

### **AP U.S. Government and Politics Unit 1 Quiz**

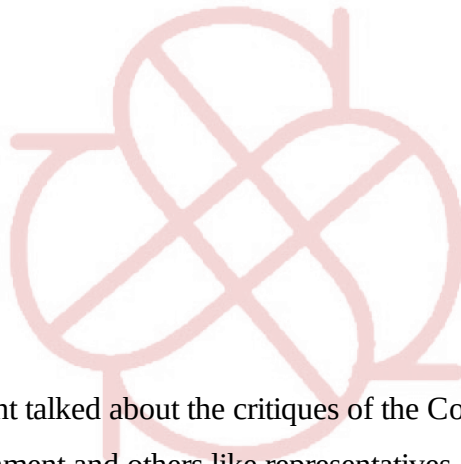
1. Which of the following was the enlightenment philosopher that expressed his concerns regarding natural human rights given by god including life, liberty, and property?
  - A. Thomas Hobbes
  - B. John Locke
  - C. Charles De Montesquieu
  - D. Jean Jacques Rousseau
  
2. Which of the following is a democracy that discourages participation by the majority of the citizens and prioritizes the wealthy/ higher class?
  - A. Participatory
  - B. Pluralist
  - C. Elite
  - D. None of the above
  
3. Which of the following was NOT an accomplishment of the AOC?
  - A. Set a precedent of Federalism between states and government
  - B. Negotiated Revolutionary War Treaty
  - C. Established the Northwest Ordinance
  - D. Created a system do draft soldiers

4. Which compromise was made from the fights regarding the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan in order to solve the issue?

- A. The Mississippi Compromise
- B. The Great Compromise
- C. The  $\frac{3}{5}$  Compromise
- D. The Final Compromise

5. What federalist paper argued that separation of powers and checks and balances would guarantee control in government since no faction would be able to take over each other and have total control?

- A. Federalist 10
- B. Federalist 70
- C. Federalist 51
- D. Federalist 39



6. Which Anti Federalist dissent talked about the critiques of the Constitution including the opposition of a national government and others like representatives and standing armies?

- A. Brutus 1
- B. Brutus 10
- C. Brutus 27
- D. None of the Above

7. What clause allows Congress to make all laws that appear “Necessary and proper” to conduct its delegated powers?

- A. Commerce clause
- B. Bill of Attainder clause
- C. Necessary and proper clause
- D. Establishment Clause

8. What ideology was derived from the Supreme Court case Marbury V. Madison in 1803?

- A. Judicial Review
- B. Due Process
- C. Popular Sovereignty
- D. Social Contract

9. Which of the following powers IS NOT a reserved power under Federalism? A.

- Issuing Licences
- B. Regulation of Intrastate
- C. Running and paying for federal elections
- D. Building Roads

10. Which of the following is a Delegated power under Federalism?

- A. Printing Money
- B. Declaring war
- C. Making treaties and conducting foreign policy
- D. ALL OF THE ABOVE

11. From the list below, what is one power the legislative branch that the other branches don't?

- A. Conducting foreign policy
- B. Interpreting the constitution and other laws
- C. Grants money
- D. Administering the law

12. From the list below, what is one way the executive branch checks on the judicial branch unde Checks and Balances?

- A. Appointing Judges
- B. Vetoing bills
- C. Impeachment of Supreme Court
- D. Reject treaties

13. How many ratification methods are there to ratify an amendment?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

14. Which of the following is NOT a freedom found in the 1st amendment of the Constitution?

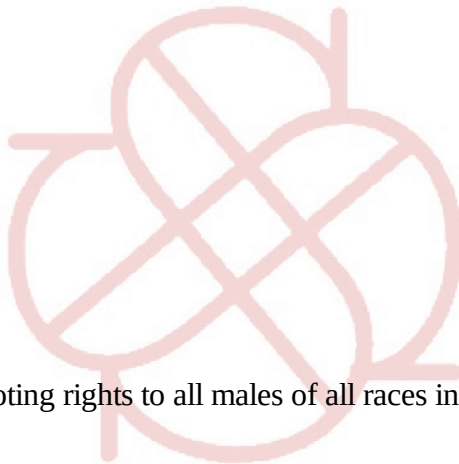
- A. Freedom of Religion
- B. Freedom of Petition
- C. Freedom of Participation
- D. Freedom of Press

15. Which of the following is NOT a principle found in the 5th amendment to the Constitution?

- A. Grand Jury
- B. Double Jeopardy
- C. Self Incrimination
- D. Habeas Corpus

16. Which amendment gave voting rights to all males of all races in 1870?

- A. 14th Amendment
- B. 13th Amendment
- C. 15th Amendment
- D. 17th Amendment



17. Which Amendment eliminated the racially pushed poll tax against African Americans when attempting to vote in southern elections?

- A. 21th Amendment
- B. 24th Amendment
- C. 27th Amendment
- D. 19th Amendment

18. In state and local governments, who is given the charge of leading the state executive branch?

- A. Senator
- B. Senior Representative
- C. Governor
- D. None of the above

19. What clause states Congress cannot pass a legislature banning freedom of worship in regards to religion?

- A. Full Faith and Credit Clause
- B. Ex Post Facto Clause
- C. Supremacy Clause
- D. Free exercise Clause

20. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of federalism?

- A. Efficiency among legislation
- B. Greater participation from citizens
- C. Regional political autonomy and choices
- D. Many levels of government

## **Explanations**

1. The answer is B. John Locke was the founding father that expressed strong beliefs towards natural rights given by god that included life liberty and property for the people.
2. The answer is C. By definition, an Elite democracy is a democracy that discourages people from participating except those who are wealthier or have a high amount of power.
3. The answer is D. A, B, and C were accomplishments the Articles of Confederation had from its creation and establishment. Under the articles, the government could NOT draft soldiers in case of an emergency or war.
4. The answer is B. The Great Compromise was a compromise that created the bicameral legislature in order to resolve the issues between the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey plan. The compromise created the Senate and the House.
5. The answer is C. Federalist 51 addressed the idea of checks and balances and separation of powers as Hamilton argued having those things would make the government more efficient and balanced.
6. The answer is A. Brutus 1 was an Anti Federalist that critiqued the constitution on things like representatives and others as they argued it would ruin government and make it inefficient.
7. The answer is C. A, B, and D are different clauses that explain different subjects. The necessary and proper clause also known as the Elastic clause is the clause that gives congress the right to make legislation that is "Necessary and proper" during the given time.
8. The answer is A. The Supreme Court case Marbury V. Madison in 1803 granted itself the ability to overturn laws derived from congress also known as Judicial Review.
9. The answer is D. A, B, and C are reserved powers meaning they are powers that neither belong to the government nor are denied to the states. Building roads is a Concurrent power meaning the power is SHARED by federal and state governments.

10. The answer is D.
11. The answer is C. Out of the options above, Granting money is the ONLY power the legislative branch has. "A" and "D" are powers that belong to the executive branch and "B" is a power that belongs to the judicial branch.
12. The answer is A. From the list above, Appointing judges is the only check the executive branch has on the judicial branch as the president appoints judges to the Supreme Court. The other options are checks the other branches have.
13. The answer is B. There are 2 ways to ratify an amendment. The first and most popular is to have  $\frac{3}{4}$  of state legislatures approve the amendment. The other method is to have  $\frac{3}{4}$  of special state ratifying conventions approve the amendment.
14. The answer is C. The first amendment includes 5 freedoms that are protected under that amendment but Freedom of Participation IS NOT a freedom listed in the 1st amendment.
15. The answer is D. Habeas corpus is a principle found in the 6th amendment NOT the 5th that protects individuals against unlawful imprisonment.
16. The answer is C. The 15th Amendment was passed in 1870 and granted voting rights to ALL males and was part of the plan to extend voting rights to newly freed MALE slaves.
17. The answer is B. Because of the discriminatory and racist poll taxes faced by African Americans seeking to vote in the south, Congress passed the 24th Amendment that eliminated the southern poll tax.
18. The answer is C. State governments have a similar structure to the national government since they all have a legislative, executive, and judicial branch. In state governments, the Governor is the leader of the executive branch.
19. The answer is D. Under the Free Exercise clause, Congress is NOT allowed to pass legislation banning religious practice and worship though there are limits congress can place.
20. The answer is A. One of the disadvantages of federalism is that it leads to inefficient legislation because it can lead to overlapping and contradictory policies across the nation and is therefore inefficient. The other options above are all advantages of Federalism.