

The Making of America Part 2 — Exam #2 Answer Key

Exam 2 Part II American Government and US Constitution Review

1. We, the people of the United States.
2. In order to form.
3. A more perfect union.
4. Establish justice.
5. Insure domestic tranquillity.
6. Provide for the common defense.
7. Promote the general welfare.
8. And secure the blessings of liberty.
9. To ourselves and our posterity.
10. Do ordain and establish.
11. This Constitution.
12. For the United States of America.
13. Why did the Founders say "We the People"? This Constitution is a document of the people, not the states
14. Why did they want a more perfect union? Because the union of the Articles was faulty and defective
15. When does a nation provide real justice? When there is a place to complain and a remedy provided
16. Who wrote the Preamble? Gouvenour Morris
17. The Preamble can best be learned with sign language.
18. Why is Article I, Section I known as the "power plant" of the constitution? Power to make law is given to the federal congress from the people
19. To whom did the people delegate authority to make all federal laws? Congress
20. What right does this provision give every American? Not to have to live yunder any law not approved by Congress
21. Give one way this provision has been violated. Executive orders
22. Give another way this provision has been violated. Administrative law
23. Give another way this provision has been violated. Secret executive agreements
24. Give another way this provision has been violated. Judicial legislation
25. Give the first two stages through which the office of president has passed in taking on more "authority". Constitutional stage, strong president stage
26. Give the last two stages through which the office of president has passed in taking on more "authority". WWI stage and the New Deal Stage
27. Which president said he could do anything unless forbidden in the Constitution? Theodore Roosevelt
28. Give an example of a law that was not passed by Congress. Abortion rights
29. Give another example of a law that was not passed by Congress. No prayer in schools
30. Give the two divisions of Congress? House and Senate
31. What is the "democratic" part of our Republic. When all people vote for representatives
32. Name the kind of republic that exists in England. Unitary
33. Name the kind of republic under the Articles of Confederation. Confederation of states
34. What kind of republic do we have in the United States? Constitutional republic
35. How did the Founders resolve the issue of qualifications for voting? Left it to the states
36. Why was the requirement of land ownership abandoned? Some people have interest in community other than land
37. Why did the Founders pick such a short period of two years as the term of a Representative in Congress? Wanted representatives to come report often
38. How old must a Representative be? 25
39. How long must a person have been a citizen of the Unites States to be elected a Representative? 7 yrs

40. What does the Constitution require of a Congressman with regards to residency? To live in the state and district he represent
41. Representatives were allotted to states according to their population.
42. Describe the relationship between representation and taxation. Taxation follows representation
43. What did the Founders decide was the most equitable basis for assessing federal taxes on individuals? By population
44. The Southern states wanted slaves included when counting for representation but excluded when counting for taxation.
45. How was the issue finally resolved? Slaves counted 3/5 of a person
46. How often does the Constitution require a census to be taken? Every 10 years
47. The minimum number of citizens a Congressman can represent was 30,000. Today, a Congressman represents about 500,000. There are 435 Congressmen in the House of Representatives.
48. What if a state has a total population of less than the 500,000 required for a Congressman? Still gets at least one Congressman.
49. How is a vacancy in the House filled? Special election
50. Who is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives? Speaker Name three of his duties. Appoints committee chairman, keeps calendar of House, decides who speaks
51. List three officers in the House of Representatives. Committee chairmen, whips, doorkeeper, chaplain, Parliamentarian
52. List three additional officers in the House of Representatives. Floor leaders, Clerk, Sergeant at Arms
53. What does impeachment mean? To bring charges against
54. What example did the Founders follow concerning impeachment? British
55. Who has exclusive authority to bring impeachment charges? House of Representatives
56. Which officers of the federal government can be impeached? Executive and judicial officers
57. The Upper Chamber in other countries usually is filled with what kind of people? Aristocrats
58. The Senate is composed of two senators from each state?
59. The arrangements in the Senate to pacify the small states was known as the "Great Compromise".
60. What temptation would members of the House yield to with respect to federal money that the Senate would probably resist? Getting federal money for their districts
61. Why did the Founders reject a recall provision for Senators? Cause confusion and give a feeling of instability
62. Senators originally were chosen by state legislatures.
63. The term of office for a Senator is six years.
64. Why did the Founders feel a longer term was necessary for a Senator than for a Representative? A senator's duties with foreign countries takes more time to accomplish
65. The Founders envisioned the Senate to be a guardian against what group of people? The Poor
66. Give a reason the Founders rejected term limits. Deprive people of a right to have who they want, makes person a lame duck
67. Give another reason the Founders rejected term limits. Force change of horses in mid-stream of emergency
68. How did the Founders make each Senator responsible for his own record as a Senator? Gave each one vote
69. When the Senate first convened, it was divided into three classes so that one-third of the Senate would be elected every two years.
70. How is a vacancy in the Senate filled? By appointment
71. A Senator must be at least 30 years old.
72. A Senator must be a citizen at least nine years and an inhabitant of the state he represents.
73. The Vice President serves as president of the Senate. He does not take part in any debate and he cannot vote unless there is a tie.
74. Who generally leads the Senate. President-pro-tem Name two other officers of the Senate. Party whips, chaplain, parliamentarian

75. Who has exclusive authority to try impeachment cases? Senate
76. Who presides at an impeachment trial of the President? Chief Justice
77. How many senators does it take to convict someone in an impeachment court? 2/3 of those present
78. Name the two things an impeachment trial can do to a person. Remove from office and disqualify from future office
79. What may still happen to someone who is convicted and removed from office by an impeachment court. May be tried in criminal court
80. The Founders learned from their own tempestuous state legislatures that the rules governing Congress had to be well thought out and detailed.
81. The Founders left to the states to determine the time, place, and manner of election but reserved the right for Congress to intervene if necessary.
82. Give one change Congress made in the election procedures. Legislative districts, legislature cannot adjourn without having chosen senators, voting machines, same day elections in all states
83. Give another change Congress made in the election procedures. Legislative districts, legislature cannot adjourn without having chosen senators, voting machines, same day elections in all states
84. The Founders mandated that Congress meet once each year because of experiences they observed in both England and in France.
85. Who are the judges of whether a Congressman or Senator has been properly elected or not? Each House
86. How many (give number) are required in each house to transact business? Senate = 51; House = 218. This is called a quorum.
87. How can absent Congressman or Senators be compelled to attend? By penalizing them for each day absent
88. Who makes the rules of procedure in the House or Senate? Each House
89. Who punishes a member for disorderly conduct? Each House
90. What does it take to expel a member from either house of Congress? 2/3 vote of that House
91. The journal Congress is required to keep and publish is called the Congressional Record.
92. Most votes are by voice but 1/5 (give fraction) of those present may request a recorded roll call.
93. Each house of Congress cannot adjourn more than 3 days without the consent of the other House
94. Neither house may vote to meet at a different place without the consent of the other House.
95. Who decides what Congressional salaries will be? Congress - In the beginning they were: \$6 per day. Currently they are how much: \$130,000
96. Give two benefits a Congressman receives in addition to his salary. Tax deduction, free medical, life insurance, free postage privileges, high paying job waiting for him, expenses paid,
97. Give two more benefits a Congressman receives in addition to his salary.
98. Originally, the Founders wanted to make sure a Congressman could not be arrested as they came to and from Congress, except for what offenses? Treason, felony, or breach of the peace
99. What immunity is provided Congressmen concerning speech and debate on the floor? Free from arrest for slander or libel
100. What restriction is there on a Congressman about taking a federal job after he leaves Congress? Can't do it for job created while he was in Congress or for which the salary was increased
101. What restriction is there about a person who works for the federal government and wants to run for Congress? He must quit his other job
102. What are the two kinds of bills introduced into the U. S. Congress today? Public and Private Which kind is outside the limits of the Constitution? Private bills
103. Give two restraints the Founders held to in making law. Gov. can only do what people can do. Legislative authority cannot be further delegated. Cannot violate natural law. Cannot violate rules of equality and Justice
104. Give two additional restraints the Founders held to in making law. #103
105. Where must all revenue bills originate? House

106. List the three options the President has in considering a bill passed by the legislature. Sign, veto, ignore
107. What vote is necessary for Congress to override a President's veto? 2/3
108. How long does the President have to make a decision on a bill? 10 days
109. Assuming Congress is in session, what happens if the President takes no action on a bill? Becomes a law
110. If Congress adjourns and the President takes no action on a bill, what becomes of it? It dies This is known as a pocket veto.
111. Name two legislative actions which are excluded from the scrutiny of the President. Resolutions like war powers, memorials, rules for each House
112. Name the first two steps a bill goes through in Congress. Written, introduced
113. Name the next two steps a bill goes through in Congress. Assigned number, assigned to committee
114. Name two additional steps a bill may go through at various times during the process. Calendar, full debate
115. The Founders learned by sad experience that in order for a national government to survive, it must be given the power to assess and collect taxes.
116. Why did the Founders reject the idea of assessing the states? Too hard to collect
117. What is a direct tax? A tax on a person or his property
118. What is an indirect tax? A tax on things which is discretionary
119. What kind of revenue sources would be sufficient in peacetime according to the Founders? Tariffs Is this a direct or an indirect tax? Indirect
120. Why would this not be practical during an emergency such as war? No imports
121. What alternative did the Founders allow for? A tax on the people directly On what basis was this to be assessed? By population
122. How much money do governments generally say they need? As much as can be obtained
123. What is the best solution to limiting big spending by government? Send better people to Congress
124. What is the first thing the Founders mentioned should be paid with federal taxes? debts
125. How much national defense is necessary? To discourage others from attacking
126. What did the Founders mean by "general welfare"? Benefiting the whole people
127. After Hamilton became Secretary of Treasury, how did he interpret "general welfare"? Any good cause
128. The Supreme Court mostly held to the Founders' intent of "general welfare" until what year? 1936
129. Justice Roberts in the Butler Case said the Congress is not unlimited in their spending authority in the Constitution.
130. Madison predicted if the federal government ever broke out of its constraints in spending, it would take over several areas. Name one. Education, roads
131. What is the constitutional requirement concerning all federal taxes throughout the United States? Uniformity
132. How does the Supreme Court interpret "uniformity" of taxation? Geographical
133. Jefferson expressed the wish that the federal government not have the power to borrow money.
134. What is a better way to get emergency money quickly if needed, according to Jefferson? From the people by issuing redeemable paper
135. What was the Southern States position on federal regulation of commerce? Opposed because North might force the sale of cotton to them rather to Europe
136. Describe two things the federal government can do with regards to foreign commerce. Tax (tariffs), Embargo, Ban certain items
137. The goal of people in giving the Congress authority to regulate commerce between the states was to create a common market.
138. The Founders intent was only to ensure a free flow of commerce between the states. Gradually, the emphasis shifted from commerce to regulation.

139. The first industry to be regulated was the railroad by the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887.
140. Many new regulatory agencies of the government were created covering more than just transportation. Name two of these aspects. Manufacture, labor, working conditions, sales, distribution, pricing
141. The Supreme Court first defended the states in their fight against federal intrusion.
142. Later, the Supreme Court reversed itself and said everything from manufacturing to distribution is under federal authority.
143. With which group of people was Congress given the right to regulate all trade or commerce? Indians
144. What did the Founders consider as the nation's greatest resource? People
145. What is expatriation? Giving up one country for another What kind of a right is it? Unalienable
146. Give two requirements for citizenship 18 years, good morals, know English, know us history and Constitution, not be jailed more than 180 days, 5 years in US
147. Give two additional requirements for citizenship. #146
148. The final step in gaining citizenship is to take an oath of allegiance.
149. Some leaders have tried to solve the illegal alien problem by granting them amnesty.
150. Give two ways citizenship can be forfeited. Voting, joining military, or taking oath of allegiance to a foreign country, treason, desertion, fleeing to evade military
151. Give two additional ways citizenship can be forfeited. #150
152. What happened to the requirement that a person would lose his citizenship if he evaded military service by leaving the country? Overturned by the Supreme Court
153. Define bankruptcy. Liabilities exceed assets
154. Why did the Founders feel it should be under federal control? Prevent fraud from state to state
155. Bankruptcy filed by a corporation to delay legal action is Chapter XI.
156. Bankruptcy filed by an individual to delay legal action is Chapter XIII.
157. Bankruptcy which results in an individual's assets being sold to pay creditor is called Chapter VII.
158. What does "emit bills of credit" mean? To print paper money
159. Did the final version of the Constitution give the power to Congress to emit bill of credit? No
160. What experience taught the founders the dangers of paper money? Revolutionary war when paper money became not worth a Continental
161. Where does the word "dollar" come from? Bohemian thaller (valley)
162. What monetary unit formed the basis of our monetary system? Spanish Peso
163. When change was to be made, it was cut into eight bits.
164. What is the origin of the "\$" sign? S of Spanish and P of Peso.
165. How many grains of silver make up the official dollar? 375.64
166. This all led the Founders to conclude that the American monetary system must always be on a gold and silver standard.
167. In 1792, the Coinage Act was passed to delineate the different coins to be minted.
168. Name two coins of gold and two coins of silver. Silver dollar, half-dollar, quarter, dime - eagle, half eagle, double eagle
169. What privilege did the Coinage Act grant to all citizens with regards to gold and silver they might have. To have gold and silver minted freely
170. In 1913, Congress turned the management of the nation's money system over to the Federal Reserve System.
171. How did this violate the Constitution? Delegated legislative authority
172. In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt informed the American people they could no longer redeem their paper money for gold.
173. In 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson informed the American people they could no longer redeem their paper money for silver.

The Making of America Part 2 —Handout Exam #2

Name _____

Date _____

Exam 2 Part II American Government and US Constitution

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3. A more _____.
4. Establish _____.
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6. Provide for the _____.
7. Promote the _____.
8. And secure the _____ of _____.
9. To _____ and our _____.
10. Do ordain and _____.
11. This _____.
12. For the _____ of _____.
13. Why did the Founders say "We the People"?
14. Why did they want a more perfect union?
15. When does a nation provide real justice?
16. Who wrote the Preamble?
17. The Preamble can best be learned with _____ language.
18. Why is Article I, Section I known as the "power plant" of the constitution?
19. To whom did the people delegate authority to make all federal laws?
20. What right does this provision give every American?
21. Give one way this provision has been violated.
22. Give another way this provision has been violated.
23. Give another way this provision has been violated.
24. Give another way this provision has been violated.

25. Give the first two stages through which the office of president has passed in taking on more "authority".
26. Give the last two stages through which the office of president has passed in taking on more "authority".
27. Which president said he could do anything unless forbidden in the Constitution?
28. Give an example of a law that was not passed by Congress.
29. Give another example of a law that was not passed by Congress.
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48. What if a state has a total population of less than the 500,000 required for a Congressman?

49. How is a vacancy in the House filled?
50. Who is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives?
51. List three officers in the House of Representatives.
52. List three additional officers in the House of Representatives.
53. What does impeachment mean?
54. What example did the Founders follow concerning impeachment?
55. Who has exclusive authority to bring impeachment charges?
56. Which officers of the federal government can be impeached?
57. The Upper Chamber in other countries usually is filled with what kind of people?
58. The Senate is composed of _____ senators from each state?
59. The arrangements in the Senate to pacify the small states was known as the “_____ Compromise”.
60. What temptation would members of the House yield to with respect to federal money that the Senate would probably resist?
61. Why did the Founders reject a recall provision for Senators?
62. Senators originally were chosen by _____.
63. The term of office for a Senator is _____ years.
64. Why did the Founders feel a longer term was necessary for a Senator than for a Representative?
65. The Founders envisioned the Senate to be a guardian against what group of people?
66. Give a reason the Founders rejected term limits.
67. Give another reason the Founders rejected term limits.
68. How did the Founders make each Senator responsible for his own record as a Senator?
69. When the Senate first convened, it was divided into _____ classes so that _____ of the Senate would be elected every _____ years.
70. How is a vacancy in the Senate filled?
71. A Senator must be at least _____ years old.
72. A Senator must be a citizen at least _____ years and an inhabitant of the _____ he represents.
73. The Vice President serves as _____ of the Senate. He does not take part in any _____ and he cannot _____ unless there is a _____.

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75. Who has exclusive authority to try impeachment cases?
76. Who presides at an impeachment trial of the President?
77. How many senators does it take to convict someone in an impeachment court?
78. Name the two things an impeachment trial can do to a person.
79. What may still happen to someone who is convicted and removed from office by an impeachment court.
80. The Founders learned from their own tempestuous _____ legislatures that the rules governing Congress had to be well thought out and detailed.
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83. Give another change Congress made in the election procedures.
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86. How many (give number) are required in each house to transact business? This is called a _____.
87. How can absent Congressman or Senators be compelled to attend?
88. Who makes the rules of procedure in the House or Senate?
89. Who punishes a member for disorderly conduct?
90. What does it take to expel a member from either house of Congress?
91. The journal Congress is required to keep and publish is called the _____.
92. Most votes are not _____, but _____ (give fraction) of those present may request a recorded roll call.
93. Each house of Congress cannot adjourn more than _____ days without the _____ of _____.
94. Neither house may vote to meet at a different _____ without the _____ of _____.
95. Who decides what Congressional salaries will be? In the beginning they were: \$ _____ per day. Currently they are how much: \$ _____?

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106. List the three options the President has in considering a bill passed by the legislature.
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108. How long does the President have to make a decision on a bill?
109. Assuming Congress is in session, what happens if the President takes no action on a bill?
110. If Congress adjourns and the President takes no action on a bill, what becomes of it? This is known as a _____.
111. Name two legislative actions that are excluded from the scrutiny of the President.
112. Name the first two steps a bill goes through in Congress.
113. Name the next two steps a bill goes through in Congress.
114. Name two additional steps a bill may go through at various times during the process.
115. The Founders learned by sad experience that in order for a national government to survive, it must be given the power to assess and collect _____.
116. Why did the Founders reject the idea of assessing the states?
117. What is a direct tax?
118. What is an indirect tax?
119. What kind of revenue sources would be sufficient in peacetime according to the Founders? Is this a direct or an indirect tax?

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