Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Constitution Test Review**

1. People that supported the Constitution and a strong central government were known as…
2. People that supported a weaker central government, opposed the Constitution, and wanted a Bill of Rights were known as…
3. One of the major compromises made, that allowed the convention to continue and a constitution to be written, was one in which slaves counted as 3/5’s of a person for representation purposes. This was known as…
4. What is the purpose of “Checks and Balances?”
5. How are the Fifth and Sixth Amendments similar?
6. If the police entered someone’s house without a warrant, which amendment would they most likely be violating?
7. When a criminal invokes his Fifth Amendment rights, what does he mean?
8. What can you conclude from the fact that the U.S. Constitution can be amended?
9. What might happen if the Second Amendment didn’t exist?
10. Supreme Court decisions based on the First Amendment usually involve…
11. Which document is characterized by these attributes mentioned below?

\*Congress could not levy and collect taxes.

\*The thirteen separate states lacked national unity.

\* Congress could not regulate interstate or foreign trade.

\*There was no national court system to settle disputes.

1. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 wrote a new constitution because
2. By which process can the U.S. Constitution be changed?
3. To win support for ratification of the U.S. Constitution, Federalists agreed to add…
4. This branch of government includes the President and Vice President of the U.S.
5. This branch of government includes the Senate and House of Representatives.
6. This branch of government decides if laws are Constitutional and includes the Supreme Court.
7. Who comes up with ideas that eventually become laws?
8. Who is responsible for writing an idea into formal legal language known as a bill?
9. If a bill is introduced in the House of Representatives, is approved by a committee and then approved by a majority vote in the House of Representatives, where does the bill go next?
10. How many Senators need to vote “yes” in order for a bill to win the simple majority it needs to pass?
11. What happens if a bill gets enough votes to pass in the Senate, but does not get enough votes to pass in the House of Representatives?
12. If the vote in the Senate is a tie, who casts the tie-breaking vote?

**Annotate the following documents and answer the accompanying questions. (You must annotate to receive credit)**

*“When the people fear their government, there is tyranny; when the government fears the people, there is liberty.” – Thomas Jefferson*

1. What is the main idea in this excerpt from Thomas Jefferson?

*We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. –* Preamble to the Constitution

1. The Preamble of the U.S. Constitution says that the power to govern originates with who?
2. The Preamble of the United States Constitution states the purpose of government and is based on the belief that people should be…



1. What is the reason the U.S. has multiple branches of government?
2. How does the executive branch check the power of the legislative branch?

*“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 declarations of rights in the separate states are no security.”* – George Mason, October 1787; Objections to the Constitution

1. Why did George Mason and other Anti-Federalists object to the ratification (approval) of the Constitution?
2. What were the goals of the Anti-Federalists in expressing their objections to the Constitution?

*Here is a resolution as radical as that which separated us from Great Britain. It is radical in this transition; our rights and privileges are endangered, and the sovereignty of the states will be relinquished…The rights of conscience, trial by jury, liberty of the press…are rendered insecure.* – Patrick Henry, Virginia State Ratification Convention; June 1788

1. Did Patrick Henry oppose or support the Constitution?