

The Constitution and Amendments

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. The Constitution can be amended if the change is approved by a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress and
- A. the president.
 - B. two-thirds of the states.
 - C. three-fourths of the states.
 - D. a majority of voters in a national vote.
- _____ 2. Searches are prohibited if they are
- A. unreasonable.
 - B. not speedy.
 - C. on private property.
- _____ 3. Congress is forbidden to establish a
- A. press.
 - B. religion.
 - C. militia.
- _____ 4. Private property cannot be taken by the government without
- A. a jury trial.
 - B. permission.
 - C. payment.
- _____ 5. The right to a speedy and public trial is meant to protect the rights of
- A. witnesses.
 - B. society.
 - C. the accused.
- _____ 6. A person cannot be forced to testify
- A. more than once.
 - B. against himself or herself.
 - C. for a grand jury.
- _____ 7. Each of the following is a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights **except** the right to
- A. vote.
 - B. assemble.
 - C. be tried publicly.
 - D. voice an opinion.
- _____ 8. The three main branches of the U.S. government are
- A. the House of Representatives, Senate, and Supreme Court.
 - B. the president, Senate, and Supreme Court.
 - C. executive, legislative, and judiciary.
 - D. state, local, and federal.

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- _____ 9. Each of the following is a right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights **except** the right to
- A. join a union.
 - B. be tried by a jury.
 - C. petition the government.
 - D. publish unpopular views.
- _____ 10. Since the adoption of the Constitution, the number of presidents impeached is
- A. one.
 - B. two.
 - C. three.
 - D. four.
- _____ 11. The number of electors a state has in the electoral college equals
- A. one elector for every 50,000 registered voters in the state.
 - B. the number of senators and representatives in the state legislature.
 - C. the number of senators and representatives that state has in the U.S. Congress.
 - D. the number of representatives that state has in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- _____ 12. If an accused woman "pleads the Fifth Amendment," she is
- A. demanding a jury trial.
 - B. demanding an attorney.
 - C. claiming to be innocent of the charges.
 - D. refusing to testify against herself in court.

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description.

13. Match each Amendment with its subject

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| _____ First Amendment | A. Right to Bear Arms |
| _____ Second Amendment | B. Right to a jury trial in civil cases |
| _____ Third Amendment | C. Right to a Lawyer |
| _____ Fourth Amendment | D. Cruel and Unusual Punishment |
| _____ Fifth Amendment | E. Freedom of Speech |
| _____ Sixth Amendment | F. Double Jeopardy |
| _____ Seventh Amendment | G. Search and Seizure |
| _____ Eighth Amendment | H. Quartering of Troops |

Answer each question in the space provided.

14. Briefly explain the process of electing a president.

15. Explain the impeachment process.

Answer Sheet

1. C. three-fourths of the states.
2. A. unreasonable.
3. B. religion.
4. C. payment.
5. C. the accused.
6. B. against himself or herself.
7. A. vote.
8. C. executive, legislative, and judiciary.
9. A. join a union.
10. B. two.
11. C. the number of senators and representatives that state has in the U.S. Congress.
12. D. refusing to testify against herself in court.
- 13.
14. Registered voters cast their ballots on election day. The ballots are counted and the majority winner of each state is determined. The electors from each state meet and cast their ballots for the candidate that won the majority for their states. The new president is then officially determined.
15. The House of Representatives formally accuses a public official of criminal behavior or serious misbehavior. Once accused by the House, the official must stand trial before the Senate with the Chief Justice presiding. To convict, two-thirds of the members present must concur on the official's guilt.

Standards Summary: All Standards In Test

NCSS II	Time, Continuity, and Change. Human beings seek to understand their historic roots and to locate themselves in time. Such understanding involves knowing what things were like in the past and how things change and develop-allowing us to develop historic perspective and answer important questions about our current condition.
NCSS VI	Power, Authority, and Governance. Understanding of the historic development of structures of power, authority, and governance and their evolving functions in contemporary society is essential for the emergence of civic competence.
NCSS VIa	examine persistent issues involving the rights, roles, and status of the individual in relation to the general welfare;
NCSS VIb	explain the purpose of government and analyze how its powers are acquired, used, and justified;
VA VUS.1	The student will demonstrate skills for historical and geographical analysis, including the ability to
VA VUS.5	The student will demonstrate knowledge of the issues involved in the creation and ratification of the Constitution of the United States and how the principles of limited government, consent of the governed, and the social contract are embodied in it by