

Exam #2 (Units 5-7)

Section I: Multiple Choice

1. Which of these is not a function of Congress?
 - a. **Negotiating treaties.**
 - b. Confirming federal judges.
 - c. Conducting oversight.
 - d. Legislating.

2. Which article of the Constitution explains the powers of the presidency?
 - a. Article I.
 - b. **Article II.**
 - c. Article III.
 - d. Article IV.

3. Which of these categories of presidential power are written directly in the Constitution?
 - a. Informal Powers.
 - b. Inherent Powers.
 - c. **Enumerated Powers.**
 - d. Implied Powers.

4. How many electoral votes must a presidential candidate receive in order to win the election?
 - a. **270.**
 - b. 538.
 - c. 300.
 - d. 535.

5. How are Supreme Court justices given their position?
 - a. **They are nominated by the House of Representatives and confirmed by the Senate.**
 - b. They are nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate.
 - c. They are elected by the people.
 - d. They are nominated by the Senate and confirmed by the president.

6. Which of these is not a qualification one must have to serve as President?
 - a. Being a natural born citizen.
 - b. Being at least 35 years old.
 - c. Having been a resident of the United States for at least 14 years.
 - d. **Being married.**

7. In which of these cases did the Supreme Court establish the right of judicial review?

- a. McCullough v. Maryland.
 - b. Gibbons V. Ogeden.
 - c. Dred Scott v. Sandford.
 - d. Marbury v. Madison.**
8. What does a president do to a Congressional bill that he does not want to become a law?
- a. He signs it.
 - b. He vetoes it.**
 - c. He reallocates it.
 - d. He turns it into a referendum.
9. Which part of Congress has the power to confirm Supreme Court justices?
- a. House of Representative.
 - b. Senate.**
10. For what length of time do federal judges serve in office?
- a. 4 years.
 - b. 6 years.
 - c. 10 years.
 - d. For life.**
11. In which part of Congress do all states have the same number of representatives?
- a. The House of Representative.
 - b. The Senate.**
12. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787 which group of states wanted Congress to be organized according to *proportional representation*?
- a. The larger, more populated states.**
 - b. The smaller, less populated states.
13. Which article of the Constitution explains the powers of the judicial branch?
- a. Article I.
 - b. Article II.
 - c. Article III.**
 - d. Article IV.

Section II: True/False

14. Unless they are the only member of the House of Representatives for their state, members of the House of Representative do not represent their entire state; they only represent a small part of the state called a Congressional District.
- True

15. The Senate is controlled by the political party that has more of its members elected to it.
True
16. The House of Representatives has the power to confirm cabinet secretaries.
False
17. Over the course of American history the power of the presidency has weakened.
False
18. Presidents don't just have *formal powers*, they also have *informal powers*.
True
19. The exercise of judicial review has made the Judiciary a much more powerful branch of government than the Founding Fathers intended it to be.
True
20. In a presidential election the candidate who receives more popular votes wins.
False
21. In the 2016 presidential election Hillary Clinton received more popular votes than Donald Trump.
True
22. The confirmation process for Supreme Court justices has become more political over the course of American history.
True

Section III: Short Answer

23. Explain what Congress's oversight authority is.
24. What is the name of the highest ranking leadership position in the House of Representatives?
25. The U.S. Congress is a bicameral legislature. What does that mean?
26. Why was the electoral college created as the way to elect the President instead of having a direct popular vote election?
27. Who oversees the federal government's executive departments?
28. Why do many political experts refer to the modern presidency as "*the imperial presidency*"?

29. What is the name of a prosecutor in a federal criminal trial?

30. What is judicial Restraint?

31. What is Judicial Activism?

32. What does it mean for a court to have original jurisdiction?

33. What do courts of appellate jurisdiction do?