Unit 1 Test

1. Which idea is NOT a self-evident truth included in the Declaration of Independence?

a. People have certain natural rights.

b. God gives certain people the right to govern.

c. All Men are created equal

d. The people may change or abolish the government.

2. The idea that the people have the right to abolish an abusive and unresponsive government was FIRST formally expressed by Americans in the

1. Constitution.
2. Petition of Right.
3. Declaration of Rights.

d. Declaration of Independence.

3. When crafting the new Constitution, the Framers drew from their experiences with which of the following?

1. The government of ancient Greece and Rome.
2. The writings of Rousseau and Locke.
3. Their own State governments.

d. All of the above.

4. Which of the following Philosophers wrote about the social contract?

1. Rousseau c. Hobbs
2. Locke d. Montesquieu

5. Locke, Hobbes, and Rousseau would most likely agree that

1. The state developed out of force.
2. The state exists to serve the good of the people.
3. Those of royal birth should rule the state.
4. Government should be eliminated.

6. The theories of limited government and separation of powers included in our constitution which resulted in three equal branches of government was first discussed by which philosopher?

 a. Rousseau

b. Locke

c. Hobbs

d. Montesquieu

7. A federal government is one in which.

a. All the power is concentrated in the central government.

b. Limited powers are assigned to a central agency by independence states.

c. Power is divided between a central government and local governments.

d. Powers are divided between a legislative branch and an executive branch.

8. In a democracy, the will of the majority

a. Cannot be changed or improved upon.

b. Is not open to compromise.

c. Rarely leads to satisfactory policy decisions.

d. cannot be used to deprive rights to a member of a minority group.

9. Where does sovereignty rest in a dictatorship?

a. With a small group or a single person

b. With the people

c. With the legislature

d. All of the above

10. The theory of Checks and balances are

1. Principles of constitutional government where a government powers are defined and limited by a constitution.
2. systems that allows each branch of government to limit the powers of the other branches in order to prevent abuse of power
3. those delegated powers of the National Government that are spelled out, directly, in the Constitution.
4. review by a court of law of actions of a government official or entity or of some other legally appointed person or body or the review by an appellate court of the decision of a trial court

11. The United States has a federal form of government because

1. There are three branches in the government

b. There are state and national governments.

c. There is a bill of rights listing our freedoms.

d. There is a president elected separately.

12. The Articles of Confederation resulted in which conflict between the states?

a. Trade conflict

b. Taxes conflict

c. Rights conflict

d. Border conflict

13. In a democracy, each minority has a right to

a. Determine public policy.

b. Criticize the majority.

c. Be heard.

d. Both b and c.

14. The supreme and absolute power a country holds within its own territory which shows it can decide its own foreign and domestic policies.

1. State
2. Sovereign
3. Government
4. Compromise

15. Which of the following theories expresses the belief that the national power developed out of God choosing a person or family to rule a country?

* + 1. force theory
		2. evolutionary theory
		3. divine right theory
		4. social contract theory

16. What is the definition of government?

 a. the institutions through which a society makes and enforces its policies

 b. the population, culture, and territory of a given region

 c. the idea that people come together for order and protection.

 d. the supreme authority of a state, which is not subordinate to any other authority

17. Which of the following is NOT one the four defining characteristics of all states?

1. population
2. territory
3. sovereignty
4. individual freedoms

18. Which of the following is NOT one of the purposes stated in the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution?

1. to establish justice
2. to insure peace at home
3. to make the United States a world leader
4. to provide for the common defense by providing military protection

19 Which article of the constitution lists the Executive Powers?

1. Article I
2. Article II
3. Article III
4. Article IV

20. Which article of the constitution lists the Legislative Powers?

1. Article I
2. Article II
3. Article III
4. Article IV

21. Which article of the constitution lists the Judicial Powers?

1. Article I
2. Article II
3. Article III
4. Article IV

Questions 22 through 25 must be matched with the following a-e.

 22. What were Montesquieu main political beliefs?

 23. What were Rousseau theories?

 24. What were Locke’s government ideas?

 25. What were Socrates ideas?

1. Governments must have the consent of the governed.
2. The state is to serve the citizen and help make a better life for them.
3. separation of Power & Checks and Balances keep tyrants under control.
4. governments must allow representative governments to form republics
5. Citizens must have life, liberty, and the protection of rights.

26. The following document was designed to prevent abuse of power by English Royalty and was signed and agreed upon by William and Mary of England in 1689.

1. Colonial Petition of Right
2. Anti-Federalists statement of rights
3. English Bill of Rights
4. Constitutional Monarchy pledge

27. The document signed in Runnymede England in 1215. It stated that the rule of law included the king and became the foundation for later constitutional ideas.

1. The Baron’s List of Grievances
2. The English Bill of Rights
3. The Magna Carta
4. The Charter of Rights

28. The Great Compromise resulted in what aspect of our government?

1. The President and Vice President are elected separately
2. States would be represented in the senate and population would determine house members
3. 3/5 of the slaves were counted towards population.
4. A bill of rights would be added to the constitution.

29. Powers that the Constitution does not give the national government and are now kept by the states.

1. Separation of Powers
2. Concurrent Powers
3. Reserved Powers
4. Federalists powers

30. The Power to enforce, and administer laws

1. judicial power
2. executive power
3. public policy power
4. legislative power