

1. The major reason Antifederalists opposed ratification of the Constitution was because they believed
 - 1) a federal court system would be too weak
 - 2) amending the Constitution was too easy
 - 3) individual rights were not adequately protected
 - 4) too much power was given to the states
2. Which constitutional provision indicates that the authors of the original Constitution did not completely trust the common voter to make decisions?
 - 1) election to the House of Representatives
 - 2) the electoral college
 - 3) direct election of Senators
 - 4) the veto power of the President
3. Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... He [the President] shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

— Article II, Section 2, Clause 2, Constitution of the United States

This portion of the Constitution illustrates the principle of

 - 1) checks and balances
 - 2) executive privilege
 - 3) implied powers
 - 4) judicial review
4. The process of impeachment provided for in the United States Constitution is an example of the concept of
 - 1) reserved powers
 - 2) judicial review
 - 3) checks and balances
 - 4) executive privilege
5. Which power was delegated to the federal government in the United States Constitution?
 - 1) establishing an official religion
 - 2) regulating marriage and divorce
 - 3) granting titles of nobility
 - 4) controlling interstate commerce
6. The principle of federalism as established by the United States Constitution provides for the
 - 1) division of power between the state governments and the national government
 - 2) separation of powers of the three branches of government
 - 3) creation of a republican form of government
 - 4) placement of ultimate sovereignty in the hands of the state governments
7. "We should consider we are providing a constitution for future generations of Americans, and not merely for the particular circumstances of the moment."

—Delegate at the Constitutional Convention of 1787

The writers of the Constitution best reflected this idea when they provided that

 - 1) three-fifths of the slaves should be counted as part of the total population
 - 2) political parties should be established to represent various viewpoints
 - 3) Senators should be elected directly by the people
 - 4) Congress shall make all laws necessary and proper to carry out its constitutional powers
8. Which feature of government is considered part of the unwritten constitution.
 - 1) Presidential veto
 - 2) Senate ratification of treaties
 - 3) judicial review
 - 4) Presidential appointment of ambassadors
9. Delegates at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 agreed to the Three-fifths Compromise to solve a dispute directly related to
 - 1) the addition of a bill of rights
 - 2) the power of the presidency
 - 3) a decision by the Supreme Court
 - 4) representation in Congress
10. A major criticism of the electoral college is that it
 - 1) limits the influence of the two-party political system
 - 2) forces each political candidate to campaign in every state
 - 3) allows a president to be elected without a majority of the popular vote
 - 4) makes the federal election process too expensive
11. Antifederalist objections to the ratification of the Constitution led to the
 - 1) rewriting of major parts of the Constitution
 - 2) addition of a Bill of Rights
 - 3) elimination of states' rights
 - 4) seven-year delay in the ratification of the Constitution
12. Which action best illustrates the system of checks and balances in the United States Government?
 - 1) Congress overrides a veto by the President.
 - 2) The Supreme Court reverses an earlier decision.
 - 3) The President fires a member of the Cabinet.
 - 4) The House and Senate pass different versions of a bill.

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13. The United States Constitution corrected a weakness in the Articles of Confederation by
- 1) providing for the abolition of slavery
 - 2) banning the possession of guns by citizens during peacetime
 - 3) creating a process for territories to become states
 - 4) granting Congress sole control over interstate and foreign commerce
14. The adoption of the Bill of Rights (1791) addressed Antifederalist criticism of the new Constitution by
- 1) allowing the national government to coin money
 - 2) providing for an indirect method of electing the president
 - 3) establishing a process for impeaching federal officials
 - 4) protecting citizens from abuses of power by the national government
15. The elastic clause of the United States Constitution allows for
- 1) expansion of States rights
 - 2) adaptability of congressional power
 - 3) judicial review
 - 4) expansion of Presidential powers
16. The Federalist Papers were a series of newspaper articles published in 1787 and 1788 to win support for the
- 1) right of the colonies to rebel against Great Britain
 - 2) construction of an interstate canal system
 - 3) ratification of the United States Constitution
 - 4) right of a state to secede from the Union
17. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the Great Compromise settled the issue of representation in Congress by
- 1) giving each state two senators and a number of representatives based on population
 - 2) having both houses of Congress chosen by the state legislatures
 - 3) allowing all states to have equal representation in Congress
 - 4) having both houses of Congress elected directly by the people
18. Passing marriage and divorce laws, creating vehicle and traffic regulations, and setting high school graduation requirements are examples of powers traditionally
- 1) reserved to the state governments
 - 2) delegated entirely to the federal government
 - 3) shared by the national and local governments
 - 4) exercised solely by local governments
19. The creation of the presidential cabinet and political parties are examples of
- 1) the elastic clause
 - 2) separation of powers
 - 3) judicial review
 - 4) the unwritten constitution
20. Delegates at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 agreed to create a bicameral legislature as a way to
- 1) assure the right to vote to all adult males
 - 2) insure speedy passage of legislation
 - 3) satisfy the different interests of the rich and poor citizens
 - 4) address the issue of population differences among the states
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