

## Constitutional Democracy

AP Government

Sixth Period

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Choose the best answer for each question and write it on the answer sheet.

1. The term “Constitutional democracy” refers to all of the following EXCEPT:
  - a. A government that enforces recognized limits on those who govern.
  - b. A government that allows the voice of the people to be heard through free and fair elections.
  - c. A system which emphasizes individual rights and liberties.
  - d. A system in which power is granted, dispersed and limited.
2. Leaders who gain power by appealing to the emotions and prejudices of the rabble are called
  - a. Dictators
  - b. Military leaders
  - c. Demagogues
  - d. Communists
3. The system wherein citizens come together to discuss and pass laws and select their rulers is called
  - a. A republic
  - b. Freedom
  - c. Direct democracy
  - d. Representative democracy
4. The interrelated political processes that support democracy include
  - a. Free and fair elections
  - b. Freedom of expression
  - c. The right to assemble and protest
  - d. All of the above
5. Free and fair elections require all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. Opposition political parties
  - b. Political choice

- c. Equal voting power of citizens
- d. Equal political influence of citizens
- 6. The interdependent political structures of the United States include all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. Federalism
  - b. Separation of powers and checks and balances
  - c. Free and fair elections
  - d. Written, explicit guarantee of individual liberty as found in the Bill of Rights
- 7. Challenges to building and sustaining democracy include
  - a. Economic difficulties
  - b. Threat from a foreign power
  - c. Sectional differences
  - d. All of the above
- 8. Conditions conducive to building and sustaining democracy include
  - a. High levels of education
  - b. Relative prosperity with a relatively equal distribution of income
  - c. Lack of ideological schisms
  - d. All of the above
- 9. The words 'all men are created equal and are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness...' are from the
  - a. Mayflower Compact
  - b. Virginia State Constitution
  - c. Declaration of Independence
  - d. Constitution
- 10. Problems with the Articles of Confederation included
  - a. The lack of a national judiciary system
  - b. Lack of an executive branch
  - c. Inability to levy taxes to support the army and navy
  - d. All of the above
- 11. Special attention was focused on the problems inherent in the Articles of Confederation by
  - a. Shays' Rebellion
  - b. The Boston Massacre

- c. The rebellion in Concord, Massachusetts
  - d. All of the above
- 12.** Representatives to the Constitutional Convention were charged with
- a. Modifying and correcting the Articles of Confederation
  - b. Writing a new Constitution
  - c. Discussing the problems of the Articles of Confederation and reporting to their respective state legislatures
  - d. Organizing political parties and writing party platforms
- 13.** Legislatures which have two houses, or chambers, are
- a. Unicameral
  - b. Bicameral
  - c. Replicative
  - d. Undemocratic
- 14.** The plan which advocated a legislature composed of two chambers, where representation in both houses was to be on the basis of population or wealth was called the
- a. Virginia Plan
  - b. New Jersey Plan
  - c. New York Plan
  - d. Great Compromise
- 15.** The plan which advocated a single house legislature where each state would have the same vote was called the
- a. Virginia Plan
  - b. New Jersey Plan
  - c. Connecticut Plan
  - d. Great Compromise
- 16.** The Great Compromise was also called the
- a. Virginia Plan
  - b. New Jersey Plan
  - c. Connecticut Plan
  - d. Three-fifths compromised
- 17.** The plan which called for one house in which each state would have an equal vote and a second

house in which representation would be based on population was called the

- a. Virginia Plan
  - b. New Jersey Plan
  - c. Connecticut Plan
  - d. Three-fifths compromise
- 18.** The arrangement whereby slaves would be counted as a percentage of free persons was called the
- a. Virginia Plan
  - b. New Jersey Plan
  - c. Connecticut Plan
  - d. Three-fifths compromise
- 19.** The Constitutional Convention decided that the chief executive would be chosen by
- a. The Senate
  - b. The House
  - c. Popular vote
  - d. The electoral college
- 20.** The new Constitution was to be ratified by
- a. A general referendum of all citizens
  - b. Popularly elected conventions in nine states
  - c. State legislatures
  - d. The new Senate
- 21.** Supporters of the new government who wrote in support of ratification called themselves
- a. Federalists
  - b. Anti-federalists
  - c. Compromisers
  - d. Nationalists
- 22.** Anti-federalists tended to be from
- a. Poorer backgrounds
  - b. Rural areas
  - c. Backcountry regions
  - d. All of the above

**23.** Patrick Henry was a(n)

- a. Federalists
- b. Anti-federalist
- c. Nationalist
- d. Libertarian

**24.** In 1789 during the ratification process, the Constitution

- a. Did not include a Bill of Rights
- b. Included a Bill of Rights
- c. Incorporated a Bill of Rights
- d. Was not found to need a Bill of Rights

**25.** The Federalist Papers were written by all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Thomas Jefferson
- b. Alexander Hamilton
- c. James Madison
- d. John Jay