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The Constitution

1. At the Constitutional Convention, the delegates agreed that slaves would be counted as _____ of a person for determining population for representation in the House of Representatives.
 - a. four-fifths
 - b. three-fifths
 - c. two-thirds
 - d. one-third
 - e. one-fourth
2. The U.S. Constitution was adopted in response to the weaknesses of the Articles of _____.
 - a. Unity
 - b. Revolution
 - c. America
 - d. Democracy
 - e. Confederation
3. Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?
 - a. James Madison
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. Paul Revere
 - e. John Adams
4. Which clause provides that the Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land?
 - a. full faith and credit
 - b. legal
 - c. primacy
 - d. due process
 - e. supremacy

5. Which of the following generally favored a strong national government and supported the proposed U.S. Constitution?
 - a. Tories
 - b. Whigs
 - c. Federalists
 - d. Anti-Federalists
 - e. Constitutionals

6. The _____ proposed proportional representation in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.
 - a. Ohio Plan
 - b. Virginia Plan
 - c. New Jersey Plan
 - d. Massachusetts Plan
 - e. Pennsylvania Plan

7. How many amendments have been made to the Constitution since its ratification?
 - a. twenty-seven
 - b. ten
 - c. thirty-six
 - d. twelve
 - e. fifteen

8. Which of the following is a branch of the U.S. government?
 - a. Congress
 - b. Supreme Court
 - c. presidency
 - d. legislative
 - e. Senate

9. The Constitution specifically provides for both the election and the removal of which of the following?
 - a. secretary of defense
 - b. president
 - c. secretary of state
 - d. chief justice
 - e. Speaker of the House

10. Which constitutional amendment allowed voting for citizens who were eighteen or older?
- Twenty-Sixth
 - Fifteenth
 - Twentieth
 - Twenty-Seventh
 - Nineteenth
11. Which of the following philosophers greatly influenced the colonists' views on the role of government?
- John Dewey
 - John Locke
 - Martin Heidegger
 - Michael Foucault
 - George Berkeley
12. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution contains which powers of Congress?
- enumerated
 - restrictive
 - military
 - implied
 - executive
13. _____ Rebellion was a protest by Massachusetts farmers to stop foreclosures by state courts.
- Brown's
 - Smith's
 - Miller's
 - Shay's
 - James's
14. The Articles of Confederation required _____ consent from the states for ratification.
- three-fifths
 - unanimous
 - two-thirds
 - majority
 - three-fourths

15. Many of the Founders believed that the _____ contract gave the government its legitimacy.
- a. implied
 - b. social
 - c. governing
 - d. consent
 - e. natural
16. Under the Constitution, the president is elected by which of the following?
- a. Election College
 - b. Congressional College
 - c. Electoral College
 - d. Presidential College
 - e. State College
17. What is the principle that each branch of the federal government has the means to thwart or influence actions by other branches of government?
- a. weights and measures
 - b. checks and balances
 - c. balances and powers
 - d. checks and freedoms
 - e. freedom and power
18. Which of the following specifies the procedure for amending the Constitution?
- a. Article I
 - b. Article III
 - c. Article V
 - d. Article VI
 - e. Article IX
19. In the United States, the national government derives its power from which of the following?
- a. states
 - b. courts
 - c. legislature
 - d. citizens
 - e. laws

20. What was the subject of the Great Compromise?
- the legality of slavery
 - the form of the legislative branch
 - the number of states in the Union
 - the number of Supreme Court justices
 - the form of the executive branch
21. Which of the following best describes the Constitutional Convention?
- The Convention was transparent.
 - The Convention was secretive.
 - The Convention was free of significant disagreement.
 - The Convention was inclusive of all types of citizens.
 - The Convention lasted only one week.
22. Prior to the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment, how were senators selected?
- by direct election
 - by the president
 - by state governors
 - by state legislatures
 - by the Supreme Court
23. Which of the following is a reason for the separation of powers?
- to ensure the power of the executive
 - to promote justice
 - to prevent tyranny by any one branch
 - to create gridlock in government
 - to improve international relations
24. Which of the following was part of both the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution?
- Congress
 - the presidency
 - the federal judiciary
 - collection of taxes by the federal government
 - unanimous consent for ratification
25. Which of the following can be found in Article I?
- Electoral College
 - procedure for presidential impeachment
 - necessary and proper clause
 - supremacy clause
 - penalty for treason

26. Which government entity has the power to settle disputes between the states?
- Senate
 - House of Representatives
 - Department of State
 - Supreme Court
 - president
27. Aside from the First Amendment, what portion of the U.S. Constitution deals with the relationship between the state and religion?
- Article III
 - Article VII
 - Article VI
 - Article XIII
 - Article IX
28. Which of the following remains a compelling source for determining the intent of the Framers?
- Minutes of the Constitutional Convention
 - The Federalist Papers*
 - Common Sense*
 - Treatise on Government
 - Declaration of Independence
29. What was the greatest fear of the Anti-Federalists during the Constitutional Convention and subsequent debate?
- that a weak national government would undermine the survival of the United States
 - that a strong national government would infringe on the essential liberties of the people
 - that a powerful judiciary would restrict freedom of religion
 - that powerful state governments would never assent to the new Constitution
 - that a weak judiciary would be unable to enforce the new Constitution
30. Which of the following is a method of ratification for a constitutional amendment?
- by three-fourths of the state legislatures
 - by three-fourths of the state governors
 - by three-fourths of voting-age citizens
 - by half of the state legislatures
 - by half of the state governors