Practice Test

The Constitution and Democracy
1. Government is only given its power by the consent of the governed represents which principle of the Constitution?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Popular Sovereignty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Judicial Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Federalism</td>
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<td>D.</td>
<td>Separation of Powers</td>
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2. What was the first form of government for the newly independent states after the American Revolutionary War?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>The Articles of Confederation</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>The Declaration of Independence</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>The Bill of Rights</td>
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<td>D.</td>
<td>The Magna Carta</td>
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3. Where is the purpose of the United States Constitution found?

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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>The Amendments</td>
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<td>B.</td>
<td>The Articles</td>
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<td>C.</td>
<td>The Grievances</td>
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<td>D.</td>
<td>The Preamble</td>
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4. Federalism is defined as:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>People are the source of government power</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Government is broken into several smaller governments</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>The Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional</td>
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<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Each of the three branches of government limits the power of the others</td>
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5. The phrase that described the relationship between the three branches is:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Expressed Powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Implied Powers</td>
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<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Checks and Balances</td>
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6. Which Article of the Constitution sets up the Judicial Branch and the Supreme Court?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Article One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Article Two</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Article Three</td>
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<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>The Supreme Court was established through an act of Congress not found in the Constitution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. How is the number of representatives determined for each state?

A. Based on the voting rates of adults in each state. The higher the percentage, the more votes the state receives in Congress.

B. Based on the United States Census, which is taken every ten years.

C. Based on the physical size of the state.

D. Based on the number of registered voters in the state.

8. The Speaker of the House belongs to which branch of government?

A. Executive

B. Judicial

C. Legislative

D. Parliament

9. What is the name of powers stated in the United States Constitution that are granted to the Federal Government?

A. Expressed Powers

B. Implied Powers

C. Concurrent Powers

D. Reserved Powers

10. What is the name of powers not stated in the United States Constitution, but are “necessary and proper” to assure the efficient operation of the country?

A. Expressed Powers

B. Implied Powers

C. Concurrent Powers

D. Reserved Powers

11. Powers that are shared between the Federal Government and other governments (state, local) are ________________

A. Expressed Powers

B. Implied Powers

C. Concurrent Powers

D. Reserved Powers

12. Education, elections, and divorce laws are all the responsibility (primarily) of:

A. Federal Agencies

B. State Governments

C. The President

D. Congress
13. Which amendment guarantees equal protection under the law?
A. The Tenth  
B. The Twenty-First  
C. The Nineteenth  
D. The Fourteenth 

14. Which amendment was passed as a result of the women’s suffrage movement in 1920?
A. Fifteenth  
B. Nineteenth  
C. Twenty-First  
D. Twenty-Sixth 

15. Which amendment lowered the legal age requirement in 1970?
A. Fifteenth  
B. Nineteenth  
C. Twenty-First  
D. Twenty-Sixth 

16. Which of the following is required to pass an amendment to the United States Constitution?
A. A $\frac{2}{3}$ vote by both houses of Congress  
B. $\frac{3}{4}$ of states must ratify it  
C. A national convention called by the President  
D. A petition generated by U.S. citizens 

17. Why did the framers of the Constitution make amending the Constitution so difficult?
A. They thought amendments were problematic for the future of the Republic.  
B. They thought the Constitution was sufficiently flexible and did not need further revision.  
C. They wanted the Constitution to be able to change, but only if it was widely agreed upon.  
D. They believed the process of revision would be expensive and were trying to save money. 

18. Which Supreme Court case caused much of the debate between ‘right to life’ and ‘pro-choice’ groups?
A. Grutter v. Bollinger  
B. Brown v. Board of Education  
C. Leandro v. North Carolina  
D. Roe v. Wade 

19. Which Supreme Court case requires police officers to read suspects their rights when they are arrested?
A. Furman v. Georgia  
B. Roper v. Simmons  
C. Miranda v. Arizona  
D. Mapp v. Ohio
20. Which court case decided the process of Judicial Review in the United States Supreme Court?

A. Bayard v. Singleton  
B. Gideon v. Wainwright  
C. Marbury v. Madison  
D. Mapp v. Ohio  

21. Which court case decided that “separate but equal” was unconstitutional, and began the civil rights movement?

A. Bush v. Gore  
B. Plessy v. Ferguson  
C. Brown v. Board of Education  
D. Roe v. Wade  

22. New Jersey v. TLO ruled:

A. Students are allowed to be searched under reasonable suspicion rather than probable cause  
B. Evidence found in an “unreasonable” search or seizure cannot be used in a court of law  
C. Bussing was an appropriate remedy to racially integrate public schools  
D. It limited the power of the President in times of peace  

23. Which court case ruled that burning the American flag is protected speech under the First Amendment?

A. Lawrence v. Texas  
B. Texas v. Johnson  
C. Board of Education v. Barnette  
D. Tinker v. Des Moines School District  

24. What precedent was established in the court case Gideon v. Wainwright?

A. Federal law is supersedes state law  
B. A right to an attorney  
C. Judicial Review  
D. Flag burning is protected speech  

25. Which of the following cases best illustrates how federal law supersedes state law?

A. Gibbons v. Ogden  
B. Marbury v. Madison  
C. Korematsu v. U.S.  
D. Plessy v. Ferguson
26. Who elects the President of the United States?
A. The People  
B. The Electoral College  
C. The States  
D. The Senators

27. Which of the following explains the meaning of Gerrymandering?
A. The process of bringing people together  
B. The process of sending mail to constituents for free.  
C. The process of drawing electoral district lines to favor one group or party.  
D. The process of dodging the draft

28. Choose the best example of libel:
A. Yelling “fire” in a crowded theatre  
B. Printing the names of juveniles  
C. Printing lies about someone  
D. Endangering Citizens

29. Which clause prohibits the national government from declaring an official religion of the state?
A. The Necessary and Proper Clause  
B. The Free Exercise Clause  
C. The Establishment Clause  
D. The Full Faith and Credit Clause

30. What is the primary source of income for the Federal Government?
A. Private Donations  
B. Collection of Taxes and User Fees  
C. Loans from foreign nations  
D. Issuing bonds

31. North Carolina’s General Assembly and the United States Congress both ____________
A. Regulate copyrights and patents  
B. Regulate the armed forces  
C. Establish Post Offices  
D. Levy an income tax

32. A progressive tax system is characterized by
A. A single, flat tax rate that is paid by all Americans  
B. A tax system where people with higher levels of income pay higher rates of taxes  
C. A tax system where the rate decreases as the amount that is taxed increases  
D. A tax system where the rate is fixed, but the amount paid by each person becomes larger with higher levels of income
33. Sales taxes are generally levied on _____________________.
   
   A. Jewelry and luxury items  
   B. Real Property  
   C. Stocks and Bonds  
   D. Consumer Goods  

34. The FCC is a regulatory agency that regulates:
   
   A. Crime and its prevention  
   B. Drug Trafficking in the United States  
   C. Mass Media  
   D. Central Intelligence and Covert Operations  

35. Prescription drugs are cleared by consumption by consumers through this Executive Agency:
   
   A. EEOC  
   B. OSHA  
   C. DEA  
   D. FDA  

36. Intelligence inside the United States is monitored by an executive agency. Which agency is in charge of this domestic intelligence?
   
   A. CIA  
   B. FBI  
   C. NSA  
   D. OSHA
Answer Key

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. B
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. C
21. C
22. A
23. B
24. B
25. A
26. B
27. C
28. C
29. C
30. B
31. D
32. B
33. D
34. C
35. D
36. A