

1. Which of these was the earliest document to contain principles of limited government that were later reflected in the United States Constitution?

- Magna Carta.
- Petition of Right.
- English Bill of Rights.
- Second Treatise of Civil Government.

2. Which of these statements best expresses the practical significance of the Supreme Court's decision in McCulloch v. Maryland?

- The Court validated the principle of judicial review.
- The Court validated the principle of implied powers.
- The Court validated the Constitution's protection of property rights.
- The Court validated the significance of the Bill of Rights.

3. Which of these best expresses the significance of the United States Bill of Rights?

- It provides a list of all the rights government gives to citizens.
- It provides a list of all the freedoms that people have by nature.
- It provides a list of certain rights and freedoms that the Founders believed are critical to legitimate representative government .
- All of these.

4. Which of the following political thinkers contributed to the development of the principle of separation of powers as reflected in the United States Constitution?

- Aristotle.
- Montesquieu.
- Madison.

- All of these.

5. Which statement best reflects James Madison's argument about separation of powers?

- The powers delegated to the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government should be completely separated from one another.
- Powers should be shared between branches so that each branch serves as a watchdog over the others.
- Ambition, as a harmful feature of human nature, must be eliminated in order to protect liberty through separation of powers.
- Separation of powers provided the only remedy for a dangerous accumulation of power in the hands of an elective body.

6. According to the Madisonian Model, which branch of government did the Founders expect to be the predominant branch?

- Legislative.
- Executive.
- Judicial.
- None of these.

7. Which form of government did the Framers of the United States Constitution believe would best provide for majority rule while protecting individual liberty?

- Extended democracy.
- Hereditary monarchy.
- Constitutional republic.
- Benevolent dictatorship.

8. Aristotle advocated for a combination of certain aspects of three forms of government. Which of these was NOT part of

the “mixed regime” that he recommended?

- Democracy.
- Monarchy.
- Aristocracy.
- Bureaucracy.

9. According to John Locke, no one has the right to rule over a society unless the members of that society:

- have given their consent.
- are protected by judicial review.
- are encouraged to form factions.
- all of these.

10. Which of these documents helped inform development of the principle of due process of law in the United States Constitution?

- Magna Carta.
- Petition of Right.
- English Bill of Rights.
- All of these.

11. Most of the due process protections listed in the United States Bill of Rights deal with fair application of the law to people in which situation(s)?

- Having been suspected, accused, or convicted of a crime.
- Having written articles that are critical of government officials.
- Having owned firearms for personal use.
- All of these.

12. John Adams wrote that the United States Constitution

provides the United States with is “a government of laws, and not of men.” Which of the following best expresses his meaning?

- The law is intended to apply equally to promote justice to everyone; no one is above the law.
- The United States Constitution is a “living document” whose fundamental principles should change with changing times.
- The United States Constitution is intended to persist unchanging through the ages; the courts should not depart from interpreting the Constitution strictly according to the literal meaning of the words.
- All of these.

13. What did the Framers of the U.S. Constitution mean by an “energetic” government?

- A government equipped to protect Americans from both external and internal threats, secure trade and commerce, and safeguard individual rights.
- A government that promotes good jobs and limits foreign competition to protect the nation’s economic interests.
- a government that seeks to advance the social well-being of the most people and protects the environment.
- All of the above .

14. What did the Framers believe would be the preeminent department of the national government?

- Congress
- Presidency
- Courts
- Bureaucracy

15. Which of these does NOT correctly match a part of the

national government with one of its most important roles?

- House of Representatives—originates tax legislation.
- Senate—reviews the President’s nominations to judicial and diplomatic posts.
- President—power to declare war.
- Supreme Court—decides questions of constitutionality regarding laws.

16. Which of these does NOT correctly match a Supreme Court decision with its significance?

- Marbury v. Madison—the U.S. Supreme Court has the power to overturn laws that are in conflict with the Constitution.
- McCulloch v. Maryland—the Necessary and Proper Clause provides for implied powers of the U.S. Congress.
- Gibbons v. Ogden—the Interstate Commerce Clause grants Congress the power to regulate trade between the states.
- Gonzales v. Raich—the Freedom of the Press Clause requires that truth is a defense for libel.

17. When was the first military draft implemented in the United States?

- During the Revolutionary War .
- During the Civil War.
- During World War I.
- During World War II.

18. Which of the following types of laws have been implemented to promote national security?

- Restrictions on First Amendment guarantees of speech, press, and association.
- Suspension of the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus.
- Forced internment of people based on their national background.

- All of these.

19. What is federalism?

- The division of government power between state and national levels.
- The division of government power between multiple branches.
- The division of government power between the people and their representatives.
- The division of government power between state and local levels.

20. Which of these is an example of constitutional protection of state interests?

- Elections for national offices are organized and carried out by federal officials in order to protect state and local taxpayers against the logistical expenses of running an election.
- The Senate is organized with proportional representation for each state—the bigger the state’s population, the more senators it has.
- The President is elected through an electoral college, so that states with small populations have more impact on the outcome than they would through a straight popular vote.
- All of these.

21. Which of these actions did Hamilton and Madison think might have a role in preventing the federal government from exceeding its rightful powers over the states?

- Interposition
- Nullification
- Secession
- All of these

22. In response to criticism that the new national government framed in the 1787 Constitutional Convention would be too

powerful, supporters of the Constitution explained that:

- The central government would be limited to only those tasks that involved the whole country, such as national defense and interstate commerce.
- The local community and voluntary associations would continue to be the aspect of civic life that most directly affected citizens.
- Officials elected at the local level would remain the ones empowered to handle the day-to-day responsibilities of government.
- All of these.

23. Regarding the difference between state action and private action, which of these statements is correct?

- An example of state action is for city-owned fire trucks and firemen paid by that city to respond to put out a fire on private property.
- An example of state action is for residents of a neighborhood to host a bake sale to buy supplementary equipment for the city fire department.
- An example of private action is for city-owned fire trucks and firemen paid by that city to respond to put out a fire on private property.
- An example of private action is for the city-owned fire department to use money from a federal grant to upgrade their equipment.

24. Why was the right to vote restricted to property owners in colonial America?

- Property owners would have a vested interest in the community and could be expected to carefully attend to the issues and participate responsibly in public life.
- Property owners were jealous of their privileged position and were determined to guard it by restricting the right to vote.
- Property owners knew that giving the right to vote to the landless masses would make them want other privileges of the wealthy.
- Property owners intended to take advantage of the poor at every opportunity.

25. Which Founder stated that “it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force.”

- James Madison
- Alexander Hamilton
- George Washington
- John Adams