation of powers
- D. the origin of revenue bills in the lower House
- E. an executive with strong powers

3. 1

The Articles of Confederation provided that

- A. each state have one vote in Congress.
- B. the Chief Executive be responsible to Congress.
- C. Congress consist of two houses.
- D. Congressmen be directly elected by qualified males.
- E. a unanimous vote by Congress be required to pass a law.

4. 1

The ratification of the Constitution was opposed by the

- A. people in frontier farming districts.
- B. clergy and people with strong religious beliefs.
- C. large plantation owners in the South.
- D. financial interests and businessmen in the North.
- E. merchants and commercial interests.

5. 4

The Constitution in its original form left voting qualifications in the category of residual powers because of the

- A. desire to follow the practice of the English borough system.
- B. unwillingness of the Federal Government to bear the expense of policing elections.
- C. realization that more state and local officials would be elected than federal officials.
- D. widespread variation of voting requirements in the states.
- E. conviction of the Framers that the power to define citizenship should rest with the states.

6. 5

With respect to interstate agreements, the original Constitution states that

- A. such agreements are expressly forbidden.
- B. a state may impose a tariff upon another state's exports only if the tariff is reciprocal.
- C. a state may exercise civil and economic discrimination against citizens of another state.
- D. a state may force the extradition of a criminal who has fled to another state.
- E. states are forbidden to enter into compacts with each other without the consent of Congress.

7. 4

The Framers of the Constitution made no provision for

- A. its ratification.
- B. a system of federal courts.
- C. participation by voters in elections for the House of Representatives.
- D. nomination of the President.
- E. a process for treaty ratification.

8. 5

The Federal Constitution was an improvement over the Articles of Confederation in that the Constitution in its original form

- A. provided for an elected legislature.
- B. contained a Bill of Rights.
- C. gave the national government control over national territory outside the states.
- D. represented each state equally.
- E. provided for a chief executive.

9. 1

The Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-sixth Amendments are all similar in that they

- A. expanded the right to vote
- B. prohibited slavery
- C. abolished the literacy test
- D. limited spending by government

10. 3

The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are known as the

- A. Electoral College
- B. Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- C. Bill of Rights
- D. Articles of Confederation

11. 2

Which two groups must approve every amendment to the United States Constitution?

- A. the Congress and the President
- B. the Congress and the States
- C. the President and the U.S. Supreme Court
- D. the Democrats and the Republicans

12. 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

13. 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

14. 1

The United States Constitution provides

- A. a written plan for a representative form of government
- B. for government control by a supreme ruler
- C. a government run by an emperor
- D. a model that must be followed by all state governments

15. 4

Which was one of the questions that the Bill of Rights sought to answer?

- A. Who should conduct the foreign affairs of the nation?
- B. Who should have more power: Congress or the President?
- C. How should future amendments be approved?
- D. What protections should be given to a person accused of a crime?

16. 4

Which feature of the U.S. Constitution makes it adaptable to changing times?

- A. permitting freedom of religion
- B. providing for the nation's defense
- C. conducting local elections
- D. passing amendments

17. 3

The principle of dividing powers between a national government and state governments is referred to as

- A. the Bill of Rights
- B. popular sovereignty
- C. federalism
- D. checks and balances

18. 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

19. 1

The fact that a state controls its public schools is an example of

- A. federalism
- B. judicial review
- C. an unconstitutional action
- D. checks and balances

20. 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

21. 3

The Preamble to the United States Constitution deals with the

- A. powers of Congress
- B. authority of the President
- C. goals of the U.S. government
- D. powers of the Supreme Court

22. 2

The purpose of the system of checks and balances under the U.S. Constitution is to

- A. explain the President's treaty-making powers
- B. prevent any single branch of the government from becoming too powerful
- C. spell out the procedures for introducing bills into Congress
- D. allow each branch of the government to veto laws it objects to

23. 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

24. 1

Which action best illustrates the system of checks and balances?

- A. Congress overrides a Presidential veto
- B. the President negotiates a foreign treaty
- C. a state legislature passes a law
- D. Congress proposes a Constitutional amendment

25. 2

The main responsibility of the U.S. Congress is to

- A. interpret laws
- B. make laws
- C. veto legislation
- D. declare laws to be unconstitutional

26. 1

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

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

27. 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

28. 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

29. 3

Which is NOT mentioned in the U.S. Constitution?

- A. powers of Congress
- B. the amending process
- C. political parties
- D. the Supreme Court

30. 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

31. 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

32. 2

The power of the U.S. Supreme Court to decide if a law is unconstitutional is called

- A. initiative
- B. judicial review
- C. referendum
- D. veto power

33. 1

Which right is protected by the First Amendment?

- A. freedom of speech
- B. right to have a lawyer
- C. trial by jury
- D. right to face your accusers

34. 4

One of the basic purposes of the Fourteenth Amendment is to

- A. provide jobs for the unemployed
- B. impose taxes for the government
- C. maintain order in the South
- D. guarantee equal protection of the laws

35. 3

The concept of "due process" refers to

- A. the method of election of a President
- B. how states collect taxes from individuals
- C. procedures to ensure that citizens get a fair trial
- D. laws that segregate African Americans

36. 1

What the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Amendments have in common is that they provide for

- A. the protection of individual rights
- B. majority rule in government
- C. limits on foreign aid
- D. limits on government spending

37. 4

Information about the Fifteenth, Nineteenth and the Twenty-sixth amendments would be found in a U.S. history textbook chapter on

- A. farm problems
- B. freedom of expression
- C. the rights of the accused
- D. voting qualifications

38. 2

One result of the Vietnam War was that it led to an extension of the right to vote to

- A. war veterans
- B. 18 year olds
- C. non-citizens
- D. people in the military

39. 4

According to the U.S. Constitution, qualification for voting are set by the

- A. President
- B. state governors
- C. Supreme Court
- D. state governments

40. 3

Which Amendment is correctly paired with what it accomplished?

- A. Fourteenth Amendment--gave the vote to 21 year olds
- B. Twenty-sixth Amendment--lowered the voting age to 21
- C. Nineteenth Amendment--gave women the right to vote
- D. First Amendment--permitted Native Americans to vote

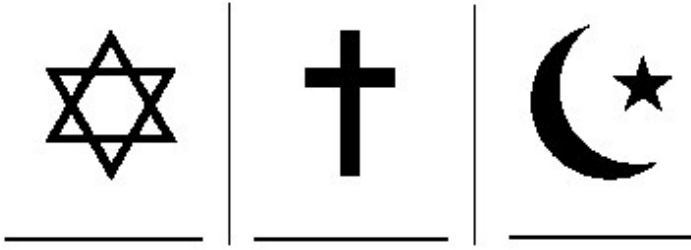


Figure 1

41. **[Refer to figure 1]**

4
The three pictures shown are symbols of

- A. political parties
- B. liberty
- C. peace
- D. religions

42. 4
According to the principle of "popular sovereignty," political power rests with the

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

43. 1
An example of a "concurrent power" of both the state and national governments is to

- A. determine punishment for crimes
- B. provide fire protection
- C. regulate trade
- D. coin money

44. 3
The "elastic clause" of the U.S. Constitution refers to powers of

- A. the states
- B. the President
- C. Congress
- D. the Supreme Court

45. 4
The constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce allows the federal government to exercise direct control over

- A. post offices
- B. the value of money
- C. international relations
- D. trade across state lines

46. 4

The U.S. Constitution has survived for over 200 years primarily because

- A. most Presidents have ignored provisions that are obsolete
- B. the United States has won most of its wars
- C. most immigrants to the United States have come from democratic nations
- D. the amending process allows for flexibility

47. 4

Under the provisions of the original United States Constitution, the most democratically selected body was the

- A. Senate
- B. Cabinet
- C. U.S. Supreme Court
- D. House of Representatives

48. 1

The Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution includes a guarantee of the right to

- A. assemble peacefully
- B. have a job
- C. strike against an employer
- D. vote in elections

49. 2

The Presidential veto is an example of

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

50. 2

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

- A. a congressional debate on the ruling
- B. the ratification of a constitutional amendment
- C. a decision by another federal court
- D. a rejection of the ruling by a majority of the state governors