Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. The Articles of the Constitution describe the bicameral structure of Congress.
   a. True
   b. False

2. The principles of the Constitution include unlimited government and individual rights over common good.
   a. True
   b. False

3. The Bill of Rights arose in part because of Americans’ experiences with Britain.
   a. True
   b. False

4. The Preamble of the Constitution describes the 27 amendments to the original document.
   a. True
   b. False

5. By specifying the powers of the federal government, the Constitution fulfills the principle of limited government.
   a. True
   b. False

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

6. The right to due process of law is guaranteed by the
   a. Fifth Amendment.
   b. Second Amendment.
   c. Seventh Amendment.
   d. Tenth Amendment.

7. A written constitution is important because it
   a. allows government to control its citizens.
   b. cannot be changed, or amended.
   c. prevents citizens from breaking laws.
   d. provides a rule book for government.

8. Which branch of government interprets the law and includes the Supreme Court?
   a. the executive branch
   b. the judicial branch
   c. the legislative branch
   d. the presidential branch

9. How does representation in the U.S. Senate differ from representation in the House?
   a. The House of Representatives includes two representatives from each state.
   b. The House of Representatives is made up of appointed officials.
   c. The number of representatives in the House is based on state population.
   d. The representatives in the House are elected by Congress.
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10. Which of the following best describes the formal process of amending the Constitution?
   a. Propose an amendment, then have citizens vote on it.
   b. Propose an amendment, then have state legislatures ratify it.
   c. Ratify an amendment, then propose it be voted on by Congress.
   d. Vote on an amendment, then have Congress ratify it.

11. Alexander Hamilton published the Federalist Papers in an effort to
   a. revise the Constitution to reduce executive power.
   b. create a powerful central government and executive branch.
   c. communicate the importance of the Constitution to the public.
   d. prevent states from becoming more powerful than central government.

12. How did the Founders solve the problem of a too-powerful military?
   a. They divided control of the military among the branches of government.
   b. They made it mandatory for citizens to serve in the military.
   c. They put the military under the control of the executive branch.
   d. They required all presidents to serve in the military.

13. Which of the following best defines constitutional amendment?
   a. changes to the original Constitution  b. descriptions of the structure of government
   c. outline of the limits of government  d. statement of individual rights and freedoms

14. Which amendment arose after the Civil War to protect the rights of freed slaves and their descendants?
   a. First Amendment  b. Fourteenth Amendment
   c. Ninth Amendment  d. Seventh Amendment

15. In Texas v. Johnson, the Supreme Court ruled that flag-burning is protected by the
   a. First Amendment.  b. Second Amendment.
   c. Sixth Amendment.  d. Ninth Amendment.

16. Which of the following is an example of checks and balances in the United States?
   a. Congress passes laws by unanimous vote.
   b. Congress vetoes a law passed by the president.
   c. The president appoints judges to the Supreme Court.
   d. The president passes a law in Congress.

17. Which group can influence the meaning of the Constitution through judicial review?
   a. Congress  b. the president
   c. state lawmakers  d. the Supreme Court
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18. What is the effect of federalism on state governments?
   a. State governments are allowed to act on federal matters.
   b. State governments can rule on local issues.
   c. The federal government can appoint state governors.
   d. The federal government has absolute control of state governments.

19. After achieving independence from Britain, U.S. leaders created an executive branch that
   a. could function without limited power.
   b. had limited power but could enforce laws.
   c. was weaker than the other branches of government.
   d. was able to rule in Supreme Court cases.

20. Which of the following is an enumerated power of Congress?
   a. the power to distribute counterfeit money
   b. the power to eliminate the militia
   c. the power to levy taxes on citizens
   d. the power to remove a judge from the bench

   a. approved
   b. law that lets Congress stretch its power to meet certain situations
   c. powers that are listed by number in the Constitution
   d. court’s ability to interpret the Constitution and overturn laws that violate the Constitution
   e. court’s authority to hear certain kinds of cases

21. elastic clause
22. jurisdiction
23. judicial review
24. enumerated powers
25. ratified