ARKANSAS CIVICS · FINAL EXAM

Final Exam — Practice Test

Arkansas Civics • 50 questions

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **The Declaration of Independence states that governments get their just powers from the**

- A Consent of the governed
- B Wealth of the king
- C Size of the army
- D Age of the nation

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2 **The United States House of Representatives has 435 members Arkansas elects how many of them**

A 4

B 2

C 6

D 35

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3 **Popular sovereignty means that political authority comes from the**

A President alone

B Supreme Court alone

C People

D Military alone

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4 **A member of the United States House serves a term of**

- A 4 years
- B 6 years
- C 2 years
- D 8 years

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5 **The Fourteenth Amendment says no state may deny any person equal protection of the**

- A Laws
- B Markets
- C Churches
- D Schools alone

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6 **To become law, a bill must pass both houses of Congress and then be**

A Signed by the chief justice

B Signed by the president

C Approved by every governor

D Voted on by every voter

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7 **A president vetoes a bill passed by Congress This is an example of**

A Checks and balances

B Judicial review

C Federalism

D Direct democracy

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8 **Congress can override a presidential veto with a vote of**

A Two thirds in each house

B A simple majority in one house

C The Supreme Court alone

D Three fourths of the states

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9 **Federalism is a system in which power is shared between the**

A President and vice president

B Courts and juries

C National government and state governments

D Cities and counties only

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10 **The president appoints federal judges with the advice and consent of the**

- A House
- B Cabinet
- C Senate
- D Governors

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11 **The Tenth Amendment reserves powers not given to the national government to the**

- A States or the people
- B President alone
- C Supreme Court alone
- D Foreign governments

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12 **The United States Supreme Court has how many justices**

- A 9
- B 7
- C 12
- D 15

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13 **The Fifth Amendment protects a person against being tried twice for the same crime, a protection called**

- A Double jeopardy
- B Due process of war
- C Ex post facto voting
- D Habeas corpus tax

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14 **The Arkansas General Assembly is bicameral It has a Senate of 35 members and a House of**

- A 50 members
- B 435 members
- C 75 members
- D 100 members

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15 **The Second Amendment protects the right of the people to**

- A Vote at age 16
- B Keep and bear arms
- C Travel without a passport
- D Own public land

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16 **The Arkansas governor may veto a bill passed by the General Assembly The General Assembly may override that veto by a**

A Vote of the voters only

B Majority vote in each house

C Order of the Supreme Court

D Vote of the United States Senate

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17 **The First Amendment protects freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, and**

A Travel abroad

B Free housing

C Petition

D Free college

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18 **The highest court in Arkansas is the**

A Arkansas Court of Appeals

B United States District Court

C County Circuit Court

D Arkansas Supreme Court

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19 **The Sixth Amendment guarantees a person accused of a crime the right to**

A A free lawyer for any civil case

B A trial in any state chosen

C A speedy and public trial

D A trial without a jury

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20 **In Arkansas, each county has a quorum court that acts as the county legislative body The county chief executive is the**

A Sheriff

B Mayor

C County judge

D City clerk

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21 **Arkansas is governed today under a state constitution first adopted in the year**

A 1836

B 1901

C 1874

D 1954

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22 **A city in Arkansas may be governed by a mayor and a city council The council mainly performs which function**

A Declares war

B Prints money

C Appoints federal judges

D Makes local laws called ordinances

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23 **An amendment to the United States Constitution can be proposed by a two thirds vote of both houses of Congress and must then be**

A Signed by the president alone

B Ratified by three fourths of the states

C Approved by the Supreme Court alone

D Voted on by the Senate alone

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24 **In most states, including Arkansas, voters register before they vote Registration helps election officials confirm that a voter is**

A A member of a party

B Eligible and votes in the right place

C Employed

D A property owner

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25 **Like the national Constitution, the Arkansas Constitution creates three branches and includes a bill of**

A Sales

B Debts

C Tariffs

D Rights

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26 **An interest group tries to influence policy mainly by**

A Passing laws itself

B Appointing judges

C Vetoing bills

D Lobbying officials and informing voters

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27 **Under the Arkansas Constitution, voters may propose laws directly and vote on them, a process called**

A Initiative

B Impeachment

C Extradition

D Reapportionment

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28 **The Electoral College chooses the**

A President

B Chief justice

C Speaker of the House

D Governor of Arkansas

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29 **When national law and state law conflict, which law wins under the Supremacy Clause?**

A The older law

B National law

C The shorter law

D County law

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30 **A free press helps democracy by giving voters**

A Orders from the government

B Information to judge officials and policies

C Secret laws

D Guaranteed election results

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31 **A republic is a form of government in which citizens elect**

A A king for life

B Judges to rule by decree

C Generals to rule by force

D Representatives to govern for them

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32 **In a primary election, voters choose**

A The final winner of the office

B Federal judges

C The state budget

D Which candidate a party will nominate

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33 **The Articles of Confederation gave most power to the states and created a weak national government This weakness helped lead to the**

A War of 1812

B Constitutional Convention of 1787

C Louisiana Purchase

D Emancipation Proclamation

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34 **A bill about raising revenue must start in the**

- A Supreme Court
- B House of Representatives
- C Senate only
- D Cabinet

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35 **The Three Fifths Compromise dealt with how enslaved people would count for purposes of**

- A Voting rights for women
- B Presidential term limits
- C Federal court size
- D Representation and taxation

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36 **The House may impeach a federal official A trial on impeachment is held by the**

- A House
- B Cabinet
- C Governors
- D Senate

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37 **Federalist writers argued that a strong national government with checks and balances could protect liberty Anti Federalists mainly feared that it would**

- A Be too weak to collect taxes
- B Become too powerful and threaten rights
- C End all state governments at once
- D Give too much power to cities

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38 **The president may grant pardons for federal offenses This power belongs to the**

A Legislative branch

B Executive branch

C Judicial branch

D State legislatures

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39 **Which amendment ended slavery in the United States**

A First

B Tenth

C Second

D Thirteenth

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40 **Which kind of jurisdiction covers a court case about the meaning of a national law?**

- A County tax jurisdiction
- B City ordinance jurisdiction
- C Foreign aid jurisdiction
- D Federal question jurisdiction

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41 **Which amendment gave women the right to vote**

- A Seventeenth
- B Twelfth
- C Nineteenth
- D Fifth

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42 **Arkansas state senators serve terms of four years and state representatives serve terms of**

A Six years

B Eight years

C Two years

D Four years

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43 **The elastic clause lets Congress make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying out its**

A Judicial rulings only

B Listed powers

C State tax codes

D Local ordinances

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44 **A Little Rock resident pays a city tax for local services Local services funded by such taxes include**

A National defense

B Streets, police, and fire protection

C Foreign treaties

D Federal courts

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45 **A state law requires a religious test for public office The Constitution bans such a test in Article**

A One

B Three

C Six

D Seven

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46 **A citizen writes to a state representative about a proposed law This action is an example of**

A Judicial review

B Executive order

C Political participation

D Federalism

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47 **Arkansas voters may also vote to reject a law passed by the General Assembly, a process called**

A Referendum

B Impeachment

C Extradition

D Nullification

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48 **Obeying the law and paying taxes are examples of citizen**

A Responsibilities

B Privileges of office

C Judicial powers

D Executive orders

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49 **Separation of powers and checks and balances are different because separation divides power while checks let each branch limit**

A Only the voters

B Only the states

C Only the military

D The other branches

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50 **In Arkansas, school boards are local bodies that help oversee**

A Federal courts

B State prisons

C National parks

D Public schools

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ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	C	**19.**	C	**28.**	A	**37.**	B	**46.**	C
2.	A	**11.**	A	**20.**	C	**29.**	B	**38.**	B	**47.**	A
3.	C	**12.**	A	**21.**	C	**30.**	B	**39.**	D	**48.**	A
4.	C	**13.**	A	**22.**	D	**31.**	D	**40.**	D	**49.**	D
5.	A	**14.**	D	**23.**	B	**32.**	D	**41.**	C	**50.**	D
6.	B	**15.**	B	**24.**	B	**33.**	B	**42.**	C		
7.	A	**16.**	B	**25.**	D	**34.**	B	**43.**	B		
8.	A	**17.**	C	**26.**	D	**35.**	D	**44.**	B		
9.	C	**18.**	D	**27.**	A	**36.**	D	**45.**	C		

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