

The Constitution**Chapter Test****Form A**

MULTIPLE CHOICE For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Which of the following is one way an amendment to the Constitution can be ratified?
- three-fourths vote in each house of Congress
 - simple majority
 - three-fourths of state legislatures
 - conventions in one-half of the states
- _____ 2. The 1803 landmark Supreme Court case *Marbury v. Madison* established the principle of
- federalism.
 - popular sovereignty.
 - separation of powers.
 - judicial review.
- _____ 3. What is the name of the group of executive department heads who advise the president?
- cabinet
 - electoral college
 - representatives
 - senators
- _____ 4. The duties of governing are divided among three branches under the principle of
- popular sovereignty.
 - limited government.
 - federalism.
 - separation of powers.
- _____ 5. What is the purpose of the Preamble of the Constitution?
- reviews the achievements of the American Revolution
 - states the goals for the new government
 - summarizes the qualifications of the Framers
 - creates the Bill of Rights
- _____ 6. Which of the following is a power the executive branch has to check the legislative branch?
- override
 - veto
 - oversight
 - review
- _____ 7. One way political parties influence how the Constitution is interpreted is by
- regulating food safety.
 - conducting foreign policy.
 - helping determine candidates.
 - nominating federal judges.

MATCHING In the space provided, write the letter of the term that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

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|---|---------------------------|
| _____ 10. Division of power between national and state governments | a. popular sovereignty |
| _____ 11. More than half; for example, two-thirds | b. judicial review |
| _____ 12. Power of the courts to decide whether a law or action is constitutional | c. separation of powers |
| _____ 13. Abolishes slavery | d. checks and balances |
| _____ 14. Principle that the ultimate political power remains with the people | e. Bill of Rights |
| _____ 15. Principle that gives each branch of government ways to limit the other two branches | f. federalism |
| _____ 16. Body of people that elects the president | g. strict constructionist |
| _____ 17. Group that presents candidates and programs to voters | h. rule of law |
| _____ 18. First 10 amendments | i. First Amendment |
| _____ 19. Protects freedom of the press | j. supermajority |
| | k. Sixteenth Amendment |
| | l. political party |
| | m. loose constructionist |
| | n. electoral college |

FILL IN THE BLANK For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

20. The broad goals for the Constitution are introduced in the document's _____.
21. Under the principle of _____, both the Constitution and civil society constrain government power.
22. Presidents have the power to make _____, or compacts, with foreign governments even though that power is not specified in the Constitution.
23. Populists and _____ were political movements that advanced social causes during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

24. An election system in which the candidate with the most votes wins a seat in

Congress is called a _____ system.

25. If the U.S. Supreme Court finds a law to be _____, that law is considered to be illegal and cannot be enforced.