

Name _____
Date _____

Exam 3 Part II American Government and US Constitution

1. Because of fraud in trade under the Articles of Confederation, the Founders determined they needed reliable standards of _____ and _____.
2. In 1838, Congress officially adopted what system of weights and measures?
3. Name five standard units under this system.
4. Which nation developed the Metric system?
5. Why is the English system still preferred generally by Americans?
6. In 1881, Congress authorized the delivery of a complete set of weights and measures to each _____.
7. Originally, the federal government was only to _____ standards not _____ them.
8. Name one way the federal government has become an enforcer in this area.
9. Which agency of government has the jurisdiction over counterfeiting?
10. Why was counterfeiting relatively easy before the Civil War?
11. What has been done to make counterfeiting more difficult?
12. The Founders gave the federal government authority to establish a postal system to ensure _____ and _____.
13. The only time in history the postal system operated at a profit was when _____ was Postmaster General/
14. At first, postal rates were set according to _____.
15. What is first-class mail?
16. What is second-class mail?
17. What is third-class mail?
18. What is fourth-class mail?
19. What provision in the Constitution contributed greatly to the development of inventions and an elaborate publishing enterprise?

20. Is the granting of copyrights and patents an unalienable or vested right?
21. How long does a copyright give protection?
22. Name four different classes of works that can be copyrighted.
23. How long is a patent given?
24. Who holds the most patents?
25. What unwise thing did Franklin D. Roosevelt do during World War II in regards to the Patent Office?
26. What did the people empower Congress to do to alleviate the workload on the Supreme Court and make federal courts more assessable to the people and the states?
27. Congress has the responsibility to _____ and _____ piracies and felonies on the high seas.
28. Who defines and punishes offenses committed by other countries against the United States?
29. The rule of action which reason, morality, and custom have established among civilized nations is called the _____ of _____.
30. Attempts have been made in recent decades to shift the burden of international law enforcement to the _____.
31. Why is it dangerous to subject the U.S. to jurisdiction of the World Court?
32. In ratifying the UN treaty, what provision preserved our national right not to be subject to the decisions of the World Court?
33. The founders made sure that the Constitution vested control over the military in the _____ and not the _____.
34. Who has the power to declare that a state of war exists between the U. S. and another country?
35. Give the first and second times (and countries) against which the U. S. declared war.
36. Give the third, fourth and fifth times (and countries) against which the U. S. declared war.
37. What military action can the president take even though no war is declared?
38. Name three times America went to war unconstitutionally.
39. What unconstitutional alliances led the United States to commit troops into these areas?

40. The *Report from Iron Mountain* shows some people believe war has several desirable functions. Name three of these functions.
41. Congress may grant letters of marque and reprisal. What does this mean?
42. Who makes rules for the capture of prisoners or taking of land during war?
43. Give two reasons the Founders limited Congressional appropriations for the military to two years.
44. The Constitutional provision giving Congress the authority to make rules for the governing of the militia means that the military will always be under _____ control.
45. The militia of a state consists of all able-bodied _____ who are _____ to _____ years old.
46. Who calls up the militia when needed?
47. Give the three reasons for which the militia may be called up.
48. The two main divisions of the state militia are the _____ militia and the _____ militia.
49. Who pays for the training and disciplining of the militia?
50. Who appoints officers and actually does the training?
51. The District of Columbia was designed to be politically _____.
52. Virginia agreed to the federal government assuming debts of the states if the new capital were placed on the _____ River.
53. Washington D. C.'s political neutrality began to erode when the 23rd Amendment allowed it to have _____.
54. The federal government can only purchase land within a state if it has the _____ of its _____.
55. The federal government can occupy land in a state for only four reasons. Name three.
56. What authority does the federal government have for national parks, national forests, national monuments, and wilderness areas?
57. What part of the U. S. contains most of the land unconstitutionally claimed by the federal government?

58. What clause of the Constitution gives the Congress authority to pass any other laws needed to implement its 20 powers?
59. The Constitution was the first time in history that restraints had been placed upon a _____ body.
60. The federal government could not prohibit the importation of slaves until the year _____.
61. Congress could not impose a tax exceeding _____ dollars on any immigrant or imported person.
62. What is a writ of habeas corpus?
63. Congress cannot suspend the people's right of habeas corpus except _____.
64. Congress shall pass no bill of attainder. What does this mean?
65. Describe two aspects of a law that could make it an ex post facto law.
66. Describe the provision in Article I, Section 9, Clause 4 which prohibited a tax on incomes.
67. Congress cannot place a tax on _____ from any state.
68. Congress cannot give _____ to the ports of one state over another.
69. No vessel traveling from one state to another shall be forced to enter into a port for the purpose of _____.
70. The Constitution required all money drawn from the Treasury be done by _____.
71. What is a title of nobility? What does the Constitution say about such tradition?
72. What restriction does the Constitution include concerning the acceptance of gifts by a government official?
73. The Founders wanted to make sure it was understood the states were no longer supreme. Restraints on the states in Article I, Section 10 insured that we would be a republic with the _____ supreme.
74. The prohibitions in Article I, Section 10 are divided into two classes. Describe the two classes.
75. What restriction was put on states with regard to coining money and printing paper money?
76. According to the Constitution, what must states use to pay their debts?

77. Name two things both the states and Congress were prohibited from doing.
78. States are prohibited from passing laws impairing existing contracts. Name two ways the government has violated this provision.
79. If a state wants to collect duties on imports or exports, it must have the approval of _____ and must also turn over excess _____ to the _____ government.
80. What prohibition in Article I, Section 10 became the crux of the War Between the States?
81. Under what condition can a state engage in war?
82. Describe how states could solve many interstate problems without the federal government creating huge agencies to deal with them.
83. Name three of the six areas of constitutional responsibility of the president.
84. Name three things Congress has assigned to the president to do without constitutional authority.
85. Concentrating all these responsibilities in the executive department has produced four major problems. Name two.
86. All executive power lies in _____.
87. The presidential term is _____ years.
88. Who really elects the president?
89. How many electors are chosen in each state?
90. How does this system give more weight to the less populated states?
91. What, originally, was the job of electors other than casting votes?
92. How did the Founders' system avoid the intrigue and corruption of national conventions?
93. Why did the Founders reject a popular vote for president?
94. To be president, a person must have been _____ born, be _____ years old, and have been a resident of the United States at least _____ years.
95. What educational requirement is there to be president?
96. List the three officers in order of succession to the presidency if the president and vice president were not available.

97. What was the president's salary set by Congress in Washington's day? In our day?
98. Before he can assume his duties, the president must take an _____. What does he promise to do with respect to the Constitution?
99. What phrase did Washington add on his own but which was later added officially by an act of Congress?
100. Can a president refuse to carry out a law with which he disagrees?
101. What phrase in the Constitution justifies the existence of the president's "cabinet"?
102. What is a pardon?
103. What is a reprieve?
104. What restriction is there in the Constitution on the president's power to grant pardons?
105. Any agreement the president makes with a foreign power will be a _____ which must be approved by a _____ (give fraction) vote of the Senate.
106. Name a treaty the Senate rejected.
107. Name a treaty which was shepherded through the writing process and the ratification process in the Senate by a communist agent.
108. Name the treaty that gave away a \$20 billion asset of the U.S. without the approval of the House of Representatives which the Constitution requires.
109. Besides the President nominating them, what else is required for persons to serve as a cabinet officer or supreme court justice?
110. What report is the president required to give to Congress?
111. When may the President designate time of adjournment of Congress?
112. What does it mean when the President gives a foreign ambassador his passport?
113. How is an executive officer removed for serious misbehavior in office?