

2014 Student Created Final Exam

1. Where does the power of the government originate?
 - A. The states
 - B. The government
 - C. The people**
 - D. All of the above
2. Which of the following is a purpose of the government?
 - A. Protect
 - B. Unite
 - C. Order
 - D. All of the above**
3. How can a President's veto be overridden?
 - A. 2/3 override by entire Congress**
 - B. HOR 3/4 override
 - C. The public votes
 - D. Supreme Court votes
4. Who must approve a proposed amendment?
 - A. President
 - B. 3/4 of states Super majority**
 - C. 1/2 of states
 - D. 3/4 of congress
5. What determines the size and the boundaries of a particular district?
 - A. Average income of population
 - B. Racial populations
 - C. Population**
 - D. History and tradition
6. What districts tend to be more densely populated?
 - A. Rural
 - B. Urban**
 - C. Northern
 - D. None of the above
7. In a command economy, who/what allocates resources?
 - A. Price
 - B. The Government**
 - C. The Government & People
 - D. The People
8. The U.S. economy can best be described as a _____ market, meaning _____ allocates resources?
 - A. Mixed Government
 - B. Command Price
 - C. Free price & People
 - D. Mixed government & Price**

9. What is the purpose of the Bill of Rights?
A. to provide government power
B. to safeguard the citizens against arbitrary power
C. to force citizens to conform
D. to give states power
10. What is the debate of the Original Dilemma?
A. Economic Equality Vs Economic Freedom
B. Authority vs Liberty
C. Communism vs Democracy
D. Supply vs Demand
11. How does the judicial branch check the other two branches?
A. Creates laws for gov.
B. Enforces the laws
C. Decides constitutionality of laws
D. none of the above
12. How does the Executive Branch check the judicial branch?
A. All of the below
B. Override a veto
C. Judicial Review
D. Appoint Supreme Court Justices
13. What is opportunity cost?
A. Cost of a hotdog
B. the highest valued thing traded off for something else
C. The cost it takes to run a business
D. The amount you pay for something
14. What is trade off?
A. Something that only has a cost
B. when someone trades something for something that does not benefit them
C. When something is given up to gain something else
D. One person benefits from it
15. Who is the ultimate source of power in the United States?
A. People
B. Government
C. Congress
D. The executive branch
16. Between which two groups does the principle of federalism divide power?
A. State and county
B. National and State
C. County and individual
D. National and individual
17. How many formal amendments have been made to the Constitution?
A. 32
B. 27
C. 23
D. 29

18. What do Tinker v. Des Moines and Abington v. Schemp cases have in common?

- A. 14th amendment
- B. Both infringe upon religious freedoms
- C. Both have first amendment in question**
- D. None of the above

19. The modern dilemma is the balance between what two things?

- A.) economic security and economic freedom
- B.) economic equality an economic freedom**
- C.) economic order an economic equality
- D.) none of the above

20. All of these are examples of the modern dilemma EXCEPT:

- A.) progressive tax
- B.) health care
- C.) phone surveillance**
- D.) minimum wage

21. Which of the systems below best describes the American economy?

- A. Mixed market**
- B. command economy
- C. Free market
- D. None of the above

22. Which of the following countries best represents a command economy?

- A. North Korea
- B. South Korea
- C. Cuba
- D. Both A and C**

23. Identify the person who's traits consist of taking risks, and creating new and improved products?

- A. economist
- B. individual
- C. entrepreneur**
- D. president

24. The government currently promotes and inhibits profit motive by...

- A. taxes**
- B. higher wages
- C. less benefits
- D. limited wages

25. Which branch is in charge of enforcing laws?

- A. judicial
- B. executive**
- C. Supreme Court
- D. legislative

26. According to Amendment 10, unwritten powers are reserved to who?
- A. the executive branch
 - B. the senate
 - C. the states and the people**
 - D. federal court decides
27. What is the highest alternative given up?
- A. utility
 - B. external cost
 - C. opportunity cost**
 - D. marginal benefit
28. What is an example of federalism?
- A. people vote for who they want to be in office
 - B. president vetoing a bill
 - C. the Supreme Court using judicial review to determine if a law is unconstitutional
 - D. having to follow both state and national laws**
29. What is popular sovereignty?
- A. The power to rule comes from the people**
 - B. The power to rule comes from the government
 - C. The Power to rule comes from the church
 - D. All of the above
30. 26 out of the 27 Amendments has been ratified this way?
- A. 2/3 vote from each house of congress
 - B. National Convention called by 2/3 of the state legislatures
 - C. 3/4 of state legislatures**
 - D. 3/4 of state conventions
31. State the only way constitutional amendments have been proposed in US history.
- A. National Convention called by 2/3 of state legislatures
 - B. 2/3 vote of Congress**
 - C. 3/4 of state legislatures
 - D. 3/4 of state conventions
32. Which case provided woman the right to privacy under due process clause of the 14th Amendment when deciding if they should or should not pursue the option of having an abortion?
- A. Abington vs. Schemp
 - B. Roe vs. Wade**
 - C. Tinker vs. Des Moines
 - D. Brown vs. the Board of Education

33. Which case violated religious freedom in the 1st Amendment?

- A. **Abington vs. Schemp**
- B. Roe vs. Wade
- C. Tinker vs. Des Moines
- D. Brown vs. the Board of Education

34. In a command economy:

- A. **people in government make most decisions**
- B. there is limited government control
- C. government is non-existent
- D. there is a mixture between the government's and people's control

35. How does stag hunt relate to the balance between authority and liberty?

- A. under authority, individuals can work together to reach greater goals while sacrificing their individual liberties
- B. people live freely so they can reach their individual goals
- C. authority makes it so that individuals can meet separate goals
- d. liberty and authority combine during stag hunt so that both people can catch the rabbit

36. Based off the 3 branches, how do each check each other? Choose all that apply

- A. **executive over legislative- power to veto**
- B. **legislative over judicial- to approve Supreme Court judges and/or impeach**
- C. executive over judicial- to approve Supreme Court judges
- D. legislative over the executive- judicial review

37. Why did the founding fathers create separation of powers? Choose all that apply

- A. **so that all of the branches could keep each other in line**
- B. **in order to keep the branches from following their self interest to the point of becoming too power hungry**
- C. **so that no one branch would get more power than another while still being a strong and centralized government**
- D. none of the above

38. Why is loss just as important as profit in the free market?

- A. **scarce resources aren't wasted for too long**
- B. losing money causes others to gain money
- C. profits are bad for business
- D. none of the above

39. Which of these is NOT necessarily a trait of an entrepreneur?

- A. **the only producer in their field**
- B. learns from losses
- C. aspires to make a profit
- D. Takes risks in business

40. How does the executive branch check on the legislative branch?

- A. **veto bills**
- B. appoint representatives
- C. Both A and C
- D. neither A or C

41. Which branch of the government enforces all of the approved bills and policies?

- A federal
- B judicial
- C executive**
- D legislative

42. Which of the following is a purpose of the government?

- A. Protect
- B. Unite
- C. Order
- D. All of the above**

43. How is the president elected?

- A. By the people
- B. Nominated by senate
- C. Through the electoral college**
- D. State legislature

44. The 17th amendment changed how the senate is elected from who to who?

- A. From the people to the state legislature
- B. From the state legislature to the people**
- C. From electoral college to the people
- D. From the people to the electoral college

45. Which amendment gives written powers to the states?

- A. 5th
- B. 1st
- C. 10th**
- D. 14th

46. Which of the following is has *not* been used by the federal government to obtain unwritten powers?

- A. Necessary and proper clause
- B. General welfare clause
- C. Power to tax
- D. 10th amendment**

47. What is utility?

- A. state of being useful
- B. measure of satisfaction**
- C. unlimited wants and needs
- D. evaluation of costs and benefits with each additional unit

48. What are some examples of popular sovereignty?

- A. buying a sewing kit because it is in your self interest
- B. going to a school board meeting
- C. Voting for representatives
- D. separation of national and state governments
- E. All of the above**

49. Of the steps provided, what is the first step of how a bill becomes a law

A. Sent to Committee

B. Bill introduced

C. Conference Committee

D. Floor action

50. Which of these Checks does the executive branch have over the legislative branch?

A. Judicial review

B. Power to veto

C. Power to impeach

D. Power of the purse

51. Which of these checks does the judicial branch have over both the legislative and executive branches?

A. Judicial review

B. Power to veto

C. Power to impeach

D. Power of the purse