

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.

- ___ 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

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. First Amendment | e. Fifth Amendment |
| b. Second Amendment | f. Sixth Amendment |
| c. Third Amendment | g. Seventh Amendment |
| d. Fourth Amendment | h. Eighth Amendment |

- _____ 58. Right to Counsel
 _____ 59. Quartering of Troops
 _____ 60. Cruel and Unusual Punishment
 _____ 61. Freedom of the Press
 _____ 62. Double Jeopardy
 _____ 63. Right to Bear Arms
 _____ 64. Search and Seizure
 _____ 65. Right to a Jury Trial in Civil Cases

Short Answer - Answer THREE of the following.

Critical Thinking

66. **Recognizing Ideologies** Explain how some features of capitalism tend to promote freedom and democracy.
67. **Identifying Alternatives** What compromises made at the Constitutional Convention helped shape the national government?
68. **Analyzing Information** Identify three constitutional amendments adopted since the Bill of Rights that have made American government more democratic, and explain how each has done so.

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.

Name: _____

ID: A

Essay - Answer ONE of the following.

Critical Thinking

74. Discuss the balance of power between the states and the national government. What are the sources of power in the Constitution for each? Which is the most powerful today and why? You should cite specific parts and clauses of the Constitution in your answer.
75. Discuss the concept of Liberty v. Order and the Bill of Rights, specifically the idea that in dangerous times some rights must be sacrificed in order to increase security. Cite at least three rights and discuss to what extent, if any, you believe these rights should be curtailed in times of danger. Defend your answer.

Name: _____

ID: A

**Foundations of Government
Answer Section**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. A
11. A
12. B
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. C
19. D
20. B
21. A
22. C
23. C
24. A
25. D
26. A
27. C
28. C
29. A
30. B
31. B
32. A
33. D
34. B
35. A
36. C
37. A

MATCHING

- 38. D
- 39. G
- 40. A
- 41. J
- 42. I
- 43. B
- 44. E
- 45. F
- 46. H
- 47. C

- 48. D
- 49. J
- 50. G
- 51. A
- 52. C
- 53. H
- 54. B
- 55. F
- 56. E
- 57. I

- 58. F
- 59. C
- 60. H
- 61. A
- 62. E
- 63. B
- 64. D
- 65. G

SHORT ANSWER

- 66. Answers will vary. The ideas of individual initiative—that each person knows what is best for himself or herself—and freedom of economic choice supports freedom of political choice.
- 67. The Connecticut Compromise created the two-house structure of Congress, in which states are represented equally in the upper house and by population in the lower. Other compromises gave Congress power over interstate commerce, created the Electoral College, and set a four-year term for the president.

68. Students may discuss three of the following: the Fourteenth Amendment (1868), which made citizens of all persons born or naturalized in the United States; the Fifteenth Amendment (1870), which extended voting rights to African Americans and outlawed denial of suffrage on the basis of race or color; the Seventeenth Amendment (1913), which established direct, popular election of the Senate; the Nineteenth Amendment (1920), which granted woman suffrage; and the Twenty-sixth Amendment (1971), which extended suffrage to 18-year-olds.
69. The Framers limited government power by creating a federal structure (federalism) that divided the responsibilities for governing between the national and state governments. In addition, the national government's power was limited by dividing its functions among three branches according to a principle called separation of powers. Finally, the Framers created a system of checks and balances by which the actions of one branch might be blocked by another.
70. Answers will vary but students should realize that in establishing people's right to "life, liberty," etc., and by listing the king's violation of those rights, the Declaration was using Locke's arguments to justify a change in government.
71. Answers will vary. Examples of restrictions include illegal religious acts, inciting a riot or other violence, slander and libel, obscenity and pornography, firearm regulations, search warrant exceptions and possible others.
72. If someone is charged with a crime and can't afford a lawyer the state will provide one. Prior to that a lawyer was only provided in capital cases or if there were "special circumstances".
73. Judicial activism is the belief that the Supreme Court, through its decisions, should take an active role in shaping the nation's policies. Judicial restraint calls for the Court merely to rule on the constitutionality of acts without regard to social and political questions and consequences. Judicial activism weakens the separation of powers by involving the Court in what are traditionally executive and legislative functions. Judicial restraint reinforces separation of powers.

ESSAY

74. Power is divided between the national government and the states. The national government is granted various expressed, implied, and inherent powers. Certain powers are denied to the states, but the Tenth Amendment "reserves" all powers not given to the national government nor denied to the states belong to the states and the people. Increasingly, due to the interpretation of various clauses in the Constitution, the national government has gained power at the expense of the states. Examples of clauses are the necessary and proper clause, the commerce clause, the supremacy clause, the 14th Amendment and others.
75. Answers will vary, but three appropriate rights must be identified and discussed in the context of a nation in danger. All opinions must be defended vigorously and factually.