Review Questions American Govt. Chapter 3 (with a slice of Chapter 2 thrown in)

1. Which constitutional principle protects a reporter from powerful politicians who threaten to use their power against the reporter?

a. freedom of the press b. freedom of assembly

c. freedom from unreasonable search and seizures d. equal protection

2. Complete the chronological sequence:

1776 – Declaration of Independence signed

1781 –

1788 – Ratification of the U.S. Constitution

1789 – the States ratify the first 10 amendments, the Bill of Rights

3. (Ch 2) The Federalists wanted a stronger or weaker central government? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. (Ch 2) In the battle to ratify the Constitution, did the Anti-Federalists support or oppose the Constitution?

5. (Ch 2) In the battle to ratify the Constitution, which group championed individual and states’ rights? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Which group enthusiastically supported a vigorous and powerful national government? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Article I of the Constitution states that Congress has the power to raise and support Armies. However, Article II of the Constitution states that the “President shall be the Commander in Chief of the” armed forces.

Is this an example of

a. federalism b. republicanism c. Abe Fromanism

d. the rule of law e. popular sovereignty f. separation of powers

7. Which Constitutional amendment would be cited by the Supreme Court in striking down a law restricting ownership of handguns?

8. Why would an organization like the American Nazi Party be permitted to hold a rally in town?

a. The Bill of Rights protects equal displays of anger

b. The Bill of Rights supports police efforts to maintain order

c. The Bill of Rights protects freedom of speech and the peaceful assembly of citizens

d. The Bill of Rights protect citizens rights to keep and bear arms

e. The Bill of Rights is silent on citizens right to enjoy Sausage

9. Why can’t Governor Scott negotiate and enter into trade agreements with Cuba?

10. An example of the principle of **Checks and Balances** is that the executive branch can appoint Supreme Court justices but confirmation must be done by which branch of government?

11. Complete the sentence showing the principle of **Checks and Balances**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can pass laws, the president can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not approve) laws, the Supreme Court can declare them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

12. The supreme law of the land is

13. The principle of **Checks and Balances:** Which branch of government may nullify any unconstitutional law made by the legislative branch?

14. (pg 75) The Supreme Court’s power to decide whether laws are constitutional is called

15. Which Constitutional amendment expanded the rights of female citizens?

16. Which of the following is a valid basis for restrictions on the freedom of speech?

a. the risk of harming the economy

b. the importance of protecting traditional Judeo-Christian values

c. the necessity of supporting elected officials

d. the threat of inciting violent actions

17. (Pgs R31 – R32) Which of the first ten amendments protects a citizen’s right against self-incrimination (i.e. a citizen cannot be forced to testify against himself in a court of law)?

18. The Fifteenth Amendment guarantees

a. the right to peaceably assemble b. the right of states to maintain a militia

c. voting rights for women d. voting rights regardless of race

19. (pg 73) Where do government funding laws originate, the Executive branch, Legislative branch, or Judicial branch?

20. Which Supreme Court case established the principle of Judicial Review (see #14)?

1. What plan of the Constitutional Convention was favored by states with low population?
   1. Rhode Island Plan
   2. New Jersey Plan
   3. Virginia Plan
   4. Missouri Plan
2. The 3/5ths Compromise dealt with which of the following issues?
   1. Number of states allowed to join the United States
   2. Voting rights for women
   3. Counting Slaves for state representation
   4. Number of states needed to ratify the constitution
3. What group was opposed to ratification of the constitution?
   1. Strict Constructionists
   2. Loose Constructionists
   3. Federalists
   4. Anti-Federalists
4. The Bill of Rights contains…
   1. The Preamble to the Constitution
   2. The Articles of the Constitution
   3. Amendments 1-10
   4. Amendments 11-27
5. What is popular sovereignty?
   1. Authority of the people through voting
   2. The power of the Supreme Court to review laws
   3. Idea supporting a strong central government
   4. Division of government into branches
6. What is Judicial Review?
   1. Authority of the people through voting
   2. The power of the Supreme Court to review laws
   3. Idea supporting a strong central government
   4. Division of government into branches
7. What is separation of powers?
   1. Authority of the people through voting
   2. The power of the Supreme Court to review laws
   3. Idea supporting a strong central government
   4. Division of government into branches
8. The Supreme Court case Marbury v. Madison supported which of the following?
   1. Popular Sovereignty
   2. Checks & Balances
   3. Federalism
   4. Judicial Review
9. What amendment supports freedom of speech and press?
   1. 1st Amendment
   2. 2nd Amendment
   3. 3rd Amendment
   4. 4th Amendment
10. Which founding father believed that the constitution should be revised every generation?
    1. Alexander Hamilton
    2. James Madison
    3. Thomas Jefferson
    4. George Washington
11. What is the process for an amendment to be added to the Constitution?
    1. Proposal by the states and ratified by the President
    2. Proposal by the Congress ratified by the states
    3. Proposal by President ratified by Supreme Court
    4. Proposal by the people ratified by the people
12. A Two-Thirds majority in Congress is also known as a…
    1. simple majority
    2. dominant majority
    3. political majority
    4. supermajority

**Education without values, as useful as it is, seems rather to make man a more clever devil.** [**C. S. Lewis**](http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/authors/c/c_s_lewis.html)

Answers:

1. a

2. Ratification of the Articles of Confederation

3. stronger

4. oppose

5. antifederalists, federalists

6. F

7. 2nd amendment

8. c

9. only the President of the United States has the power to negotiate trade agreements with foreign countries

10. legislative

11. Congress, veto, unconstitutional

12. the Constitution

13. judicial

14. judicial review

15. 19th

16. d

17. Amendment Five

18. d

19. Legislative

20 Marbury vs. Madison

21. b

22. c

23. d

24. c

25. a

26. b

27. d

28. d

29. a

30. c

31. b

32. d