

Virgil

Date: _____

Mid-Year Practice Test

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Baron de Montesquieu's ideas about power in government are referred to as the

a. branches of powers.

b. government triangle.

c. separation of powers.

d. social contract.

This is a constitutional principle that you must connect with Montesquieu

- John Locke

And thereupon the said Lords ... declare

That the pretended power of suspending the laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal ...

—The English Bill of Rights, 1689

http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/england.asp

King used to have power

2. ^D_B According to the above excerpt from the English Bill of Rights, who now had authority to make or suspend laws?

a. American colonists

b. English people

c. the king of England

d. Parliament

- Parliament has to consent. King can no longer make law

3. Which laws were meant to punish Massachusetts, and especially Boston, for resisting British rule?

a. Intolerable Acts

b. Stamp Acts

c. Tea Acts

d. Townshend Acts

- these punished Boston

> these are taxes or Acts that effected all the colonier

4. What are natural rights?

a. agreements among people relating to their government

b. freedoms people possess relating to life, liberty, and property

c. ideas about freedom that were first discussed in the American colonies

d. rights reserved only for monarchs

- this is social contract

- Not first discussed by Americans

All people - WRONG

5. Why was the national government under the Constitution stronger than the national government under the Articles of Confederation?

a. It had the power to enforce its laws.

b. The supremacy clause made state laws the highest in the land.

c. It did not have the power to tax the people.

d. State governments had been dissolved.

- Wrong

- Const does have this power

- Wrong

What was wrong with Articles?

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6. Which of the following phrases identifies one of the fundamental purposes of government described in the Preamble to the Constitution?

- a. "to create Checks and Balances"
- b. "to enact a Federalist System"
- c. "to insure domestic Tranquility"
- d. "to separate the Powers"

Preamble

7. The purpose of the system of checks and balances is to prevent

- a. any branch from becoming too powerful.
- b. people from losing their rights.
- c. states from losing more power.
- d. the government from changing the Constitution.

this should be main thing you know about checks and balances

8. "This new national government will have the power to overwhelm the states and exercise tyranny over the people." Which group would make such a statement about the Constitution?

- a. Anti-Federalists
- b. Enlightenment thinkers like John Locke
- c. Federalists
- d. member of Shays's Rebellion

Enlightenment thinkers way before US Const.

Most wanted a new Const.

9. Henri and Marie are both French citizens. While vacationing in Boynton Beach, Florida, Marie gives birth to their son Eiffel. He is a towering baby boy. What is true about Eiffel at birth?

- a. He is an American citizen due to law of soil.
- b. He can apply to be a naturalized citizen as an adult.
- c. He is an American citizen due to law of blood.
- d. He can never become an American citizen.

Already a citizen
His parents are not US citizens
He is one

10. Serving as a ^{juror} witness in a trial is a

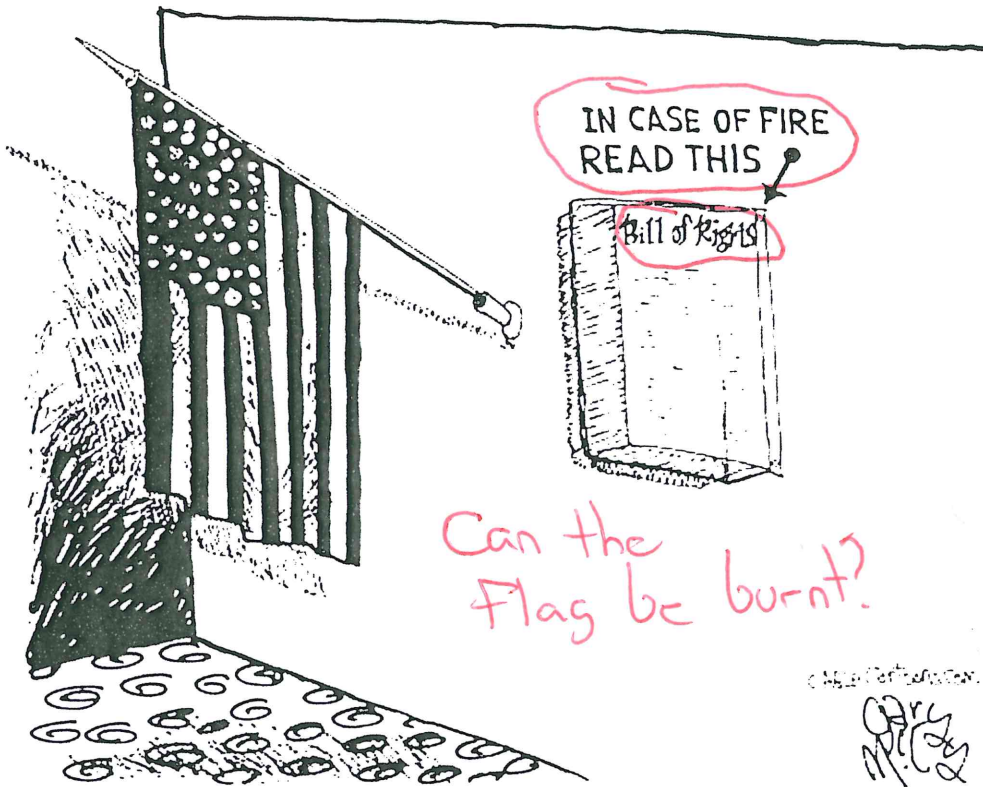
- a. duty.
- b. responsibility.
- c. right.
- d. privilege.

You must do jury duty

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11. Voting in political elections is a
- a. legal duty. *- not something you have to do*
 - b. legal duty and a privilege. *→*
 - c. mandatory obligation. *→*
 - d. right and a responsibility. *- you should vote*
12. The Tenth Amendment states that powers not given to the national government by the Constitution must be
- a. reviewed by the Supreme Court.
 - b. considered civil liberties.
 - c. reserved to the states or people.
 - d. added as amendments.



We looked at this in class

Can the Flag be burnt?

Cory M.C. & Co.

Source: SE page 174

13. ^D_B_O This cartoon was created after the Supreme Court said that burning a United States flag was legal, because it was a type of
- a. due process.
 - b. free speech.
 - c. petition. *- writing a complaint*
 - d. suffrage. *- right to vote*

Free speech deals with expression
- art
- actions
- message on clothing

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14. If the federal government wanted to build a highway on land that you owned, the government would

- a. be able to take your home, but would need to pay a fair price for it.
- b. be able to take your home away from you without paying for it.
- c. have to find a new location for the highway.
- d. let you decide whether or not to sell your home to it.

5th Amendment

Eminent Domain

parties are important

The Constitution was written by the Founders when they had not yet realized the vital necessity of politics and parties in the process of our elections. Further, the enormous transformation of politics from the part-time avocation [hobby] of public-spirited gentlemen to the multibillion-dollar enterprise of electoral institutions in a rich, diverse, continental Republic has not been matched by constitutional adaptation. The absence of modern politics in the Constitution—from the structure of presidential selection to the manner of congressional elections to some critical aspects of electioneering, such as redistricting and campaign finance—has caused no end of difficulties, which can only be corrected by the inclusion of thoughtful provisions in a new twenty-first-century Constitution. It is long past time to do so.

—Larry J. Sabato, Director of the Center for Politics, The Virginia Quarterly Review, 2006

15. ^D_B Sabato believes political parties are

- a. important to democracy.
- b. Republican enterprises.
- c. twenty-first-century hobbies.
- d. unconstitutional.

16. Which of the following is a form of democracy?

- a. absolute monarchy - King has all power
- b. constitutional monarchy - ENGLAND
- c. dictatorship
- d. totalitarianism - No way

17. Which of the following distinguishes the U.S. government from Great Britain's government?

- a. The U.S. government is federal, while Great Britain's is confederal. - G.B. is unitary
- b. The U.S. government is unitary, while Great Britain's is federal. - U.S. is federal
- c. The U.S. government has a congress and president, while Great Britain's has a parliament and a prime minister.
- d. The U.S. government is a republic, while Great Britain's is an absolute monarchy.

↑
No

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18. **DBO** What power do federal and state governments share?

- a. to borrow money
- b. to maintain an army
- c. to regulate trade with foreign nations
- d. to regulate trade within a state

19. A proposed amendment to the Constitution becomes law when it is ratified by

- a. a national election.
- b. the Supreme Court.
- c. three-fourths of the states.
- d. the U.S. House and Senate.

① propose by 2/3

② ratified by 3/4

20. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution most clearly reflects the principle of popular sovereignty?

- a. Congress may exercise powers that are not specifically listed in the Constitution.
- b. Power is divided between the federal and state governments. - this is federalism
- c. The Constitution may be interpreted through custom.
- d. Voters can reject and replace representatives who serve then poorly.

Popular sovereignty means people have the power

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A federal appeals panel . . . declined this week to spare [two journalists] the prospect of being jailed . . . [for] refusing to testify about confidential sources. . . . The chilling possibilities for journalism . . . are obvious. . . . Journalists will more than ever have to weigh the risk of jail against the need to protect worthy sources, a practice with a long history of [being] to the citizenry's benefit.

—"The Need for a Federal Shield," *The New York Times*,
February 17, 2005

21. DBQ What constitutional right does this piece defend?

- a. freedom of assembly
- b. freedom of speech
- c. freedom of the press
- d. right to bear arms

22. In the Declaration of Independence, when Jefferson referred to the rights of "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness," he was clearly inspired by

- a. John Locke's ideas about natural rights.
- b. the rights awarded by British Parliament.
- c. George Washington.
- d. the Mayflower Compact.

Should know Locke inspired Jefferson,

23. Powers held by both the state and federal governments, such as the powers to tax and set up courts, are called

- a. concurrent powers.
- b. expressed powers.
- c. implied powers.
- d. preexisting powers.

Shared powers
are
concurrent

24. The Coercive Acts of 1774 included

- a. The Quartering Act
- b. The Stamp Act
- c. The Sugar Act
- d. The Tea Act

Coercive Acts AKA Intolerable Acts

25. STOP Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution says that "Power . . . shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The power referred to belongs to which government branch?

- a. judicial
- b. executive
- c. legislative
- d. federal

This is clearly a question about Art. I L
articles in Const. you should
write down LEJTRASR

Art. I L
Art. II E
Art. III J
Art. IV
Art. V
Art. VI