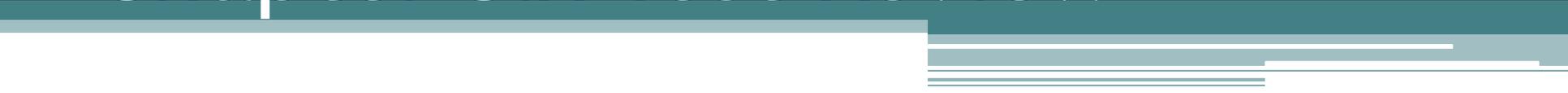


# Chapter Six Test Review

A decorative graphic consisting of a solid teal horizontal bar that spans the width of the slide. Below this bar, on the right side, are several horizontal lines of varying lengths and colors, including teal and white, creating a layered, modern look.

- Which feature of the Constitution prevents one branch of the national government from becoming too powerful?
- Checks and Balances

- At the Constitutional Convention (1787), the Great Compromise resolved the issue of congressional representation by
- Creating a two house legislature

- The first ten amendments were added to the Constitution in order to
- Protect individual freedoms from governmental powers

- At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, conflicts between states with large populations and states with small populations resulted in the creation of
- A bicameral legislature

- When census numbers show changes in a state's total population, what is likely to be affected in the state?
- Representation in the United States House of Representatives

- Some citizens held a public meeting to discuss concerns about their local government. In taking this action, they exercised their right to
- Freedom of Assembly

- Which type of document usually describes the basic structure, functions and powers of a government?
- Constitution

**Legislative  
Branch**  
(Congress)  
Passes Laws

**Executive Branch**  
(President)  
Enforces the Laws

**Judicial Branch**  
(Courts)  
Interprets Laws

- Which political principle is shown in this chart?
  - Separation of Powers

Which conclusion about the system of government used in the United States is best supported by this chart?

- Laws are affected by all three branches of Government

- The system of checks and balances was included in the Constitution to
- Ensure that one branch of government would not gain too much power

- \* The president appoints new members to the Supreme Court
- The Senate must approve presidential appointments to the Supreme Court
- The Supreme Court can declare laws made by Congress unconstitutional

- Which constitutional principle do these statements illustrate?
  - Checks and balances

- During the struggle over the ratification of the Constitution, Federalists and Anti-Federalists disagreed mainly over the
- Division of power between national governments and the states

- Congress could not levy and collect taxes
- Congress could not regulate interstate or foreign trade
- There was no national court system to settle disputes
- The thirteen separate states lacked national unity

- Which document is characterized by the statements above?
  - The Articles of Confederation

- Supreme court decisions based on the first amendment usually involve the
- Rights of individuals

- **Excerpt from: Objections to the Constitution (George Mason, October 1787)**
- **“There is no declaration of rights; and , the laws of the general government being paramount to the laws and constitutions of the several states, the declaration of rights in the separate states are no security. Nor are the people secured even in the enjoyment of the benefit of the common law, which stands here upon no foundation than its having been adopted by the respective acts forming the constitutions of the several states...”**
- **“...This government will commence in a moderate aristocracy: it is at present impossible to foresee whether it will, in its operation, produce a monarchy or a corrupt oppressive aristocracy; it will most probably vibrate some years between the two, and then terminate in the one or the other.”**

*Why did George Mason object to the ratification of the US Constitution?*

Mason believed that the Constitution did not specifically protect the rights of the people.

*What was George Mason’s goal in writing his objections to the ratification of the US Constitution ?*

To prevent the government from becoming a monarchy or an aristocracy that is doomed to fail.

*What does the phrase “the laws of the general government being paramount to the laws and constitutions of the several states” mean?*

That the laws of the federal government will be considered superior to those of the states.

- Why did the federalists feel that a bill of rights was not necessary in the US Constitution?
- Federalists thought that rights were protected by the states.

- Why did anti-federalists oppose a new Constitution?
- Anti Federalists favored a strong state government rather than a strong central government.

- What was the main idea that Federalists and Anti-Federalists agreed upon?
- People should have a voice in government.

- Shay's Rebellion is remembered because it
- Shocked the Congress into calling for a Constitutional Convention.

- An important challenge facing the Constitutional convention was how to balance the
- Interests of large and small states

- Both the Virginia and New Jersey Plans called for
- Three Branches of government

- The Constitutional Convention gave the job of choosing a chief executive to
- Electors chosen by the states

- Supporters of the new Constitution were called
- Federalists

- The main goal of the legislative branch is to
- Make laws needed for the country

- The framers designed a system of checks and balances to
- Keep any one branch of government from becoming too powerful

- A Bill Cannot become a law until it is
- Approved by the Congress and signed by the President

- The most important task of the executive branch is to
- Enforce and carry out federal laws

- The judicial branch is responsible for
- Resolving dispute under the laws

- The Constitution has survived for more than 200 years because it
- Combines a strong framework for the government with flexibility

- The Bill of Rights is part of the
- Constitution of the United States

- What does the first amendment protect?
- Criticizing government officials on a television talkshow
- Promoting ideas that many Americans oppose in a political campaign
- Discussing controversial issues in class

