

Constitutional Underpinnings

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) One of the reasons the American democracy has survived over 200 years is 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Americans have a shared commitment to the Constitution and to the principle "of the people."  
B) there is a commitment to capitalism.  
C) the framework of government was "foolproof."  
D) the American public is highly educated.
- 2) Another term used interchangeably with representative democracy is 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) theocracy. B) monarchy.  
C) direct democracy. D) republic.
- 3) The system wherein citizens come together to discuss and pass laws and select their leaders is called 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) freedom. B) representative democracy.  
C) direct democracy. D) a republic.
- 4) The political system where those who have governmental authority get and retain authority directly or indirectly as a result of winning free elections is called 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) direct democracy. B) representative democracy.  
C) a republic. D) an authoritarian system.
- 5) The words "all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness..." are from the 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Virginia State Constitution. B) Mayflower Compact.  
C) Constitution. D) Declaration of Independence.
- 6) Problems with the Articles of Confederation included 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the lack of an executive branch.  
B) the lack of a national judiciary system.  
C) inability to levy taxes to support the army and navy.  
D) all of the above.
- 7) Special attention was focused on the problems inherent in the Articles of Confederation by 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the Boston Massacre. B) the rebellion in Concord, Massachusetts.  
C) Shays' Rebellion. D) all of the above

- 8) The plan which advocated a single-house legislature where each state would have the same vote was called the 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Connecticut Plan. B) Great Compromise.  
C) Virginia Plan. D) New Jersey Plan.
- 9) The plan that advocated a legislature with representation in both houses based on population or wealth was called the 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) New York Plan. B) Great Compromise.  
C) New Jersey Plan. D) Virginia Plan.
- 10) The plan that called for one house in which each state would have an equal vote and a second house in which representation would be based on population was called the 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) three-fifths compromise. B) Connecticut Compromise.  
C) Virginia Plan. D) New Jersey Plan.
- 11) The arrangement whereby slaves would be counted for purposes of representation was called the 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Virginia Plan. B) Connecticut Compromise.  
C) New Jersey Plan. D) three-fifths compromise.
- 12) The Constitutional Convention decided that the President would be chosen by 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the Electoral College. B) the Senate.  
C) popular vote. D) the House.
- 13) Supporters of the new government who supported ratification were called 13) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Compromisers. B) Federalists.  
C) Nationalists. D) Anti-federalists.
- 14) Which of the following was NOT a Federalist (supporter of the Constitution)? 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Alexander Hamilton B) John Jay  
C) Patrick Henry D) James Madison
- 15) In 1789 during the ratification process, the Constitution 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) did not include a Bill of Rights.  
B) included a Bill of Rights.  
C) was not found to need a Bill of Rights.  
D) incorporated a clause to give equal protection under the law.

- 16) The Federalist Papers were written by all of the following EXCEPT 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Alexander Hamilton. B) John Jay.  
C) Thomas Jefferson. D) James Madison.
- 17) The statement, "...you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it control itself," was written by 17) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) George Washington. B) James Madison.  
C) Thomas Jefferson. D) John Adams.
- 18) Madison called the accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive and judiciary, in the same hands, 18) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) tyranny. B) checks and balances.  
C) separation of powers. D) a strong government.
- 19) In a system of checks and balances 19) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) each branch is politically dependent upon the other.  
B) each branch has some authority over the others.  
C) a majority of voters can win control over all parts of government at one time.  
D) all branches of government must be elected at the same time.
- 20) U.S. Senators were originally selected by 20) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) state legislatures. B) the House of Representatives.  
C) the people. D) governors.
- 21) The Supreme Court's power of judicial review was established in the case of 21) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) *Gibbons v. Ogden*. B) *McCulloch v. Maryland*.  
C) *Marbury v. Madison*. D) *Roe v. Wade*.
- 22) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the time of *Marbury v. Madison* was 22) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Robert Howard Taft. B) Oliver Wendell Holmes.  
C) John Marshall. D) William Rehnquist.
- 23) The only method used thus far to propose amendments to the Constitution is 23) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress.  
B) popular mandate.  
C) state legislatures.  
D) state conventions.

24) After an amendment has been proposed, it must be ratified by the 24) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) popular referendum. B) states.  
C) Senate D) House.

25) Which of the following amendments has to do specifically with voting rights? 25) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Sixteenth B) Tenth C) Fifteenth D) Thirteenth

## Answer Key

Testname: CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY2

- 1) A
- 2) D
- 3) C
- 4) B
- 5) D
- 6) D
- 7) C
- 8) D
- 9) D
- 10) B
- 11) D
- 12) A
- 13) B
- 14) C
- 15) A
- 16) C
- 17) B
- 18) A
- 19) B
- 20) A
- 21) C
- 22) C
- 23) A
- 24) B
- 25) C