Several oil companies donate to a pro-fracking interest group after hearing that the federal government plans to pass a law banning fracking in the United States. The interest group then appeals to members of Congress in attempt to get them to vote against the bill.

1. Which of the following democratic ideals does this scenario best exemplify?  
   A. Republicanism  
   B. Social Contract  
   C. Natural rights  
   D. Limited government

The National Rifle Association (NRA) testifies in front of Congress to advocate for several laws, including one that would protect gun manufacturers from lawsuits concerning violence committed with weapons they made.

2. This is an example of which of the following models of democracy?  
   A. Direct democracy  
   B. Elite democracy  
   C. Participatory democracy  
   D. Pluralist democracy

3. Which of the following aspects of the US Constitution best illustrates the concept of elite democracy?  
   A. The original wording of the Constitution regarding the selection of US senators  
   B. The apportionment of representatives in the House according to state population  
   C. The ban on “corruption of the blood” in cases of treason  
   D. The process for adding amendments to the Constitution

4. Which of the following best illustrates the concept of limited government?  
   A. The president appointing state and federal judges  
   B. The president vetoing a bill from Congress  
   C. The federal government restricting commerce within a state  
   D. The federal government replacing state curricula in public schools

In June 2017, voters in Puerto Rico voted on a referendum to make Puerto Rico the 51st state of the United States.

5. This is an example of which of the following models of democracy?  
   A. Indirect democracy  
   B. Elite democracy  
   C. Participatory democracy  
   D. Pluralist democracy

Read the passage and answer question 6 and 7.

“In revising the federal system we ought to inquire 1. into the properties, which such a government ought to possess, 2. the defects of the confederation, 3. the danger of our situation & 4. the remedy.

The Character of such a government ought to secure 1. against foreign invasion, 2. against dissensions between members of the Union, or seditions in particular States, 3. to procure to the several States various blessings, of which an isolated situation was incapable, 4. to be able to defend itself against encroachment, & 5. to be paramount to the state constitutions.”

-Edmund Randolph, as recorded in James Madison’s journal, 1787

6. Which of the following was a consequence of the ideas described in the passage?  
   A. The addition of a bill of rights to the US Constitution  
   B. The decision to break ties with Great Britain and form the United States  
   C. The development of a new national Constitution  
   D. The creation of the Articles of Confederation

7. Based on the text, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?  
   A. The United States should retain the Articles of Confederation  
   B. Individual states should have the right to form alliances with foreign powers  
   C. The United States would benefit from a stronger central government  
   D. State governments should be the primary political units of the United States
Read the passage and answer the following question.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government.”

-Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence

11. Based on the text, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
   A. Society would be better if there were no governments
   B. Citizens should rebel against governments they disagree with
   C. A government is only just if citizens have a voice in it
   D. There is no such thing as a just government

In Federalist No. 10, Madison argues that the Constitution disperses power between the federal government and state governments.

12. Which of the following describes a constitutional provision in the newly-ratified Constitution that does that?
   A. US senators were chosen by state legislatures
   B. Members of the House of Representatives are directly elected
   C. The president is empowered to make federal appointments
   D. Supreme Court justices receive lifetime appointments

13. Which of the following is one example of the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
   A. The Articles required that the United States maintain a standing army, which was too expensive to fund
   B. The Articles stipulated a steep tariff on foreign products that threatened to undermine American exports
   C. The Articles placed too much power in the hands of the central government, which threatened to become tyrannical
   D. Amending the Articles required a unanimous vote of the states, which was nearly impossible

“When land-forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.”

-Articles of Confederation, Article VII, 1777

14. Which of the following is a consequence of the policy described in the passage above?
   A. Each state was responsible for its own protection and could not request help from the federal government or other states
   B. Each state had to have a reserve of men fit for military service, and had to send funds and men for the nation’s common defense
   C. The federal government did not have the power to create a centralized military during peace times
   D. The federal government had the power to negotiate treaties with other countries in times of peace

In Federalist No. 10, Madison argues that the Constitution delegates authority to elected representatives.

15. Which of the following constitutional provisions does this?
   A. The appointment of Supreme Court Justices in Article III
   B. The appointment of the president’s cabinet in Article II
   C. The election of members of the House of Representatives in Article I
   D. The election of the President in Article II
16. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the views of the authors of Federalist No. 10 and Brutus No. 1?  
A. Comparison A  
B. Comparison B  
C. Comparison C  
D. Comparison D  

17. Why have there been relatively few constitutional amendments?  
A. Once a Constitution Amendment Bill is proposed there is 6 months time limit for approval  
B. They must be voted on as a referendum in three-fourths state legislatures  
C. A Constitution Amendment Bill requires more than a simple majority to be ratified  
D. A Constitution Amendment Bill requires more than a simple majority to be ratified  

18. Which of the following is a consequence of the principle of separation of powers?  
A. There are multiple access points for stakeholders and institutions to influence public policy  
B. There is an easy and efficient process for the government to pass and execute laws  
C. State governments have become more powerful than the federal government  
D. The presidency has become more powerful than the other branches of government  

19. Which of the following is the most immediate consequence of impeaching a president?  
A. The president is tried by the Supreme Court  
B. The president is removed from office  
C. The president is sent into exile  
D. The president is tried in the Senate  

20. Which of the following statements best summarizes the author’s argument?  
A. The Great Compromise failed to anticipate growing population differences in small and large states, leaving matters unresolved  
B. The Great Compromise failed to anticipate growing population differences in small and large states, leaving matters unresolved  
C. The Three-Fifths Compromise gave small states too much representation in the Senate, leading to more filibusters  
D. The Three-Fifths Compromise gave small states too much representation in the Senate, leading to more filibusters  

21. Which of the following statements best explains the compromise behind the creation of the Electoral College?  
A. It was a compromise between Federalists and Anti-Federalists on the power of the Presidency  
B. It was a compromise between slave and free states over how enslaved Africans would be counted for representation  
C. It was a compromise between big and small states so that states with a larger population cannot control presidential elections  
D. It was a compromise between big and small states so that states with a larger population cannot control presidential elections  

22. Which of the following scenarios is an example of a present-day constitutional issue about democracy and governmental power?  
A. Reducing the corporate tax rate as part of the 2017 tax reform bill  
B. FBI agents being able to obtain phone records without a judge’s approval  
C. Congress passing a law requiring restrooms in public buildings to be equipped with baby changing facilities  
D. Congress passing a bill that will increase taxes on the top 1% of earners
“In a pure democracy the people are the sovereign, and their will is declared by themselves; for this purpose they must all come together to deliberate, and decide. This kind of government cannot be exercised, therefore, over a country of any considerable extent; it must be confined to a single city, or at least limited to such bounds as that the people can conveniently assemble, be able to debate, understand the subject submitted to them, and declare their opinion concerning it.”

-Brutus No. 1, 1787

23. Based on the text, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
   A. Pure democracy is impossible
   B. Elite democracy is the best model of representative democracy
   C. Participatory democracy does not work in large countries
   D. Countries should be limited to small territories

24. Which of the following principles of US government is most consistent with the author’s argument?
   A. Republicanism
   B. Separation of powers
   C. Consent of the governed
   D. Natural rights

25. Which of the following constitutional principles most directly addresses the relationship between the national and state governments?
   A. Checks and balances
   B. The Bill of Rights
   C. Separation of Powers
   D. Federalism

26. Under the Constitution prior to the Seventeenth Amendment, United States Senators were
   A. elected to ten-year terms
   B. elected directly by the people
   C. chosen only from the House of Representatives
   D. appointed by the President

27. What was the significance of Federalist No. 51?
   A. Explains how constitutional provisions of separation of powers and checks and balances control abuses by majorities
   B. Explains how constitutional provisions of federalism controls abuses by majorities?
   C. Explains how constitutional provisions of popular sovereignty controls abuses by majorities?
   D. Explains how constitutional provisions of consumer surplus controls abuses by majorities?

Read the passage and answer questions 28 and 29.

"To what expedient, then, shall we finally resort, for maintaining in practice the necessary partition of power among the several departments, as laid down in the Constitution? The only answer that can be given is, that as all these exterior provisions are found to be inadequate, the defect must be supplied, by so contriving the interior structure of the government as that its several constituent parts may, by their mutual relations, be the means of keeping each other in their proper places."

-Publius (James Madison), Federalist No. 51, 1788

28. Which of the following principles of US government is most consistent with the author’s argument?
   A. Social contract
   B. Natural rights
   C. Participatory democracy
   D. Checks and balances

29. Which of the following statements best summarizes Madison’s argument?
   A. Most methods for controlling government are inadequate
   B. The current structure of government is defective
   C. The structure of the government itself should limit its powers
   D. The structure of the government itself should limit its powers

30. The Madisonian requirement that each branch of government acquire the consent of the others for many of its actions created a system of
   A. confederated government.
   B. unitary government.
   C. cross-cutting requirements.
   D. checks and balances.

31. The writers of the United States Constitution:
   A. patterned our government after Britain's.
   B. were interested in promoting equality above all else.
   C. were opposed to the concept of limited government.
   D. were distrustful of democracy.
32. Anti-Federalists argued that the Constitution would:
   A. give too much power to the states.
   B. provide for elite control, endanger liberty, and weaken the states.
   C. produce excessive democracy.
   D. promote pluralism, which would threaten liberty.

33. The Connecticut Compromise at the Constitutional Convention:
   A. threw out the idea of having a monarchy in the United States, opting instead for an indirectly elected president.
   B. settled the dispute over whether slavery should be allowed in the final constitution.
   C. added the Bill of Rights to the Constitution in order to lessen concerns about too much power for the new government.
   D. resolved the impasse over the issue of representation in Congress.

34. Shays' Rebellion was:
   A. the most decisive battle of the Revolution, after which British troops were never again able to mount a major offensive against American troops.
   B. an uprising by small merchants demanding credit.
   C. a slave uprising in Virginia.
   D. an uprising by farmers to prevent judges from foreclosing on farms.

35. In Marbury v. Madison (1803) the Supreme Court assumed the power to:
   A. decide whether internal congressional procedures are constitutional
   B. advise Congress on the constitutionality of a proposed law
   C. regulate slavery
   D. decide on the constitutionality of a law or an executive action