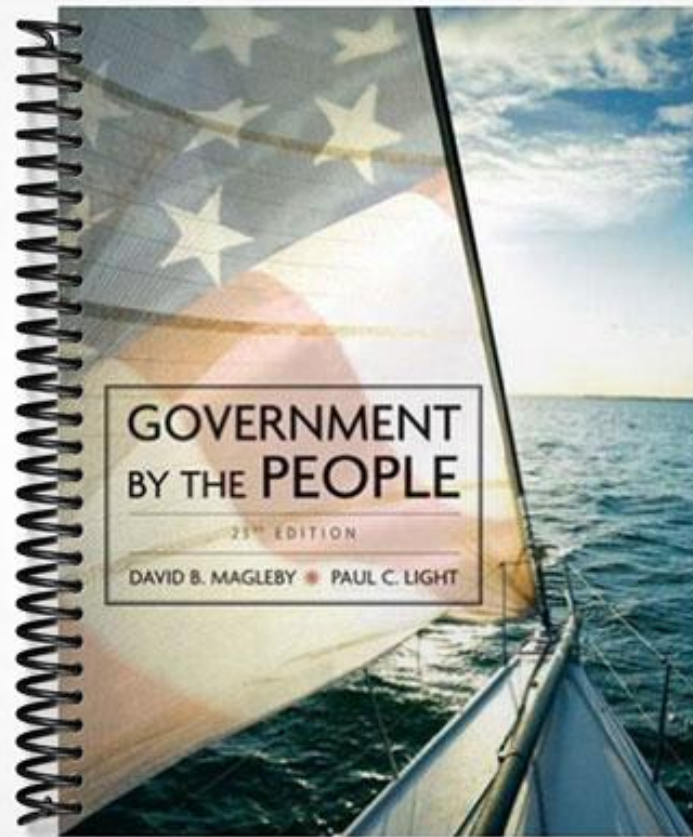


TEST BANK



Chapter 2 – The Living Constitution

Test Bank Questions

The questions in this section appear only in this printed Test Bank and in the Computerized Test Bank.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In *Sante Fe Independent School District v. Doe*, the Supreme Court ruled that
 - A. constitutional amendments had to be ratified within seven years of being proposed.
 - B. the pre-game prayer at a public high school football game was unconstitutional.
 - C. the supremacy clause gave them the Court the right to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.
 - D. natural law could be imposed by the executive branch.
 - E. the system of checks and balances placed undue burdens on the president's ability to conduct foreign policy.

Answer: B

Page reference: 29

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

2. What article of the Constitution establishes the executive power and the president?
 - A. Article I
 - B. Article II
 - C. Article III
 - D. Article IV
 - E. Article V

Answer: B

Page reference: 30

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

3. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution in
 - A. 1776.
 - B. 1865.
 - C. 1910.
 - D. 1895.
 - E. 1791.

Answer: E

Page reference: 30

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

4. Which of the following is an explanation of natural law?
 - A. law that defines right from wrong
 - B. law that is found only in constitutions
 - C. law that is enacted by a legislature
 - D. law that is proposed by the executive
 - E. law that is overturned by the judiciary

Answer: A

Page reference: 31

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

5. The Constitution reflects the Founders' respect for _____ law, which implies a universal sense of right and wrong.
- A. formal
 - B. federal
 - C. natural
 - D. corporal
 - E. constitutional

Answer: C

Page reference: 31

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

6. The statement, “. . . you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it control itself,” was written by
- A. George Washington.
 - B. John Adams.
 - C. Thomas Jefferson.
 - D. Henry Thoreau
 - E. James Madison.

Answer: E

Page reference: 31

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

7. The idea that government must be able to control itself is expressed by James Madison in *The Federalist*
- A. #51.
 - B. #10.
 - C. #18.
 - D. #72.
 - E. #3.

Answer: A

Page reference: 31

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

8. Who argued that “If men were angels, no government would be necessary”?
- A. Abraham Lincoln.
 - B. Patrick Henry.
 - C. James Madison.
 - D. Thomas Jefferson.
 - E. William Paterson.

Answer: C

Page reference: 31

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

9. The statement “No political truth is certainly of greater intrinsic value, or is stamped with the authority of more enlightened patrons of liberty, than that...the accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands...may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny” is found in *The Federalist*
- A. #47.
 - B. #10.
 - C. #18.
 - D. #72.
 - E. #3.

Answer: A

Page reference: 32

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

10. Madison called the accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands,
- A. checks and balances.
 - B. separation of powers.
 - C. tyranny.
 - D. a strong government.
 - E. federalism.

Answer: C

Page reference: 32

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

11. _____ is a constitutional grant of powers that enables each of the three branches of government to check some acts of the others and therefore ensure that no branch can dominate.

- A. Separation of powers
- B. Federalism
- C. Checks and balances
- D. Divided government
- E. Tyranny

Answer: C

Page reference: 32

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

12. Which of the following is NOT correct regarding checks and balances?

- A. The Supreme Court can declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.
- B. The president can make treaties with the approval of the House of Representatives.
- C. The House and Senate have an absolute veto over each other.
- D. The Senate must confirm presidential appointments of federal judges.
- E. The president can veto acts of Congress.

Answer: B

Page reference: 33

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

13. Which of the following is a way in which the president can check other branches?

- A. Vetoing acts of Congress
- B. Removing federal judges
- C. Cutting salaries for members of Congress
- D. Calling special elections
- E. Declaring war

Answer: A

Page reference: 33

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

14. Which of the following is a way in which Congress can check other branches?

- A. Calling for a recall election for the president
- B. Declaring executive orders unconstitutional
- C. Appointing federal judges
- D. Changing the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- E. Approving treaties signed by the president

Answer: E

Page reference: 33

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

15. Which of the following is a way in which the Supreme Court can check other branches?
- A. Removing the president from office
 - B. Declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional
 - C. Refusing to fund programs established by Congress
 - D. Calling for a special session of Congress
 - E. Changing the inauguration date of presidents

Answer: B

Page reference: 33

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

16. Divided government refers to
- A. control of the Senate and House of Representatives by different political parties.
 - B. control of the national government and state governments by different political parties.
 - C. the separation of authority in the national government between the three branches.
 - D. division of governmental authority between the national and state governments.
 - E. control of the presidency and at least one chamber of Congress by different political parties.

Answer: E

Page reference: 34

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

17. Divided government
- A. typically increases the role of partisanship in government.
 - B. cannot occur in the United States due to our system of separation of powers.
 - C. is a formal part of checks and balances outlined in the Constitution.
 - D. is the division of governmental authority between the national and state governments.
 - E. None of these.

Answer: A

Page reference: 34

Bloom's skill: Comprehension

18. The Generation Next box on page 35 shows that which of the following groups is most likely to “think the average person will need to give up some civil liberties to fight terrorism”?
- A. females
 - B. people who are very conservative
 - C. Democrats
 - D. nonwhites
 - E. Independents

Answer: B

Page reference: 35

Bloom's skill: Analysis

19. An election in which voters choose party nominees is known as
- A. a recall election.
 - B. a retention election.
 - C. a direct primary.
 - D. the electoral college.
 - E. a contested election.

Answer: C

Page reference: 35

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

20. A procedure whereby a certain number of voters may, by petition, propose a law or constitutional amendment and have it submitted to the voters is called
- A. a referendum.
 - B. an initiative.
 - C. a direct primary.
 - D. a recall election.
 - E. representative democracy.

Answer: B

Page reference: 35–36

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

21. A procedure for submitting to popular vote measures passed by the legislature or proposed amendments to a state constitution is called
- A. a referendum.
 - B. an initiative.
 - C. a direct primary.
 - D. a recall election.
 - E. representative democracy.

Answer: A

Page reference: 36

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

22. A procedure for submitting to popular vote the removal of officials from office before the end of their term
- A. a referendum.
 - B. an initiative.
 - C. a direct primary.
 - D. a recall election.
 - E. representative democracy.

Answer: D

Page reference: 36

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

23. Which of the following is NOT a way in which the United States (or at least some states) has moved toward more direct democracy?
- A. referenda
 - B. initiative
 - C. popular election of the president
 - D. direct primaries
 - E. recall elections

Answer: C

Page reference: 35–36

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

24. The Environmental Protection Agency is an example of
- A. a liberal think tank.
 - B. a communist propaganda commission.
 - C. a congressional interim committee.
 - D. an independent executive agency.
 - E. an iron triangle.

Answer: D

Page reference: 36

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

25. The country with the longest written constitution is
- A. The United States.
 - B. Great Britain.
 - C. China.
 - D. Burkina Faso.
 - E. India.

Answer: E

Page reference: 37

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

26. Which of the following statements regarding judicial review is correct?
- A. the framers purposely did not include it in the Constitution because they believed the judiciary should never have this authority
 - B. the framers of the Constitution likely assumed that Congress would abolish the judiciary quickly and therefore did not feel judicial review was necessary
 - C. the framers clearly intended that the Supreme Court would not have the power to declare state legislation unconstitutional
 - D. the framers never considered the possibility that the judiciary would do anything other than preside over criminal trials making judicial review irrelevant
 - E. the framers probably did not include it in the Constitution because they believed justices could infer they had the power, from certain general provisions and the necessity of interpreting and applying a written constitution

Answer: E

Page reference: 38

Bloom's skill: Comprehension

27. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
- A. suggested that judicial review was unconstitutional.
 - B. argued against the ratification of the Constitution.
 - C. established the practice of judicial review.
 - D. were resolutions passed by state legislatures urging members of Congress to propose a constitutional amendment formally outlining judicial review.
 - E. None of these.

Answer: E

Page reference: 38

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

28. The Supreme Court's power of judicial review was established in the case of
- A. *Roe v. Wade*.
 - B. *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
 - C. *Marbury v. Madison*.
 - D. *Brown v. Board of Education*.
 - E. *Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe*.

Answer: C

Page reference: 40

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

29. The first African American to serve on the Supreme Court was
- A. Thurgood Marshall.
 - B. John Marshall.
 - C. Clarence Thomas.
 - D. Potter Stewart.
 - E. Barack Obama.

Answer: A

Page reference: 39

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

30. Congressional legislation that gives further meaning to the Constitution based on sometimes vague constitutional authority, such as the necessary and proper clause is known as
- A. congressional elaboration.
 - B. legislative delegation.
 - C. impoundment.
 - D. impeachment.
 - E. elastic flexibility.

Answer: A

Page reference: 41

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

31. A formal accusation by the lower house of a legislature against a public official, the first step in removal from office, is called
- A. executive ordering.
 - B. impoundment.
 - C. impeachment.
 - D. congressional control.
 - E. judicial prerogative.

Answer: C

Page reference: 41

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

32. The sole power of impeachment is given to the
- A. House of Representatives.
 - B. Senate.
 - C. Supreme Court.
 - D. President and the cabinet.
 - E. Judiciary Committee.

Answer: A

Page reference: 41

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

33. The sole power to try an impeachment case is given to the
- A. House of Representatives.
 - B. Senate.
 - C. Supreme Court.
 - D. justices of the various Federal District Courts.
 - E. Grand Jury.

Answer: B

Page reference: 41

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

34. The penalty the Senate can impose on individuals convicted on impeachment charges is
- A. removal from office and disqualification for holding future office under the federal government.
 - B. removal from office and imposition of a \$1000 fine.
 - C. six years imprisonment in a federal penitentiary.
 - D. requiring the individuals to make a public apology in a nationally televised press conference.
 - E. nothing, they are unable to impose any penalty.

Answer: A

Page reference: 41

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

35. Which of the following presidents was impeached by the House of Representatives?
- A. Lyndon Johnson.
 - B. Abraham Lincoln.
 - C. Bill Clinton.
 - D. Richard Nixon.
 - E. Ronald Reagan.

Answer: C

Page reference: 42

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

36. Presidential impoundment of funds is given as an example of
- A. building the power and influence of the office.
 - B. checks and balances.
 - C. political party power.
 - D. judicial review.
 - E. congressional consolidation of authority.

Answer: A

Page reference: 41

Bloom's skill: Analysis

37. A directive issued by a president or governor that has the force of law is known as
- A. impoundment.
 - B. an executive order.
 - C. a legislative veto.
 - D. impeachment.
 - E. divided government.

Answer: B

Page reference: 41

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

38. _____ is the power to keep executive communications confidential, especially if they relate to national security
- A. Presidential secrecy
 - B. Impoundment
 - C. Executive privilege
 - D. Presidential prerogative
 - E. Executive order

Answer: C

Page reference: 41

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

39. Presidential refusal to allow an agency to spend funds that Congress authorized and appropriated is called
- A. executive stubbornness.
 - B. treason.
 - C. line-item veto.
 - D. executive privilege.
 - E. impoundment.

Answer: E

Page reference: 41

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

40. Which of the following is a practice that illustrates the growth of presidential power beyond powers explicitly listed in the Constitution?
- A. Vetoes of legislation passed by Congress
 - B. The use of executive orders
 - C. The signing of treaties with foreign countries
 - D. Declaring war
 - E. Appointing justices to federal courts

Answer: B

Page reference: 41

Bloom's skill: Comprehension

41. _____ amendments to the Constitution have been ratified.

- A. Ten
- B. One hundred
- C. Twenty-seven
- D. Thirty-eight
- E. Three

Answer: C

Page reference: 42

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

42. The only method used thus far to propose amendments to the Constitution is
- A. a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress.
 - B. state conventions.
 - C. state legislatures.
 - D. popular mandate.
 - E. introduction by the president.

Answer: A

Page reference: 42

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

43. Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

- A. may be proposed by a simple majority vote in both chambers of Congress.
- B. may be ratified by approval of 2/3 of state legislatures.
- C. may be proposed at a convention called by Congress at the request of the legislatures in two-thirds of the states.
- D. must be approved by the president.
- E. All of these.

Answer: C

Page reference: 42–43

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

44. Which article of the Constitution allows Congress to call a Constitutional Convention?
- A. Article I
 - B. Article II
 - C. Article IV
 - D. Article V
 - E. Article X

Answer: D

Page reference: 43

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

45. Figure 2–3 shows that virtually all amendments to the Constitution have been ratified
- A. within one week of proposal.
 - B. a minimum of five years after proposal.
 - C. by state ratifying conventions.
 - D. over presidential vetoes.
 - E. within four years of proposal.

Answer: E

Page reference: 44

Bloom's skill: Analysis

46. Figure 2–3 shows that the _____ Amendment took the longest to ratify.
- A. First
 - B. Twenty-seventh
 - C. Fifth
 - D. Fifteenth
 - E. Seventeenth

Answer: B

Page reference: 44

Bloom's skill: Analysis

47. The originalist approach to constitutional interpretation
- A. argues that the Constitution should be understood according to the framers' intent.
 - B. was first espoused by Charles Beard in *The Antifederalist*.
 - C. has been ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
 - D. sees the Constitution as a changing and evolving document that provides a basic framework for government.
 - E. believes that George Washington was the original author of the Declaration of Independence.

Answer: A

Page reference: 46

Bloom's skill: Comprehension

48. The adaptive approach to constitutional interpretation
- A. would likely enhance the authority of the president.
 - B. forces constitutional change to occur only through constitutional amendments.
 - C. has been ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
 - D. makes the judiciary a more powerful actor in American politics.
 - E. All of these.

Answer: D

Page reference: 46

Bloom's skill: Comprehension

49. The idea that the Constitution as a changing and evolving document that should be interpreted in light of the needs of the time is known as
- A. the originalist approach.
 - B. the revisionist approach.
 - C. the activist approach.
 - D. the Marshall approach.
 - E. the adaptive approach.

Answer: E

Page reference: 46

Bloom's skill: Comprehension

50. The Equal Rights Amendment would have barred discrimination on the basis of
- A. race.
 - B. ethnicity.
 - C. age.
 - D. sex.
 - E. height.

Answer: D

Page reference: 46

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

51. Which of the following is correct about the Equal Rights Amendment?
- A. it was never approved by Congress
 - B. it was never ratified by any state
 - C. it is the Twenty-Sixth Amendment
 - D. it was widely opposed by feminist groups including the National Organization for Women
 - E. it has still not been ratified

Answer: E

Page reference: 46-47

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

True/False Questions

1. The United States has the world's oldest written constitution.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 29
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
2. The U.S. Constitution is a highly detailed document with specificity on a wide range of topics.
Answer: FALSE
Page reference: 29
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
3. Article I of the Constitution establishes a bicameral Congress.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 30
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
4. Natural law is law that defines right from wrong and is viewed as being higher than human law.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 30
Bloom's skill: Knowledge

5. The Senate and House of Representatives have an absolute veto over one another.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 32
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
6. The separation of authority in the national government between the three branches is called divided government.
Answer: FALSE
Page reference: 34
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
7. Since the founding of the United States the right to vote has been significantly expanded.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 35
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
8. A primary election is one in which voters choose party nominees.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 35
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
9. Since the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913 U.S. Senators are elected directly by the people.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 36
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
10. Great Britain does not have a written constitution.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 37
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
11. The Court's authority of judicial review is explicitly outlined in the Constitution.
Answer: FALSE
Page reference: 38
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
12. Judicial review refers to the power to strike down a law or a government regulation that judges believe conflicts with the Constitution.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 38
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
13. The United States is the only country in the world that uses judicial review.
Answer: FALSE
Page reference: 38
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
14. A writ of certiorari is a court order directing an official to perform an official duty.
Answer: FALSE
Page reference: 39
Bloom's skill: Knowledge

15. The court's authority of judicial review was originally established in the *Marbury v. Madison* case.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 39-40
Bloom's reference: comprehension
16. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the time of the *Marbury v. Madison* case was Thomas Jefferson.
Answer: FALSE
Page reference: 39
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
17. Harry Blackmun was the first African American to serve on the Supreme Court.
Answer: FALSE
Page reference: 39
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
18. The *Marbury v. Madison* case was decided by the Supreme Court in 1803.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 40
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
19. Removal of the president from office begins with impeachment in the House of Representatives.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 41
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
20. In the history of the United States, four presidents have been removed from office by Congress.
Answer: FALSE
Page reference: 41
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
21. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides over impeachment trials in the U.S. Senate.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 41
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
22. Article II of the Constitution provides for impeachment and removal of the president and other civil officers for "Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors."
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 41
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
23. Twenty-seven amendments to the Constitution have been ratified.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 42
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
24. Constitutional amendments may be proposed at a convention called by Congress at the request of the legislatures in two-thirds of the states.
Answer: TRUE
Page reference: 43
Bloom's skill: Knowledge

25. The Equal Rights Amendment would have provided that “equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.”

Answer: TRUE

Page reference: 46

Bloom’s skill: Knowledge

Short Answer Questions

1. Define checks and balances and give three examples of checks in the U.S. Constitution
Bloom’s skill: Knowledge
2. Define divided government and explain its significance for the role of partisanship in the government.
Bloom’s skill: Knowledge and Comprehension
3. Define judicial review and explain how it is a judicial check on the other branches.
Bloom’s skill: Synthesis & Knowledge
4. Explain the decision of the Court in the *Marbury v. Madison* case.
Bloom’s skill: Comprehension
5. Define executive orders and explain their relationship to the growth of presidential power.
Bloom’s skill: Analysis
6. Identify the ways in which constitutional amendments can be ratified and note when each method has been used.
Bloom’s skill: Analysis
7. Identify the ways in which the electorate has been expanded through constitutional amendments.
Bloom’s skill: Analysis
8. Identify how constitutional amendments have altered the structure of government.
Bloom’s skill: Analysis
9. Explain what it means that constitutional amendments must be ratified in “a reasonable time.”
Bloom’s skill: Analysis
10. Define the adaptive approach to constitutional interpretation and its implications for the authority of the judiciary.
Bloom’s skill: Knowledge
11. Identify potential problems with both the originalist and adaptive approaches to constitutional interpretation.
Bloom’s skill: Analysis
12. Compare the length and specificity of the U.S. Constitution to constitutions of other countries.
Bloom’s skill: Analysis

Essay Questions

1. Explain how debate over prayer in public schools highlights both a genius and a flaw in the Constitution.
Bloom's skill: Comprehension
2. Evaluate James Madison's claim that for democracy to work "you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it control itself"
Bloom's skill: Evaluation
3. Explain how the constitutional system limits governmental authority.
Bloom's skill: Synthesis
4. Evaluate the "auxiliary precautions" against popular tyranny in the constitutional system.
Bloom's skill: Evaluation
5. Evaluate how changes in technology have altered the nature of American constitutional democracy.
Bloom's skill: Evaluation
6. Explain how developments in political parties and interest groups and in presidential power have altered the nature of checks and balances in American democracy.
Bloom's skill: Synthesis
7. Evaluate the effect of *Marbury v. Madison* on the role of the judiciary.
Bloom's skill: Evaluation
8. Evaluate Thurgood Marshall's notion of the "living Constitution."
Bloom's skill: Evaluation
9. Evaluate what might have happened had the Supreme Court decided in favor of Marbury in the *Marbury v. Madison* case.
Bloom's skill: Evaluation
10. Evaluate the significance of judicial review for the role of the courts in a separation of powers system.
Bloom's skill: Evaluation
11. Explain how the meaning of the Constitution has evolved over time.
Bloom's skill: Comprehension
12. Identify ways in which the power of the president has expanded beyond those listed in the Constitution.
Bloom's skill: Analysis
13. Evaluate the history of the Equal Rights Amendment and its implications regarding amending the Constitution.
Bloom's skill: Evaluation

Study Guide Questions

The questions in this section also appear in the student Study Guide available with the textbook.

1. Define separation of powers and explain how it works in the United States.
Bloom's skill: Knowledge and Comprehension
2. What was the subject of the *Marbury v. Madison* case and what was the case's most significant effect?
Bloom's skill: Synthesis
3. Explain Thurgood Marshall's notion of the "living Constitution."
Bloom's skill: Analysis
4. Identify potential problems with Congress calling for a constitutional convention as provided for in Article V of the Constitution.
Bloom's skill: Analysis
5. Identify the ways in which constitutional amendments have increased or decreased the authority of the national government.
Bloom's skill: Analysis
6. Define the originalist approach to constitutional interpretation and its implications for the authority of the judiciary.
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
7. Define the Equal Rights Amendment and identify what happened to it.
Bloom's skill: Analysis & Knowledge
8. Define writ of mandamus and explain its relation to the *Marbury v. Madison* case.
Bloom's skill: Synthesis & Knowledge

Essay

1. Describe the process for amending the Constitution and evaluate its difficulty.
Bloom's skill: Evaluation & Knowledge
2. Describe and evaluate the process for removing a president from office.
Bloom's skill: Evaluation & Knowledge

MyPoliSciLab questions

These questions also appear in MyPoliSciLab, the Website that accompanies the textbook.

Pre-Test Questions

1. The Constitution divided power between the state and national governments. This division of power is called _____.
 - A. constitutionalism
 - B. separation of powers
 - C. federalism
 - D. unitarianism
 - E. bipartisanship

Answer: C

Page Reference: 31

Bloom's: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 1 and 2

2. The allocation of certain powers to the national government and other powers to states is called
 - A. bicameralism.
 - B. divided government.
 - C. statism.
 - D. federalism.
 - E. separation of powers.

Answer: D

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 31

Learning Objective: 1 and 2

3. The distribution of constitutional authority among the three branches of the national government is known as
 - A. bicameralism.
 - B. federalism.
 - C. divided government.
 - D. statism.
 - E. separation of powers.

Answer: E

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 31

Learning Objective: 1 and 2

4. The conception of separation of powers in the United States means that one branch of government can dominate the other two branches against their will.
 - A. True
 - B. False

Answer: B

Page Reference: 32

Bloom's: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 3 and 4

5. Two of the most important restraints that Congress can exercise over the president are its powers to make the laws and appropriate money.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A
Page Reference: 32
Bloom's: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 1 and 2

6. The system of checks and balances is based on the idea that
- A. a strong government is always better than a weak one.
 - B. human beings are basically good.
 - C. the executive branch should be supreme, but not all powerful.
 - D. power must be used to offset power.
 - E. all of the above

Answer D
Page Reference: 32
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

7. *Marbury v. Madison* is a landmark Supreme Court case because it
- A. established national supremacy.
 - B. set the precedent for judicial review.
 - C. defined the scope of state powers.
 - D. affirmed the "necessary and proper" clause.
 - E. all of the above

Answer: B
Page-Reference: 38
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 5 and 6

8. The House of Representatives must approve presidential appointments and treaties.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: B
Page Reference: 33
Bloom's: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 1 and 2

9. In addition to each branch of government having some authority over the other branches, each branch of government is also politically independent of the other branches.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A
Page Reference: 32
Bloom's: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

10. A person elected to the Senate serves a term of _____ years, and member of the House of Representatives serves a _____ year term.
- A. two; six
 - B. two; four
 - C. four; four
 - D. four; two
 - E. six; two

Answer: E
Page Reference: 34
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

11. Strong allegiance to one's own political party is referred to as
- A. ideology.
 - B. party loyalty.
 - C. straight ticket voting.
 - D. partisanship.
 - E. unified government.

Answer: D
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
Page reference: 34
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

12. *Marbury v. Madison* is a landmark Supreme Court case because it
- A. established national supremacy.
 - B. set the precedent for judicial review.
 - C. defined the scope of state powers.
 - D. affirmed the "necessary and proper" clause.
 - E. all of the above

Answer: B
Page-Reference: 38
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 5 and 6

13. Federalists supported a strong role for the federal courts and the idea of judicial review.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A
Page Reference: 38
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 5 and 6

14. Which of the following most helps account for the growth in presidential power in recent decades?
- A. the need to deal with perpetual crises in foreign policy
 - B. the ratification of constitutional amendments explicitly granting additional authority to the executive
 - C. the collapse of the Soviet Union
 - D. increased use of initiatives and referenda for determining federal government policy
 - E. federal government ownership of major media outlets

Answer: A
Bloom's skill: Comprehension
Page reference: 37
Learning Objective: 5 and 6

15. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the time of *Marbury v. Madison* was
- A. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
 - B. John Marshall.
 - C. Robert Howard Taft.
 - D. William Rehnquist.
 - E. Robert Bork.

Answer: B
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
Page reference: 39
Learning Objective: 5 and 6

16. Primary elections are only used to choose party nominees for president.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: B
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
Page reference: 36
Learning Objective: 5 and 6

17. As originally designed, the United States Constitution is a flexible document that is relatively easy to change.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: B
Page Reference: 30
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 7 and 8

18. As originally designed, the United States Constitution is a flexible document that is relatively easy to change.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: B
Page Reference: 30
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 7 and 8

19. The Bill of Rights are the first ten amendments to the Constitution and were enacted during the _____ session of Congress.
- A. 1768
 - B. 1791
 - C. 1798
 - D. 1812
 - E. 1991

Answer: A
Page Reference: 30
Bloom's: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 7 and 8

20. The Constitution was purposely made difficult to amend.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A
Page Reference: 47
Bloom's: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 7 and 8

21. Improvements in technology have changed the system of checks and balances by strengthening the _____ and enabling interest groups to target members of Congress.
- A. Presidency
 - B. House
 - C. Senate
 - D. Supreme Court
 - E. electorate

Answer: A

Page Reference: 36–37

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 7 and 8

22. Conviction of a public official on impeachment charges takes a _____ vote in the Senate.
- A. majority
 - B. plurality
 - C. unanimous
 - D. 5/6
 - E. 2/3

Answer: E

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 41

Learning Objective: 7 and 8

Post-Tests Questions

1. Which country has the world's oldest written constitution?
- A. France
 - B. Germany
 - C. England
 - D. The United States
 - E. Mexico

Answer: D

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 29

Learning Objective: 1 and 2

2. What article of the Constitution establishes a bicameral Congress?
- A. Article I
 - B. Article II
 - C. Article III
 - D. Article IV
 - E. Article V

Answer: A

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 30

Learning Objective: 1 and 2

3. Article ____ of the Constitution creates the Supreme Court.
- A. I
 - B. II
 - C. III
 - D. IV
 - E. V

Answer: C
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
Page reference: 30
Learning Objective: 1 and 2

4. There are no countries that do not have written constitutions.
- A. False
 - B. True

Answer: A
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
Page reference: 29
Learning Objective: 1 and 2

5. The most important means the framers of the Constitution devised to make public officials observe the constitutional limits on their powers was free and fair elections.
- A. False
 - B. True

Answer: B
Bloom's skill: Comprehension
Page reference: 31
Learning Objective: 1 and 2

6. According to James Madison in *The Federalist*, No. 47, "...the accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands ... may justly be pronounced the very definition of _____."
- A. tyranny
 - B. monarchy
 - C. democracy
 - D. federalism
 - E. check and balances

Answer: A
Page Reference: 32
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

7. Divided government is defined as governance that is divided between parties, especially when one holds the presidency and the other controls one or both houses of Congress.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A
Page Reference: 34
Bloom's: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

8. The system of checks and balances is intended to dampen the ambition of any one branch of government dominating another branch of government.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A
Page Reference: 32
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

9. "Auxiliary precautions" against popular tyranny include
- A. separation of powers.
 - B. states' rights.
 - C. the Bill of Rights.
 - D. unfunded mandates.
 - E. free elections.

Answer: A
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
Page reference: 32-34
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

10. The Generation Next box on page 35 shows that which of the following groups is least likely to "think the average person will need to give up some civil liberties to fight terrorism"?
- A. nonwhites
 - B. people who are very conservative
 - C. females
 - D. people who are very liberal
 - E. Democrats

Answer: D
Bloom's skill: Analysis
Page reference: 35
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

11. Judicial review is the power of the American courts to declare a law unconstitutional.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A
Page Reference: 38
Bloom's: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 5 and 6

12. At the time of the Bicentennial of the Constitution, which justice spoke out in dissent and defended his view of our "living Constitution"?
- A. David Souter
 - B. Clarence Thomas
 - C. Thurgood Marshall
 - D. Robert Bork
 - E. Alexander Hamilton

Answer: C
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
Page reference: 39
Learning Objective: 5 and 6

13. The United States has the longest written constitution in the world.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 37

Learning Objective: 5 and 6

14. Which of the following statements regarding judicial review is correct?

- A. It was first asserted in the case of *Gibbons v. Ogden*.
- B. It is defined in legislation passed in 1789.
- C. It is not mentioned in the Constitution.
- D. The United States is the only country in the world that uses it.
- E. It was first established in the United States under the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: C

Bloom's skill: Comprehension

Page reference: 38

Learning Objective: 5 and 6

15. A court order directing an official to perform an official duty is called a(n)

- A. writ of certiorari.
- B. executive order.
- C. writ of mandamus.
- D. impoundment.
- E. judicial review.

Answer: C

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 39

Learning Objective: 5 and 6

16. How many states must ratify an amendment to the Constitution?

- A. one-half
- B. two-thirds
- C. three-fourths
- D. all the states
- E. all the states and the District of Columbia

Answer: C

Page Reference: 43

Bloom's: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 7 and 8

17. The framers knew that future experiences would call for changes in the text of the Constitution and that it would need to be formally amended.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Page Reference: 42

Bloom's: Knowledge

Learning Objective: 7 and 8

18. Who presides over a Senate impeachment trial?
- A. Majority Leader
 - B. Minority Leader
 - C. Chief Justice of the United States
 - D. Speaker of the House of Representatives
 - E. Solicitor General

Answer: C

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 41

Learning Objective: 7 and 8

19. After an amendment has been proposed, it must be ratified by
- A. the House of Representatives.
 - B. the Senate.
 - C. the states.
 - D. a popular referendum.
 - E. the president.

Answer: C

Bloom's skill: Comprehension

Page reference: 43–44

Learning Objective: 7 and 8

20. The Equal Rights Amendment was originally proposed in
- A. 1787.
 - B. 1998.
 - C. 1923.
 - D. 1860.
 - E. 1895.

Answer: C

Bloom's skill: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7 and 8

Chapter Questions

1. The concept whereby government is restricted in its uses of power and in its ability to deprive citizens of their liberty is known as
 - A. limited government.
 - B. federalism.
 - C. judicial review.
 - D. sovereignty.
 - E. preemption.

Answer: A

Page Reference: 31

Bloom's: Application

Learning Objective: 1 and 2

2. Which of the following developments did NOT lead to more popular control in the United States' political system?
 - A. the selection of party nominees through primary elections
 - B. the direct election of U.S. Senators
 - C. the creation of political parties
 - D. the restriction of referendums
 - E. the requirement of property ownership to vote.

Answer: E

Page Reference: 35–36

Bloom's: Application

Learning Objective: 1 and 2

3. Which of the following statements does NOT characterize the concept of separation of powers? The writers of the Constitution believed it was important.
 - A. It was accomplished by dividing the national government into three branches.
 - B. It meant that no one branch of government could become all powerful.
 - C. It meant that the states would be equal in power to the federal government.
 - D. It had already been the general practice in the colonies for more than 100 years.

Answer: D

Page Reference: 31–32

Bloom's: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 3 and 4

4. The framers of the Constitution wanted to establish a government strong enough to enforce national interests but not so strong as to destroy individual liberty.
 - A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A

Page Reference: 31

Bloom's: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 3 and 4

5. The important contribution that the framers of the Constitution made to the principle of separation of powers was to divide powers but also overlap them so that no institution could take decisive action on its own.
 - A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A

Page Reference: 31–32

Bloom's: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 3 and 4

6. James Madison looked to the following political philosophers for his justification of the principle of separation of powers.
- A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Locke
 - D. Montesquieu
 - E. C and D

Answer: E
Page Reference: 32
Bloom's: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

7. Articles I, II, and III of the Constitution divide the power of the federal government into three branches of government: the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Presidency.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: B
Page Reference: 32
Bloom's: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

8. Articles I, II and III of the Constitution divide the power of the federal government into three branches, and this principle is called separation of power.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A
Page Reference: 31
Bloom's skill: Knowledge
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

9. Article 1 of the Constitution established the structure, process and powers of the Legislative branch.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A
Page Reference: 30
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

10. The Preamble to the Constitution
- A. divides the government into three branches.
 - B. sets up a federal system of government.
 - C. states that the government gets its power from the people.
 - D. outlines the basic rights of all citizens.
 - E. all of the above

Answer: C
Page Reference: 39
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 3 and 4

11. Which of the below represents the appropriate action in regard to laws of each branch of government?
- A. Executive Branch passes laws, Legislative Branch enforces laws, Judicial Branch interprets laws
 - B. Legislative Branch passes laws, Executive Branch enforces laws, Judicial Branch interprets laws
 - C. Judicial Branch passes laws, Executive Branch enforces laws, Legislative Branch interprets laws
 - D. Legislative Branch passes laws, Judicial Branch enforces laws, Executive Branch interprets laws
 - E. None of the above; their roles are not clearly defined and often overlap.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 32

Bloom's: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 3 and 4

12. Which of the following is an example of checks and balances?
- A. the veto
 - B. the impeachment process
 - C. the approval of treaties
 - D. all of the above
 - E. b and c only

Answer: D

Page Reference: 33

Bloom's: Application

Learning Objective: 3 and 4

13. In creating a national government with a system of checks and balances, the framers of the Constitution sought to
- A. eliminate any role for the judicial branch.
 - B. limit the ability of any branch of the national government from becoming too powerful.
 - C. ensure that governmental accountability to the public was impossible to achieve.
 - D. make sure that the president was the nation's True leader who would get the final say about everything.
 - E. guarantee the supremacy of the states over the national government.

Answer: B

Bloom's skill: synthesis

Page reference: 31–34

Learning Objective: 3 and 4

14. Because it was impossible to legislate precise and detailed rules on complex matters such as railroad safety, mass communications, the health and safety of working conditions, and environmental protection, Congress began in the late 1800s to create
- A. independent regulatory commissions.
 - B. initiatives.
 - C. joint committees.
 - D. direct primaries.
 - E. recall elections.

Answer: A

Bloom's skill: Comprehension

Page reference: 36

Learning Objective: 3 and 4

15. Judicial review is known as a formal way to amend the Constitution.

- A. True
- B. False

Page Reference: 38

Bloom's: Knowledge

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 5 and 6

16. Jeffersonians questioned whether the Supreme Court had the final authority to review state legislation.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Page Reference: 38

Bloom's: Comprehension

Learning Objective: 5 and 6

17. The power to strike down a law or a government regulation that judges believe conflicts with the Constitution is known as

- A. an executive order.
- B. a writ of certiorari.
- C. impoundment.
- D. judicial review.
- E. a writ of mandamus.

Answer: D

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 38

Learning Objective: 5 and 6

18. The Judiciary Act of 1789

- A. formally created the power of judicial review.
- B. gave the Supreme Court the authority to issue a writ of mandamus.
- C. increased the number of justices on the Supreme Court to 23.
- D. gave the president the power to remove justices from the Supreme Court.
- E. was vetoed by President Andrew Jackson.

Answer: B

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 39

Learning Objective: 5 and 6

19. The Supreme Court reached its decision in the Marbury v. Madison case in

- A. 1787.
- B. 1861.
- C. 1932.
- D. 1803.
- E. 1954.

Answer: D

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 40

Learning Objective: 5 and 6

20. The framers believed that the Constitution should not break with long traditions of government.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: B
Page Reference: 30–31
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 7 and 8

21. The framers of the Constitution understood that the document would need to be changed to adapt to changing circumstances.
- A. True
 - B. False

Answer: A
Page Reference: 30
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 7 and 8

22. All of the below actions have resulted in changes in the Constitution EXCEPT:
- A. Formal amendments
 - B. Congressional actions
 - C. Judicial interpretations
 - D. Popular opinion
 - E. all of the above have resulted in changes in the Constitution

Answer: D
Page Reference: 42–47
Bloom's: synthesis
Learning Objective: 7 and 8

23. The political system is kept up-to-date through changes in the informal, unwritten Constitution mainly through
- A. basic statutes and historical practices of Congress.
 - B. presidential actions.
 - C. Supreme Court decisions.
 - D. Congressional elaboration.
 - E. all of the above

Answer: E
Page Reference: 40 and 41
Bloom's: synthesis
Learning Objective: 7 and 8

24. Which of the following best describes the view of the Constitution as a living document?
- A. One should adhere to the original intent of the Constitution.
 - B. One should be willing to adapt the Constitution to changing societal needs.
 - C. One should pay attention to the institutional role the Constitution plays.
 - D. One should view the Constitution as an instrument of government.

Answer: B
Page Reference: Complete chapter
Bloom's: Comprehension
Learning Objective: 7 and 8

25. Which of the following is a way in which the Constitution evolves informally?

- A. national referenda
- B. ratification of amendments
- C. checks and balances
- D. impeachment of the president
- E. congressional elaboration

Answer: E

Bloom's skill: Comprehension

Page reference: 41

Learning Objective: 7 and 8

26. According to the Supreme Court, after an amendment is proposed, it must be ratified

- A. in one year.
- B. in three years.
- C. in seven years.
- D. in a reasonable time.
- E. None of these.

Answer: D

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 44

Learning Objective: 7 and 8

27. Executive privilege refers to presidential refusal to allow an agency to spend funds that Congress authorized and appropriated.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Bloom's skill: Knowledge

Page reference: 41

Learning Objective: 7 and 8

