

Proctored Midterm Exam

Instructions: You have 2 hours to complete this proctored exam. This exam covers Chapters 1-3, 6-9 and consists of 100 multiple choice questions. The Midterm Exam is worth 200 points and should be completed after Lesson 4. NO books or notes allowed. Please write all multiple choice answers on the answer sheet provided.

- _____ 1. According to the Constitution, justices of the U.S. Supreme Court serve for a term of _____.
- a. four year but may be reappointed.
 - b. four years with no reappointment.
 - c. ten to twenty years.
 - d. for life.
- _____ 2. In some cases, the defendant may be acquitted of a murder charge but may be required in a separate court action to pay a large fine for "wrongful death." Under what type of law is this action generated?
- a. Civil law
 - b. Common law
 - c. Criminal law
 - d. Constitutional law
- _____ 3. The rules, regulations, orders, and decisions issued by administrative agencies of government, such as the Federal Trade Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency, are collectively called _____.
- a. common law.
 - b. constitutional law.
 - c. administrative law.
 - d. civil law.
- _____ 4. Sets of legislative codes, laws, or rules that are enacted by duly authorized lawmaking bodies or offices are broadly known as _____.
- a. common law.
 - b. civil law.
 - c. martial law.
 - d. case law.

- _____ 5. The party that chooses to initiate formal legal proceedings is called the _____.
- a. plaintiff.
 - b. initiator.
 - c. defendant.
 - d. barrister.
- _____ 6. The rules and regulations that declare what types of conduct constitute an "offense against society" and prescribe the punishment to be imposed for such conduct are collectively referred to as _____.
- a. criminal law.
 - b. constitutional law.
 - c. case law.
 - d. civil law.
- _____ 7. The document (brief) filed by an outside party with an interest in a specific litigation is called _____.
- a. stare decisis.
 - b. an amicus curiae.
 - c. jurisprudence.
 - d. a writ of certiorari.
- _____ 8. Which is NOT a factor in how a judge should make a decision?
- a. Changes in situational circumstances
 - b. Ideological or philosophical attitudes
 - c. Receiving campaign contributions
 - d. Legal rules and previous precedents
- _____ 9. What is the threshold that Congress needs to be successful to override a presidential veto?
- a. A two-thirds majority in both chambers
 - b. A simple majority of both chambers
 - c. A two-thirds majority in only one chamber
 - d. A simple majority of either chamber
- _____ 10. The presiding officer of the U.S. Senate is the _____.
- a. clerk of the Senate.
 - b. Vice President of the United States.
 - c. President pro tempore of the Senate.
 - d. majority whip of the Senate.

- _____ 11. The U.S. Senate was created as a slower, more deliberative body in which legislation is forced to proceed at a more thoughtful pace in order to _____.
- a. protect from radical shifts in popular opinion.
 - b. serve as an antagonist to the U.S. House of Representatives.
 - c. make sure that the legislation is enforceable.
 - d. protect legislation from a presidential veto.
- _____ 12. In the U.S. House of Representatives, representation from each state is based on _____.
- a. political party strength.
 - b. current population of the state.
 - c. equal representation from each state.
 - d. appointment by the governor.
- _____ 13. The function in which Congress monitors federal agency performance and holds hearings to inquire about agency policies and decisions is called _____.
- a. casework.
 - b. ratification.
 - c. confirmation.
 - d. oversight.
- _____ 14. Which of the following is NOT a duty or responsibility of the Speaker of the House?
- a. Recognizing members who speak in the House
 - b. Assigning bills to committees for consideration
 - c. Appointing all committee members
 - d. Censuring House members for disciplinary reasons
- _____ 15. Once the number of representatives in the House of Representatives had been capped, it was necessary to allocate the appropriate amount of seats in the House to the states. This process is known as _____.
- a. gerrymandering.
 - b. distribution.
 - c. reapportionment.
 - d. stabilizing.

- _____ 16. As a bill comes to the floor of the House of Representatives for a vote, it passes through the Rules Committee. A bill that is presented to the floor with a "closed rule" means that _____.
- a. House members are severely limited in their ability to amend the bill.
 - b. only members of the majority party may vote on the bill.
 - c. the President may not pocket veto the bill.
 - d. House members may vote only once on the bill.
- _____ 17. The U.S. Senate may call for a _____ vote, which immediately ends all debate and forces a vote on the issue.
- a. filibuster
 - b. closed rule
 - c. censure
 - d. cloture
- _____ 18. If Congress passes a bill and sends it to the President within 10 days of the end of a congressional session and the President does not act on the bill, then the bill does not become law. This procedure is known as _____.
- a. a presidential override.
 - b. a filibuster.
 - c. the pocket veto.
 - d. presidential oversight.
- _____ 19. The term "gerrymandering" was coined because Governor Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts created a new congressional district that on the map appeared to his opponents as resembling a _____.
- a. ink blot.
 - b. snake.
 - c. salamander.
 - d. new state.
- _____ 20. In its original language, the U.S. Constitution stated in Article I that the number of members in the U.S. House of Representatives should not exceed one for every _____ citizens.
- a. 100
 - b. 100,000
 - c. 10,000
 - d. 30,000

_____ 21. In the process of enacting a bill into law, the President does NOT _____.

- a. cast a vote to break a tie in either chamber of Congress.
- b. recommend legislation to members of Congress.
- c. openly state great displeasure with the outcome of the bill.
- d. attempt to strongly influence the votes of members of Congress.

_____ 22. Members of the U.S. House of Representatives serve _____.

- a. terms of two years.
- b. lifetime appointments.
- c. terms of four years.
- d. terms of six years.

_____ 23. The kind of Congressional committees that consist of members of both the House and Senate are _____.

- a. select committees.
- b. coordinating committees.
- c. standing committees.
- d. joint committees.

_____ 24. Which of the following does NOT require consent by a two-thirds vote of the U.S. Senate?

- a. Confirmation of an appointee
- b. Convicting an impeached official
- c. Ratification of treaties
- d. Overriding a presidential veto

_____ 25. An attempt to block a bill from passage in the U.S. Senate by refusing to end discussion is known as _____.

- a. cloture.
- b. tabling.
- c. flanking.
- d. filibuster.

_____ 26. Each state is guaranteed a minimum of how many seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, regardless of population?

- a. One
- b. Five
- c. Two
- d. Three

_____ 27. Currently, the population of the average congressional district is approximately _____.

- a. 646,000.
- b. 136,000.
- c. more than one million.
- d. 50,000.

_____ 28. Of the 10,000 or so bills introduced annually in Congress, _____ eventually become law.

- a. about one-third
- b. about 22 percent
- c. 5 to 10 percent
- d. less than 1 percent

_____ 29. At the head of each cabinet department is a secretary. How does a secretary obtain his/her position?

- a. Nominated by and answers directly to the Senate
- b. Nominated by Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the state governments
- c. Nominated by and is subordinate to the judicial branch
- d. Appointed by the President but must be confirmed by the Senate

_____ 30. A common and effective method for Congress to enforce its oversight of a federal agency with which it is dissatisfied is to _____.

- a. transfer the agency to the executive branch.
- b. prosecute the agency's officials.
- c. reduce or eliminate the agency's budget.
- d. hold extensive Congressional hearings.

_____ 31. Bureaucratic regulations can be understood as _____.

- a. the process of carrying out a law.
- b. a widely accessible federal government publication.
- c. a set of rules that guide employees of an agency in carrying out a program or service.
- d. freedom in deciding how to implement a law.

_____ 32. The role of the U.S. Treasury Department is to _____.

- a. handle federal relations with Native American tribes.
- b. protect the federal judiciary, apprehend fugitives, and detain people.
- c. manage patent and trademark protection programs.
- d. pay the bills of the federal government.

- _____ 33. As an agency of the Congress, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) makes budget recommendations to Congress. What is the other primary purpose of the CBO?
- a. It conducts research, such as program effectiveness studies, at the direction of Congress.
 - b. It recommends salaries for legislators.
 - c. It functions as a bank within the capitol building.
 - d. It presents a completed budget to the President each year for his/her approval.
- _____ 34. Which term refers to the process in which the federal bureaucracy carries out a law passed by Congress?
- a. Bureaucratic oversight
 - b. Policy implementation
 - c. Policy evaluation
 - d. Rules and regulations
- _____ 35. Though, it is federal agency and not a court, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission may take what action against a company that violates an employee's rights?
- a. It has appellate level review for lower federal courts.
 - b. It has full judicial powers to imprison offenders.
 - c. It has no powers to enforce administrative rules and must rely on federal courts.
 - d. It has authority to impose a punishment and fine.
- _____ 36. The role of the U.S. Department of Commerce includes _____.
- a. managing patent and trademark protection programs.
 - b. paying the bills of the federal government.
 - c. handling federal relations with Native American tribes.
 - d. representing the United States abroad, conveying U. S. foreign policy.
- _____ 37. Which federal regulatory agency was created in 1914 with the authority to implement rules and regulations that encourage competition in industry?
- a. Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
 - b. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)
 - c. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - d. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

_____ 38. One of the reasons for Congress passing vague laws, thus calling for administrative discretion, is _____.

- a. a set of rules that guide employees of an agency in carrying out a program or service.
- b. Congress choosing not to deal with politically difficult issues.
- c. a widely accessible federal government publication.
- d. freedom in deciding how to implement a law.

_____ 39. Bureaucratic adjudication is a process that _____.

- a. always takes place in the court system.
- b. determines the rights and duties of parties within the scope of agency rules or regulations.
- c. expands agency power into subject matter areas adjacent to its primary area of concern.
- d. lacks any due process of law.

_____ 40. Federal agencies that are responsible for implementing rules and regulations with respect to individual or corporate conduct related to some aspect of the economy are called _____.

- a. congressional agencies.
- b. independent agencies.
- c. executive branch sub-divisions.
- d. regulatory agencies.

_____ 41. Which of the following statements does not describe a government corporation?

- a. It relies on revenue primarily derived from payment for services provided.
- b. It is based on a market where customers pay for services.
- c. It operates without any input from the legislative branch.
- d. It is often kept in business by government intervention and subsidy.

_____ 42. The process of policy implementation is _____.

- a. freedom in deciding how to implement a law.
- b. the process of carrying out a law.
- c. Congress choosing not to deal with politically difficult issues.
- d. a widely accessible federal government publication.

_____ 43. Only Congress has the power to create a federal cabinet-level department. The most recent federal cabinet to be created was the _____.

- a. Department of Justice.
- b. Department of Education.
- c. Department of Homeland Security.
- d. State Department.

_____ 44. What generally happens with federal power during major economic depressions or world wars?

- a. The powers of the federal government usually increase and state prerogatives decrease.
- b. The federal government loses power because it is perceived that it created the problem.
- c. The federal government usually loses powers because of its inability to create solutions.
- d. State powers increase because states are more able to generate consensus.

_____ 45. The era of cooperative federalism was rooted in the Great Depression struggles of the late 1930s. How did cooperative federalism differ from the previous era of dual federalism?

- a. Cooperative federalism increased the powers of the federal government when necessary, but retained basic state powers.
- b. Cooperative federalism was an arrangement whereby the state governments were allowed to approve all Supreme Court rulings.
- c. Cooperative federalism acted as a return to the strict doctrine of state powers.
- d. The Supreme Court had no authority under the dual federalism arrangement so the state governments cooperatively granted the Court its necessary powers.

_____ 46. According to Article IV, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, when a fugitive from one state is apprehended in another state, that state must _____.

- a. retain the prisoner in the apprehending state so as to protect his or her rights.
- b. extradite (return) the prisoner to the original state for disposition.
- c. retain the prisoner in the apprehending state until his or her sentence is completed.
- d. turn the prisoner over to the federal government for arbitration.

_____ 47. Article I of the U.S. Constitution grants that Congress has the power to make laws that are "necessary and proper" to carry out its duties. What is the meaning of this statement?

- a. Congress ultimately has the power to override any state laws that it deems improper.
- b. Congress is constitutionally required to enact most laws.
- c. Congress has implied powers that are not expressly stated in the Constitution.
- d. The Constitution specifies all the rights and powers necessary for Congress.

_____ 48. The power to establish tax laws is an example of _____.

- a. reserved power.
- b. implied power.
- c. enumerated power.
- d. concurrent power.

_____ 49. "Marble Cake Federalism" is a system in which _____.

- a. the sub-national governments are subordinate to the central government.
- b. the authority of the state and federal governments is more distinct and easily delineated.
- c. state authority acts as a significant limit on congressional power.
- d. state and federal authority is intertwined in an inseparable mixture.

_____ 50. Which of the following is a system of government in which sovereignty rests in the central government alone, and states cannot exert direct authority over citizens without approval of the central government?

- a. Parochial system
- b. Federal system
- c. Unitary system
- d. Confederation

_____ 51. From a state's perspective, a positive aspect of cooperative federalism is _____.

- a. the expansion of central government.
- b. unfunded federal mandates.
- c. grants-in-aid and block grant funds.
- d. uniform federal rules on how monies are to be spent.

_____ 52. Devolution is a term that is used to describe a system of federalism in which _____.

- a. the judicial branch assumes a dominant role in policymaking.
- b. in which the powers of the President are considerably reduced.
- c. state power is significantly weakening.
- d. the central government voluntarily transfers power to state and local governments.

_____ 53. What is the significance of the "New Federalism" era, which began in the 1990s?

- a. It appears that a significant return to states' rights has emerged.
- b. It has opened a new era of liberalism in our nation.
- c. It has acted as a balance between conservatism and liberalism.
- d. It has represented an era in which the Supreme Court clearly reiterated the power of the federal government over the states.

_____ 54. The expression "layer cake federalism" describes a system in which _____.

- a. state authority acts as a significant limit on congressional power.
- b. sub-national governments are subordinate to the central government.
- c. state and federal authority is intertwined in an inseparable mixture.
- d. the authority of the state and federal governments is more distinct and easily delineated.

_____ 55. In the U.S. Constitution, powers that are not expressly given to the national government but are retained by the states are called _____.

- a. inherent powers.
- b. reserved powers.
- c. enumerated powers.
- d. concurrent powers.

_____ 56. Article IV, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution contains the full faith and credit clause. This clause guarantees that _____.

- a. the federal government is a lender to the state governments for operational funds.
- b. the federal government has the power to mediate all disputes among states.
- c. states must have full faith that the federal government's decisions are correct.
- d. states will abide by the judicial decisions and civil laws of each state.

_____ 57. In a system of federalism, in which sovereign government, does the individual hold citizenship?

- a. The state holds the individual's citizenship.
- b. The individual is a citizen of both the state and the national government.
- c. The individual is a citizen of the national government and a resident of the state.
- d. Some states allow dual citizenship whereas others do not.

_____ 58. A system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and constituent political subunits is called a _____.

- a. state system.
- b. unitary system.
- c. federal system.
- d. dual system.

_____ 59. A(n) _____ is a form of government in which a small exclusive class holds supreme power.

- a. republic
- b. monarchy
- c. theocracy
- d. oligarchy

_____ 60. The extent to which the people afford government the authority to exercise power is referred to as _____.

- a. legitimacy
- b. monarchy
- c. suffrage
- d. authoritarianism

_____ 61. In political theory, a social contract is described as _____.

- a. a civil agreement imposed on society by a privileged group.
- b. an agreement people make with one another to form a government and abide by its rules.
- c. a peace accord among sovereign nations to achieve a balance of power.
- d. an alliance of racial and ethnic groups within a society for maintaining social order.

_____ 62. The values and beliefs toward government and its operations and institutions, widely held among its citizens in a society, are often referred to as _____.

- a. political leaning.
- b. political partisanship.
- c. collective ideology.
- d. Political culture.

_____ 63. _____ is a collection of public institutions in a nation that establish and enforce the rules by which the members of that nation must live.

- a. Bureaucracy
- b. Congress
- c. Government
- d. Courts

_____ 64. Democracy is defined as _____.

- a. government in which religion must play a significant role.
- b. government in which the people, either directly or indirectly hold political power.
- c. a form of government in which a small exclusive class holds supreme power.
- d. government in which elected officials remove authority from the people.

_____ 65. Political philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, believed that the essence of government is to _____.

- a. repress any opposition to the legitimate government.
- b. make all people happy to the extent that this is possible.
- c. produce wealth for every human being.
- d. manage naturally occurring conflicts.

_____ 66. In his role as "chief legislator" of the United States, the President has the power to _____.

- a. meet directly with foreign heads of state.
- b. grant reprieves and pardons.
- c. help set the lawmaking agenda for Congress.
- d. negotiate and execute treaties.

_____ 67. In his role as "chief diplomat" of the United States, the President has the power to _____.

- a. meet directly with foreign heads of state.
- b. grant reprieves and pardons.
- c. help set the lawmaking agenda for Congress.
- d. negotiate and execute treaties.

_____ 68. Article II of the U.S. Constitution establishes the minimum age for a person to serve as President as _____.

- a. 20.
- b. 25.
- c. 35.
- d. 18.

_____ 69. How many Presidents have voluntarily resigned the office?

- a. Five
- b. One
- c. Three
- d. Two

_____ 70. The Constitutional amendment limiting the President to only two elected terms is the _____.

- a. Twelfth Amendment.
- b. Twenty-second Amendment.
- c. Seventeenth Amendment.
- d. Twenty-first Amendment.

_____ 71. The United States Constitution allows for removal of the President by the process of _____.

- a. congressional declaration.
- b. impeachment.
- c. a vote of the state legislatures.
- d. recall election.

_____ 72. Due to the role of the President to receive and meet directly with dignitaries and rulers of other countries on behalf of the United States, the President is designated as _____.

- a. head of state.
- b. chief negotiator.
- c. commander in chief.
- d. head of government.

_____ 73. In his role as "head of state" of the United States, the President has the power to _____.

- a. help set the lawmaking agenda for Congress.
- b. negotiate and execute treaties.
- c. appoint federal judges.
- d. meet directly with foreign heads of state.

_____ 74. Presidents frequently issue rules and regulations that carry the force of law. Such actions, once thought to be unconstitutional, are called _____.

- a. executive orders.
- b. civil prosecution.
- c. executive negotiation.
- d. enforcement prerogative.

- _____ 75. A presidential action that removes the punishment, as well as the finding of guilt, from a person convicted of a federal crime is called _____.
- a. a reprieve.
 - b. a commutation.
 - c. presidential prerogative.
 - d. a full pardon.
- _____ 76. Article II of the United States Constitution lists four express powers of the __resident. Which of the following is NOT one of the express powers? The power to _____.
- a. declare war.
 - b. negotiate treaties.
 - c. grant reprieves or pardons.
 - d. appoint federal judges.
- _____ 77. John Locke, Baron de Montesquieu, and other political theorists of the 1700s argued that an executive power was fundamental and obvious. Which of the following is NOT one of the primary reasons they used to justify their arguments?
- a. Legislatures meet infrequently and are ill-equipped to execute their own laws.
 - b. If legislatures enforced their own laws, they may be tempted to shape the laws to their own particular advantage.
 - c. Legislatures are inherently corrupt and incapable of ethical behavior.
 - d. A clear separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches is necessary so that legislatures do not exert too much influence over the executive area.
- _____ 78. In *Myers v. United States* (1926) the U.S. Supreme Court, addressing a President's power to remove an appointed official from office, ruled that the _____.
- a. President may not remove an appointee without Congressional approval.
 - b. President has the power to remove such an appointee without Congressional approval.
 - c. U.S. Senate confirmed the appointment and has sole power to remove the appointee.
 - d. appointee may not be removed from office without a hearing before the Supreme Court.

_____ 79. An executive action that reduces the severity of a punishment without removing the guilt is called a _____.

- a. deferral.
- b. reprieve.
- c. writ of habeas corpus.
- d. pardon.

_____ 80. The recent President with the highest percentage of veto overrides was _____.

- a. Gerald Ford.
- b. George H. W. Bush.
- c. Richard Nixon.
- d. George W. Bush.

_____ 81. The wording of the Declaration of Independence drew heavily upon John Locke's theories of _____.

- a. anarchy and self-actualization.
- b. natural rights and social contract.
- c. hereditary royal prerogative.
- d. religion as a counterweight to reason.

_____ 82. The U.S. Constitution allows some powers while denying others. Such explicitly stated powers are referred to as _____.

- a. amended powers.
- b. inherent powers.
- c. natural rights.
- d. enumerated powers.

_____ 83. Hamilton attacked the Articles of Confederation based on the impossibility of governing if each state is essentially sovereign in _____.

- a. Federalist No. 70.
- b. Federalist No. 51.
- c. Federalist No. 15.
- d. Federalist No. 46.

- _____ 84. Which of the following was NOT part of the colonial government?
- a. Colonial general assembly
 - b. Colonial archbishops
 - c. Royal governors
 - d. Governor's council
- _____ 85. Madison declared that a federal system allows the states the ability to counter "ambitious encroachments of the federal government" in _____.
- a. Federalist No. 51.
 - b. Federalist No. 15.
 - c. Federalist No. 78.
 - d. Federalist No. 46.
- _____ 86. During the Constitutional Convention, the Virginia Plan, called for a two-chamber legislature in which recommended that _____.
- a. same number of representatives from each state serve lifetime appointments.
 - b. number of representatives in each chamber should be based on the states population.
 - c. that each state should receive one vote regardless of delegation size.
 - d. President should determine the number of representatives.
- _____ 87. The primary purpose of the system of checks and balances is _____.
- a. to ensure that no one interest or faction could easily dominate the government.
 - b. to protect the executive branch from abuses of the judicial branch.
 - c. to ensure that the people do not become too powerful and attempt to control the government.
 - d. to allow the President to be removed from office.
- _____ 88. For the purpose of determining representation in the new Congress the slave-holding southern states _____.
- a. were opposed to any enumeration of slaves.
 - b. wanted to count each slave as a whole person.
 - c. refused to ratify the new Constitution if slavery was abolished.
 - d. demanded extra representation to protect them from slave uprisings.

_____ 89. An important aspect of the American constitutional arrangement, which distributes powers between two levels of government (state and federal), is called _____.

- a. ratification.
- b. compromise.
- c. federalism.
- d. sovereignty.

_____ 90. The Virginia Plan provided for a _____.

- a. unicameral legislature elected directly by the people.
- b. bicameral legislature, one house elected by the people and a second selected by the first.
- c. unicameral legislature with the members selected by each state legislature.
- d. bicameral legislature, both houses elected directly by the people.

_____ 91. As evidenced in James Madison's Federalist No. 10, many of the writers of the Constitution were cautious regarding _____.

- a. the right of people to vote because they tended to rely on emotion rather than rationality.
- b. the office of potentially powerful President.
- c. factions (groups of people motivated by a common political interest).
- d. the ability of the people to amend the Constitution and thus undermine its authority.

_____ 92. Under the Articles of Confederation, the office of chief executive as President of the United States _____.

- a. had limited powers.
- b. was held by a committee of three individuals.
- c. did not actually exist.
- d. was unrestrained in its powers.

_____ 93. The most effective complaint raised by the Anti-Federalists against the proposed Constitution in 1788 was the _____.

- a. retention of too much power at the state level.
- b. lack of a bill of rights to protect individuals against government abuses.
- c. its lack of state power to raise an army.
- d. inability of the states to tax the federal government.

_____ 94. The concept of strict construction requires that the Constitution _____.

- a. may be modified only by rulings of the Supreme Court.
- b. remain true to the intent of the writers of the Constitution without any amendments.
- c. may only be changed by the formal amendment process.
- d. remain a flexible and fluid document that changes with the times.

_____ 95. The Constitutional Convention that convened in Philadelphia in May 1787, had as its original and stated purpose the _____.

- a. return of the young nation to a hereditary monarchy.
- b. abolishing of the Articles of Confederation.
- c. complete overhaul of the American system of government.
- d. amendment of the Articles of Confederation.

_____ 96. At the Constitutional Convention in 1787, the Federalists _____.

- a. strongly objected to ratification and enactment of the new Constitution.
- b. were in favor of a strong central government and ratification of the new Constitution.
- c. favored states' rights and were opposed to any form of national government.
- d. were opposed to a strong central government.

_____ 97. Which of the following is a check by the legislative branch on the powers of the executive branch?

- a. Congress may rule that a presidential action is unconstitutional.
- b. The Supreme Court may veto presidential orders.
- c. The President may veto a law passed by the legislative branch.
- d. The Senate must consent to all presidential appointees.

_____ 98. One of the core principles of the U.S. Constitution is popular sovereignty, which means that the _____.

- a. Supreme Court is subordinate to no other agency or group.
- b. people are ultimately in charge of their political and social destiny.
- c. President is the ultimate governmental power.
- d. people are tightly controlled by the government.

_____ 99. What was the significance of Shays' Rebellion in Massachusetts in early 1787?

- a. A centralized arsenal was needed for the new federal army.
- b. Daniel Shays was a powerful military leader who was well-organized.
- c. The Revolutionary War did not end all hostile actions in the new colonies.
- d. A weak federal government carried the danger of violence and disorder.

_____ 100. The core principles of the Virginia Plan were _____.

- a. a unicameral legislature with representation by population.
- b. a strong central government and a bicameral legislature.
- c. strong state governments and popular election of Supreme Court justices.
- d. the ideal of one state having one vote and the addition of four new states.