

US Government : Chapter 3 Test

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.

US Government : Chapter 3 Test

- ___ 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

US Government : Chapter 3 Test

- ___ 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