

Foundations of Government

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. This is NOT a feature of all the states in today's world.
a. population b. democracy c. territory d. government
- _____ 2. This system of government gives the key powers to the national government.
a. federal b. socialists c. confederacy d. unitary
- _____ 3. A loose union of independent states is a
a. federal system. b. constitutional government. c. confederacy. d. unitary system.
- _____ 4. The effort to control or influence the conduct of government is called
a. politics. b. constitutional law. c. laissez-faire. d. free market.
- _____ 5. This is NOT one of Aristotle's classifications of governments.
a. autocracy b. oligarchy c. totalitarian dictatorship d. democracy
- _____ 6. Any system of government in which rule is by the people is called
a. an autocracy. b. a democracy. c. a monarchy. d. an oligarchy.
- _____ 7. When the territory of both the nation and the state coincide, the country is a
a. republic. b. polis. c. nation-state. d. sovereignty.
- _____ 8. This man's writings influenced the American revolutionaries.
a. Adam Smith b. John Locke c. Karl Marx d. Abraham Lincoln
- _____ 9. This system divides the power between the state and national governments.
a. socialist b. unitary c. communist d. federal
- _____ 10. A plan that provides the rules for government is called a
a. constitution. b. consensus. c. preamble. d. political party.
- _____ 11. This study is concerned with a government's power and the rights of the citizens.
a. constitutional law b. democracy c. capitalism d. laissez-faire
- _____ 12. Any system of government in which a small group holds power is called
a. a democracy. b. an oligarchy. c. a monarchy. d. an autocracy.
- _____ 13. The Republicans and Democrats have developed in this country as the major
a. capitalists. b. types of government. c. proletariat. d. political parties.
- _____ 14. The economic system in which freedom of choice is emphasized is
a. capitalism. b. command economy. c. socialism. d. communism.
- _____ 15. This man provided a philosophy for capitalism.
a. John Locke b. Benjamin Franklin c. Adam Smith d. Thomas Hobbes
- _____ 16. Signed in 1620 by the Pilgrims, this colonial plan for self-rule is called
a. the Magna Carta. b. the Bill of Rights. c. the Petition of Rights. d. the Mayflower Compact.
- _____ 17. The first legislature in what became the United States was the
a. Virginia House of Burgesses. b. Constitutional Convention. c. First Continental Congress. d. Annapolis Convention.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 18. According to the Articles of Confederation, this power was granted Congress.
a. to regulate trade b. to enforce laws c. to amend the Articles of Confederation d. to levy taxes
- _____ 19. Many Americans wanted a strong national government after
a. the economic depression. b. the Annapolis Convention. c. the Northwest Ordinance. d. Shays's Rebellion.
- _____ 20. The Articles of Confederation went into effect in 1781 after all thirteen states
a. ceded them. b. ratified them. c. inspected them. d. legalized them.
- _____ 21. Trade among the states was known as
a. interstate commerce. b. extralegal trade. c. legislative trade. d. anarchy.
- _____ 22. The compromise made by the Founders on this issue left a terrible burden for future generations.
a. western territories b. interstate commerce c. slavery d. anarchy
- _____ 23. America's first formal constitution was the
a. Northwest Ordinance. b. Bill of Rights. c. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. d. Articles of Confederation.
- _____ 24. This man wrote the original draft of the Declaration of Independence.
a. Thomas Jefferson b. John Adams c. Benjamin Franklin d. Samuel Adams
- _____ 25. This man was known as the father of the Constitution.
a. Thomas Jefferson b. George Washington c. James Adams d. James Madison
- _____ 26. Federalists were concerned that without a strong national government this would triumph.
a. anarchy b. extralegal trade c. embargoes d. socialism
- _____ 27. Antifederalists believed this was needed.
a. anarchy b. interstate commerce c. Bill of Rights d. strong national government
- _____ 28. This section of the Constitution states why it was written.
a. Amendments b. Bill of Rights c. Preamble d. Articles
- _____ 29. This is NOT an example of a congressional enumerated power.
a. to issue search warrants b. to declare war c. to establish post offices d. to coin money
- _____ 30. This elevated the Supreme Court to a status balancing the powers of the other branches.
a. enumerated powers b. judicial review c. Constitutional amendment d. judicial activism
- _____ 31. This action between the President and the head of a foreign government does NOT require congressional approval.
a. impeachment b. executive agreement c. prior restraint d. poll tax
- _____ 32. False speech intended to hurt another is
a. slander. b. libel. c. prior restraint. d. due process of law.
- _____ 33. This action is required to override a presidential veto.
a. a judicial review b. a Supreme Court ruling c. a Constitutional convention d. a two-thirds vote of each house
- _____ 34. The Founders created a Constitution that could be adopted for the future through
a. prior restraint. b. Constitutional amendment. c. Constitutional ratification. d. judicial restraint.
- _____ 35. The first 10 amendments are called the
a. Bill of Rights. b. Constitution. c. Preamble. d. enumerated Articles.

- _____ 36. This Amendment protects the freedom of speech.
 a. Fifth Amendment b. Fifteenth Amendment c. First Amendment d. Twenty-first Amendment
- _____ 37. This affects criminals who flee a state to avoid punishment.
 a. extradition b. sunset laws c. sunshine laws d. civil laws

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. provide essential services | f. laissez-faire |
| b. representative democracy | g. evolutionary theory |
| c. command economy | h. socialism |
| d. sovereignty | i. autocracy |
| e. majority rule | j. preamble |
- _____ 38. supreme and absolute authority
- _____ 39. origin of the state
- _____ 40. one purpose of government
- _____ 41. statement in the constitution
- _____ 42. totalitarian dictatorship
- _____ 43. United States government
- _____ 44. requirement of democracy
- _____ 45. a hands-off attitude
- _____ 46. government owns most of the land
- _____ 47. Communism

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. elastic clause | f. impeach |
| b. appeal to Congress | g. describes the Supreme Court |
| c. bankruptcy | h. ratify |
| d. describes the legislative branch | i. first 10 amendments |
| e. protects free speech | j. describes the executive branch |
- _____ 48. Article I of the Constitution
- _____ 49. Article II of the Constitution
- _____ 50. Article III of the Constitution
- _____ 51. "necessary and proper" laws
- _____ 52. jurisdiction of federal courts
- _____ 53. amendment approval
- _____ 54. petition
- _____ 55. House accusation of federal official
- _____ 56. First Amendment
- _____ 57. Bill of Rights

Name: _____

ID: A

69. **Analyzing Information** Describe the three ways the Framers of the Constitution divided the responsibilities of governing in order to limit the power of government.

Understanding Concepts

70. **Growth of Democracy** In what ways does the Declaration of Independence express the ideas of John Locke?
71. **Civil Liberties** No right is absolute. Cite and briefly explain three restrictions on rights found in the Bill of Rights.
72. **Growth of Democracy** How did the Gideon case change American law?
73. **Constitutional Interpretations** Compare the philosophies of judicial activism and judicial restraint, and explain how each affects the separation of powers.