

US GOVERNMENT TEST

Multiple Choice

- 1) The first ten amendments were added to the Constitution to:
- a) Remove portions of the original Constitution
 - b) Make changes in the election process
 - c) Increase the power of the legislative branch
 - d) Protect individual freedoms from governmental power

Use the debate from Speaker A and Speaker B to answer questions 2 and 3.

Debate over Ratification of the US Constitution

Speaker A: "Our liberty depends on guaranteed individual rights. Citizens with these rights will be able to make decisions for the good of the whole nation."

Speaker B: "I admire your optimism; however, only a well-educated group of elected officials should be trusted to make decisions for the good of all."

Speaker A: "We must not allow the rule of a few privileged officials to overpower the will of average citizens."

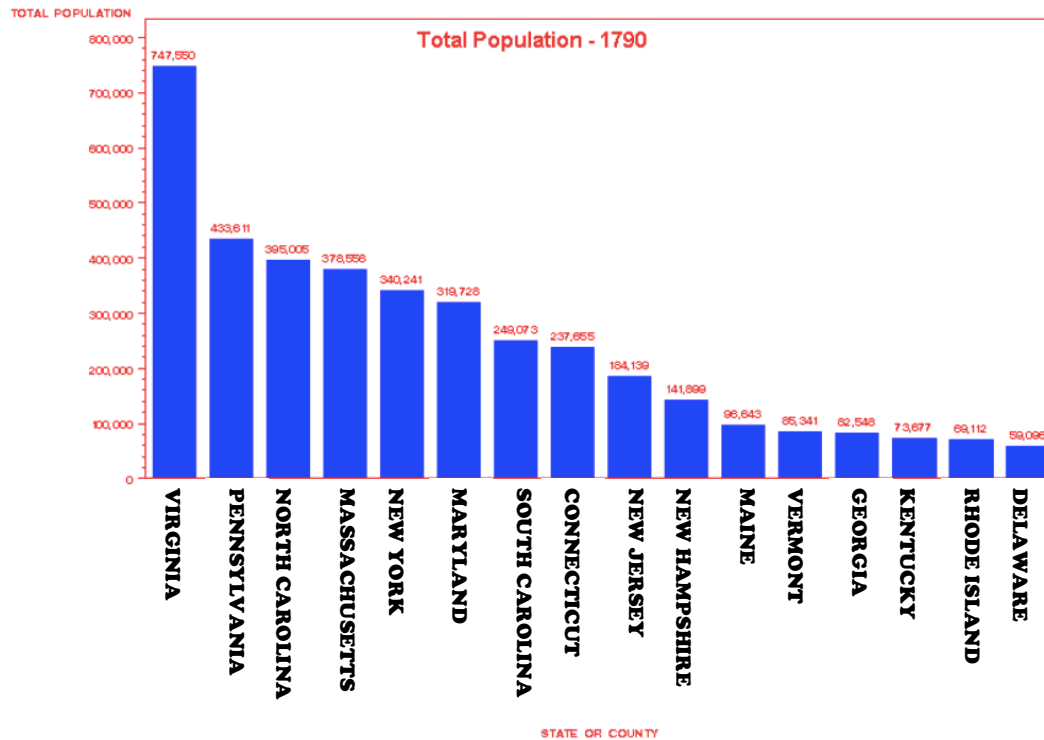
Speaker B: "A strong central government, composed of elected officials, will be acting in the best interests of all citizens."

Speaker A: "I fear you are ignoring the needs of the people. There must be a guarantee that the freedoms of citizens will not be trampled over by a strong national government."

- 2) In this debate between *Speaker A* and *Speaker B*, *Speaker A* would most likely agree that the leaders of the nation should
- a) Add a bill of rights to the Constitution
 - b) Increase the power of the Federal government
 - c) Establish a monarchy
 - d) Limit the right to vote to property owners
- 3) Who is being represented by *Speaker A* and *Speaker B*?
- a) Democrats and Republicans
 - b) Federalists and Anti-Federalists
 - c) George Washington and Thomas Jefferson
 - d) Loyalists and Patriots
- 4) Shay's Rebellion is remembered today because it
- a) Threatened law and order in Massachusetts
 - b) Shocked Congress into calling for an amendment to the Constitution
 - c) Showed how well the Articles of Confederation worked.
 - d) Showed how weak the Articles of Confederation was
- 5) The "Great Compromise" at the Constitutional Convention
- a) Settled issue of power between large and small states
 - b) Devised a new way to determine representation in the Executive branch
 - c) Created an end to the slave trade
 - d) Returned most of the political power to the Judicial branch
- 6) The framers designed a system of checks and balances to
- a) Share power between national and state governments
 - b) Make it difficult but not impossible to amend the Constitution
 - c) Make sure that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land
 - d) Keep any one branch of government from becoming too powerful.
- 7) A bill cannot become a law until it is
- a) Approved by Congress and judged constitutional by the Supreme Court
 - b) Proposed by the President and approved by Congress
 - c) Approved by Congress and signed by the President
 - d) Proposed by Congress and ratified by the states.
- 8) The president has the power to
- a) Ignore laws passed by Congress
 - b) Change laws passed by Congress
 - c) Pass laws without a vote of Congress
 - d) Veto laws passed by Congress

- 9) In today's Congress, the members of the House of Representatives is based off _____, while the members of the Senate is based off of _____.
- a) Equal representation; population
 b) Population; equal representation
 c) Younger members; older members
 d) Higher population; lower population

Use the graph provided to answer question #10



- 10) Which of these states were most likely to favor representation in Congress based on population?
- a) Massachusetts and Pennsylvania
 b) South Carolina and Connecticut
 c) New Hampshire and New Jersey
 d) New York and Delaware

SHORT ANSWER (Answers do NOT need to be in complete sentences: keep your answers SHORT)

11. Define it: Use context clues to figure out the definition of the word underlined. National and state governments have a bicameral legislature, made up of a House of Representatives and Senate.
12. Define it: Use context clues to figure out the definition of the word underlined. It took five years to ratify the Articles of Confederation, because no one could agree on what rules they wanted. It also took a vote of 9/13 states to ratify any new laws under the Articles of Confederation.
13. What was ONE major weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
14. What did delegates debate, compromise, and negotiate during the Constitutional Convention?

MATCHING Use the information provided and write the NUMBER of the power under the correct column of the branch of government it is related to.

<u>Executive Branch</u>	<u>Legislative Branch</u>	<u>Judicial Branch</u>
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15. Can declare war
 16. Appoints federal judges, ambassadors, and the heads of executive departments
 17. Can veto any legislation passed by Congress
 18. Settles arguments between states
 19. Can impeach and remove the President and other high officials
 20. Can declare laws and actions done by executive order are unconstitutional