

Foundations of Government**Multiple Choice**

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. This is NOT a feature of all the states in today's world.
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| a. population | c. territory |
| b. democracy | d. government |
- _____ 2. This system of government gives the key powers to the national government.
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| a. federal | c. confederacy |
| b. socialists | d. unitary |
- _____ 3. A loose union of independent states is a
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| a. federal system. | c. confederacy. |
| b. constitutional government. | d. unitary system. |
- _____ 4. The effort to control or influence the conduct of government is called
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|------------------------|-------------------|
| a. politics. | c. laissez-faire. |
| b. constitutional law. | d. free market. |
- _____ 5. This is NOT one of Aristotle's classifications of governments.
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| a. autocracy | c. totalitarian dictatorship |
| b. oligarchy | d. democracy |
- _____ 6. Any system of government in which rule is by the people is called
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| a. an autocracy. | c. a monarchy. |
| b. a democracy. | d. an oligarchy. |
- _____ 7. When the territory of both the nation and the state coincide, the country is a
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| a. republic. | c. nation-state. |
| b. polis. | d. sovereignty. |
- _____ 8. This man's writings influenced the American revolutionaries.
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| a. Adam Smith | c. Karl Marx |
| b. John Locke | d. Abraham Lincoln |
- _____ 9. This system divides the power between the state and national governments.
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| a. socialist | c. communist |
| b. unitary | d. federal |
- _____ 10. A plan that provides the rules for government is called a
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| a. constitution. | c. preamble. |
| b. consensus. | d. political party. |
- _____ 11. This study is concerned with a government's power and the rights of the citizens.
- | | |
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| a. constitutional law | c. capitalism |
| b. democracy | d. laissez-faire |
- _____ 12. Any system of government in which a small group holds power is called
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| a. a democracy. | c. a monarchy. |
| b. an oligarchy. | d. an autocracy. |
- _____ 13. The Republicans and Democrats have developed in this country as the major
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| a. capitalists. | c. proletariat. |
| b. types of government. | d. political parties. |

- ___ 14. The economic system in which freedom of choice is emphasized is
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| a. capitalism. | c. socialism. |
| b. command economy. | d. communism. |
- ___ 15. This man provided a philosophy for capitalism.
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| a. John Locke | c. Adam Smith |
| b. Benjamin Franklin | d. Thomas Hobbes |
- ___ 16. Signed in 1620 by the Pilgrims, this colonial plan for self-rule is called
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|------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. the Magna Carta. | c. the Petition of Rights. |
| b. the Bill of Rights. | d. the Mayflower Compact. |
- ___ 17. The first legislature in what became the United States was the
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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Virginia House of Burgesses. | c. First Continental Congress. |
| b. Constitutional Convention. | d. Annapolis Convention. |
- ___ 18. According to the Articles of Confederation, this power was granted Congress.
- | | |
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| a. to regulate trade | c. to amend the Articles of Confederation |
| b. to enforce laws | d. to levy taxes |
- ___ 19. Many Americans wanted a strong national government after
- | | |
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| a. the economic depression. | c. the Northwest Ordinance. |
| b. the Annapolis Convention. | d. Shays's Rebellion. |
- ___ 20. The Articles of Confederation went into effect in 1781 after all thirteen states
- | | |
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| a. ceded them. | c. inspected them. |
| b. ratified them. | d. legalized them. |
- ___ 21. Trade among the states was known as
- | | |
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| a. interstate commerce. | c. legislative trade. |
| b. extralegal trade. | d. anarchy. |
- ___ 22. The compromise made by the Founders on this issue left a terrible burden for future generations.
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| a. western territories | c. slavery |
| b. interstate commerce | d. anarchy |
- ___ 23. This man wrote the original draft of the Declaration of Independence.
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| a. Thomas Jefferson | c. Benjamin Franklin |
| b. John Adams | d. Samuel Adams |
- ___ 24. This man was known as the father of the Constitution.
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| a. Thomas Jefferson | c. James Adams |
| b. George Washington | d. James Madison |
- ___ 25. Federalists were concerned that without a strong national government this would triumph.
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|---------------------|--------------|
| a. anarchy | c. embargoes |
| b. extralegal trade | d. socialism |
- ___ 26. Antifederalists believed this was needed.
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| a. anarchy | c. Bill of Rights |
| b. interstate commerce | d. strong national government |
- ___ 27. This section of the Constitution states why it was written.
- | | |
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| a. Amendments | c. Preamble |
| b. Bill of Rights | d. Articles |
- ___ 28. This is NOT an example of a congressional enumerated power.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. to issue search warrants | c. to establish post offices |
| b. to declare war | d. to coin money |

- ___ 29. This elevated the Supreme Court to a status balancing the powers of the other branches.
 a. enumerated powers
 b. judicial review
 c. Constitutional amendment
 d. judicial activism
- ___ 30. This action between the President and the head of a foreign government does NOT require congressional approval.
 a. impeachment
 b. executive agreement
 c. prior restraint
 d. poll tax
- ___ 31. False speech intended to hurt another is
 a. slander.
 b. libel.
 c. prior restraint.
 d. due process of law.
- ___ 32. This action is required to override a presidential veto.
 a. a judicial review
 b. a Supreme Court ruling
 c. a Constitutional convention
 d. a two-thirds vote of each house
- ___ 33. The Founders created a Constitution that could be adopted for the future through
 a. prior restraint.
 b. Constitutional amendment.
 c. Constitutional ratification.
 d. judicial restraint.
- ___ 34. The first 10 amendments are called the
 a. Bill of Rights.
 b. Constitution.
 c. Preamble.
 d. enumerated Articles.
- ___ 35. This Amendment protects the freedom of speech.
 a. Fifth Amendment
 b. Fifteenth Amendment
 c. First Amendment
 d. Twenty-first Amendment
- ___ 36. This affects criminals who flee a state to avoid punishment.
 a. extradition
 b. sunset laws
 c. sunshine laws
 d. civil laws

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. provide essential services | f. laissez-faire |
| b. representative democracy | g. evolutionary theory |
| c. command economy | h. socialism |
| d. sovereignty | i. autocracy |
| e. majority rule | j. preamble |
- ___ 37. supreme and absolute authority
- ___ 38. origin of the state
- ___ 39. one purpose of government
- ___ 40. statement in the constitution
- ___ 41. totalitarian dictatorship
- ___ 42. United States government
- ___ 43. requirement of democracy
- ___ 44. a hands-off attitude
- ___ 45. government owns most of the land
- ___ 46. Communism

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- a. elastic clause
- b. appeal to Congress
- c. bankruptcy
- d. describes the legislative branch
- e. protects free speech
- f. impeach
- g. describes the Supreme Court
- h. ratify
- i. first 10 amendments
- j. describes the executive branch

- ___ 47. Article I of the Constitution
- ___ 48. Article II of the Constitution
- ___ 49. Article III of the Constitution
- ___ 50. "necessary and proper" laws
- ___ 51. jurisdiction of federal courts
- ___ 52. amendment approval
- ___ 53. petition
- ___ 54. House accusation of federal official
- ___ 55. First Amendment
- ___ 56. Bill of Rights

- a. First Amendment
- b. Second Amendment
- c. Third Amendment
- d. Fourth Amendment
- e. Fifth Amendment
- f. Sixth Amendment
- g. Seventh Amendment
- h. Eighth Amendment

- ___ 57. Right to Counsel
- ___ 58. Quartering of Troops
- ___ 59. Cruel and Unusual Punishment
- ___ 60. Freedom of the Press
- ___ 61. Double Jeopardy
- ___ 62. Right to Bear Arms
- ___ 63. Search and Seizure
- ___ 64. Right to a Jury Trial in Civil Cases

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- a. census
- b. to make laws
- c. personal staff member
- d. seniority system
- e. gerrymander
- f. Government Printing Office (GPO)
- g. Rules Committee
- h. term of each Congress
- i. cloture
- j. PACs

- ___ 65. two sessions
- ___ 66. population count
- ___ 67. packing and cracking
- ___ 68. provide campaign funds
- ___ 69. main task of Congress
- ___ 70. House "traffic officer"
- ___ 71. stops a filibuster

Name: _____

ID: A

- ___ 72. provides leadership of a committee
- ___ 73. caseworker
- ___ 74. record of all Congressional bills

Short Answer

Critical Thinking

- 75. **Recognizing Ideologies** Explain how some features of capitalism tend to promote freedom and democracy.
- 76. **Identifying Alternatives** What compromises made at the Constitutional Convention helped shape the national government?
- 77. **Analyzing Information** Identify three constitutional amendments adopted since the Bill of Rights that have made American government more democratic, and explain how each has done so.

Foundations of Government

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. A
11. A
12. B
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. C
19. D
20. B
21. A
22. C
23. A
24. D
25. A
26. C
27. C
28. A
29. B
30. B
31. A
32. D
33. B
34. A
35. C
36. A

MATCHING

- 37. D
- 38. G
- 39. A
- 40. J
- 41. I
- 42. B
- 43. E
- 44. F
- 45. H
- 46. C

- 47. D
- 48. J
- 49. G
- 50. A
- 51. C
- 52. H
- 53. B
- 54. F
- 55. E
- 56. I

- 57. F
- 58. C
- 59. H
- 60. A
- 61. E
- 62. B
- 63. D
- 64. G

- 65. H
- 66. A
- 67. E
- 68. J
- 69. B
- 70. G
- 71. I
- 72. D
- 73. C
- 74. F

SHORT ANSWER

75. Answers will vary. The ideas of individual initiative—that each person knows what is best for himself or herself—and freedom of economic choice supports freedom of political choice.
76. The Connecticut Compromise created the two-house structure of Congress, in which states are represented equally in the upper house and by population in the lower. Other compromises gave Congress power over interstate commerce, created the Electoral College, and set a four-year term for the president.
77. Students may discuss three of the following: the Fourteenth Amendment (1868), which made citizens of all persons born or naturalized in the United States; the Fifteenth Amendment (1870), which extended voting rights to African Americans and outlawed denial of suffrage on the basis of race or color; the Seventeenth Amendment (1913), which established direct, popular election of the Senate; the Nineteenth Amendment (1920), which granted woman suffrage; and the Twenty-sixth Amendment (1971), which extended suffrage to 18-year-olds.

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| <u> A </u> 14. | <u> B </u> 29. | <u> D </u> 72. |
| | | <u> C </u> 73. |
| | | <u> F </u> 74. |
| <u> C </u> 15. | <u> B </u> 30. | |
| <u> B </u> 1. | <u> D </u> 16. | |
| | <u> A </u> 31. | <u> D </u> 47. |
| <u> D </u> 2. | | <u> J </u> 48. |
| | | <u> G </u> 49. |
| <u> C </u> 3. | <u> A </u> 17. | <u> A </u> 50. |
| | <u> D </u> 32. | <u> C </u> 51. |
| <u> A </u> 4. | | <u> H </u> 52. |
| | <u> B </u> 33. | <u> B </u> 53. |
| <u> C </u> 5. | | <u> F </u> 54. |
| | <u> D </u> 19. | <u> E </u> 55. |
| <u> B </u> 6. | | <u> I </u> 56. |
| | <u> A </u> 21. | |
| <u> C </u> 7. | | <u> C </u> 35. |
| | <u> B </u> 20. | |
| <u> B </u> 8. | | <u> A </u> 36. |
| | <u> A </u> 22. | <u> F </u> 57. |
| <u> D </u> 9. | | <u> C </u> 58. |
| | <u> C </u> 22. | <u> H </u> 59. |
| <u> A </u> 10. | | <u> A </u> 60. |
| | <u> A </u> 23. | <u> E </u> 61. |
| <u> B </u> 11. | | <u> B </u> 62. |
| | <u> D </u> 24. | <u> D </u> 63. |
| <u> D </u> 12. | | <u> G </u> 64. |
| | <u> A </u> 25. | |
| <u> A </u> 13. | | <u> F </u> 57. |
| | <u> C </u> 26. | <u> C </u> 58. |
| | | <u> H </u> 59. |
| <u> B </u> 12. | | <u> A </u> 60. |
| | <u> D </u> 27. | <u> E </u> 61. |
| <u> D </u> 13. | | <u> B </u> 62. |
| | | <u> D </u> 63. |
| | <u> A </u> 28. | <u> G </u> 64. |
| | | |
| | <u> D </u> 37. | <u> H </u> 65. |
| | <u> G </u> 38. | <u> A </u> 66. |
| | <u> A </u> 39. | <u> E </u> 67. |
| | <u> J </u> 40. | <u> J </u> 68. |
| | <u> I </u> 41. | <u> B </u> 69. |
| | <u> B </u> 42. | <u> G </u> 70. |
| | <u> E </u> 43. | <u> I </u> 71. |
| | <u> F </u> 44. | |
| | <u> H </u> 45. | |
| | <u> C </u> 46. | |