CALIFORNIA UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT · UNIT 1

Foundations of American Democracy and the Constitution — Practice Test

California United States Government • 25 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 **According to John Locke, people are born with natural rights to life, liberty, and**

A public office

B land grants

C property

D noble titles

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The idea that the authority to govern comes from the people is called**

A popular sovereignty

B republicanism

C judicial review

D federalism

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Under the social contract idea, people agree to obey government in return for**

A protection of their rights

B control of trade

C a royal mandate

D divine right

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A government whose powers are restricted by law is an example of**

A direct democracy

B limited government

C unlimited government

D confederation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **This principle means that everyone, including government leaders, is subject to the**

A rule of one ruler

B law

C privilege of office

D decree of a court

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Which document states that all people are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights**

A The Declaration of Independence

B The Articles of Confederation

C Federalist Number 10

D The Mayflower Compact

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The Declaration of Independence says people may alter or abolish a government that becomes destructive of the ends for which it was created, after**

A a change of capital

B a single election

C a lost war

D a long train of abuses

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8 **Under the Articles of Confederation, each state kept its**

A own federal army

B power to coin federal money

C sovereignty and independence

D own king

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A major weakness of government under the Articles of Confederation was that Congress could not**

A send ambassadors

B collect taxes directly

C declare war

D borrow money

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Under the Articles of Confederation, changing the Articles required the agreement of**

- A the president alone
- B every state
- C two thirds of states
- D a simple majority of states

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The 1786 uprising of indebted farmers in Massachusetts that exposed the weakness of the Articles was**

- A the Boston Tea Party
- B Shays Rebellion
- C the Stamp Act crisis
- D the Whiskey Rebellion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in the year**

- A 1787
- B 1789
- C 1791
- D 1776

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The Great Compromise created a Congress with**

- A three houses based on wealth
- B one house chosen by the president
- C one house based on population
- D two houses, one based on population and one with equal state representation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Under a compromise reached at the Constitutional Convention, an enslaved person counted as what fraction of a person for representation and taxation**

A three fifths

B one whole

C two thirds

D one half

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **At the ratification debates, supporters of the new Constitution and of a stronger national government were known as**

A Loyalists

B Federalists

C Nullifiers

D Anti Federalists

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **In Federalist Number 10, James Madison argued that a large republic helps control factions by**

A banning all groups

B extending the sphere so no one faction can dominate

C removing elections

D giving one group full power

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The legislative branch makes laws, the executive branch enforces laws, and the judicial branch**

A writes budgets

B collects taxes

C declares war

D interprets laws

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The president can check Congress by**

A vetoing a bill

B coining money

C declaring war

D amending the Constitution

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The principle that power is divided between the national government and the state governments is**

A popular sovereignty

B judicial review

C federalism

D separation of powers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Which of these is a power given to the national government by the Constitution**

- A declaring war
- B licensing drivers
- C running local schools
- D regulating marriage

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **When a state law and a federal law conflict, the federal law prevails because of the**

- A full faith clause
- B elastic clause
- C commerce clause
- D supremacy clause

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The clause that lets Congress make laws needed to carry out its listed powers is the**

A full faith clause

B necessary and proper clause

C supremacy clause

D commerce clause

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **After proposal by two thirds of Congress, an amendment must be ratified by what fraction of the states**

A three fourths

B all of them

C two thirds

D one half

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The Bill of Rights was added mainly to**

A set federal tax rates

B protect individual liberties

C expand presidential power

D create federal courts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **How many articles are in the original Constitution**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. B
11. B
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. B
17. D
18. A
19. C
20. A
21. D
22. B
23. A
24. B
25. 7

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