UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION TEST REVIEW

The following questions will help you study for the U.S. Constitution Test. All questions on the test are not necessarily covered on these review sheets. Make sure you understand the answers. Some wording may be different on the tests. You may find a copy of the Federal Constitution at http://www.usconstitution.net/const.html or http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution.html as well as at other websites.

STUDY HARD AND GOOD LUCK!

1.	According to the Preamble, who formed the Constitution?
2.	A government in which the people make all decisions is a
3.	A representative form of government is a
4.	A system in which no one branch gains too much power over another, is called a system of
5.	The division of powers among the three branches of government is called
6.	The branch of government which makes the laws is
7.	The branch of government which enforces the laws is
8.	The branch of government which interprets the laws is
	To accuse a public official of official wrong-doing is
	. A bill for raising revenue is a
11	. When the President does not sign a bill within 10 days and Congress adjourns, it is called a
12	. Powers specifically given to a branch of the government in the Constitution are called
13	Powers not specifically given to a branch of the government, but hinted at in the Constitution, are called
14	The clause (sometimes called the "necessary and proper clause") which expands the powers of Congress, is the
15	. A law which punishes someone without a trial is a
16	6. A law which punishes one for an act which as not a crime when the person did it, is called an
17	. A court order to a jailer to tell a person why he is being held or to release him/her is called a
18	The power of the government to take private property for public use and the owner's right to be paid for it, is the right of

19. A legal release from punishment is a
20. A delay in the execution of punishment is a
21. A change or addition to the Constitution is called an
22. The first 10 amendments which guarantee our rights are the
23. A trial jury is also called a
24. A jury which decides if there is enough evidence to place a person on trial is called a
25. An official charge for a crime is called an
26. Being tried twice for the same crime is
27. Powers which are not given to the federal government and which are not denied to the states are
28. A person in office but waiting to leave, is called a
29. A tax on voting is called a
30. Who has legislative powers?
31. Who is the leader of the executive branch?
32. Who has judicial powers?
33. Who makes laws?
34. Who enforces or administers laws?
35. Who interprets laws?
36. Who impeaches?
37. Who tries all impeachments?
38. Who declares war?
39. Who makes treaties?
40. Who approves treaties?
41. Who makes most major appointments for federal positions?
42. Who approves of most major appointments?
43. Who appoints Supreme Court and all other federal judges?
44. Who elects the President if there is no majority in the Electoral College?
45. Who elects the Vice President if there is no majority in the Electoral College?
46. Where must revenue bills start?
47. Who creates and maintains the federal militia?
48. Who controls interstate commerce?
49. Who creates post offices and post roads?
50. Who controls territories of the U.S?

51. Who grants reprieves and pardons?
52. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces?
53. Who approves of new states?
54. Who has "reserved powers?"
55. Who appoints a Vice President when the office is vacant?
56. Who approves of the appointment of a Vice President?
57. Who has the power to write (propose) Constitutional amendments?
58. Who has the power to approve (ratify) amendments?
59. What is the minimum age for election to the House of Representatives?
60. What is the maximum number of years a person may be President?
61. What is the minimum age for election to the Senate?
62. What is the minimum age for the President and Vice President?
63. What is the term of a Senator?
64. What are the residency and citizenship requirements to be a Representative?
65. What are the residency and citizenship requirements to be a Senator?
66. How long must a President be a citizen?
67. What is the term of a member of the House of Representatives?
68. How much of the Senate is elected every two years?
69. What number of representatives are required for a quorum in both the House and the Senate?
70. What vote is needed to pass a bill in both the House and Senate?
71. What vote is necessary for ratification of a treaty in the Senate?
72. What vote is needed in the House and Senate to override a veto of the President?
73. What vote is necessary in the Senate to convict on impeachment charges?
74. How many amendments are there to the Constitution?
75. How many states must approve (ratify) an amendment?
76. What vote is necessary for Congress to propose an amendment?
77. How many states must ask for a Convention before a Constitutional Convention may be called?
78. What vote is necessary to elect a President in the Electoral College?
79. How is the number of electoral votes in the Electoral College determined for each state?
80. What is the total number of electoral votes?
81. How many times may a person be elected President?

82. What is the term of office of a federal judge?
83. What vote of the Senate is necessary for approval of Presidential appointments?
84. What vote in necessary to vote impeachment in the House?
85. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?
86. Who is the President of the Senate?
87. Who selects the Speaker of the House?
88. The "supreme law of the land" is
89. The number necessary to conduct business in a legislative body is a
90. Which amendment protects citizen's rights from interference by the state governments?
91. The clause which says that one state must accept the legal actions of other states is called the
92. Citizenship in the U.S. is defined as or
93. What kind of jurisdiction does a court have when it may hear cases which have not been heard in court before?
94. What kind of jurisdiction does a court have when it hears a case on appeal?
95. What kind of jurisdiction does the U.S. Supreme Court have?
96. What kinds of cases are heard in federal courts?
97. What are the residency requirements for membership in the House of Representatives?
98. What are the residency requirements for membership in the Senate?
99. What is necessary for a conviction on charges of treason?
100. Name the five rights guaranteed in the First Amendment
101.In which amendment is the right to bare arms guaranteed?
102. What types of searches are prohibited?
103. Who issues a search warrant?
104. What must be specified on a search warrant?
105. Which amendment is cited for protection against self-incrimination?

106. In what Constitutional amendment is it found?
107. Does the U.S. Constitution prohibit double jeopardy?
108. What three rights are protected by due process of law?
109. In what two amendments are the "due process" clauses found?
110. To what type of trial is one entitled by the Sixth Amendment?
111. The Constitution requires that a trial jury be
112. During a criminal trial, one has the right to the assistance of
113. What Constitutional amendment abolished slavery?
114. What types of punishments are prohibited by the 8 th Amendment?
115. What amendment protects the rights reserved to the states and to the people?
116. What amendment provides that the states may not deny a person equal protection of the laws?
117. How is citizenship defined?
118. Which group received the right to vote as a result of the 15 Amendment?
119. Which group received the right to vote as a result of the l9thAmendment?
120. Which group received the right to vote as a result of the 26 Amendment?
121. What do we call the time between an election and the time a newly elected officeholder takes office?
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