



1. **(p.34) Which of these countries employs an unwritten constitution?**
 - A. the United States
 - B. Great Britain
 - C. France
 - D. Sweden
 - E. Germany

2. **(p. 36) This war led the British raise taxes on the colonists.**
 - A. The 7 year's War
 - B. The 100 year's War
 - C. Cold War.
 - D. The War of 1812.
 - E. The Great War.

3. **(p. 39) Which of the following is a central principle of the Declaration of Independence?**
 - A. all men are equal
 - B. natural rights are derived from the consent of the governed
 - C. freedom is derived from the right to vote
 - D. all men must relinquish their inalienable rights to the authority of the sovereign
 - E. all men deserve the right to vote and gain parliamentary representation based on population numbers

4. **(p. 40) Bicameral legislatures contain two separate parts, known as**
 - A. departments.
 - B. chambers.
 - C. camerals
 - D. parliaments.
 - E. bodies.

5. **(p. 41) How many governing bodies were created for the United States within the Articles of Confederation?**
 - A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. four
 - E. six

6. **(p. 41) Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress did NOT have the power to**
 - A. negotiate treaties.
 - B. levy taxes.
 - C. appoint a presiding officer.
 - D. pass legislation.
 - E. coin money.

- 7. (p. 42) Under the Articles of Confederation, most power rested with**
- A. Congress.
 - B. the states.
 - C. towns and cities.
 - D. the British government.
 - E. the national court system.
- 8. (p. 42) Shay's Rebellion**
- A. was a successful revolt.
 - B. occurred after the Philadelphia Convention of 1787.
 - C. convinced many political leaders that the national government was not powerful enough.
 - D. reinforced public support for the Articles of Confederation.
 - E. None of these answers are correct.
- 9. (p. 42) Which of the original 13 states was the only one that did NOT send delegates to the Constitutional Convention on 1787?**
- A. New England
 - B. Rhode Island
 - C. Vermont
 - D. West Virginia
 - E. Virginia
- 10. (Notes) Which state was the first to approve the Constitution?**
- A. Pennsylvania
 - B. Delaware
 - C. Connecticut
 - D. Virginia
 - E. New Jersey
- 11. (p. 43) This was the main reason why the Constitution was eventually ratified by the states:**
- A. the creation of the office of vice president.
 - B. the large amount of power given to the national government.
 - C. the elegant nature of the separation of powers.
 - D. the promise that a bill of rights would be added.
 - E. the inclusion of checks and balances.
- 12. (p. 44) That national laws prevail over conflicting state laws is part of the Constitution's**
- A. separation of powers.
 - B. supremacy clause.
 - C. checks and balances.
 - D. judiciary function.
 - E. None of these answers is correct.

- 13. (p. 44) The president vetoing congressional legislation BEST illustrates**
- A. the supremacy of the federal government over state governments.
 - B. the concept of separation of powers.
 - C. the concept of checks and balances.
 - D. the wisdom of the Connecticut Compromise.
 - E. the importance of judicial review.
- 14. (p. 45) Which of the following is NOT a power of the president?**
- A. call emergency sessions of Congress
 - B. negotiate treaties
 - C. appoint federal judges
 - D. veto laws passed by Congress
 - E. decide the constitutionality of laws
- 15. (p. 46) The Connecticut Compromise (or Great Compromise) produced**
- A. checks and balances.
 - B. the abolition of slavery.
 - C. a bicameral Congress.
 - D. separation of powers.
 - E. federalism.
- 16. (You'd better know this!!) How many amendments are contained within the Constitution?**
- A. Fifteen
 - B. Twenty
 - C. Twenty-six
 - D. Twenty-seven
 - E. Twenty-eight
- 17. (p. 46) The Constitution**
- A. protected the voting rights of all citizens.
 - B. gave the national government the power to determine who gets to vote.
 - C. gave state governments the power to determine who gets to vote.
 - D. gave local governments the power to determine who gets to vote.
 - E. did not provide for any direct election of federal office holders.
- 18. (Notes) Each of the following violations of individual rights is forbidden in the original Constitution EXCEPT**
- A. passing ex post facto laws.
 - B. strict limits on the prosecution of treason.
 - C. suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.
 - D. suspension of freedom of speech.
 - E. passing bills of attainder.

19. Which of these has no formal role in amending the Constitution?

- A. The House of Representatives
- B. The Senate
- C. The President
- D. The states
- E. They all have a formal role in amending the Constitution

20. (Notes) The framers of the Constitution gave chief economic policymaking power to the

- A. States
- B. Courts
- C. Federal Reserve Board
- D. President
- E. U.S. Congress

21. (p. 47) What issue led to the Three-Fifths Compromise?

- A. states rights
- B. individual liberty versus federal power
- C. slavery
- D. foreign treaties
- E. disagreement over separation of powers

22. (Notes) Ratification of the Constitution

- A. needed the approval of nine states.
- B. needed the approval of a majority of the people.
- C. occurred when it was approved by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention.
- D. needed the approval of all the states.
- E. was by two-thirds vote of the Continental Congress.

23. (Notes) To prevent a tyranny of the majority, Madison proposed a government of:

- A. Limiting Majority Control
- B. Separating Powers
- C. Creating Checks and Balances
- D. Establishing a Federal System
- E. All of the Above

24. (p. 49) According to Article I of the Constitution, a proposed piece of legislation requires a _____ in both the House and Senate to become law.

- A. simple majority of votes
- B. three-fifths majority vote
- C. two-thirds majority vote
- D. three-quarters majority vote
- E. unanimous vote

25. (p. 49) According to Article II of the Constitution, which body of government is the main check of the legislative authority of Congress?

- A. the judiciary
- B. the executive
- C. the president of the Senate
- D. the Electoral College
- E. None of these answers is correct.

26. (p. 49) Article III of the Constitution describes the powers and structure of which of the following?

- A. legislative branch
- B. executive branch
- C. judicial branch
- D. state-to-state relations
- E. the amendment process

27. (p. 49) Marbury v. Madison is a landmark Supreme Court decision because it

- A. established national supremacy.
- B. set the precedent for judicial review.
- C. defined the scope of state powers under the Tenth Amendment.
- D. affirmed the necessary and proper clause.
- E. helped to end Thomas Jefferson's political career.

28. (p. 50) Article _____ of the Constitution details the process of constitutional amendment.

- A. IV
- B. V
- C. VI
- D. VII
- E. VIII

29. (p. 50) Which article of the Constitution describes the process of constitutional ratification?

- A. Article IV
- B. Article V
- C. Article VI
- D. Article VII
- E. E. Article VIII

30. (p. 51) The Federalist Papers were written by

- A. Washington, Adams, and Jefferson.
- B. Madison, Hamilton, and Jay.
- C. Marshall, Jefferson, and Madison.
- D. Jefferson, Washington, and Madison.
- E. Antonucci, Jay, and Jefferson.

31. (Notes) Which of the following comprised the core of agreement among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention?

- A. Beliefs about the causes of political conflict

- B. Beliefs about human nature
- C. Shared views regarding the objectives of government
- D. Understanding about the nature of republican government
- E. All of the above

32. (Lecture) Which amendment took the shortest time to be ratified (3months, 7 days)?

- A. 1st
- B. 11th
- C. 14th
- D. 25th
- E. 26th

33. (Lecture) Which constitutional amendment indicated that the list of already-included civil liberties in previous amendments was not exhaustive?

- A. Sixth Amendment
- B. Seventh Amendment
- C. Eighth Amendment
- D. Ninth Amendment
- E. Tenth Amendment

BONUS (p. 53) How many proposed constitutional amendments have been introduced in Congress since 1789?

- A. over 100
- B. over 500
- C. over 1,000
- D. over 5,000
- E. over 10,000