

AP U.S. Government and Politics

Diagnostic Exam 2: Multiple-Choice Questions

Section I

Total Time—45 minutes

60 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. Which of the following most accurately describes voter behavior in the United States?
 - (A) The voting population added by the passage of the Twenty-Sixth Amendment shows the highest percentage of participation in U.S. elections.
 - (B) Voters who are not active participants in a religious group are more likely to vote than active members.
 - (C) Men are more likely to vote than women.
 - (D) Single people are more likely to participate in elections than those who are married.
 - (E) Persons with white-collar jobs show a higher percentage of participation in elections than those with blue-collar jobs.
2. Which of the following is true about the president's veto power?
 - (A) A bill that has received a pocket veto may be passed over the pocket veto by a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress.
 - (B) Presidents whose party is not the dominant party in the House and Senate frequently have a veto overridden by Congress.
 - (C) In the 21st century, the president's veto power strengthened through the adoption of the line item veto.
 - (D) Congress often shows consideration for the president's veto power by revising a vetoed bill and passing it in a form acceptable to the president.
 - (E) The veto process demonstrates that the president has little power over the legislative branch.
3. Which of the following statements about voting in 2004 CANNOT be concluded from the information in Table 4-1?
 - (A) Asian citizens reported the lowest percentage of those who registered and voted.
 - (B) In 2004 the percentage of Hispanic voters of white origin was higher than that of black voters.
 - (C) The total number of white voters was greater than those of Asian and black voters combined.
 - (D) There was a greater difference in the percentage reported voted between blacks and Asians than between blacks and whites.
 - (E) There was less difference in percentage reported voted between the three racial groups when their race was reported in combination with another.
4. Which of the following is true of the relationship between demographics and party preference?
 - (A) Voters who own or manage businesses tend to vote Democratic.
 - (B) Older Americans tend to vote for Republican candidates.
 - (C) Members of minority groups tend to vote Republican.
 - (D) Voters with higher incomes tend to prefer the Democratic Party.
 - (E) Voters below the age of 21 tend to prefer Republican candidates.

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Table 4-1 Reported Rates of Voting and Registration by Race: 2004 (Number in Thousands)

CHARACTERISTIC	ALONE	IN COMBINATION	ALONE OR IN COMBINATION
White			
Total citizens	162,959	2,284	165,243
Reported registered	119,929	1,598	121,527
Reported voted	106,588	1,342	107,930
Percent reported registered	73.6	70.0	73.5
Percent reported voted	65.4	58.8	65.3
Black			
Total citizens	23,346	562	23,908
Reported registered	16,035	373	16,408
Reported voted	14,016	308	14,324
Percent reported registered	68.7	66.4	68.6
Percent reported voted	60.0	54.8	59.9
Asian			
Total citizens	6,270	416	6,686
Reported registered	3,247	261	3,508
Reported voted	2,768	212	2,980
Percent reported registered	51.8	62.7	52.5
Percent reported voted	44.1	51.0	44.6

Note: This table shows data on reported rates of voting and registration for people who reported they were white, black, or Asian, including people who reported that race alone, people who reported that race in combination with another race, and people who reported that race regardless of whether they also reported another race. For further information, see the Census 2000 brief *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin; 2000* (C2HBR/01-1), www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

5. The U.S. Supreme Court has used the Fourteenth Amendment to do all of the following EXCEPT:
 - (A) deny segregation in the public schools
 - (B) apply the Bill of Rights to state and local governments
 - (C) protect First Amendment freedoms
 - (D) defend the institution of slavery
 - (E) protect corporations and other private property
6. Social welfare spending
 - (A) decreased in the 1930s because of the Great Depression
 - (B) increased during Democratic administrations and decreased during Republican administrations
 - (C) was restricted during the Reagan administrations
 - (D) was extended to more recipients during the Clinton administration
 - (E) was restricted to fewer programs during the Johnson administration

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7. Cases that are appealed to the Supreme Court
 - (A) must receive the approval of two-thirds of the justices before they are heard
 - (B) cannot be returned to a lower court for reconsideration
 - (C) generally result in a reversal of a lower court decision
 - (D) are usually accepted because they involve a significant point of law
 - (E) are frequently disposed of in brief orders
8. Which is true of a concurring opinion of a case heard by the Supreme Court?
 - (A) It is written by a justice who agrees with the majority opinion, but disagrees with the reasoning behind the majority opinion.
 - (B) It must be written by the Chief Justice.
 - (C) It is an informal poll to determine the opinion of the justices.
 - (D) It requires the submission of an *amicus curiae* brief.
 - (E) It is filed by a justice or justices who disagree with the majority opinion.
9. Which of the following is true of federalism?
 - (A) The Founding Fathers interpreted federalism as dual federalism.
 - (B) Interstate highway projects are an example of dual federalism.
 - (C) Fiscal federalism involves limited control of the national government over the state.
 - (D) Nixon's revenue sharing plan is an example of fiscal federalism.
 - (E) Cooperative federalism implies agreement between national and state governments on major social issues.
10. Because of the electoral college system
 - (A) candidates focus on states with the largest electoral vote
 - (B) the winner of the popular vote for president may not win the election
 - (C) the presidential candidate with a plurality in the electoral college wins the election
 - (D) the House of Representatives frequently chooses the president
 - (E) candidates focus on states with a winner-take-all rule
11. The House committee that controls the conditions for floor consideration of a bill is
 - (A) the Judiciary Committee
 - (B) the Rules Committee
 - (C) the Budget Committee
 - (D) the Appropriations Committee
 - (E) the Ways and Means Committee
12. What do the Fifth Amendment and the Fourteenth Amendment have in common?
 - (A) Both prevent government from depriving a person of life, liberty, and property without due process of law.
 - (B) Both speak of powers reserved to the states.
 - (C) Both deal with criminal prosecutions.
 - (D) Both prevent the government from denying to any person the equal protection of the law.
 - (E) Both deal with the privileges of citizens.
13. Which is true of the success of third, or minor, parties?
 - I. Their ideas have often been adopted by major parties.
 - II. They have elected members to Congress.
 - III. They have split the votes for major party candidates.
 - (A) II only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
14. The Supreme Court has used the free exercise clause of the First Amendment to
 - (A) uphold the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993
 - (B) rule that school-sanctioned prayer in public schools is unconstitutional
 - (C) strike down a federal law prohibiting polygamy
 - (D) distinguish between religious belief and religious practice
 - (E) require Amish parents to send their children to public school beyond the eighth grade

Table 4-2 Reasons for Not Voting by Selected Characteristics: 2004 (Numbers in Thousands)

CHARACTERISTIC	TOTAL	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR NOT VOTING											
		<i>Too busy, conflicting schedule</i>	<i>Illness or disability</i>	<i>Other reason</i>	<i>Not interested</i>	<i>Did not like candidates or issues</i>	<i>Out of town</i>	<i>Don't know or refused</i>	<i>Registration problems</i>	<i>Forgot to vote</i>	<i>Inconvenient polling place</i>	<i>Transportation problems</i>	<i>Bad weather conditions</i>
Total, 18 years and older	16,334	19.9	15.4	10.9	10.7	9.9	9.0	8.5	6.8	3.4	3.0	2.1	0.5
Sex													
Male	7,951	22.5	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.1	11.0	10.0	6.6	3.4	3.1	0.9	0.3
Female	8,383	17.4	19.8	10.9	10.7	9.7	7.1	7.2	7.0	3.5	2.9	3.3	0.6
Race and Hispanic Origin													
White alone	13,341	19.4	15.6	10.9	10.8	10.6	9.4	7.9	6.8	3.4	3.0	1.9	0.4
White alone, non-Hispanic	11,752	18.9	16.2	10.8	10.8	11.1	9.9	7.6	6.2	3.0	3.2	1.9	0.5
Black alone	2,019	20.7	16.5	9.8	10.0	6.4	5.5	13.0	7.2	3.9	2.6	4.2	0.3
Asian alone	479	31.5	6.1	13.7	7.9	4.4	11.6	9.0	6.1	1.4	5.5	1.3	1.5
Hispanic (any race)	1,721	23.5	10.7	11.6	10.5	7.3	6.3	9.8	10.9	6.1	1.5	1.6	0.2
Nativity Status													
Native	15,346	19.5	15.4	10.8	10.9	10.2	8.8	8.5	6.8	3.4	2.9	2.2	0.4
Naturalized	988	26.2	14.1	11.1	6.9	4.8	10.9	10.0	6.9	3.1	3.3	1.6	1.0
Age													
18 to 24 years	2,695	23.2	2.8	10.8	10.0	6.4	12.8	15.2	8.2	6.1	2.5	1.9	0.1
25 to 44 years	6,525	27.6	7.4	11.8	10.3	10.0	8.1	7.6	8.6	3.4	3.3	1.5	0.3
45 to 64 years	4,333	17.2	15.6	10.6	11.0	12.9	10.7	8.6	5.5	3.0	3.0	1.5	0.4
65 years and older	2,781	2.9	45.8	9.0	11.6	8.4	4.5	4.2	3.7	1.7	2.5	4.6	1.2
Marital Status													
Married	7,652	22.0	15.5	11.6	10.3	9.8	9.0	7.0	6.9	3.4	3.1	1.0	0.3
Not married	8,681	18.1	15.2	10.2	11.0	10.0	8.9	9.9	6.8	3.4	2.8	3.1	0.6

CHARACTERISTIC	TOTAL	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR NOT VOTING											
		Too busy, conflicting schedule	Illness or disability	Other reason	Not interested	Did not like candidales or issues	Out of town	Don't know or refused	Registration problems	Forgot to vote	Inconvenient polling place	Transportation problems	Bad weather conditions
Educational Attainment													
Less than high school graduate	3,437	14.4	25.7	10.3	12.2	8.7	5.5	7.1	4.5	4.1	2.4	4.1	0.9
High school graduate or GED	6,286	20.2	15.1	11.2	12.5	11.3	7.0	8.7	6.2	2.5	3.1	2.0	0.2
Some college or associate's degree	4,512	22.5	9.8	11.1	8.9	9.5	11.1	9.8	7.8	4.3	3.2	1.7	0.3
Bachelor's degree or more	2,099	22.3	11.2	10.3	6.3	8.5	16.0	7.8	10.5	3.1	2.8	0.4	0.9
Duration of Residence													
Less than 1 year	3,388	24.1	6.9	11.9	8.4	8.5	10.2	5.6	15.0	5.3	1.9	2.1	0.2
1 to 2 years	2,480	24.3	10.5	10.2	11.5	9.6	7.4	7.7	8.0	3.5	4.1	3.0	0.2
3 years or longer	10,304	17.5	19.3	10.7	11.1	10.5	9.0	9.4	4.0	2.8	3.1	2.0	0.6
Not reported	162	17.1	14.5	10.5	15.4	6.6	0.9	32	2.3	0.4	—	0.1	—
Region													
Northeast	2,745	19.5	17.5	10.3	10.9	13.4	8.7	8.1	4.8	2.5	2.8	1.5	0.1
Midwest	3,747	17.7	15.1	10.3	12.2	12.3	9.5	10.1	6.2	2.2	2.3	1.8	0.2
South	7,044	20.1	15.5	10.7	10.7	8.4	8.8	8.1	7.0	4.2	3.2	2.6	0.7
West	2,797	22.7	13.3	12.5	8.3	7.1	8.8	8.1	9.4	4.0	3.3	2.0	0.5

— Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2004.

15. When making an appointment to the Supreme Court, presidents
- (A) tend to choose judges from their own political party
 - (B) often select a candidate who is neither decidedly liberal nor conservative
 - (C) tend to ignore race as a consideration for selecting a judge
 - (D) remain impartial by refusing candidate endorsements from members of the Supreme Court
 - (E) tend to disregard the religious affiliation of potential candidates
16. According to Table 4-2, which of the following is a correct statement concerning voter apathy?
- (A) The number of voters who reported conflicting schedules as a reason for not voting decreased with an increase in educational level.
 - (B) Voters who had immigrated to the United States were more interested in candidates or issues than natural-born citizens.
 - (C) Racial groups showed little difference in the percentage of voter indifference.
 - (D) A high percentage of voters did not go to the polls because of voter apathy.
 - (E) Voters aged 65 or older were more likely to reflect voter apathy than those in other age groups.
17. Which of the following is NOT true concerning the historical development of U.S. political parties?
- (A) Since 1968 the Congress has been controlled by the president's party.
 - (B) States' rights was a significant issue in the rise of a two-party system.
 - (C) The Republican Party began as a third party.
 - (D) The period from 1932 to 1968 was an era of Democratic dominance.
 - (E) The period after the Civil War was one of Republican dominance.
18. Today the chief presidential staff is composed of members of the
- (A) Office of Management and Budget
 - (B) White House Office
 - (C) Council of Economic Advisors
 - (D) National Security Council
 - (E) Office of Policy Development
19. All of the following are examples of informal amendment to the Constitution EXCEPT:
- (A) the creation of lower courts
 - (B) judicial review
 - (C) the use of executive agreements rather than treaties
 - (D) senatorial courtesy
 - (E) congressional override of presidential vetoes
20. The technology of the 21st century has changed political parties by
- (A) decreasing the frequency of split-ticket voting
 - (B) increasing the importance of the presidential debate
 - (C) creating less diversity within major parties
 - (D) allowing candidates to become more directly involved with voters
 - (E) illuminating the differences between the major parties
21. The size of congressional districts is determined every ten years by
- (A) gerrymandering
 - (B) single-member districts
 - (C) the census
 - (D) popular sovereignty
 - (E) the electoral college
22. Which of the following is a feature that the presidential elections of 1968, 1992, and 2000 share in common?
- (A) Neither candidate in each election won a majority of the electoral vote.
 - (B) The elections were decided by the Supreme Court.
 - (C) The elections were decided in the Senate.
 - (D) The winners received only a plurality of the popular vote.
 - (E) The elections were decided in the House of Representatives.

23. Senatorial courtesy refers to
- (A) the practice of allowing senators from the majority party in a state where a federal judicial district is located to approve potential judicial nominees
 - (B) senatorial immunity from arrest while attending a session in the Senate
 - (C) the right of members of Congress to send mail to their constituents at the government's expense
 - (D) senatorial immunity from libel or slander suits as a result of their official conduct
 - (E) the system in which the chairmanship of a committee is given to the senator with the longest continuous service
24. Which of the following is true of gerrymandering?
- (A) It is intended to draw congressional districts of unequal size.
 - (B) It is an attempt to give equal representation for all minority groups.
 - (C) It is an effort to draw congressional districts to favor one party or group.
 - (D) It violates the principle of the single-member district.
 - (E) It is a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment.
25. Which of the following is among the provisions of the First Amendment?
- (A) the right of protection from unreasonable searches and seizures
 - (B) the right of peaceful assembly
 - (C) the right to a speedy and public trial
 - (D) the right to bear arms
 - (E) the right to trial by jury
26. The Supreme Court has used the "wall of separation" principle to
- (A) allow prayer in public schools
 - (B) prohibit the teaching of evolution in public schools
 - (C) require the teaching of creationism in public schools
 - (D) allow the use of tax money to purchase textbooks for students in parochial schools
 - (E) allow released-time religious instruction outside the public school building
27. Interest groups attempt to influence members of Congress by all of the following EXCEPT:
- (A) nominating candidates for public office
 - (B) taking an issue to court
 - (C) influencing party platforms
 - (D) utilizing political action committees (PACs)
 - (E) appealing to the public for support
28. Scientific polling includes
- I. controlling how the poll is taken
 - II. sampling
 - III. formulating public policy
 - IV. analyzing and reporting results
- (A) I, III, and IV only
 - (B) I, II, and IV only
 - (C) II and III only
 - (D) II and IV only
 - (E) I, II, III, and IV
29. All of the following relate to interstate relations EXCEPT:
- (A) interstate compacts
 - (B) privileges and immunities
 - (C) extradition
 - (D) revenue sharing
 - (E) full faith and credit
30. Which of the following reflect(s) the principles of the Fifteenth Amendment?
- I. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment
 - II. The Civil Rights Act of 1957
 - III. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - IV. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- (A) I only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) II, III, and IV
 - (D) I, II, and IV
 - (E) I, II, III, and IV
31. Which of the following is NOT true concerning the vice presidency?
- (A) The vice president may serve no more than two terms.
 - (B) The vice president helps determine presidential disability.
 - (C) A party's vice presidential nominee is often chosen to balance the ticket.
 - (D) Since the 1960s the vice president has often been given a larger role in government.
 - (E) The vice president casts tie-breaking votes in the Senate.

32. In *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963), the U.S. Supreme Court declared that
- (A) suspects in police custody must be informed of their rights
 - (B) state courts must provide an attorney to poor defendants accused of a felony
 - (C) the death penalty is constitutional when it is imposed based on the circumstances of the case
 - (D) evidence obtained without a search warrant is excluded from trial in state courts
 - (E) searches of criminal subjects are constitutional
33. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional check on the powers of the president?
- (A) power of the purse
 - (B) executive agreements
 - (C) power of impeachment
 - (D) override of presidential vetoes
 - (E) judicial review of executive actions
34. Initiative, referendum, and recall
- (A) are examples of issue, or policy, voting
 - (B) exist at both the national and state levels
 - (C) emerged as a result of the civil rights movement
 - (D) allow citizens to nominate candidates
 - (E) were eliminated in the Voting Rights Act of 1965
35. Under a single-member district electoral system
- (A) public officials are elected in a winner-take-all arrangement
 - (B) minor parties are strengthened
 - (C) election results are based on proportional representation
 - (D) major parties have less chance of winning than under proportional representation
 - (E) the traditional two-party system is weakened
36. Under the system of checks and balances
- (A) the vice president presides over the impeachment trial of the president
 - (B) the president may pardon federal offenders
 - (C) the judiciary creates lower federal courts
 - (D) the House of Representatives confirms judicial appointments
 - (E) federal court decisions are absolute
37. All of the following are true of jurisdiction in federal courts EXCEPT:
- (A) Concurrent jurisdiction allows certain types of cases to be tried in either federal or state courts.
 - (B) The Supreme Court does not have original jurisdiction.
 - (C) Appellate jurisdiction applies to courts that hear reviews or appeals of decisions from the lower courts.
 - (D) District courts have original jurisdiction.
 - (E) The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.
38. Which of the following is true regarding the federal court system?
- (A) Senatorial courtesy plays a key role in the nomination of judges to the Courts of Appeals.
 - (B) The size of the Supreme Court is permanently set at eight justices and a Chief Justice.
 - (C) Federal judges can serve for unlimited terms of office.
 - (D) Supreme Court decisions set precedent.
 - (E) Lower courts interpret the law more frequently than appellate courts do.
39. The president can do which of the following without asking the consent of either house of Congress?
- (A) issue an executive order
 - (B) appoint Supreme Court justices
 - (C) negotiate treaties
 - (D) appoint ambassadors
 - (E) fill a vacancy in the vice presidency
40. Which is true regarding presidential veto power?
- (A) The president may prevent a bill from becoming law without going through a congressional override attempt.
 - (B) Presidential vetoes are frequently overridden.
 - (C) Since the Clinton administration, the Congress has given the president the line item veto.
 - (D) The Constitution permits the use of the line item veto.
 - (E) Veto power has not been a significant source of power for the modern presidency.

41. According to traditional democratic theory, government is dependent upon
- (A) bureaucrats
 - (B) a system of several strong groups
 - (C) interest groups
 - (D) the consent of the governed
 - (E) a powerful elite
42. Which of the following is true regarding government spending?
- (A) Expenditures to support troop deployment in the Iraqi War are considered non-discretionary spending.
 - (B) In recent years, both discretionary and nondiscretionary spending have increased.
 - (C) Entitlements are categorized as nondiscretionary spending.
 - (D) Student loans are an example of non-discretionary spending.
 - (E) Discretionary spending includes interest on the national debt.
43. The media perform all the following functions EXCEPT:
- (A) shaping public opinion
 - (B) formulating public policy
 - (C) providing a link between citizens and the government
 - (D) agenda-setting by influencing what subjects become significant nationally
 - (E) serving as an investigator of personalities
44. Which of the following is required under federal election law?
- (A) A written exam on the Constitution is required in order to register to vote.
 - (B) Ballots in the language of the population are required in areas with large linguistic minorities.
 - (C) Citizens must register to vote within 30 days after they reach the age of 18.
 - (D) Congressional districts must be drawn to include approximately equal numbers of voters from the major parties.
 - (E) Prospective voters must pay a fee at the time of registration.
45. Which of the following is NOT an example of domestic policy?
- (A) defense
 - (B) crime prevention
 - (C) the environment
 - (D) energy
 - (E) health care
46. Which of the following is a reserved power under the U.S. Constitution?
- (A) regulation of interstate commerce
 - (B) making all laws that are "necessary and proper"
 - (C) establishment of federal courts below the Supreme Court
 - (D) establishment of public school systems
 - (E) regulation of immigration
47. Of the following, the strongest influence in a person's political socialization is
- (A) religion
 - (B) family
 - (C) ethnicity
 - (D) education
 - (E) income
48. The flag-burning case of *Texas v. Johnson* (1989) was based on the provisions of
- (A) the Second Amendment and due process
 - (B) the Fifth Amendment and judicial review
 - (C) the Second Amendment and the Establishment Clause
 - (D) the Fifth Amendment and the Free Exercise Clause
 - (E) the First Amendment and judicial review
49. Compared to the U.S. Constitution, the Articles of Confederation
- (A) based representation in the Congress on population
 - (B) created a stronger national judiciary
 - (C) reserved more power to the states
 - (D) allowed only the national government to coin money
 - (E) allowed the Congress stronger authority over interstate and foreign commerce

50. In the debate over the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, the Anti-Federalists
 - I. feared a strong national government
 - II. wanted the addition of a Bill of Rights
 - III. wanted expanded legislative powers
 - IV. opposed states' rights
 - (A) II only
 - (B) I and III only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) III and IV only
 - (E) I, II, III, and IV
51. Which of the following is a difference between the House of Representatives and the Senate?
 - (A) Revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives.
 - (B) There is limited debate in the Senate but not in the House.
 - (C) Impeachment charges are drawn up only by the Senate.
 - (D) Filibusters are more common in the House.
 - (E) Representation in the Senate is by population, whereas representation in the House is equal for all states.
52. All of the following are checks on the power of the legislative branch EXCEPT:
 - (A) The courts may rule legislative acts unconstitutional.
 - (B) The president may appropriate funds for proposed legislation.
 - (C) The president may call special sessions of Congress.
 - (D) The president may veto acts of Congress.
 - (E) The president may recommend legislation.
53. A vote of cloture ends
 - (A) logrolling
 - (B) riders
 - (C) house debate
 - (D) filibusters
 - (E) lobbying
54. A proposal to change the child credit allowance in the federal tax code would initially be sent to
 - (A) the House Ways and Means Committee
 - (B) the Senate Finance Committee
 - (C) the House Rules Committee
 - (D) the Senate Budget Committee
 - (E) the House Appropriations Committee
55. All of the following are true of political action committees (PACs) EXCEPT:
 - (A) They are political arms of interest groups.
 - (B) They arise out of campaign finance reforms.
 - (C) They must promote multiple causes.
 - (D) They must raise money from multiple contributors.
 - (E) They must donate to several candidates.
56. If the president is unable to perform the duties of his office
 - (A) only the vice president actually becomes president
 - (B) only the Secretary of State informs Congress that the president is disabled
 - (C) only the vice president informs Congress of the president's disability
 - (D) the president, vice president, and cabinet members inform the Congress of the president's disability
 - (E) the president cannot resume the duties of his office without a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress
57. Which of the following is NOT a value of U.S. democratic political culture?
 - (A) compromise
 - (B) absolute government
 - (C) political equality
 - (D) private property
 - (E) majority rule/minority rights
58. Which of the following is true of U.S. elections?
 - (A) The coattail effect often occurs during off-year elections.
 - (B) Single people are more likely to vote than married people.
 - (C) Dealigning elections occur with an increase in independents and split-ticket voting.
 - (D) "Soft money" refers to unregulated donations to political parties.
 - (E) Voter turnout in off-year elections is generally higher than during presidential election years.

59. All of the following are true of *Roe v. Wade* EXCEPT:
- (A) It is based on the Supreme Court's doctrine of the right to privacy.
 - (B) It ruled that states cannot prohibit abortions.
 - (C) After the decision, Congress did not propose a constitutional amendment banning abortion.
 - (D) After the decision, state legislatures passed laws limiting abortions.
 - (E) It prompted right-to-life advocates to pressure presidents and senators to appoint Supreme Court justices who opposed the Court's decision.
60. A constitutional right that persons who have been arrested must be informed of the charges against them is called
- (A) an ex post facto law
 - (B) prior restraint
 - (C) double jeopardy
 - (D) a writ of habeas corpus
 - (E) a bill of attainder

END OF SECTION I

› Answers and Explanations

1. E. Persons with white-collar jobs and higher income levels are more likely to vote than those with blue-collar jobs and lower income levels. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years. Voters between the ages of 18 and 21 show a low level of participation in elections (A). Active members of religious groups are more likely to vote than those who rarely attend religious services (B). Today women are more likely to vote than men (C). Married people are more likely to vote than those who are single (D).
2. D. Congress may alter a bill after it has overridden a president's veto so that the new form is suitable to the president. A bill that has received a pocket veto dies (A). Very few vetoes have been overridden (B). A form of the line item veto (C) was passed by Congress in 1996, but was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The fact that few vetoed bills are overridden demonstrates the considerable veto power of the president (E).
3. B. The information in the chart does not distinguish Hispanic voters of white origin.
4. B. Older Americans tend to be more conservative than younger Americans and, therefore, tend to vote for Republican candidates. Business owners and managers (A), as well as those with higher incomes (D), tend to favor the conservative economic policies of the Republican Party. Members of minority groups tend to favor the domestic policies of the Democratic Party (C). Younger voters tend to prefer the more liberal ideology of the Democrats (E).
5. D. The Fourteenth Amendment granted citizenship to blacks, overruling the decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford*. The Fourteenth Amendment was used in *Brown v. Board of Education* to overturn *Plessy v. Ferguson* and deny segregation in public schools (A). In a series of decisions the Supreme Court has interpreted the Fourteenth Amendment to extend most of the guarantees of the Bill of Rights to state and local governments (B), thus protecting First Amendment freedoms (C). The Court has used the due process clause to protect corporations and other private property (E).
6. C. Under Reagan's welfare reform system, benefits were reduced and many recipients removed from welfare rolls. Welfare spending came about as the result of the economic downturn of the Great Depression (A). During the administration of Clinton, a Democrat, welfare spending was reduced by limiting how long a person could receive benefits (B, D). Under the Johnson administration, Great Society programs embraced a wide variety of issues, including health care, school aid, and job training.
7. E. Many cases appealed to the Supreme Court are disposed of in brief orders and returned to the lower court for reconsideration (B) because they are similar to a case recently decided. Appeals to the Supreme Court must receive the approval of four of the five justices (A). Most appeals are denied because justices agree with the decision of the lower court (C) or believe that they do not deal with a significant point of law (D).
8. A. A justice writing a concurrent opinion differs with the majority only because of the reasoning substantiating the majority opinion (E). The concurrent opinion, therefore, does not need to be written by the chief justice (B). A poll to determine how each justice is leaning in his or her opinion takes place during the conference phase of the Court's deliberation (C). An *amicus curiae* brief is a statement submitted by an interested party who is not among the attorneys arguing the case (D).
9. D. Revenue sharing is an example of fiscal federalism, in which the federal government uses grants to influence the states. The Founding Fathers favored dual federalism, which views the national and state governments each supreme within their own sphere of influence (A). The interstate highway system is an example of cooperative federalism, which involves sharing between the two levels of government (B). Fiscal federalism involves some control over the states by

the national government's granting or withholding money for programs (C). Cooperative federalism may involve differences between the two levels of government. For example, interstate highways were constructed in the South during the civil rights movement, even though the southern states clashed with federal civil rights policies (E).

10. B. The winner of the popular vote also needs to win the majority of electoral votes to win the election (C). Candidates focus on swing states, where the majority of voters are apt to vote for either major party (A). Elections rarely go into the House of Representatives (D). All states have a winner-take-all rule in apportioning their electoral votes (E).
11. B. The House of Representatives differs from the Senate by having a Rules Committee that sets the conditions for floor debate of a bill. The Rules Committee can facilitate, delay, or prevent House debate.
12. A. The Fifth Amendment prevents the federal government from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The Fourteenth Amendment extends this prohibition to the states. Only the Fifth Amendment deals with criminal prosecutions (C). Only the Fourteenth Amendment deals with the powers reserved to the states (B) and the privileges of citizens (E). The Fourteenth Amendment includes the "equal protection" clause (D).
13. E. Minor parties have elected a few members to Congress. Often the ideas of minor parties have been adopted into the platform of major political parties. A minor party may capture a percentage of the vote large enough to sway election results.
14. D. The Court has ruled that religious belief is absolute, but that religious beliefs may be restricted, especially if those practices conflict with criminal laws. In 1997 the Supreme Court ruled the Religious Freedom Restoration Act unconstitutional (A). The Court used the establishment clause, not the free exercise clause, to rule in *Engel v. Vitale* that school-sanctioned prayer in public schools is unconstitutional (B). In *Reynolds v. United States* the Court upheld a federal law that prohibited polygamy (C). In *Wisconsin v. Yoder* the Court ruled that Wisconsin could not require Amish parents to send their children to public school beyond the eighth grade (E).
15. A. Presidents tend to influence the Court by selecting judges from their own political party. Presidents often want to select a candidate who would tend to vote according to the president's ideological position (B). They often consider race (C) and religious affiliation (E) to provide balance on the court or to satisfy certain segments of society. Presidents may consider endorsements of a particular justice from members of the Supreme Court (D).
16. B. Only 4.8% of naturalized citizens reported lack of interest of candidates or issues as opposed to native-born citizens, who reported 10.2% lack of interest. College-educated voters reported busy schedules more frequently than those with less than a high school education (A). Differences in voting patterns among racial groups differed noticeably in most categories (C). Since the chart is restricted to reasons for not voting, it is impossible to determine the percentage of voters who are not casting their ballots (D). Older voters were less likely to list reasons such as too busy, refused, and forgot to vote than younger age groups (E).
17. A. Since 1968 U.S. government has been described as divided government, in which one party controls the presidency and the opposing party controls one or both houses of Congress. The earliest Democratic-Republicans, led by Jefferson, favored states' rights (B). The Republican Party began as a third party based largely on opposition to slavery (C). The period from the time of the New Deal to the Nixon presidency was one of Democratic dominance (D). The period after the Civil War was dominated by Republican presidents (E).
18. B. The White House Office is made up of personal and political staff members who help with the day-to-day management of the executive branch. The Office of Management and Budget assists the president in the preparation of the annual federal budget (A). The Council of Economic Advisors informs the president about economic developments and problems (C). The National Security Council

- (D) advises the president on matters of domestic and foreign national security. The Office of Policy Development gives the president advice about domestic policy (E).
19. E. Article I of the Constitution provides for congressional override of presidential vetoes. In the Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress created lower courts in the federal system (A). The concept of judicial review resulted from *Marbury v. Madison* (B). The use of executive agreements rather than treaties allows the president to bypass the Senate (C). Senatorial courtesy is a tradition that has been incorporated into the political system and has lasted over time (D).
 20. D. New technology has allowed voters to use the Internet to learn of candidate qualifications rather than relying only on party-generated information. Split-ticket voting (splitting the vote among candidates from more than one party) can be accomplished regardless of technology (A). The power of televised presidential debate was already established by the 1960 election (B). Today there is greater diversity within the major parties (D). Today's voters often fail to see a difference between the major parties (E).
 21. C. After results of the census are compiled, congressional districts are redrawn, if necessary, to maintain populations that are nearly equal in each district. Gerrymandering (A) is the drawing of congressional districts to favor one political party or group over another. Single-member districts (B) are voting districts in which only one representative is chosen from each district. Popular sovereignty (D) is rule by the people. The electoral college (E) is a body of representatives from each state who formally cast ballots for the president and vice president.
 22. D. In all three elections the winning candidates received only a plurality of the popular vote. Nixon in 1968 and Clinton in 1992 won a majority in the electoral college (A). In 2000, George Bush won a majority of the electoral vote only after the Supreme Court prevented a manual recount of votes in Florida in *Bush v. Gore* (B). Because ultimately all three elections resulted in a majority in the electoral college, they were not decided in the House (E). Presidential elections are not decided in the Senate (C).
 23. A. Choice A is the correct definition. Choices B and D are privileges extended to senators in Article I of the constitution. Choice C is a definition of the franking privilege. Choice E is a definition of the seniority system.
 24. C. Gerrymandering involves drawing irregular-shaped districts in order to include populations that favor one party or group over another. All congressional districts must include populations of nearly equal size (A). It is not intended to gain equal representation for all minority groups (B). In fact, gerrymandering is a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment if it is based solely on race (E). Gerrymandered districts remain single-member districts (D).
 25. B. Choice B is a provision of the First Amendment. Protection from unreasonable searches and seizures is guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment (A). The right to a speedy and public trial (C) and trial by jury (E) are provisions of the Sixth Amendment. The Second Amendment grants the right to bear arms (D).
 26. E. Released-time religious instruction is constitutional if it does not take place within the public school. The Supreme Court has used the "wall of separation" principle to forbid prayer in public schools (A). It has struck down laws that prohibit the teaching of evolution (B) and that require giving equal time to the teaching of creationism (C). The Supreme Court has ruled that the Constitution denies the government the right to spend tax money to support religious institutions (D).
 27. A. Only political parties nominate candidates for public office. Choices B, C, D, and E are all among the strategies typically used by interest groups.
 28. B. Scientific polling includes sampling, controlling how the poll is taken, and analyzing and reporting results. It is not used to formulate public policy.
 29. D. Revenue sharing is aid given to state and local governments by the national government. Interstate compacts (A) are agreements between states to work together to solve regional problems. The privileges and immunities clause of the Constitution (B) prohibits states from unreasonably discriminating against residents of

- other states. Extradition (C) is the provision that states may return fugitives to a state from which they have fled to avoid criminal prosecution at the request of the governor of the state. The full faith and credit clause of the Constitution (E) requires states to recognize the laws and legal documents of other states.
30. D. The Fifteenth Amendment provided that no person could be denied the right to vote based on race or the fact that he was once a slave. The Twenty-fourth Amendment outlawed poll taxes in federal elections. The use of the poll tax was a strategy designed to keep blacks from voting. *Brown v. Board of Education* dealt with segregation in the public schools, not voting. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 made it a crime to prevent a person from voting in federal elections and created the Civil Rights Division within the Justice Department. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 allowed federal registrars to register voters and outlawed literacy tests in voter registration. Literacy tests had been used by local registrars to keep blacks from voting.
 31. A. The number of terms a vice president serves is not limited. Under the Twenty-Fifth Amendment, the vice president helps determine presidential disability (B). The vice presidential nominee is often chosen in order to provide geographical or ideological balance to the ticket (C). Since the Kennedy assassination, more attention has been focused on the vice president (D). The vice president presides over the Senate, casting the tie-breaking vote if necessary (E).
 32. B. In *Gideon v. Wainwright* the Court ruled that, in state trials, those who cannot afford an attorney would have one provided by the state. Choice A refers to *Miranda v. Arizona*. Choice C refers to *Gregg v. Georgia*. Choice D pertains to *Mapp v. Ohio*. Choice E refers to *Terry v. Ohio*.
 33. B. Executive agreements are made by the president with other heads of state and are not subject to Senate ratification. The power of the purse (A) requires that agency budgets be authorized and appropriated by Congress. The power of impeachment (C) is a check of the legislative branch over the executive branch. Congress may override a presidential veto by a two-thirds majority of both houses (D). The Supreme Court has the power to review and declare unconstitutional the actions of the executive branch (E).
 34. A. Recall is a special election to allow citizens to remove an official from office before his or her term expires. Initiative allows voters to petition to propose issues to be decided by voters. Referendum allows citizens to vote directly on issues called propositions. They do not exist at the national level (B) and are a result of the Progressive Movement (C). A direct primary allows citizens to nominate candidates (D). They were not eliminated by the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (E).
 35. A. In a single-member district the individual who receives the most votes is elected from that district or state. Minor parties tend to die out or blend with major parties (B). Election results are not proportional (C). Only major parties have a real chance to win seats in the legislature (D), thus strengthening the existence of the two-party system (E).
 36. B. The presidential pardon is a check on the judicial branch. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides over the impeachment trial of the president (A). The Congress creates lower federal courts (C). The Senate confirms judicial appointments (D). The Congress may propose constitutional amendments that override Court decisions (E).
 37. B. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and in cases in which a state is a party. All other answer choices are true.
 38. D. Supreme Court decisions often set precedent for future court decisions. Since circuits of the Courts of Appeals cover a wide geographic region, individual senators have less influence and senatorial courtesy does not play a role in nominations (A). Congress has the power to change the number of justices (B). Federal judges are appointed to serve "during good behavior," which generally means for life (C). Appellate courts are more likely than lower courts to interpret the law (E).

39. A. An executive order is a directive issued by the president; it has the force of law. The president may negotiate treaties, but treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate (C). The appointments mentioned in choices B, D, and E require Senate approval.
40. A. If a president chooses to pocket veto a bill, it cannot be overridden by Congress. The Congress seldom overrides a presidential veto (B). In 1996, Congress allowed line item vetoes for appropriations bills. In 1998 the Supreme Court declared this line item veto unconstitutional (C). The Constitution does not mention the line item veto (D). Today even the threat of a veto is sufficient to prompt Congress to pass legislation acceptable to the president (E).
41. D. Traditional democratic theory states that government depends on the consent of the governed, given directly or through representatives. Choice A describes Max Weber's bureaucratic theory. Choice B describes hyperpluralism. Choice C defines the pluralist theory, while Choice E describes the elite theory of C. Wright Mills.
42. C. Entitlements, including programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, and food stamps, are examples of nondiscretionary spending, or spending required by existing laws for current programs. In recent years the percentage of nondiscretionary spending has increased while the percentage of discretionary spending has increased (B). Student loans are an example of discretionary spending (D). Interest on the national debt is mandatory, or nondiscretionary spending. Defense spending is considered nondiscretionary (A).
43. B. Formulating public policy is a function of the government. The other choices are examples of the roles of the media.
44. B. In areas where a significant portion of the population uses a language other than English, voting materials must also be printed in that language. Written exams (A) and poll taxes are prohibited by the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Twenty-fourth Amendment (E). Citizens must be registered before the election (C). Congressional districts must be drawn to contain approximately equal numbers of voters (D).
45. A. Domestic policy refers to the social policies of the United States in the areas of crime prevention, education, energy, the environment, health care, and social welfare.
46. D. Reserved powers are those powers, such as the establishment of public school systems, that have been reserved to the states. The remaining answer choices are powers of the national government.
47. B. Political socialization is the process by which citizens acquire a sense of political identity. Although all answer choices contribute to political socialization, the influence of the family is the strongest.
48. E. In *Texas v. Johnson*, the Supreme Court, ruling through the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of speech and through judicial review, declared that flag burning is a form of symbolic speech and, therefore, is protected. The Second Amendment (A, C) guarantees the right to bear arms. The Fifth Amendment guarantees due process (A, B). The Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise Clause are associated with the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of religion (C, D).
49. C. While the Constitution created a strong national government, the Articles created a "league of friendship" among the states. Under the Articles, each state had one vote, regardless of population (A). The Articles did not provide for a national judiciary (B). Both the states and the national government could coin money (D). Congress could not regulate interstate trade or foreign commerce (E).
50. C. The Anti-Federalists believed that the strong national government provided by the Constitution reserved too few powers to the states. They also believed the Constitution did not explicitly guarantee basic rights and, therefore, favored the addition of a Bill of Rights. The Anti-Federalists were against the expansion of legislative powers provided by the Constitution.
51. A. Article I of the Constitution provides that all bills regarding revenue must originate in the House. The Senate's rules provide for unlimited

debate (B). Filibusters, therefore, occur only in the Senate. A filibuster is a lengthy speech designed to delay the vote on a bill (D). Impeachment charges are drawn up only by the House (C). While representation in the House is by population, representation in the Senate is equal for each state (E).

52. B. Only the legislative branch may appropriate funds. The other answer choices are all correct.
53. D. Cloture is used to end a filibuster; it requires a vote of at least 60 senators. Logrolling (A) is an attempt by members of Congress to gain support of other members in return for their support of the member's legislation. House debate already is limited under the House Rules Committee (C). Lobbying (E) is the attempt to influence members of Congress to support or reject legislation.
54. A. The House Ways and Means Committee deals with changes in the tax code. Because all revenue bills must originate in the House, choices B and D are incorrect. The House Rules Committee decides whether the full House will consider a proposed bill after the proposal has made it out of committee (C). The House Appropriations Committee decides how revenue is appropriated or allowed for each proposal in the various committees (E).
55. C. PACS are not required to promote multiple causes. They arose from the campaign finance reforms of the 1970s (B). Choices A, D, and E are true of political action committees.
56. D. The president informs Congress of this disability. The vice president and the majority of the cabinet then inform Congress, in writing, of the president's disability (B, C). The vice president becomes only "acting president" (A). The president may resume his duties upon informing Congress that no disability exists. If the vice president and a majority of the cabinet disagree, Congress has 21 days to decide the issue by a two-thirds vote of both houses (E).
57. B. In the United States, the powers of government are restricted by the will of the people. Compromise (A) allows for the combining of different interests and opinions to form public policy that benefits society. Political equality (C) is the equality of every individual before the law. Private property (D) is protected by law and supported by the capitalist system. Although democracy is based upon majority rule, minority rights must be guaranteed (E).
58. C. Dealignment elections occur when party loyalty becomes less important to voters, as may be seen with the increase in independent and split-ticket voting. The coattail effect (A) allows lesser-known or weaker candidates from the presidential candidate's party to win by riding the "coattails" of the nominee. It occurs only during presidential election years. Married people are more likely to vote than single people (B). "Soft money" (D) is restricted by the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002. Voter turnout is generally higher in presidential election years (E).
59. B. In *Roe v. Wade* the Court ruled that states may prohibit an abortion during the last three months of pregnancy. The other answer choices are true regarding *Roe v. Wade*.
60. D. A writ of *habeas corpus* requires a judge to evaluate whether there is sufficient cause to keep a person in jail. An ex post facto law (A) is one applied to acts committed before the law's passage. Prior restraint (B) is the censorship of information before it is published or broadcast. Double jeopardy (C) involves being tried twice for the same offense. A bill of attainder (E) prohibits a person from being found guilty of a crime without a trial.

> Review Questions

1. All of the following are examples of checks and balances EXCEPT
 - (A) presidential veto
 - (B) impeachment of the president
 - (C) appointment of Supreme Court justices
 - (D) ratification of treaties
 - (E) declaration of war by Congress
2. Which of the following documents best describes a government based on unity, natural rights, and the social contract theory?
 - (A) Articles of Confederation
 - (B) Declaration of Independence
 - (C) Mayflower Compact
 - (D) U.S. Constitution
 - (E) Petition of Rights
3. The original purpose of the Constitutional Convention was to
 - (A) write a new constitution
 - (B) review the problems of the state governments
 - (C) revise the Articles of Confederation
 - (D) deal with the issue of slavery
 - (E) deal with the unsuccessful economic chaos and violence that resulted from the conferences at Mt. Vernon and Annapolis
4. Compared to government under the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution
 - I. can more easily be amended
 - II. created a federal republic
 - III. called for separation of powers among three branches of government
 - IV. created a league of friendship among the states
 - (A) I only
 - (B) I and III only
 - (C) II and IV only
 - (D) I, II, and III only
 - (E) I, II, III, and IV
5. Which of the following was not a weakness of government under the Articles of Confederation?
 - (A) The national judiciary resolved arguments between the states.
 - (B) Congress lacked the power to tax.
 - (C) It lacked a national judiciary.
 - (D) It was unable to control commercial interests.
 - (E) Unanimous decisions were necessary to amend articles.
6. Slavery and the taxation of exports were important topics to the Founding Fathers. Which compromise describes how the Founding Fathers resolved both of these issues?
 - (A) Great Compromise
 - (B) Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise
 - (C) Connecticut Compromise
 - (D) Three-Fifths Compromise
 - (E) Electoral Compromise
7. Those who support the pluralist theory of democracy believe that
 - (A) government depends on the "consent of the governed"
 - (B) democracy is a hierarchical structure with bureaucrats holding the real power
 - (C) democracy is based on choosing officials to run the government
 - (D) a small number of powerful corporate and military leaders rule in their own self-interest
 - (E) interest groups compete to promote their preferences
8. The Supreme Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
 - (A) expanded the powers of Congress
 - (B) established the principle of judicial review
 - (C) allowed Congress to amend the Constitution
 - (D) strengthened the powers of the states
 - (E) supported the concept of national supremacy
9. The Bill of Rights includes
 - (A) the preamble
 - (B) the Articles of Confederation
 - (C) the articles of the Constitution
 - (D) all the formal amendments
 - (E) the first ten amendments
10. Amending the Constitution is a multi-step process. Which of the following steps are required to amend the Constitution?
 - I. proposal at the national level
 - II. proposal at the state level
 - III. presidential signature
 - IV. ratification at the state level
 - (A) II and III only
 - (B) I and IV only
 - (C) III and IV only
 - (D) I, II, and III only
 - (E) I, II, III, and IV

› Answers and Explanations

1. E. A declaration of war by Congress is an expressed power of Congress under Article I of the Constitution. The presidential veto (A) is a check on the power of the legislative branch. Impeachment is a check by the legislative and judicial branches on the power of the executive branch (B). The appointment of Supreme Court justices (C) is checked by the executive and legislative branches. The Senate must ratify treaties negotiated by the executive branch (D).
2. B. The Declaration of Independence was based on the writings of John Locke and his theory of a social contract between government and the governed. The document unified the colonies to fight for independence by advancing the ideas of natural law, which states that there are certain rights that government cannot take away from the people. The Petition of Right (E) was an English document that challenged the divine right concept. The Mayflower Compact (C) was based on the consent of the governed, but it did not enumerate natural rights. The U.S. Constitution (D) reflects the ideals of unity and the consent of the governed, but does not specifically define the concepts of natural rights and the social contract theory as the Declaration does. The Articles of Confederation (A) did not specifically address the concepts of natural rights and the social contract.
3. C. Because of the problems among the states under the Articles of Confederation, the Constitutional Convention was convened to revise the Articles and to strengthen the power of the government. This convention dealt with the problems of the national government and not those of the states (B). Neither was the convention called to deal with the slavery issue (D) nor to write an entirely new plan of government (A). Economic chaos and violence were the causes, not the results, of the conferences at Mt. Vernon and Annapolis (E).
4. D. The Constitution created a federal system of government, allowed for an easier amendment process, and created three separate branches of government—legislative, executive, and judicial.
5. A. Under the Articles of Confederation, there was no national judiciary. State courts resolved differences among the states. The remaining answer choices are correct.
6. B. Differences between northern and southern interests at the Constitutional Convention led to a compromise concerning the slave trade and the taxation of exports from the states. The Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise prohibited Congress from ending the slave trade for a period of 20 years and prohibited the taxation of exports from the states. The Connecticut (Great) Compromise (C, A) resolved the question of representation in Congress. The Three-Fifths Compromise (D) counted slaves as three-fifths of a person for purposes of taxation and representation in Congress. Another compromise created the electoral college (E).
7. E. Robert Dahl's pluralist theory is based upon the idea of competing interest groups vying for power. Choices A and C describe traditional democratic theory. Answer B pertains to the bureaucratic theory, and Choice D represents the elite theory.
8. B. *Marbury v. Madison* established the principle of judicial review, allowing the courts to determine the constitutionality of acts of Congress.
9. E. The Bill of Rights, adopted in 1791, includes only the first ten amendments to the Constitution (D). The Preamble sets forth the purposes of the Constitution (A). The articles are the sections of the Constitution (C). The Articles of Confederation (B) predated the Constitution.
10. B. Article V of the Constitution outlines the formal amendment process, which includes congressional proposal of amendments at the national level and state ratification of amendments.