

Constitutional Democracy

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Another term used interchangeably with representative democracy is 1) _____
A) direct democracy. B) theocracy.
C) republic. D) monarchy.

- 2) The idea that the rights of the nation are supreme over the rights of the individuals residing in that nation is called 2) _____
A) democracy. B) theocracy.
C) statism. D) constitutionalism.

- 3) The system wherein citizens come together to discuss and pass laws is called 3) _____
A) representative democracy. B) freedom.
C) direct democracy. D) a republic.

- 4) The political system where those who have governmental authority get and retain authority directly or indirectly as a result of winning free elections is called 4) _____
A) direct democracy. B) a republic.
C) an authoritarian system. D) representative democracy.

- 5) Free and fair elections require all of the following EXCEPT 5) _____
A) equal political power of citizens. B) equal voting power of citizens.
C) opposition political parties. D) political choice.

- 6) 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 6) _____
A) Declaration of Independence. B) Mayflower Compact.
C) Constitution. D) Virginia State Constitution.

- 7) Problems with the Articles of Confederation included 7) _____
A) the lack of an executive branch.
B) inability to levy taxes to support the army and navy.
C) the lack of a national judiciary system.
D) all of the above.

- 8) The Articles of Confederation were approved by all of the state legislatures in 8) _____
A) 1781, six years after Washington's troops began fighting.
B) 1776, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.
C) 1773, anticipating the need to form a government which could manage the forthcoming revolution.
D) 1787, prior to the First Constitutional Convention.
- 9) Special attention was focused on the problems inherent in the Articles of Confederation by 9) _____
A) the rebellion in Concord, Massachusetts.
B) the Boston Massacre.
C) Shays' Rebellion.
- 10) A theocracy is defined as 10) _____
A) government by religious leaders, who claim divine guidance.
B) government by one family.
C) government by the many.
D) none of the above
- 11) Representatives to the Constitutional Convention were charged with 11) _____
A) writing a new Constitution.
B) enforcing the provisions of the Articles of Confederation
C) correcting the Articles of Confederation.
D) weakening the national government.
- 12) Legislatures which have two houses, or chambers, are 12) _____
A) bicameral. B) undemocratic. C) unicameral. D) replicative.
- 13) The plan that advocated a legislature with representation in both houses based on population or wealth was called the 13) _____
A) Virginia Plan. B) New York Plan.
C) New Jersey Plan. D) Great Compromise.
- 14) The plan which advocated a single-house legislature where each state would have the same vote was called the 14) _____
A) Virginia Plan. B) New Jersey Plan.
C) Great Compromise. D) Connecticut Plan.
- 15) At the Constitutional Convention, which plan contained the idea of what would eventually become the supremacy clause? 15) _____
A) the Virginia Plan B) the Connecticut Compromise
C) the New Jersey Plan D) none of the above

- 16) The plan that 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) New Jersey Plan. B) Virginia Plan.
C) three-fifths compromise. D) Connecticut Compromise.
- 17) The arrangement whereby slaves would be counted for purposes of representation was called the _____
A) New Jersey Plan. B) Virginia Plan.
C) Connecticut Compromise. D) three-fifths compromise.
- 18) The Constitutional Convention decided that the President would be chosen by _____
A) the Senate. B) popular vote.
C) the House. D) the Electoral College.
- 19) The new Constitution was to be ratified by _____
A) the new Senate.
B) a general referendum of all citizens.
C) popularly elected conventions in nine states.
D) state legislatures.
- 20) Supporters of the new government who supported ratification were called _____
A) Anti-federalists. B) Compromisers.
C) Nationalists. D) Federalists.

Answer Key

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