Instructions: This is a multiple choice exam with 40 questions. Select the one response that best answers the question. True-false questions should be marked 1 if true, 2 if false. You should complete either Scantron Form 882-ES or 883-ES. All exams must be completed in class.

Please write your name, subject, date and test number on the Scantron form. The test number is indicated at the bottom of the test near the page number as either "v1," "v2," or "v.3."

Multiple Choice:

1. In a democracy, sovereignty rests with the:
   A. legislature.
   B. government.
   C. people.
   D. executive branch.

2. The most important rules that regulate the American political system are found in:
   A. the Constitution and its amendments.
   B. the Declaration of Independence.
   C. the constitutions of the states.
   D. common law.

3. Congress can only indirectly exercise authority over education because the Constitution:
   A. prohibits Congress from passing any education legislation.
   B. assigns the primary responsibility for education to the states.
   C. prohibits federal funding for education.
   D. is totally silent on the issue of education.

4. Americans have "dual citizenship" because they:
   A. are obligated to obey both state and national laws.
   B. are obligated to obey both the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.
   C. can claim citizenship in other countries under certain conditions.
   D. are required to obey constitutional law and treaties signed with Indian
5. A common example of direct democracy is the:
A. United States.
B. state of California.
C. House of Representatives.
D. New England town meeting.

6. The states had to sacrifice some of their sovereignty in order to accept the authority of the Constitution.

7. The Articles of Confederation were designed to maintain:
A. the strength of the central government of the United States.
B. the sovereignty of the individual states.
C. the supremacy of the executive branch of the national government.
D. the independence of the Confederate States of America.

8. The effects of economic crisis and Shays' Rebellion contributed to the decision to:
A. declare independence from England.
B. abide by plans to amend the Articles of Confederation.
C. draft an entirely new Constitution for governing the United States.
D. rely on the writings of John Locke to remedy the defects of the Articles of Confederation.

9. The Constitution implemented a system best described as a:
A. direct democracy.
B. republic.
C. confederation.
D. parliamentary.

10. Which of the following does NOT accurately characterize a republican constitution?
A. it limits the power of rulers
B. it implements direct democracy
C. it grants citizenship
D. it creates government institutions

11. The provisions of the Great Compromise:
A. were an unconditional victory for the small states.
B. preserved both states' rights and democratic aspirations.
C. denounced the bicameral design as too divisive.
12. The main conflict between the northern and southern states at the Constitutional convention was a disagreement over:
A. representation in the upper house of Congress.
B. the strength of the presidency.
C. the national government's ability to tax interstate trade.
D. slavery.

13. The division of power among the national government, state governments, and the people is called:
A. federalism.
B. separation of powers.
C. checks and balances.
D. direct democracy.

14. The ability of each branch of the national government to inhibit the initiative of the others is called:
A. separation of powers.
B. federalism.
C. checks and balances.
D. factionalism.

15. In which of the following does the Constitution grant sweeping power to Congress to make laws beyond those that are explicitly enumerated in Article I?
A. the necessary and proper clause
B. Article VII
C. the Tenth Amendment
D. The Preamble to the Constitution

16. The Bill of Rights includes:
A. the Civil War amendments.
B. the provisions for the separation of powers.
C. the first ten amendments to the Constitution.
D. the first Congressional reversal of a Supreme Court decision.

17. Representatives to the Constitutional Convention were charged with:
A. modifying and correcting the Articles of Confederation.
B. writing a new Constitution.
C. discussing the problems of the Articles of Confederation and reporting to their respective state legislatures.
D. organizing political parties and writing party platforms.

18. The Constitutional Convention decided that the chief executive would be chosen by:
A. the Senate.
B. the House.
C. popular vote.
D. the Electoral College.

19. At the Constitutional Convention, the large states favored the Virginia Plan, whereas the smaller, less populous states favored the New Jersey Plan.

20. In the Federalist Papers, James Madison argued forcefully in favor of the ratification of the Declaration of Independence.

21. In Federalist Paper No. 10, Madison argued that the mischief of factions should be cured by eliminating the cause.

22. The element of federalism NOT mentioned in the Constitution is:
A. the national government.
B. the state government.
C. local government.
D. the national court system.

23. The United Kingdom would best be described as a:
A. federation.
B. confederation.
C. quasi-federation.
D. unitary government.

24. The provision in the Constitution that asserts that federal laws override or replace state laws is called the:
A. elastic clause.
B. supremacy clause.
C. necessary and proper clause.
D. state relations article.

25. Those powers that the Constitution explicitly grants to the national and state governments are classified as the:
A. enumerated powers.
B. reserved powers.
C. concurrent powers.
D. implied powers.

26. As James Madison suggested in The Federalist No. 45, the Framers and most of their fellow citizens understood that the states would regulate:
A. foreign policy.
B. interstate commerce.
C. matters such as marriage, health, and education.
D. the coinage of money.

27. During the era of dual federalism:
A. the national and state governments were supreme in their respective jurisdictions.
B. the national government reigned supreme over the states.
C. state governments consistently overruled the national government.
D. local governments held authority equal to the state governments.

28. The period of cooperative federalism was introduced by:
A. the Civil War.
B. Reconstruction.
C. the economic crisis of the 1930s.
D. rapid capitalist development in the late 1800s.

29. The Defense of Marriage Act triggered political disputes over the meaning of:
A. legislative power.
B. checks and balances.
C. the full-faith-and-credit article of the Constitution.
D. marriage certificates issued by the national government.

30. The most clearly delegated powers found in the Constitution are termed:
A. express powers.
B. implied powers
C. inherent powers
D. none of the above

31. The Constitutional base for the implied powers of Congress is:
A. the Supremacy clause.
B. the necessary and proper clause.
C. the due process clause.
D. Article II.

32. States are precluded from:
A. making treaties with foreign governments.
B. coining money.
C. granting letters of marque and reprisal.
D. all of the above.

33. When individuals charged with crimes have fled from one state to another, the state to which they have fled is to deliver them to the proper officials upon the demand of the executive authority of the state from which they fled. This process is called:
A. detention.
B. arrest.
C. posse comitatus.
D. extradition.

34. When a federal law or regulation takes over and precludes enforcement of a state or local law or regulation, it is termed:
A. dominance.
B. supremacy.
C. preemption.
D. intrusion.

T  F  35. The power to coin money is an example of concurrent powers.

T  F  36. The New Deal transformed the relationship between the states and the national government into a system of dual federalism.

T  F  37. California became a state before gold was discovered in the Sierra Nevada.

38. The Progressives brought political reform to California. Among their reforms were:
A. the initiative
B. the referendum
C. stronger political parties
D. only A and B

T  F  39. California's first constitution required official documents to be published in two languages--English and Spanish.

40. Who among the "Big Four" Rail Road magnates also served as Governor of California?
A. Leland Stanford
B. Hiram Johnson
C. Edmund G. Brown
D. Earl Warren