

Constitution Exam Review

1. A Federalist wanted a _____ federal government. P. 243
2. An Anti-Federalist wanted a _____ federal government. P. 243
3. Define Checks and Balances. glossary
4. Define federalism. glossary
5. Define popular sovereignty. glossary
6. Define Republicanism. glossary
7. Define unalienable rights. glossary
8. During the 1770s and early 1780s, newspapers helped spread information and unify the colonies. To ensure this right was protected, which amendment was included in the Bill of Rights? P. 285
9. Explain the Three-Fifths Compromise. glossary
10. Explain what Article 5 of the Constitution does. P. 273, p. 247
11. Federal means _____. P. 240
12. How are Amendments to the Constitution made? Chart p. 288
13. How did Congress establish a system for creating new states from western territories? P. 226
14. List 5 of the main limitations (weaknesses) of the Articles of Confederation. Top of 248 or notes (Art. Of Confed. Hand)
15. Many Anti-Federalists refused to ratify the Constitution until what was included? P. 246
16. Shays' Rebellion highlighted weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation. (continues with # 20)
17. The Constitution tries to achieve a balance of power between what two levels of government? P. 240
18. The Magna Carta, The English Bill of Rights, The Mayflower Compact, the Virginia House of Burgesses, the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut and the Declaration of Independence all paved the way for the ... p. 264
19. There are 435 members in the House of Representatives. How many TOTAL members of Congress are there? (add Senate – 2 for each state)
20. This led to a desire for a stronger government. How was this problem remedied? P. 236, 237

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21. What 2 plans were at odds over the issue of representation in Congress? P. 237, 238
22. What 5 freedoms are protected by the first amendment? P. 285, 275
23. What addition to the Constitution addressed many of the concerns of the Anti-Federalists? P. 246, 247
24. What are 3 examples of checks and balances? P. 241
25. What argument did the Great Compromise settle? P. 237, 238
26. What does “concurrent power” mean? P. 257
27. What does *abolish* mean? glossary
28. What does the 8th amendment protect? P. 288
29. What does the Bill of Rights protect? P. 246
30. What does the right to petition mean? P. 285
31. What does the system of checks and balances do? P. 241
32. What fraction of state legislatures must vote for a constitutional amendment for it to be ratified? Chart p. 288
33. What fraction of the House of Representatives and the Senate must vote for a constitutional amendment for it to be ratified? Chart p. 288
34. Each state’s representation in the House of Representatives based on? P. 238
35. What is each state’s representation in the Senate based on? P. 238
36. What is the purpose of the 1st ten amendments to the Constitution? What are they called? P. 246, 247
37. What part of the Constitution protects our unalienable rights? P. 246, 247
38. What principle of the Constitution is reflected in the power of the President to veto a law passed by Congress? P. 241
39. What right regarding trials did the Magna Carta give? (see 6th amend. P. 275)
40. What was the goal of the **14th** amendment? glossary
41. What was the name of the group which supported the New Jersey Plan?
P.238, 242
42. What was the name of the group which supported the Virginia Plan? P. 237, 243

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43. What year was the Constitution signed? P. 247
44. Which amendment granted citizenship to African-Americans? P. 237
45. Which amendment provides for a trial by jury? P. 275,
46. Which amendment to the Constitution addressed colonial concerns over the Quartering Act? P. 286
47. Which house of Congress has “the sole Power to try all Impeachments”? p. 259
48. Who wrote the Virginia Plan? P. 237