

## Magruder's American Government Textbook chapter self test

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### WEB CODES FOR SELF-TEST

Ch. 1.mqa-1014

CH. 2 mqa-1026

Ch. 3 mqa-1034

### CH 1 Self test p. 25 code : mqa-1014

#### Chapter Self-Test

#### Principles in Government

Click the button next to the response that best answers the question.

1. Which of the following theories expresses the belief that the state developed naturally out of family and tribal organizations?
  - force theory
  - evolutionary theory
  - divine right theory
  - social contract theory
2. What is the definition of government?
  - the institution through which a society makes and enforces its public policies
  - the population and territory of a given region
  - the idea that people agree of their own free will to give power to others
  - the supreme authority of a state, which is not subordinate to any other authority
3. What is the main difference between the executive of a presidential government and the executive of a parliamentary government?
  - A president holds absolute power to rule, while a prime minister is held accountable to the people.
  - A president is elected by the people, whereas a prime minister is appointed by the parliament.
  - A president can be removed from office at any time when his or her party loses the majority, but a prime minister serves for life.
  - A president can choose his or her own cabinet, whereas a prime minister must accept a cabinet chosen by parliament.
4. Who holds the supreme authority in a dictatorship?
  - a majority of the people
  - a single person or small group of people
  - the courts
  - the legislature

5. A government in which the powers of government are divided between a central government and several local governments is called a \_\_\_\_\_ government.
- federal
  - confederate
  - unitary
  - parliamentary
6. Which of the following is NOT one the four defining characteristics of all states?
- population
  - territory
  - sovereignty
  - individual freedoms
7. A unitary government is defined based on what type of classification?
- who can participate
  - geographic distribution of power
  - relationship between legislative and executive branches
  - none of the above
8. Why is the belief in the equality of all persons essential to democracy?
- All people must be perfectly equal in all ways for a democracy to work.
  - All people in a democracy must be entitled to equality of opportunity and equality before the law.
  - Equality makes it possible for groups to compromise effectively.
  - Equality eliminates minority and majority groups and creates agreement in a society.
9. More and more voters get information from the Internet to inform themselves about important issues and help them decide how to vote. What is a drawback to this development?
- Others might be able to see how citizens will vote through their Internet activity.
  - Fewer voters are volunteering to campaign in person or become directly involved in the political process.
  - Information found on the Internet can be false, difficult to verify, or biased.
  - Online voting is unlikely to happen any time in the near future because it is unreliable.
10. Which of the following is an example of a government classified by its relationship between legislative and executive branches?
- direct democracy
  - oligarchy
  - confederate government
  - presidential government
11. Which of the following is NOT one of the purposes of the U.S. government stated in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution?
- to establish justice
  - to insure peace at home
  - to make the United States the most powerful country in the world
  - to provide for the common defense by providing military protection

12. Why is it sometimes difficult to honor an individual's rights and freedoms within a free society?
- Individuals always abuse their rights and take advantage of them for personal gain.
  - Governments must be forced to honor individuals' rights and freedoms because it is not in their nature to do so.
  - Sometimes a person exercising his or her personal rights or freedoms imposes on the rights and freedoms of others within the society.
  - A free society must always honor the rights and freedoms of the majority over the rights and freedoms of individuals.
13. Why does the free enterprise economic system work well with a democratic political system?
- Voters choose the government, which in turn runs the economy.
  - The chaos of the free enterprise system is balanced by the order of a democratic government.
  - Neither one requires a great deal of government participation.
  - Both are based on the idea of individual freedom and reinforce each other in practice.
14. What are the basic powers that every government holds?
- legislative, executive, and judicial powers
  - population, territory, and sovereign powers
  - those granted by God as divine rights
  - those granted by the people through free and open elections
15. The democratic government of the United States would fall apart without the
- American people's belief in the basic concepts of democracy.
  - vast amounts of information available on the Internet.
  - support of the global community.
  - free enterprise economic system.
16. Which of the following is an example of an oligarchy?
- a representative democracy such as the government of the United States
  - a parliamentary government such as that of Great Britain
  - an authoritarian regime such as that of the Soviet Union
  - a one-person dictatorship such as that of Libya
17. Which form of government does not exist at the national level anywhere in the world today?
- direct democracy
  - representative democracy
  - autocracy
  - oligarchy
18. What is a mixed economy?
- All aspects of the economy are privately owned and run.
  - All aspects of the economy are owned and operated by the government.

- The economy is disorganized and unregulated because neither the government nor the people can make economic decisions.
- Private enterprise exists in combination with a considerable amount of government regulation.

19. How did the social contract theory influence the formation of the government of the United States?

- The founders of the U.S. government believed strongly in the divine right of kings, but they wanted to use some of the ideas of the social contract theory as well.
- The British colonies had been formed under a social contract, so the founders of the new U.S. government rejected it completely when they formed the new government.
- Those who established the American government reluctantly agreed that the only way to establish a new state would be through military force.
- Its important ideas of popular sovereignty, limited government, and individual rights strongly shaped the thinking of those who established American governmental system.

20. What does the law of supply and demand state?

- When supplies of goods and services become plentiful, prices tend to drop. When supplies become scarcer, prices tend to rise.
- When supplies of goods and services become plentiful, prices tend to rise. When supplies become scarcer, prices tend to drop.
- The government should determine what is to be produced, how much will be produced, and how much goods and services will cost.
- Individual freedom, compromise, and government regulations are necessary components of a free enterprise system.

## Ch 2 Self Test p. 61 CODE: mqa-1026

### Chapter Self-Test

#### Origins of American Government

Click the button next to the response that best answers the question.

1. What is ratification?

- formal approval
- a refusal to buy certain goods
- meeting to protest against a government
- disagreement

2. Anti-Federalists initially opposed ratification of the Constitution because they

- wanted a Bill of Rights.
- supported a strong central government.
- feared losing their representatives in Congress.
- wanted the States to dissolve their confederation.

3. What was the main point of disagreement between supporters of the Virginia and New Jersey plans?

- whether or not they should keep the Articles of Confederation

- how the States would be represented in Congress
- whether or not there should be an executive
- how they would present the completed Constitution to their States

4. Federalists favored ratification of the Constitution because they

- wanted a Bill of Rights.
- wanted to avoid another revolution.
- supported a strong central government.
- supported a weak central government.

5. Which of the following was NOT a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?

- a central government that was too powerful
- Congress's lack of power to tax
- Congress's lack of power to regulate trade between the States
- an inability to make the States obey national laws

6. What resulted from the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

- a strengthening of relations between the States
- widespread violent rebellions against the national government
- many revisions of the Articles to strengthen the national government
- bickering among the States and economic chaos

7. Which of the following is NOT one of the historical British documents that helped shape the governments of the American colonies?

- the Magna Carta
- the Petition of Right
- the English Bill of Rights
- the Articles of Colonial Charter

8. What was the outcome of the First Continental Congress?

- the colonies were unable to come up with a plan to improve their relations with England
- the British government imposed even stricter and more repressive measures
- the British government repealed some, but not all, of the taxes and trade acts
- the colonies declared their independence from England

9. The idea that government can exist and function only with the consent of the governed is called

- ordered government.
- civil liberties.
- popular sovereignty.
- a delegate.

10. What made American colonists angry and resentful toward England?

- harsh taxes and trade restrictions
- a lack of military protection

- an English boycott of American goods
- British attempts to destroy their governments

11. A quorum is

- a majority needed to conduct business.
- ratification.
- a State representative.
- an elector.

12. What was the outcome of the Second Continental Congress?

- the colonies were unable to come up with a plan to improve their relations with England
- the British government imposed even stricter and more repressive measures
- the British government repealed some, but not all, of the taxes and trade acts
- the colonies declared their independence from England

13. What three types of governments developed in the colonies?

- ordered, representative, and limited
- royal, proprietary, and charter
- unicameral, bicameral, and self-governing
- religious, commercial, and free

14. Which of the following was NOT one of the major compromises made during the Constitutional Convention?

- the Connecticut Compromise
- the Three-Fifths Compromise
- the Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise
- the Bundle Compromise

15. Why did leaders decide that only nine of the thirteen States would need to ratify the Constitution for it to take effect?

- They knew that only two states, Virginia and New York, were important.
- They believed that most of the Anti-Federalists opposed to the Constitution lived in four states.
- They knew that four of the States would never ratify the Constitution, so they tried to leave them out.
- They had learned under the Articles that it was impossible to get all thirteen States to agree to anything.

16. What is a bicameral legislature?

- a legislature with one house
- a legislature with two houses
- a legislature that is run directly by the Crown
- a legislature that is appointed by a governor

17. Those who created the framework of the new government and wrote the Constitution are called

- rebels.
- constitutionalists.

- the Framers of the Constitution.
- the Great Compromisers.

18. The idea that government is not all-powerful is called \_\_\_\_\_ government.

- ordered
- limited
- representative
- proprietary

19. Who became known as the "Father of the Constitution"?

- James Madison
- George Washington
- Thomas Jefferson
- Benjamin Franklin

20. The first attempt to unite the former colonies under a central government was called the

- Declaration of Independence.
- Albany Plan of Union.
- Articles of Confederation.
- U.S. Constitution.

### CH 3 Self Test p. 85 code: mqa-1034

#### Chapter Self-Test

#### The Constitution

Click the button next to the response that best answers the question.

1. What amendment was ratified as the result of the popularity of Franklin D. Roosevelt?

- 21st Amendment
- 22nd Amendment
- 23rd Amendment
- 24th Amendment

2. What did Alexander Hamilton believe to be "an essential safeguard" and James Madison call one of the "auxiliary precautions" in The Federalist No. 78 and 51, respectively?

- checks and balances
- judicial review
- federalism
- formal amendment

3. How is an amendment proposed?

- either (1) by the State legislatures of 3/4 of the States or (2) at a national convention called by the President
- either (1) by Congress by a 2/3 vote in both houses or (2) at a national convention called by Congress when requested by 2/3 of the State legislatures

- either (1) by Congress by a 2/3 vote in both houses or (2) by conventions held in 3/4 of the States
  - either (1) by the governors of 3/4 of the States or (2) by conventions held in 3/4 of the States
4. What are the six basic principles of the Constitution?
- popular sovereignty; limited government; separation of powers; checks and balances; judicial review; federalism
  - Autocracy; limited government; separation of powers; presidential veto; judicial review; federalism
  - popular sovereignty; parliamentary government; unitary government; presidential veto; judicial review; formal amendment
  - popular sovereignty; limited government; divine right theory; checks and balances; judicial review; change by other means
5. What part of the Constitution says that the office of the President should be transferred to the Vice President if the President dies while in office?
- Preamble
  - Article II
  - 17th Amendment
  - 25th Amendment
6. What is a formal agreement between two or more sovereign states?
- presidential order
  - treaty
  - executive agreement
  - contract
7. What are some of the subjects addressed in the amendments to the Constitution?
- voting; alcohol
  - racial equality; child labor
  - slavery; judicial term limits
  - gender equality; declaring war
8. How is an amendment ratified?
- either (1) by the governors of 3/4 of the States or (2) at a national convention called by Congress when requested by 2/3 of the State legislatures
  - either (1) by Congress by a 2/3 vote in both houses or (2) at a national convention called by Congress when requested by 2/3 of the State legislatures
  - either (1) by the President or (2) by conventions held in 3/4 of the States
  - either (1) by the State legislatures of 3/4 of the States or (2) by conventions held in 3/4 of the States
9. The opening of the Preamble ("We the People of the United States ...") demonstrates what basic principle?
- popular sovereignty
  - limited government
  - separation of powers
  - presidential veto

10. What is a pact made by the President directly with the head of a foreign state?

- presidential order
- treaty
- executive agreement
- contract

11. Which basic principle is also known as "constitutionalism" or "rule of law?"

- popular sovereignty
- limited government
- separation of powers
- presidential veto

12. What right is NOT included in the Bill of Rights?

- freedom of belief and expression
- freedom from slavery
- fair and equal treatment before the law
- freedom and security of the person

13. Which of the following is NOT part of the Constitution?

- Preamble
- articles
- legislation
- amendments

14. What does the Massachusetts constitution of 1780 demonstrate when it declared that "the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them?"

- popular sovereignty
- limited government
- separation of powers
- presidential veto

15. What did the Framers use to build a strong National Government while preserving the existing States and local self-government?

- checks and balances
- judicial review
- federalism
- formal amendment

16. Which president broke the "no-third-term tradition?"

- George Washington
- Franklin Roosevelt
- John Kennedy
- Lyndon Johnson

17. What has most dramatically reshaped the electoral college from its intended purpose?

- political parties
- the Cabinet
- the Senate
- court decisions

18. What process did the Framers put in place to change the Constitution in the future?

- checks and balances
- judicial review
- federalism
- formal amendment

19. What allows the executive branch to reject an act of Congress?

- popular sovereignty
- limited government
- separation of powers
- presidential veto

20. How many amendments were sent to the States but were never ratified?

- six
- seven
- 27
- about 15,000