

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Quiz 5
(“Article II” – “The Bill of Rights: States Need Not Apply”)

- _____ 1. The term “execute,” in the context of Article II of the Constitution, means to ____.
A. write laws B. carry out laws C. Both A & B D. Neither A nor B
- _____ 2. How should a President treat an illegal or unconstitutional law passed by Congress?
A. The President must follow it, because all laws are supreme.
B. The President has a duty to refuse to execute it.
C. The President must ask the Senate for permission to ignore it.
D. The President must sign it to make it legal.
- _____ 3. What are the age, residency, and citizenship requirements for a U.S. President?
A. 35 years old, 14 years resident, natural-born citizen
B. 40 years old, 20 years resident, natural-born citizen
C. 25 years old, 7 years resident, native citizen
D. 30 years old, 9 years resident, any citizen
- _____ 4. What is a primary benefit of the Electoral College system?
A. It ensures the most popular candidate always wins.
B. It gives the U.S. government control over local elections.
C. It allows the Senate to pick the President in case of a “tie.”
D. It prevents heavily populated areas from dominating smaller states.
- _____ 5. Who holds the constitutional power to declare war?
A. The President B. The Supreme Court C. The Congress D. The Department of Defense/War
- _____ 6. How long do Supreme Court justices serve?
A. Two-year terms
B. For life or until they choose to retire (given “good behavior”)
C. Four-year terms
D. Until the next presidential election
- _____ 7. What is “original jurisdiction”?
A. The right to be the first court to judge a case
B. The right to rule on any case appealed from a state court
C. The right to change the Constitution through a ruling.
D. None of these
- _____ 8. What power does Article III, Section 2 grant Congress regarding the Supreme Court?
A. The power to make exceptions and regulations on which cases the Court hears
B. The power to appoint Supreme Court and other federal justices
C. The power to force the Court to hear a certain case
D. The power to override Court decisions with a simple majority
- _____ 9. What is the only way to propose a constitutional amendment?
A. An executive order from the President, with approval from the Senate
B. A simple majority of the popular vote
C. Two-thirds of both the House and Senate OR two-thirds of state conventions
D. A special ruling by the Supreme Court
- _____ 10. What does the “Supremacy Clause” mean when it says laws must be “in pursuance thereof”?
A. The laws must be approved by the Supreme Court.
B. The laws must be supported by the states.
C. The laws must follow the limits defined in the Constitution.
D. Any of these

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