


CHAPTER

8

Section 1 Quiz 

Goals and Principles of the Constitution
(pages 248–251) 

Reviewing Key Terms

From the box below, choose the term that best completes each sentence. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| a. civilian | d. Articles | g. checks and balances |
| b. domestic tranquillity | e. Preamble | h. general welfare |
| c. liberty | f. federalism | |

- _____ 1. The opening statement of the Constitution is called the _____.
- _____ 2. The national government promotes the _____ of all citizens.
- _____ 3. _____ is the freedom to live as you please as long as you obey the laws and respect others' rights.
- _____ 4. The President can call out the National Guard to ensure _____.
- _____ 5. The Constitution puts the military under _____ control.
- _____ 6. The government's structure is established in the _____.
- _____ 7. A system of _____ enables each branch of government to limit the actions of other branches.
- _____ 8. The principle of _____ divides power between national and state governments.

Understanding the Main Ideas.

Answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. What are the six goals of the Constitution? _____

2. How many principles form the basis of the Constitution, and what are they? _____

3. What structure do the Articles establish for the government? _____

4. What is a recent political example of the strength of the Constitutional system?

CHAPTER

8

Section 2 Quiz



How the Federal Government Works
(pages 252-257)



Reviewing Key Terms

From the box below, choose the term that matches the underlined phrase. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided. You will not use all the answers.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| a. override | e. unconstitutional |
| b. bill | f. electoral college |
| c. veto | g. House of Representatives |
| d. impeach | h. Senate |

- _____ 1. Congress has the power to pass a proposed law.
- _____ 2. The Supreme Court decides whether a law is not permitted by the Constitution.
- _____ 3. By a two-thirds vote in each house, Congress can set aside a presidential veto.
- _____ 4. The branch of Congress is led by a Speaker.
- _____ 5. The President can reject an entire bill passed by Congress.
- _____ 6. The group of people pledged to a candidate meets a few weeks after Election Day to cast votes.
- _____ 7. Congress has the power to remove a President from office.

Understanding the Main Ideas

Read the following statements. If a statement is incorrect, place an X on the line next to its number. On the line following the statement, replace the underlined word(s) to make the statement correct.

- _____ 1. The most important power of Congress is the power to make the nation's laws.

- _____ 2. The President carries out the nation's laws, is commander in chief of the armed forces, passes new laws, and acts as our country's representative abroad.

- _____ 3. The judicial branch has appellate courts in which most federal cases begin.

- _____ 4. Each of the four branches of government has separate responsibilities.

- _____ 5. The ability of each branch of government to control the power of the others is called the system of checks and balances. _____

CHAPTER

8

Section 3 Quiz 

Changing the Constitution (pages 259–261) ★

Reviewing Key Terms

From the box below, choose the term that best completes each sentence. Write the answer in the space provided. You will not use all the answers.

First Amendment	Nineteenth Amendment
incriminate	Twenty-sixth Amendment
Civil War Amendments	

1. The Fifth Amendment states that you cannot be forced to _____ yourself.
2. The _____ asserted that women have the right to vote.
3. The _____ protects freedom of religion, speech, and the press.
4. The _____ lowered the voting age to 18.

Understanding the Main Ideas

From the box below, choose the main idea that best fits each paragraph. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided.

a. The Bill of Rights	c. The Amendment Process
b. A Living Document	d. Later Amendments

- _____ 1. Although the framers did not know how the world would change, they were sure that it would change. They made sure that the Constitution could be changed in response to new needs and challenges.
- _____ 2. Recent changes to the Constitution reflect new attitudes about equality and democracy. Slavery was abolished and voting rights were expanded. The Constitution has been amended only 17 times since the Bill of Rights was added.
- _____ 3. The framers did not want the process of changing the Constitution to be too easy. Changes may be proposed by Congress or by a national convention requested by state legislatures. Ratification requires approval by three-fourths of the states either by state legislatures or special state conventions.
- _____ 4. The first 10 amendments established the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These include rights related to protection of individual liberties, protection from abuses of power, and protection of the rights of accused persons.

CHAPTER

8

Section 4 Quiz



State and Local Governments (pages 262-264) ★

Reviewing Key Terms

From the box below, choose the term that best fits each description. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided. You will use each answer more than once.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. constitutional initiative | b. infrastructure | c. local government |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|

- _____ 1. a state's road system
- _____ 2. city council
- _____ 3. process by which citizens sponsor an amendment
- _____ 4. a state's bridge and tunnel systems
- _____ 5. petition sent to a state legislature
- _____ 6. provides water and sewers and conducts building inspections

Understanding the Main Ideas

Read the following statements. If a statement is incorrect, place an X on the line next to its number. On the line following the statement, replace the underlined word(s) to make the statement correct.

- _____ 1. State constitutions set up a government with four branches.

- _____ 2. The most common method of changing a state constitution is for the state legislature to propose an amendment that voters approve or reject in an election.

- _____ 3. The federal government issues driver's licenses and maintains safe highways.

- _____ 4. State constitutions must conform to the Constitution of the United States.

- _____ 5. The federal government is responsible for public education.

- _____ 6. The Constitution defines the powers of state and local governments.
