

American Government: A Christian Worldview – Quiz 7

- _____ 1. How many senators does each state have regardless of population?
A. One B. Two C. Three D. Based on size
- _____ 2. How was representation in the House originally determined?
A. Population, including a three-fifths count of slaves
B. Equal representation per state
C. Wealth of each state
D. Number of voters only
- _____ 3. What can Congress do if the President vetoes a bill?
A. Ignore the veto
B. Send it to the courts
C. Rewrite it only
D. Override it with a two-thirds vote in both houses
- _____ 4. What concern is evident about the modern size of House districts?
A. Representatives serve too many people to represent them effectively.
B. There are too many representatives.
C. Districts are too small.
D. Representation is equal.
- _____ 5. What is the main issue raised about Sections 8 and 9 together?
A. They contradict each other.
B. They lack clarity.
C. Listing powers and prohibitions seems unnecessary.
D. They give too much power to states.
- _____ 6. The “general welfare” clause is controversial because _____.
A. It limits taxation.
B. Its meaning can be interpreted broadly.
C. It only applies to defense.
D. It removes state authority.
- _____ 7. What is the central debate about the “commerce clause”?
A. Whether trade should exist
B. Whether states control trade
C. Whether tariffs are allowed
D. How much control Congress has over economic activity
- _____ 8. The “necessary and proper” clause allows Congress to _____.
A. Pass laws needed to carry out its listed powers
B. Make any law it desires
C. Override the Constitution
D. Control all state laws
- _____ 9. Who has the constitutional authority to declare war?
A. The President
B. The Supreme Court
C. Congress
D. State governors
- _____ 10. According to Article VI, when are federal laws the “supreme law of the land”?
A. Always, without exception
B. Only when made in accordance with the Constitution
C. Only during wartime
D. Only when approved by states

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