Group Practice Exam #1

1. The debates between the Federalists and the Anti-federalists were primarily about which of the following.
   1. The right of people to rebel
   2. The existence of slavery
   3. The scope of power of the central government
   4. The need to establish a standard currency
   5. The representation of large and small states
2. Which of the following constitutional principles most directly addresses the relationship between the national and state government?
   1. Checks and Balances
   2. The Bill of Rights
   3. Separation of Powers
   4. Representation
   5. Federalism
3. Which of the following is a fundamental element of the United States Constitution?
   1. Recognition of the centrality of political parties in government
   2. Direct election of members of members of the executive branch
   3. An executive branch that is more powerful that the legislature
   4. Emphasis on a unitary system of government
4. All of the following are ways that the legislative branch can check the powers of the executive branch EXCEPT:
   1. Congress may remove a president through its impeachment and conviction powers
   2. Congress may override a presidential veto
   3. Congress may declare a presidential action unconstitutional
   4. The Senate may refuse the nomination of a presidential appointment
   5. The Senate may refuse to approve a treaty negotiated by the president
5. Which of the following is an example of presidential use of inherent (implied) powers?
   1. George H. W. Bush's appointment of Clarence Thomas
   2. Bill Clinton's line-item veto of some congressionally authorized funds to the states
   3. Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase
   4. Woodrow Wilson's sighing of the Treaty of Versailles
   5. Dwight Eisenhower's deployment of troops to Arkansas
6. Which of the following is NOT a limitation on democracy in the US?
   1. Our republic keeps citizens from voting directly
   2. There is no form of direct democracy in the US
   3. Less than half of the electorate vote
   4. Many US citizens do nothing political…not even discuss politics
   5. The founders left little instruction to the citizen in the Constitution

Group Practice Exam #2

1. The constitution states that all revenue bills must start in the
   1. Cabinet of the president
   2. With the right of the electorate to vote on it
   3. In the House
   4. In the Supreme Court
   5. Special committees of the Senate
2. Unlike the Articles of Confederation, the United States Constitution does which of the following?
   1. Restricts the ability of Congress to tax
   2. Restricts the ability of Congress to establish an army or navy
   3. Establishes a unitary form of government
   4. Emphasizes state sovereignty over national sovereignty
   5. Emphasizes both national sovereignty and federalism
3. Which of the following is an example of checks and balances established by the constitution?
   1. A requirement that states lower their drinking age to 18 as a condition for receiving federal highway funds
   2. Media criticism of public officials during a campaign
   3. Supreme Court's ability to overturn decisions of lower courts
   4. Requirement of presidential appointments to the Supreme Court be approved by the Senate
   5. Election of the president by the electoral college rather than direct election
4. The importance of Shays's Rebellion to the development of the United States Constitution was that it
   1. Revealed the necessity of a Bill of Rights and a system of checks and balances
   2. Demonstrated the intensity of anti-ratification sentiment in the 13 states
   3. Indicated that a strong, constitutionally designed, central government was needed to protect property and maintain order.
   4. Convinced the delegates attending the Constitutional Convention to accept the Connecticut Plan
   5. Reinforced the idea that slavery should be outlawed in the new constitution.
5. In a federal system of government political power is primarily
   1. Vested in local governments
   2. Vested in regional governments
   3. Vested in central government
   4. Divided between central government and regional government
   5. Divided between regional and local government
6. The reserved powers of state governments can best be described as those powers
   1. Not specifically granted to the national government or denied to the states
   2. Implied in the Fifth Amendment
   3. Listed specifically in the Tenth Amendment
   4. Exercised by both the national and state governments
   5. Granted to states by the implied powers doctrine

Group Practice Exam #3

1. The establishment clause of the First Amendment does which of the following?
   1. Guarantees freedom of speech to all citizens
   2. Prevent prior restraint of the press
   3. Prohibits the setting up of a state church
   4. Defines the concept of dual citizenship
   5. Allows citizens to enter freely into contracts with other citizens
2. Which of the following principles protects, a citizen from imprisonment without trial?
   1. Representative government
   2. Checks and balances
   3. Separation of powers
   4. Popular sovereignty
   5. Due process
3. According to the Founders, what’s the difference between a democracy and a republic?
   1. A republic is a direct democracy where the citizens vote on day to day issues concerning the Union.
   2. A direct democracy would allow citizens, all males of a certain age and in good standing with the law, to vote for representative who would then vote directly in their names.
   3. They made no such distinction. According to the Founders the two are coterminous.
   4. In the early republic the Senate would be elected by the House of Representatives which is directly elected by the people.
   5. By democracy the Founders meant a *direct* democracy. Believing the US was too large for such a government they created a republic or *indirect* democracy where the people elect representatives.
4. In the Constitution as originally ratified in 1788, the provisions regarding which of the following most closely approximate popular, majoritarian democracy?
   1. Election of members of the House of Representatives
   2. Election of members of the Senate
   3. Election of the President
   4. Ratification of treaties
   5. Confirmation of presidential appointments
5. The chief accomplishment of the Anti-Federalists in the debate over the Constitution was the
   1. Great Compromise creating a bicameral legislative branch
   2. the establishment of a national bank
   3. the addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution
   4. the precedent established by George Washington that the president should be limited to two terms in office
   5. the establishment of the system of electoral votes to select the president, rather than the people themselves
6. All of the following issues were decided at the Constitutional Convention EXCEPT
   1. representation in the legislature
   2. voting qualifications of the electorate
   3. method of electing the President
   4. congressional power to override a presidential veto
   5. qualifications for members of the House and Senate

Group Practice Exam #4

1. The amendments to the Constitution that were ratified during Reconstruction were primarily designed to
   1. protect the rights of women against infringement by the federal government
   2. protect the rights of former slaves against infringement by state governments
   3. ensure equal economic opportunity for former slaves
   4. facilitate the rebuilding of the Southern economy
   5. limit the power the President had gained during the Civil War
2. The framers of the Constitution all believed that one of the primary functions of government is
   1. educating citizens
   2. protecting individual property rights
   3. protecting new immigrants from persecution
   4. expanding the borders of the nation
   5. ensuring that anyone accused of a crime has the right to legal representation
3. In *The Federalist* papers, James Madison expressed the view that political factions
   1. should be nurtured by a free nation
   2. should play a minor role in any free nation
   3. are central to the creation of a free nation
   4. are undesirable but inevitable in a free nation
   5. are necessary to control the masses in a free nation
4. Which of the following is true of nominees for federal judgeships?
   1. They are recruited from the current pool of United States attorneys.
   2. They are nominated by the Senate and approved by the House of Representatives.
   3. They are elected in popular elections in individual states.
   4. They must receive the approval of the American Bar Association upon nomination.
   5. They are appointed for life by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

**Use this quote for questions 5-6***“The Congress shall have power...to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.”*

1. Interpretations of this clause have been central to attempts to define the nature of which of the following aspects of the United States political system?
   1. Republicanism
   2. Pluralism
   3. Due process of law
   4. Federalism
   5. Judicial review
2. The practical effect of this clause has been to
   1. make the legislature the most powerful branch of the national government
   2. allow the national government to extend its powers beyond those enumerated in the Constitution
   3. allow state governments to nullify federal laws within their borders
   4. give the President uncontested powers in the area of foreign policy
   5. ensure that any powers not delegated by the Constitution to the United States government are reserved to the states and the people

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| Exam #1 | | |
| Question | Your Answer | Correct Answer |
| 1 |  | C |
| 2 |  | E |
| 3 |  | X |
| 4 |  | C |
| 5 |  | C |
| 6 |  | B |
| Exam #2 | | |
| Question | Your Answer | Correct Answer |
| 1 |  | C |
| 2 |  | E |
| 3 |  | D |
| 4 |  | C |
| 5 |  | D |
| 6 |  | A |
| Exam #3 | | |
| Question | Your Answer | Correct Answer |
| 1 |  | C |
| 2 |  | E |
| 3 |  | E |
| 4 |  | A |
| 5 |  | C |
| 6 |  | B |
| Exam #4 | | |
| Question | Your Answer | Correct Answer |
| 1 |  | B |
| 2 |  | B |
| 3 |  | E |
| 4 |  | E |
| 5 |  | D |
| 6 |  | B |