

Exam #1 (Units 1-3)

Section I: Multiple Choice

1. The *power problem* mentioned in Chapter 1 of your textbook refers to the need to balance which of these things?
 - a. **The amount of power given to all government with the amount of freedom people have.**
 - b. The amount of power given to the president with the amount of freedom people have.
 - c. The amount of power given to state governments with the amount of freedom people have.
 - d. The amount of power given to the Supreme Court with the amount of freedom people have.

2. Which of these terms best describes the act of debating differences about what government should be doing?
 - a. Liberty.
 - b. **Politics.**
 - c. Bureaucracy.
 - d. Federalism.

3. Which of these civilizations created the first government?
 - a. The Ancient Greeks.
 - b. The Romans.
 - c. **The Mesopotamians.**
 - d. The Aztecs.

4. Which Mesopotamian King wrote the first code of laws?
 - a. **Hammurabi.**
 - b. Akkad.
 - c. Sargon.
 - d. Manu.

5. For which of these concepts is the philosopher John Locke famous?
 - a. Federalism.
 - b. Constitutionalism.
 - c. **Natural Rights.**
 - d. Libertarianism.

6. What part of the U.S. Constitution begins with the words “We the People?”
 - a. The Preamble.

- b. Article I.
 - c. Article II.
 - d. The Bill of Rights.
7. Which of the following statements about the U.S. Constitution is not true?
- a. It explains the basic framework of the U.S. government.
 - b. It states what the U.S. government can and cannot do.
 - c. It states what rights the people have.
 - d. It does not give states any exclusive powers.**
8. How many amendments are contained in the Bill of Rights?
- a. 8.
 - b. 10.**
 - c. 12.
 - d. 15.
9. What main issue led the American colonies to start the American Revolution and declare independence from Great Britain?
- a. Taxation.**
 - b. Criminal Punishment.
 - c. Military Service.
 - d. Slavery.
10. The “Great Compromise” settled an argument over what institution of the US government?
- a. The creation of the Supreme Court.
 - b. The creation of the Presidency.
 - c. The creation of Congress.**
 - d. The creation of the Bill of Rights.
11. What type of government system is a confederation?
- a. A government system that only has a national government.
 - b. A government system that has a national government and state governments, but where state governments have more power than the national government.**
 - c. A government system that has a national government and state governments, but where the national government has more power than state governments.
 - d. A government system whose national government only has one branch.
12. Which of these is not something that federalism is designed to do?
- a. Create a system of checks and balances between the national and state governments.
 - b. Disperse democratic power by allowing interests to be represented at all levels of government.
 - c. Promote innovation by allowing states to serve as “laboratories of experimentation”.
 - d. Allow states to easily disobey the federal government.**

13. Which of these is a problem of Federalism?
- Federalism creates overlapping lines of authority which can lead to state-federal conflict.**
 - States do not have the ability to disobey the national government.
 - People living in different states are always equal.
 - None of these is a problem of federalism.
14. According to the US Constitution, which level of government has the authority to regulate intrastate commerce?
- The federal government
 - State governments**
15. The full faith and credit clause _____.
- Guarantees the value of money.
 - Permits states to charge sales tax.
 - Requires states to obey the Supreme Court.
 - Requires states to respect each other's laws.**
16. Which of these statements about our current Federalist system is true?
- The national and state governments have equal power.
 - The state governments have more power than the national government.
 - The national government has more power than state governments.**
 - The President has unlimited power.
17. A change to the Constitution is called:
- An Amendment**
 - An Addition
 - A Rider
 - A Bill

Section II: True/False

18 Over the course of American history the power of the national government has increased while the power of state governments has decreased.

True

19. The Civil Rights Movement was a crisis of federalism because Southern states refused to obey the federal government's civil rights laws and Supreme Court rulings.

True

20. Most nations have a unitary system of government.

True

Section III: Fill in the Blank

21. The need for order must be balanced with a respect for people's freedoms. This is what your textbook calls the "_____ problem."

power

Section IV: Short Answer

22. What does the US Constitution's Full Faith and Credit Clause state?

23. What is the social contract theory of government?

24. What two things do most people expect government to do for us?

25. Why did the Founding Fathers want the United States to have a *republican* form of democracy?

26. Why did the Founding Fathers divide the power of the national government between the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches?

27. Name the governing document that created the first U.S. government that existed from 1781-1788.

28. Name one right guaranteed by the 1st Amendment.

29. What argument between the northern and southern states did the "3/5 Compromise" settle?

30. Explain what two steps are necessary to amend the US Constitution.

31. Why was there no President under the Articles of Confederation?

32. What does the US Constitution's Supremacy Clause state?

33. Why did the Founding Fathers decide to replace the Articles of Confederation with the US Constitution?