

Dr. Butler's Replacement Credit Option

Instructions: For this exercise, the student will read the United States Constitution (including amendments) and answer the following questions on a Scantron Form 882-E. This completed Scantron must be submitted to the professor no later than the last class meeting of the week previous to the last week before final exams.

- 1) For what purpose was the Constitution written?
 - a) To form a more perfect Union and to establish justice
 - b) To insure domestic Tranquility
 - c) To provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare
 - d) To secure the blessing of Liberty to the writers and their posterity
 - e) All the above

- 2) The Constitution grants legislative powers to who or what?
 - a) The President of the United States
 - b) The Supreme Court
 - c) The Congress
 - d) All the above

- 3) Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution establishes:
 - a) How often members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen.
 - b) The qualifications for a member of the House of Representatives
 - c) The number of representatives apportioned to each state
 - d) All the above

- 4) Representatives to Congress are elected how often?
 - a) Every two years
 - b) Every four years
 - c) Every six years
 - d) None of the above

- 5) Which of these is **NOT** a qualification for being a Representative?
 - a) Must be a citizen for at least seven years
 - b) Must be a high school graduate
 - c) Must be an inhabitant of the state from which elected
 - d) Must be at least 25 years of age

- 6) How often is an enumeration made (a census taken) to determine how Representatives shall be apportioned among the states?
 - a) Every two years
 - b) Every four years
 - c) Every five years
 - d) Every ten years

- 7) What is the minimum number of Representatives any state can have?
- One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
- 8) What does the House of Representatives have the *sole power* to do?
- To declare war
 - To mint coins
 - To regulate foreign commerce
 - To impeach
- 9) Article I, Section 3 of the Constitution establishes:
- How often Senators shall be chosen.
 - The qualifications for a Senator
 - The number of Senators for each state
 - All the above
- 10) Who is the President of the Senate?
- The oldest Senator
 - The longest-serving Senator
 - Any Senator the others choose
 - The Vice-President of the United States
- 11) When does the President of the Senate get to vote?
- Every time there is a vote on any matter
 - Only when a vote is being taken on a proposed law
 - Whenever there is a need to break a tie
 - Only when the vote is on a matter of procedure
- 12) Which of these is **NOT** a qualification for being a Senator?
- Must be a citizen for at least seven years
 - Must be a college graduate
 - Must be a an inhabitant of the state from which elected
 - Must be at least 30 years of age
- 13) True or False: The Senate decides judgement in a matter of impeachment.
- True
 - False
- 14) Judgement in a case of impeachment is limited to which of these penalties?
- Removal from office
 - Disqualification from holding any other office under the United States
 - Imprisonment for up to ten years
 - A fine of no more than \$10,000
 - Both and A & B above

- 15) True or False: Any person impeached by the House of Representatives, found guilty by the Senate, and punished by being removed from public office is exempt from any further trials or punishment under the law.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 16) What is the term of office for a Senator?
- a) Two years
 - b) Four years
 - c) Five years
 - d) Six years
- 17) How many Senators does each state have?
- a) A number in proportion to its population
 - b) One
 - c) Two
 - d) Three
- 18) How often must the Congress meet?
- a) At least once a year
 - b) At least twice a year
 - c) At least three times per year
 - d) Once every two years
- 19) What constitutes a quorum in either house of Congress?
- a) One-third of the members must be present
 - b) A majority of the members must be present
 - c) Two-thirds of the members must be present
 - d) Three-quarters of the members must be present
- 20) True or False: Each house of Congress must keep a journal of its proceedings.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 21) True or False: Neither Senators nor Representatives are paid for their service.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 22) True or False: Senators and Representatives are exempt from arrest, except in certain specified circumstances, while attending a session of Congress or traveling to or from a session of Congress.
- a) True
 - b) False

- 23) True or False: Senators and Representatives may hold other federal offices at the same time they are serving in Congress.
- True
 - False
- 24) True or False: Bills for raising revenue (tax bills) cannot originate in the Senate.
- True
 - False
- 25) In order for a bill to become a law, it must:
- Be passed by the House of Representatives
 - Be passed by the Senate
 - Be approved by the President of the United States or the President's veto overridden by both houses of Congress
 - All the above
- 26) What proportion of the members of both houses of Congress is necessary to override a President's veto?
- One-half
 - A simple majority
 - Two-thirds
 - Three-quarters
- 27) True or False: A bill can automatically become a law after ten days (Sundays excepted), if the President neither approves nor disapproves it.
- True
 - False
- 28) Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution:
- Specifies the powers of Congress
 - Specifies the powers of the President
 - Specifies the powers of the Supreme Court
 - All the above
- 29) Which one of the following is **NOT** a power of the Congress?
- To coin money
 - To declare war
 - To regulate interstate and foreign trade
 - To pardon criminals
- 30) For what purpose shall Congress lay and collect taxes?
- To pay the debts of the United States
 - To provide for the common Defence of the United States
 - To provide for the general Welfare of the United States
 - All the above

- 31) What was the earliest year Congress was allowed to make a law prohibiting the importation of such Persons (slaves) as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit?
- a) 1788
 - b) 1800
 - c) 1808
 - d) The actual year is not stated in the Constitution
- 32) Under what circumstances may the Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus be suspended?
- a) Whenever the Congress declares it necessary
 - b) Whenever the President says it is necessary
 - c) In cases of Rebellion or Invasion when the public safety may require it
 - d) All the above
- 33) What is Congress forbidden to do?
- a) Pass an ex post facto law.
 - b) Pass a direct tax law that is not in proportion to the Census
 - c) Tax articles exported from any State
 - d) Give preference in matters of commerce to any one state over the others
 - e) All the above
- 34) True or False: No money may be drawn from the public treasury without an appropriation made by law.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 35) True or False: No person holding any office under the United States may accept a title of nobility.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 36) The individual states are forbidden to:
- a) Coin money
 - b) Grant titles of nobility
 - c) Make treaties with foreign countries
 - d) All the above
- 37) Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution:
- a) Establishes the office of President of the United States
 - b) List the qualifications for President
 - c) States how Presidents are chosen
 - d) States the Presidential term of office
 - e) All the above

- 38) Which one the following is NOT a qualification for President of the United States?
- a) Must be a natural born citizen
 - b) Must be at least 35 years of age
 - c) Must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years
 - d) Must be a college graduate
- 39) How many Presidential electors is each state permitted to have?
- a) Up to fifteen
 - b) As many as the state has Representatives and Senators
 - c) No more than thirty and no less than two
 - d) Seven
- 40) How are Presidential electors chosen?
- a) By the people of each state
 - b) By the state legislatures
 - c) By Congress
 - d) By the Supreme Court
- 41) True or False: The President receives no compensation for his or her services.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 42) True or False: As proscribed by the Constitution, the Presidential oath of office concludes with the words, "So help me God."
- a) True
 - b) False
- 43) Which one of the following is **NOT** a power or duty of the President?
- a) Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces
 - b) Make treaties
 - c) Declare war
 - d) Grant pardons
- 44) How often must the President make a State of the Union address?
- a) Every January
 - b) Once every two years
 - c) Twice a year
 - d) From time-to-time
- 45) Who or what must approve any treaties the President makes?
- a) A majority of the Supreme Court
 - b) Two-thirds of the Senate
 - c) Two-thirds of the House of Representatives
 - d) Two-thirds of both houses of Congress

- 46) The President may be removed from office if he or she is impeached for and convicted of what offense?
- a) Treason
 - b) Bribery
 - c) Other high crimes and Misdemeanors
 - d) All the above
- 47) What does Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution do?
- a) States that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court
 - b) Gives Congress the authority to establish inferior courts
 - c) Allows for the compensation of judges
 - d) All the above
- 48) Which of these is a qualification for holding the office of Supreme Court judge?
- a) Must be a citizen of the United States
 - b) Must be at least 21 years of age
 - c) Must have training in the law or law experience
 - d) None of the above are the qualifications for a Supreme Court judge
- 49) True or False: Theoretically, *anyone* is qualified to serve on the Supreme Court.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 50) True or False: Theoretically, the term of office for a Supreme Court judge is life, provided that the judge behaves himself or herself.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 51) The judicial power of the United States is limited to cases arising:
- a) Under the Constitution
 - b) From the laws of the United States
 - c) From the treaties made by the United States
 - d) All the above
- 52) In which of these types of cases does the Supreme Court have *original* and not just appellate jurisdiction?
- a) Cases involving Ambassadors
 - b) Admiralty and Maritime matters
 - c) Cases in which a State is a party
 - d) All the above
 - e) Only A & C above

- 53) What constitutes the crime of Treason?
- a) Levying war against the United States
 - b) Adhering to the enemies of the United States
 - c) Giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States
 - d) All the above
- 54) True or False: The Constitution states that the penalty for treason is death.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 55) True or False: No state is required to give full faith and credit (recognition) to the public acts of another state.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 56) True or False: The citizens of each state are entitled to all the privileges and immunities (rights) of the citizens of the several states.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 57) True or False: The Constitution originally allowed persons held to service or labour in one state (slaves) to be returned to the party to whom such service or labour may be due (slave owners).
- a) True
 - b) False
- 58) True or False: Congress has the power to dispose of and make rules and regulations in regard to the property or territory of the United States.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 59) Which one of the following is NOT an obligation of Congress to the states?
- a) To protect them from invasion
 - b) To remove an incompetent or unpopular governor
 - c) To protect them from domestic violence (when asked)
 - d) To guarantee a republican form of government
- 60) What is necessary in order for the Constitution to be amended?
- a) Two-thirds of both houses of Congress must concur with a proposed amendment or two-thirds of the states in convention
 - b) Three-fourths of the states must ratify or approve a proposed amendment
 - c) The President must approve the proposed amendment
 - d) All the above
 - e) Only A and B above

- 61) True or false: All debts of the United States, incurred under the Articles of Confederation, were invalidated (voided) by the Constitution.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 62) True or False: The Constitution of the United States is considered the supreme law of the land.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 63) True or False: Only federal officials must take an oath to support the Constitution.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 64) True or False: Only Christians are qualified to hold public office under the United States.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 65) How many states were needed to ratify the Constitution to make it effective?
- a) Six
 - b) Seven
 - c) Nine
 - d) All thirteen
- 66) On what date was the Constitution signed?
- a) October 12, 1492
 - b) July 4, 1776
 - c) September 17, 1787
 - d) March 4, 1789
- 67) Who was the President of Congress when the Constitution was written?
- a) John Hancock
 - b) George Washington
 - c) Thomas Jefferson
 - d) John Adams
- 68) Which of these men were **NOT** present at the Constitutional convention?
- a) Alexander Hamilton
 - b) Benjamin Franklin
 - c) John Adams
 - d) Thomas Jefferson
 - e) Both C & D above

- 69) True or False: The first ten amendments to the Constitution are known as the “Bill of Rights.”
- a) True
 - b) False
- 70) Which one of these rights does the First Amendment NOT grant?
- a) Freedom of speech
 - b) Freedom of religion
 - c) Freedom of the press
 - d) The right to a trial by jury
 - e) Freedom of assembly
- 71) True or False: The right to bear arms is qualified by a statement in the Second Amendment declaring that such right is contingent upon a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 72) True or False: According to the Third Amendment the government is not permitted to quarter soldiers in a private home under any circumstances whatsoever.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 73) True or False: The Fourth Amendment requires that if a house is to be searched by the authorities, a warrant stating reasonable cause and specifying what is being searched for must first be issued.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 74) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Fifth Amendment?
- a) No person can be called to be a witness against himself or herself
 - b) No person can be tried twice for the same offense
 - c) Property cannot be taken without just compensation
 - d) No person can be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law
 - e) None of the above statements are untrue
- 75) Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Sixth Amendment?
- a) Accused persons are entitled to speedy and public trial by an impartial jury
 - b) Accused persons are entitled to be informed of the nature of the accusation
 - c) Accused persons have the right to call witnesses in their favor
 - d) Accused persons have the right to Counsel (a lawyer)
 - e) None of the above statements are untrue

- 76) True or False: The Seventh Amendment states that the right to trial by jury is preserved only in lawsuits involving amounts of less than \$25.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 77) True or False: The Eighth Amendment allows for excessive bail or cruel or unusual punishment in certain capital crimes.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 78) True or False: The Ninth Amendment states that the specific rights mentioned in the Constitution are the only ones that the people can expect to enjoy.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 79) True or False: The Tenth Amendment says that the specific powers granted by the United States Constitution to the individual states are the only powers the states may exercise.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 80) In what year were the first ten amendments to the Constitution ratified?
- a) 1776
 - b) 1787
 - c) 1789
 - d) 1791
- 81) True or False: According to the Eleventh Amendment the judicial power of the United States is unlimited in lawsuits involving cases between a state and the citizens of another state or citizens or a foreign country.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 82) What does the Twelfth Amendment do?
- a) Requires separate elections for President and Vice-President.
 - b) Allows for direct election of the President by the people.
 - c) Permits the presidential candidate with the second highest number of votes to become Vice-President.
 - d) None of the above.
- 83) What did the Thirteenth Amendment do?
- a) Made slavery lawful in states where it already existed.
 - b) Made slavery unlawful in Southern states only.
 - c) Made slavery unlawful throughout the entire United States.
 - d) Gave freed slaves all the rights and immunities of citizens.

- 84) What did the Fourteenth Amendment do?
- a) Defined citizenship.
 - b) Made it unlawful for any state to deny a U.S. citizen his or her Constitutional rights.
 - c) Disallowed any compensation for the loss of slaves.
 - d) Made ex-Confederate government officials ineligible for federal office.
 - e) All the above.
- 85) According to the Fourteenth Amendment, if a state denies a substantial portion of its over-21 male population the right to vote, what will happen?
- a) The offending state will incur a large fine.
 - b) The governor of the offending state will be imprisoned.
 - c) None of the offending states Representatives or Senators will be allowed to take their seats in Congress
 - d) The offending state's representation in Congress will be reduced accordingly
- 86) In the Fourteenth Amendment, what group of people is specifically excluded from being counted when a state's representation is being determined?
- a) Women
 - b) Former Slaves
 - c) Children
 - d) Indians not taxed
- 87) What did the Fifteenth Amendment make it unlawful for states to do?
- a) Deny someone the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
 - b) Deny someone the right to vote on account of sex.
 - c) Deny someone the right to vote who has not reached a particular age.
 - d) All the above.
- 88) What does the Sixteenth Amendment allow Congress to do?
- a) Pass its war-making powers to the President.
 - b) Pass an income tax law.
 - c) Meet every other year instead of annually.
 - d) None of the above.
- 89) The Seventeenth Amendment allows for direct election of:
- a) Representatives
 - b) Senators
 - c) President and Vice-President
 - d) All the above.

- 90) What did the Eighteenth Amendment make unlawful?
- a) Gambling
 - b) Child Labor
 - c) Horse-racing
 - d) Alcoholic beverages
- 91) What did the Nineteenth Amendment make it unlawful for states to do?
- a) Deny someone the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
 - b) Deny someone the right to vote on account of sex.
 - c) Deny someone the right to vote who has not reached a particular age.
 - d) All the above.
- 92) The Twentieth Amendment changed the Presidential inauguration date to:
- a) January 1
 - b) January 20
 - c) February 28
 - d) March 4
- 93) Which Amendment did the Twenty-first Amendment repeal in 1933?
- a) Thirteenth
 - b) Fifteenth
 - c) Sixteenth
 - d) Eighteenth
- 94) What did the Twenty-second Amendment do?
- a) Set term limits for all federal officials
 - b) Gave the District of Columbia representation in Congress
 - c) Set term limits (two) for the President
 - d) All the above
- 95) What did the Twenty-third Amendment do?
- a) Gave the District of Columbia representation in Congress
 - b) Made Puerto Rico a state
 - c) Allowed the District of Columbia to have Presidential electors.
 - d) All the above.
- 96) What did the Twenty-fourth Amendment abolish?
- a) Slavery
 - b) Income taxes
 - c) The draft
 - d) Poll taxes

- 97) What does the Twenty-fifth Amendment allow the President to do?
- a) Appoint a new Vice-President if that office becomes vacant
 - b) Make the Vice-President acting President when he (the President) goes on vacation
 - c) Pardon his predecessor for any crimes he or she may have committed while in office
 - d) All the above
- 98) What does the Twenty-sixth Amendment make it unlawful for states to do?
- a) Deny someone the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
 - b) Deny someone the right to vote on account of sex.
 - c) Deny someone the right to vote who is at least 18 years of age on account of his or her age
 - d) All the above
- 99) What does the Twenty-seventh Amendment require?
- a) That Congress meets at least four times a year.
 - b) That the President put his hand on a Bible when taking the Presidential oath.
 - c) That an election has to intervene before the salaries of Representatives and Senators can be changed
 - d) None of the above
- 100) On what date did the Constitution officially become effective?
- a) October 12, 1492
 - b) July 4, 1776
 - c) September 17, 1787
 - d) March 4, 1789