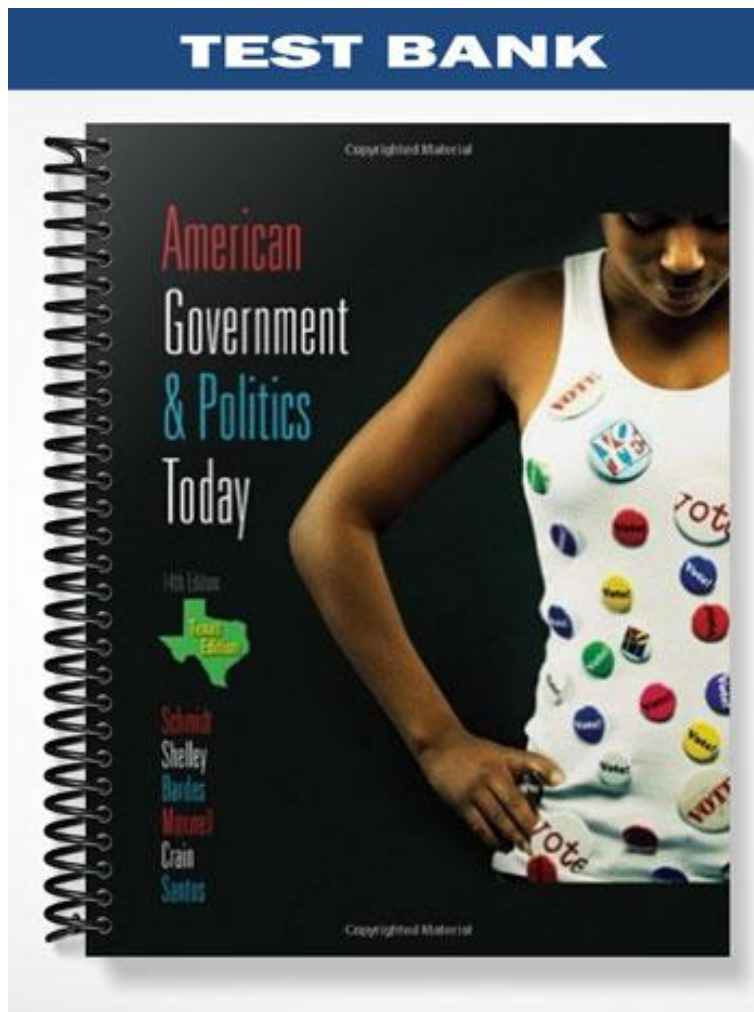


# TEST BANK



## Chapter 2: The Constitution

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

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16. Generally speaking, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were
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  - E. created a Congress composed of two chambers: one with representation based on population and the second with equal state representation..
20. The Three-Fifths Compromise, which was crafted to address the impasse on slavery,
- A. avoided the use of the word "slave," instead referring to "all other persons."
  - B. did not abolish slavery but did bring an immediate end to the importation of slaves into this country.
  - C. illustrated the power of the northern states at the convention.
  - D. brought an immediate end to the institution of slavery.
  - E. enhanced the influence that northern states would have in a newly-created Congress.
21. At the Constitutional Convention, the South insisted that
- A. export taxes not be imposed.
  - B. an income tax never be imposed.
  - C. lower federal courts be created as well as a Supreme Court.
  - D. slavery be abolished.
  - E. the power to regulate interstate commerce must belong to Congress.

22. James Madison argued in *Federalist Paper* No. 51 that "the greatest security against a gradual concentration of the several powers in the same department" was the
- A. selection by the voters of men of good character and conscience who would resist the temptation to extend their power.
  - B. establishment of a Bill of Rights that limited governmental power.
  - C. establishment of a single branch of government that would be clearly superior to the other branches, thus ensuring consistency and regularity.
  - D. identification in the Constitution of each specific power that the branches of government would possess.
  - E. granting of the means and the motive to each branch of government to resist encroachment upon their areas of authority.
23. The electoral college
- A. ensured that Congress would be able to control the presidency.
  - B. has guaranteed that the candidate who wins the presidency is the one with the greatest public support.
  - C. insured that the president would be subjected to direct popular control.
  - D. was designed to select a plural executive composed of representatives from various regions of the country.
  - E. was seen by some delegates as an alternative to allowing Congress to choose the president.
24. The Constitution creates a
- A. confederal system of government that grants fewer powers to the national government than the Articles of Confederation.
  - B. federal system of government that grants fewer powers to the national government than the Articles of Confederation.
  - C. confederal system of government that divides powers between the states and national government.
  - D. federal system of government that divides powers between the states and national government.
  - E. unitary system of government that divides powers between the states and national government.
25. The President of the United States checks the Supreme Court by
- A. vetoing a decision of the Court.
  - B. declaring a decision of the Court to be unconstitutional.
  - C. impeaching a member of the Court.
  - D. overriding a decision of the Court.
  - E. refusing to enforce a decision of the Court.
26. The Supreme Court checks the Congress by
- A. impeaching a member of Congress.
  - B. vetoing legislation passed by Congress.
  - C. overriding a veto performed by Congress.
  - D. confirming individuals appointed by the president to Congress.
  - E. declaring legislation passed by Congress unconstitutional.

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28. The Framers established that the Constitution would be ratified if approved by
- A. all thirteen state legislatures.
  - B. nine of thirteen state legislatures.
  - C. nine of thirteen ratifying conventions to be held in the states.
  - D. all thirteen ratifying conventions to be held in the states.
  - E. nine of thirteen state legislatures and both houses of Congress.
29. The *Federalist Papers* were written by
- A. Madison, Hamilton, Jay.
  - B. Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton.
  - C. Madison, Jefferson, Franklin.
  - D. Madison, Hamilton, Franklin.
  - E. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson.
30. The Anti-Federalists
- A. favored ratification of the Constitution.
  - B. represented a radical fringe and constituted a very small minority in their position on the Constitution.
  - C. believed the Constitution created an overly powerful central government that would be hostile to personal liberty.
  - D. were mainly wealthy bankers, lawyers and plantation owners.
  - E. were at a disadvantage because they were arguing in favor of changing the status quo and thus had the burden of advocating change.
31. Charles Beard argued that the Framers of the Constitution were
- A. flawed but well-meaning human beings who did the best they could under extraordinary circumstances.
  - B. the best and the brightest of their time and wanted a strong government so that they could expand the rights of all people.
  - C. inspired by God and wanted a strong government so that good works could be performed.
  - D. incompetents who ascended to power only through their families' wealth and influence.
  - E. wealthy property owners who wanted a powerful government that could protect their property interests.

32. Some historians have suggested that if a Gallup poll could have been taken at the time of the ratification of the Constitution,
- A. the Federalists would have outnumbered the Anti-Federalists.
  - B. the Anti-Federalists would have outnumbered the Federalists.
  - C. most people, rich and poor alike, distrusted the idea of a strong central government as necessary to keep order.
  - D. most people would not have even realized there was a new Constitution.
  - E. most people would not have recognized the name George Washington.
33. Like Great Britain,
- A. Canada does not have a constitution but a founding set of documents.
  - B. the U.S. has a constitution that describes how the government carries out its work.
  - C. Australia's constitution was approved by the British Parliament.
  - D. Canada has a constitution that describes how the government carries out its work.
  - E. Australia does not have a constitution but a founding set of documents.
34. The Japanese Constitution
- A. gives limited political power to the Japanese imperial family.
  - B. has been amended about as frequently as the U.S. Constitution.
  - C. is based on a founding set of documents that include royal declarations and conventions.
  - D. includes amendments protecting individual rights similar to the U.S. Constitution.
  - E. was strongly influenced by an American general as a result of the defeat of Japan in World War II.
35. Some opponents of the Bill of Rights argued that
- A. carefully articulating certain rights might encourage the national government to abuse any rights that were not specifically defined.
  - B. most people opposed the idea of a strong individual rights.
  - C. the Federalists outnumbered the Anti-Federalists.
  - D. specifying particular rights might lead state governments to abuse rights that were not carefully defined.
  - E. most people opposed the principle of strong national government.
36. Constitutional amendments can be proposed by
- A. a majority vote in both houses of Congress.
  - B. a majority vote in either house of Congress.
  - C. unanimous votes in both houses of Congress.
  - D. two-thirds of both houses of Congress.
  - E. two-thirds of either house of Congress.



37. According to the Constitution, a national constitutional convention can be called by
- A. a majority of the states.
  - B. a majority vote in both houses of Congress.
  - C. two-thirds of both houses of Congress.
  - D. two-thirds of the states.
  - E. three-fourths of the states.
38. Constitutional amendments can be ratified by
- A. a majority vote in both houses of Congress.
  - B. two-thirds of state legislatures.
  - C. two-thirds of state conventions.
  - D. two-thirds of both houses of Congress.
  - E. three-fourths of state legislatures.
39. Congress chose to use state conventions instead of state legislatures as the method of ratification of the amendment
- A. requiring equal protection of the laws.
  - B. abolishing slavery.
  - C. establishing Prohibition.
  - D. giving women the right to vote.
  - E. repealing Prohibition.
40. The constitutional amendment process has been used to
- A. require the president to get the approval of Congress before committing the armed forces to battle.
  - B. limit the president's ability to employ the power of the pardon.
  - C. define the actions for which the president can be impeached.
  - D. limit the number of terms a president can serve.
  - E. require the president to deliver a "State of the Union" address.
41. The Constitution was amended to extend the right to vote to
- A. those pardoned by governors.
  - B. convicted felons.
  - C. eighteen-year-olds.
  - D. twenty-one-year-olds.
  - E. citizens of the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico.
42. The constitutional amendment process has been used to
- A. limit Senators to serving two terms.
  - B. limit members of the House of Representatives to serving five terms.
  - C. limit the total time any individual can spend in Congress to twenty years.
  - D. require Congress to construct a balanced budget.
  - E. allow Congress to impose an income tax.

43. The Constitution was amended to prohibit which of the following?
- A. white primaries
  - B. literacy tests
  - C. grandfather clauses
  - D. poll taxes
  - E. separate drinking fountains
44. Which practice was abolished by a constitutional amendment?
- A. dueling
  - B. flag burning
  - C. slavery
  - D. execution by the electric chair
  - E. polygamy
45. The practice of slavery in the U.S. was abolished by
- A. constitutional amendment.
  - B. executive order.
  - C. judicial review.
  - D. executive agreement.
  - E. the Constitutional Convention.
46. An amendment designed to \_\_\_\_\_ was approved by Congress but ultimately the amendment never received the support necessary to become a part of the Constitution.
- A. abolish the death penalty
  - B. guarantee equal rights for women
  - C. forbid abortion
  - D. restrict immigration
  - E. restrict flag burning
47. The practice of slavery in the U.S. was abolished in the
- A. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D. 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
48. The \_\_\_\_\_ prohibited the denial of the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
- A. 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment

49. Women received the right to vote in national elections in the U.S. with the passage of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment.  
B. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.  
C. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment.  
D. 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment.  
E. 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment.
50. Eighteen year olds received the right to vote in national elections in the U.S. with the passage of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment.  
B. 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment.  
C. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment.  
D. 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment.  
E. 27<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
51. Congress has employed \_\_\_\_\_ to enact thousands of pieces of legislation.  
A. executive agreements  
B. the commerce clause  
C. the constitutional amendment process  
D. the impeachment power  
E. judicial review
52. International agreements between the president and other nations that do not require the approval of the Senate are known as  
A. treaties.  
B. executive agreements.  
C. contracts.  
D. memoranda of understanding.  
E. executive orders.
53. The power of the Supreme Court to declare actions of the other branches of government to be unconstitutional was  
A. given to the Court by President Washington.  
B. given to the Court by an act of Congress.  
C. specifically identified in Article III of the Constitution.  
D. claimed by the Court in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*.  
E. vigorously opposed by one of the most influential Framers, Alexander Hamilton.

54. Judicial review refers to the
- A. power of the president to review decisions of the Supreme Court before he determines whether to enforce them.
  - B. process the president's advisors go through as they review a potential judicial nominee's background in order to determine his or her suitability for the Court.
  - C. role played by the Senate as it decides whether to confirm a president's nomination to the Supreme Court.
  - D. power of the Court to review actions of the government and determine whether they violate the Constitution.
  - E. prerogative of the American people to decide whether they want to follow the decision handed down by the Court.
55. The power of the Supreme Court to declare actions of the other branches of government to be unconstitutional is known as
- A. judicial review.
  - B. judicial activism.
  - C. legislative ratification.
  - D. the supremacy doctrine.
  - E. the Madisonian model.
56. Which of the following is true?
- A. The significance of the slavery issue at the constitutional convention is greatly exaggerated, given the fact that there were less than 50,000 slaves in the U.S. in 1787.
  - B. James Madison characterized slavery as "evil" and argued that there would be nothing worse than allowing it to continue.
  - C. Benjamin Franklin, the president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, insisted that the Constitution be written to prohibit slavery.
  - D. George Washington, a slave-owner from Virginia, was one of the few delegates to state firmly and unapologetically his support of the institution of slavery.
  - E. It was feared that the delegates from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia would withhold their support if the Constitution threatened the existence of slavery.
57. The modern process for nominating candidates for office
- A. is the creation of the two major political parties and not the Constitution.
  - B. reflects the resistance of the Constitution to the ways of doing political business.
  - C. is detailed in Article II of the Constitution.
  - D. shows that the founding fathers understood how government would develop over time.
  - E. suggests how the party system has failed to change the way the president is elected.

58. Freedom of the press is protected by the
- A. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D. 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 11<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
59. The right of people to peaceably assemble is protected by the
- A. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
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60. Protection from unreasonable searches and seizures is guaranteed by the
- A. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment.
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61. Protection from self-incrimination – a person being forced to give evidence against himself or herself – is guaranteed by the
- A. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment.
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62. Cruel and unusual punishment is prohibited by the
- A. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment.
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  - C. 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
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63. Because of the frustrations with King George, the Continental Congress used the Articles of Confederation to create a government that had
- A. very little power.
  - B. very strong, broad powers.
  - C. strong economic but weak military powers.
  - D. strong military but weak economic powers.
  - E. strong diplomatic powers.

64. Explain how the Supreme Court has used judicial review to adapt the Constitution to modern situations.

65. Discuss the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and how they gave rise to the necessity to come up with a new system of government in the Constitution.

66. Examine the major conflicts at the Constitutional Convention and how they were ultimately resolved.

67. Should the Framers have attempted to abolish slavery in the new Constitution?

68. Explain how each branch checks, and is checked by, the other branches of government.

69. Explore the issues raised in the battle over ratification of the Constitution.

70. Explain the process for the amendment of the Constitution.

71. Discuss three major changes that have been achieved in our nation through the amending of the Constitution.

72. Explain at least three specific examples of how the Constitution has been changed on an informal basis.



73. How did the Bill of Rights reflect the Framers' concern with the natural rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" as presented in the Declaration of Independence?

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  - B. inexperienced legislators.
  - C. members of the working class.
  - D. diverse in terms of gender and race.
  - E.** experienced in political office or military service.

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  - E.** created a Congress composed of two chambers: one with representation based on population and the second with equal state representation..
20. The Three-Fifths Compromise, which was crafted to address the impasse on slavery,
- A.** avoided the use of the word "slave," instead referring to "all other persons."
  - B. did not abolish slavery but did bring an immediate end to the importation of slaves into this country.
  - C. illustrated the power of the northern states at the convention.
  - D. brought an immediate end to the institution of slavery.
  - E. enhanced the influence that northern states would have in a newly-created Congress.
21. At the Constitutional Convention, the South insisted that
- A.** export taxes not be imposed.
  - B. an income tax never be imposed.
  - C. lower federal courts be created as well as a Supreme Court.
  - D. slavery be abolished.
  - E. the power to regulate interstate commerce must belong to Congress.

22. James Madison argued in *Federalist Paper* No. 51 that "the greatest security against a gradual concentration of the several powers in the same department" was the
- A. selection by the voters of men of good character and conscience who would resist the temptation to extend their power.
  - B. establishment of a Bill of Rights that limited governmental power.
  - C. establishment of a single branch of government that would be clearly superior to the other branches, thus ensuring consistency and regularity.
  - D. identification in the Constitution of each specific power that the branches of government would possess.
  - E.** granting of the means and the motive to each branch of government to resist encroachment upon their areas of authority.
23. The electoral college
- A. ensured that Congress would be able to control the presidency.
  - B. has guaranteed that the candidate who wins the presidency is the one with the greatest public support.
  - C. insured that the president would be subjected to direct popular control.
  - D. was designed to select a plural executive composed of representatives from various regions of the country.
  - E.** was seen by some delegates as an alternative to allowing Congress to choose the president.
24. The Constitution creates a
- A. confederal system of government that grants fewer powers to the national government than the Articles of Confederation.
  - B. federal system of government that grants fewer powers to the national government than the Articles of Confederation.
  - C. confederal system of government that divides powers between the states and national government.
  - D.** federal system of government that divides powers between the states and national government.
  - E. unitary system of government that divides powers between the states and national government.
25. The President of the United States checks the Supreme Court by
- A. vetoing a decision of the Court.
  - B. declaring a decision of the Court to be unconstitutional.
  - C. impeaching a member of the Court.
  - D. overriding a decision of the Court.
  - E.** refusing to enforce a decision of the Court.
26. The Supreme Court checks the Congress by
- A. impeaching a member of Congress.
  - B. vetoing legislation passed by Congress.
  - C. overriding a veto performed by Congress.
  - D. confirming individuals appointed by the president to Congress.
  - E.** declaring legislation passed by Congress unconstitutional.

27. The President of the United States checks the Congress by
- A. appointing individuals to Congress.
  - B.** vetoing legislation passed by Congress.
  - C. impeaching a member of Congress.
  - D. declaring legislation passed by Congress unconstitutional.
  - E. overriding a veto performed by Congress.
28. The Framers established that the Constitution would be ratified if approved by
- A. all thirteen state legislatures.
  - B. nine of thirteen state legislatures.
  - C.** nine of thirteen ratifying conventions to be held in the states.
  - D. all thirteen ratifying conventions to be held in the states.
  - E. nine of thirteen state legislatures and both houses of Congress.
29. The *Federalist Papers* were written by
- A.** Madison, Hamilton, Jay.
  - B. Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton.
  - C. Madison, Jefferson, Franklin.
  - D. Madison, Hamilton, Franklin.
  - E. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson.
30. The Anti-Federalists
- A. favored ratification of the Constitution.
  - B. represented a radical fringe and constituted a very small minority in their position on the Constitution.
  - C.** believed the Constitution created an overly powerful central government that would be hostile to personal liberty.
  - D. were mainly wealthy bankers, lawyers and plantation owners.
  - E. were at a disadvantage because they were arguing in favor of changing the status quo and thus had the burden of advocating change.
31. Charles Beard argued that the Framers of the Constitution were
- A. flawed but well-meaning human beings who did the best they could under extraordinary circumstances.
  - B. the best and the brightest of their time and wanted a strong government so that they could expand the rights of all people.
  - C. inspired by God and wanted a strong government so that good works could be performed.
  - D. incompetents who ascended to power only through their families' wealth and influence.
  - E.** wealthy property owners who wanted a powerful government that could protect their property interests.

32. Some historians have suggested that if a Gallup poll could have been taken at the time of the ratification of the Constitution,
- A. the Federalists would have outnumbered the Anti-Federalists.
  - B.** the Anti-Federalists would have outnumbered the Federalists.
  - C. most people, rich and poor alike, distrusted the idea of a strong central government as necessary to keep order.
  - D. most people would not have even realized there was a new Constitution.
  - E. most people would not have recognized the name George Washington.
33. Like Great Britain,
- A.** Canada does not have a constitution but a founding set of documents.
  - B. the U.S. has a constitution that describes how the government carries out its work.
  - C. Australia's constitution was approved by the British Parliament.
  - D. Canada has a constitution that describes how the government carries out its work.
  - E. Australia does not have a constitution but a founding set of documents.
34. The Japanese Constitution
- A. gives limited political power to the Japanese imperial family.
  - B. has been amended about as frequently as the U.S. Constitution.
  - C. is based on a founding set of documents that include royal declarations and conventions.
  - D. includes amendments protecting individual rights similar to the U.S. Constitution.
  - E.** was strongly influenced by an American general as a result of the defeat of Japan in World War II.
35. Some opponents of the Bill of Rights argued that
- A.** carefully articulating certain rights might encourage the national government to abuse any rights that were not specifically defined.
  - B. most people opposed the idea of a strong individual rights.
  - C. the Federalists outnumbered the Anti-Federalists.
  - D. specifying particular rights might lead state governments to abuse rights that were not carefully defined.
  - E. most people opposed the principle of strong national government.
36. Constitutional amendments can be proposed by
- A. a majority vote in both houses of Congress.
  - B. a majority vote in either house of Congress.
  - C. unanimous votes in both houses of Congress.
  - D.** two-thirds of both houses of Congress.
  - E. two-thirds of either house of Congress.



37. According to the Constitution, a national constitutional convention can be called by
- A. a majority of the states.
  - B. a majority vote in both houses of Congress.
  - C. two-thirds of both houses of Congress.
  - D.** two-thirds of the states.
  - E. three-fourths of the states.
38. Constitutional amendments can be ratified by
- A. a majority vote in both houses of Congress.
  - B. two-thirds of state legislatures.
  - C. two-thirds of state conventions.
  - D. two-thirds of both houses of Congress.
  - E.** three-fourths of state legislatures.
39. Congress chose to use state conventions instead of state legislatures as the method of ratification of the amendment
- A. requiring equal protection of the laws.
  - B. abolishing slavery.
  - C. establishing Prohibition.
  - D. giving women the right to vote.
  - E.** repealing Prohibition.
40. The constitutional amendment process has been used to
- A. require the president to get the approval of Congress before committing the armed forces to battle.
  - B. limit the president's ability to employ the power of the pardon.
  - C. define the actions for which the president can be impeached.
  - D.** limit the number of terms a president can serve.
  - E. require the president to deliver a "State of the Union" address.
41. The Constitution was amended to extend the right to vote to
- A. those pardoned by governors.
  - B. convicted felons.
  - C.** eighteen-year-olds.
  - D. twenty-one-year-olds.
  - E. citizens of the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico.
42. The constitutional amendment process has been used to
- A. limit Senators to serving two terms.
  - B. limit members of the House of Representatives to serving five terms.
  - C. limit the total time any individual can spend in Congress to twenty years.
  - D. require Congress to construct a balanced budget.
  - E.** allow Congress to impose an income tax.

43. The Constitution was amended to prohibit which of the following?
- A. white primaries
  - B. literacy tests
  - C. grandfather clauses
  - D.** poll taxes
  - E. separate drinking fountains
44. Which practice was abolished by a constitutional amendment?
- A. dueling
  - B. flag burning
  - C.** slavery
  - D. execution by the electric chair
  - E. polygamy
45. The practice of slavery in the U.S. was abolished by
- A.** constitutional amendment.
  - B. executive order.
  - C. judicial review.
  - D. executive agreement.
  - E. the Constitutional Convention.
46. An amendment designed to \_\_\_\_\_ was approved by Congress but ultimately the amendment never received the support necessary to become a part of the Constitution.
- A. abolish the death penalty
  - B.** guarantee equal rights for women
  - C. forbid abortion
  - D. restrict immigration
  - E. restrict flag burning
47. The practice of slavery in the U.S. was abolished in the
- A. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment.
  - B.** 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D. 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
48. The \_\_\_\_\_ prohibited the denial of the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
- A. 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - C.** 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment

49. Women received the right to vote in national elections in the U.S. with the passage of the \_\_\_\_.
- A. 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D.** 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment.
50. Eighteen year olds received the right to vote in national elections in the U.S. with the passage of the \_\_\_\_.
- A. 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D.** 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 27<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
51. Congress has employed \_\_\_\_ to enact thousands of pieces of legislation.
- A. executive agreements
  - B.** the commerce clause
  - C. the constitutional amendment process
  - D. the impeachment power
  - E. judicial review
52. International agreements between the president and other nations that do not require the approval of the Senate are known as
- A. treaties.
  - B.** executive agreements.
  - C. contracts.
  - D. memoranda of understanding.
  - E. executive orders.
53. The power of the Supreme Court to declare actions of the other branches of government to be unconstitutional was
- A. given to the Court by President Washington.
  - B. given to the Court by an act of Congress.
  - C. specifically identified in Article III of the Constitution.
  - D.** claimed by the Court in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*.
  - E. vigorously opposed by one of the most influential Framers, Alexander Hamilton.

54. Judicial review refers to the
- A. power of the president to review decisions of the Supreme Court before he determines whether to enforce them.
  - B. process the president's advisors go through as they review a potential judicial nominee's background in order to determine his or her suitability for the Court.
  - C. role played by the Senate as it decides whether to confirm a president's nomination to the Supreme Court.
  - D.** power of the Court to review actions of the government and determine whether they violate the Constitution.
  - E. prerogative of the American people to decide whether they want to follow the decision handed down by the Court.
55. The power of the Supreme Court to declare actions of the other branches of government to be unconstitutional is known as
- A.** judicial review.
  - B. judicial activism.
  - C. legislative ratification.
  - D. the supremacy doctrine.
  - E. the Madisonian model.
56. Which of the following is true?
- A. The significance of the slavery issue at the constitutional convention is greatly exaggerated, given the fact that there were less than 50,000 slaves in the U.S. in 1787.
  - B. James Madison characterized slavery as "evil" and argued that there would be nothing worse than allowing it to continue.
  - C. Benjamin Franklin, the president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, insisted that the Constitution be written to prohibit slavery.
  - D. George Washington, a slave-owner from Virginia, was one of the few delegates to state firmly and unapologetically his support of the institution of slavery.
  - E.** It was feared that the delegates from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia would withhold their support if the Constitution threatened the existence of slavery.
57. The modern process for nominating candidates for office
- A.** is the creation of the two major political parties and not the Constitution.
  - B. reflects the resistance of the Constitution to the ways of doing political business.
  - C. is detailed in Article II of the Constitution.
  - D. shows that the founding fathers understood how government would develop over time.
  - E. suggests how the party system has failed to change the way the president is elected.

58. Freedom of the press is protected by the
- A. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D. 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 11<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
59. The right of people to peaceably assemble is protected by the
- A. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D. 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
60. Protection from unreasonable searches and seizures is guaranteed by the
- A. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D. 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
61. Protection from self-incrimination – a person being forced to give evidence against himself or herself – is guaranteed by the
- A. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D. 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
62. Cruel and unusual punishment is prohibited by the
- A. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment.
  - B. 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - C. 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - D. 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - E. 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
63. Because of the frustrations with King George, the Continental Congress used the Articles of Confederation to create a government that had
- A. very little power.
  - B. very strong, broad powers.
  - C. strong economic but weak military powers.
  - D. strong military but weak economic powers.
  - E. strong diplomatic powers.

64. Explain how the Supreme Court has used judicial review to adapt the Constitution to modern situations.

Students' answers will vary.

65. Discuss the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and how they gave rise to the necessity to come up with a new system of government in the Constitution.

Students' answers will vary.

66. Examine the major conflicts at the Constitutional Convention and how they were ultimately resolved.

Students' answers will vary.

67. Should the Framers have attempted to abolish slavery in the new Constitution?

Students' answers will vary.

68. Explain how each branch checks, and is checked by, the other branches of government.

Students' answers will vary.

69. Explore the issues raised in the battle over ratification of the Constitution.

Students' answers will vary.

70. Explain the process for the amendment of the Constitution.

Students' answers will vary.

71. Discuss three major changes that have been achieved in our nation through the amending of the Constitution.

Students' answers will vary.

72. Explain at least three specific examples of how the Constitution has been changed on an informal basis.

Students' answers will vary.

73. How did the Bill of Rights reflect the Framers' concern with the natural rights to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” as presented in the Declaration of Independence?

Students' answers will vary.