



2016 - 2017 Academic Junior High Decathlon
Social Studies Super Quiz Study Guide
Answer Keys



2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution

Vocabulary List Answer Key

Preamble of the Constitution

aspiration [noun] – a desire for high achievement (21)

benevolent [adj.] – organized to do good things; charitable (21)

constitution [noun] – the system of basic laws and principles that establishes the function of and limits to government (21)

ordain [verb] – to order by virtue of a supreme authority; enact (21)

polity [noun] – an organized society having a specific form of government (21)

posterity [noun] – future generations; descendants (21)

preamble [noun] – an introductory statement, especially one that explains the purpose of a formal document (21)

rhetorical [adj.] – characterized by the use of effective and persuasive language (21)

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Article I, Section 1

bicameral [adj.] – (a legislature) composed of two chambers or branches (22)

moderate [verb] – to lessen the violence, severity, or extremity of (22)

vest [verb] – to place in the control of (21)

whim [noun] - a sudden, unusual or unexplained desire or change of mind (22)

Article I, Section 2

apportion [verb] – to divide up according to a plan; allot (22)

arbitrary [adj.] – determined by impulse or chance; random (24)

attain [verb] – to achieve; to gain an objective (22)

contradiction [noun] - a combination of statements, ideas, or features of a situation that are opposed to one another (24)

elector [noun] – a person who has a right to vote in an election (22)

enumeration [noun] – the act of making a listing or counting of (22)

franchise [noun] – the right to vote (23)

indictment [noun] - a formal charge or accusation of a serious crime (24)

null and void [adj.] – having no legal force or validity (24)

requisite [adj.] – required or needed (22)

stipulate [verb] - to make an express demand or arrangement as a condition of agreement (23)

writ of election [noun] – an order used to call a special election to fill a vacancy in an elective office (23)

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Article I, Section 3

affirmation [noun] – a solemn declaration given in place of a statement made under oath (25)

concurrence [noun] – agreement in opinion (25)

impeachment [noun] – the act of officially charging a public officer with improper conduct (25)

insulate [verb] – to protect or shield from (26)

liable [verb] – legally responsible for (26)

oath [noun] - a solemn promise regarding one's future action or behavior (25)

President pro tempore [noun] – a member of the U.S. Senate who is chosen to serve as presiding officer of the Senate in the absence of the vice-president (25)

Article I, Section 4

lame-duck [adj.] – relating to an elected official who continues in office during the period before the inauguration of a successor; weak or ineffective (27)

Article I, Section 5

adjourn [verb] – to suspend proceedings to another time or place (27)

compel [verb] – to force or oblige someone to do something (27)

dissemination [noun] – the widespread circulation of information (28)

encroachment [noun] – the act of gradually taking another's possessions or rights (28)

expel [verb] – to force to leave; to deprive of membership in an organization (28)

quorum [noun] – the minimum number of members of a committee or organization who must be present to make binding decisions (27)

Article I, Section 6

compensation [noun] – any form of payment made to an individual for services performed (28)

emolument [noun] – payment for an office or employment; compensation (29)

felony [noun] - a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year (28)

immunity [noun] – protection from legal prosecution (29)

treason [noun] – the betrayal of one's country by waging war against it or by purposely aiding its enemies (28)

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Article I, Section 7

precipitate [verb] – cause (an event or situation, typically one that is bad or undesirable) to happen suddenly, unexpectedly, or prematurely (30)

revenue [noun] - the total income available to a government for payment of public expenses (30)

veto [noun] – the power of the chief executive to reject a bill passed by the legislature to prevent or delay its enactment into law (31)

Article I, Section 8

arsenal [noun] – a government establishment for the storing, development, and manufacturing of weapons and other materials for conducting war; a stockpile of weapons (32)

bankruptcy [noun] – a financial failure caused by not having the money to pay off debts (31)

coin [verb] – to make pieces of money from metal (31)

commerce [noun] – the buying and selling of goods, particularly between countries (31)

copyright [noun] – the legal right to exclusive publication, production, sale, or distribution of literary, musical, or artistic work (33)

counterfeit [verb] – to make fraudulent or forged copies of something valuable (31)

duty [noun] – a government tax on imported goods (31)

excise [noun] – a tax imposed on the production, sale, or consumption of a commodity or the use of a service within a country (31)

impost [noun] – a tax or required fee (31)

infrastructure [noun] – the basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society (33)

insurrection [noun] – an open revolt against a government or civil authority (32)

letter of marque and reprisal [noun] - a government license authorizing a person to attack and capture enemy vessels and bring them before admiralty courts for condemnation and sale (31)

magazine [noun] – a place where ammunition and explosives are stored (32)

militia [noun] - a military force that is raised from the civil population to supplement a regular army in an emergency (32)

naturalization [noun] - the process by which a foreign citizen becomes a citizen of a new country (31)

patent [noun] - a government authority or license conferring a right or title for a set period, especially the sole right to exclude others from making, using, or selling an invention (33)

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Article I, Section 8

proponent [noun] – a person who argues in favor of something (35)

prosecution [noun] - legal proceedings against someone in respect of a criminal charge (34)

repel [verb] – to force back or stop (32)

securities [noun] – money, stocks, bonds, and any form of financial instrument (31)

sovereign [noun] – one who exercises supreme authority in a nation or government (33)

tribunal [noun] – a court of justice (31)

Article I, Section 9

appropriation [noun] – a legislative act authorizing the spending of a certain amount of public funds for a specific purpose (36)

bill of attainder [noun] – a legislative act finding a person guilty of treason or felony without trial (35)

capitation [noun] – a poll tax, fixed payment, or fee per person (35)

ex post facto law [adj.] – A law that makes illegal an act that was legal when committed, increases the penalties for an infraction after it has been committed, or changes the rules of evidence to make conviction easier. (35)

export [verb] – to send or transport abroad to sell (35)

migration [noun] – the act of moving from one country, place, or locality to another (35)

sanction [noun] - official permission or approval for an action (37)

writ of habeas corpus [noun] – a court order requiring officials to bring a prisoner before a judge in a court of law to determine if there are lawful reasons to hold the prisoner in jail (35)

Article I, Section 10

imminent [adj.] – about to happen; close at hand (38)

tariff [noun] - a tax or duty to be paid on a particular import or export (38)

tonnage [noun] - a measure of the cargo-carrying capacity of a ship (38)

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Article II, Section 1

Electoral College [noun] – a group of representatives elected for the purpose of selecting the President and Vice-President of the United States (42)

natural born [adj.] – a citizen who is born in his or her native country (40)

precedent [noun] - an earlier event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances (41)

Republican [noun] – a person who supports a system of government where the citizens have the ability to choose those who represent them (42)

Article II, Section 2

cabinet [noun] – a group of persons appointed by a head of state to run the executive departments of the government and act as official advisors (45)

pardon [noun] – an official act that releases an individual from any punishment due for the infraction of the law (44)

prescription [noun] – the act of establishing a rule, law, or direction (45)

reprieve [noun] - a cancellation or postponement of a punishment (44)

treaty [noun] - a formal written agreement between two or more nations (44)

Article II, Section 3

ambassador [noun] – a diplomatic official sent by a country as its official representative in a foreign country (46)

State of the Union address [noun] - an annual message delivered to Congress by the president of the United States, in which he describes the condition of the country, outlines the nation's most serious problems, and proposes his annual program of legislation. (46)

Article II, Section 4

culpable [adj.] – deserving blame; guilty of doing something wrong (47)

malfeasance [noun] – illegal action or wrongdoing by a public official (47)

misdemeanor [noun] - a criminal offense that is less serious than a felony and generally punishable by a fine, a jail term of up to a year, or both (47)

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Article III, Section 1

brevity [noun] – conciseness; short in duration (47)

Supreme Court [noun] - the highest judicial court in a country or state (47)

Article III, Section 2

appellate jurisdiction [noun] - the power of a higher court to review decisions and change outcomes of decisions of lower courts (48)

enunciate [verb] – to make a definite or systematic statement of (49)

judicial review [noun] – the power of a court to review and potentially strike down an act of another branch of government as unconstitutional and invalid (49)

original jurisdiction [noun] – the power to hear a court case for the first time (48)

Article III, Section 3

clause [noun] – a distinct article or provision in a document, legal contract, or treaty (50)

forfeiture [noun] the loss or giving up of something as a penalty for wrongdoing (49)

levy [verb] – to impose and collect a tax (49)

secessionist [noun] – person who supports the act of withdrawing formally from membership in an organization or alliance (50)

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Article IV, Section 1

faith and credit [noun] – the obligation for each state to recognize the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state (50)

valid [adj.] - having legal force; legally binding (51)

Article IV, Section 2

abolish [verb] – to end; to do away with (52)

complicit [adj.] – involved in as an accomplice in a questionable act or crime (52)

cornerstone [noun] - an important quality or feature on which a particular thing depends or is based; foundation (51)

discharge [verb] – to release (51)

extradite [verb] – to deliver to the legal jurisdiction of another government or authority (51)

jurisdiction [noun] – the authority to hear, interpret, and apply the law to a court case (51)

render [verb] – to announce, declare, or state the decision in a court case (52)

reprehensible [adj.] – deserving of very strong criticism or blame (52)

reside [verb] - belong by right to a person or body (51)

Article IV, Section 3

construe [verb] – to interpret or explain the meaning of (52)

leeway [noun] – an allowable margin of freedom or variation (53)

prejudice [verb] – the act of forming an unfavorable opinion or feeling beforehand without knowledge, thought, or reason

Article IV, Section 4

democratic [adj.] - based on a form of government in which power is vested in the people, who rule either directly or through freely elected representatives (53)

hereditary privilege [noun] – rank, social standing, and power that is passed down within a family; nobility (54)

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Vocabulary List Answer Key

Article V

amendment [noun] – the act of changing, correcting, or altering to improve; a statement of a change to a legislative act (54)

arduous [adj.] – difficult; requiring great effort (55)

compunction [noun] - a feeling of guilt or moral scruple that follows the doing of something bad; remorse (55)

Prohibition [noun] – the period from 1920 to 1933 during which the manufacturing and sale of alcoholic beverages was forbidden in the United States (55)

ratify [verb] – to confirm or officially adopt, usually by vote (54)

suffrage [noun] - the right to vote in elections (54)

unanimous [adj.] – in complete agreement (55)

Article VI

contract [noun] – a written agreement between two or more parties that is enforceable by law (56)

decree [verb] – to issue an authoritative order having the force of law (57)

sanctity [noun] – the quality of being considered sacred or unchangeable (57)

supreme [adj.] – greatest in power, authority, or rank (56)

Article VII

ratification [noun] – the act of confirming or officially adopting, usually by vote (57)

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Amendments to the Constitution: Introduction

Bill of Rights [noun] – the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution (61)

Federalist [noun] – a member of a U.S. political party that supported the establishment of a strong federal government (61)

misconstruction [noun] – misunderstanding or misinterpretation (61)

omission [noun] - the act of failing to include or mention (61)

redundant [adj.] – needlessly repetitive (61)

Amendment I

chaplain [noun] – a member of the clergy who conducts religious services for an institution (63)

civic [adj.] – of or relating to the duties or activities of people in relation to their town, city, or local area (63)

common sense [noun] – sound judgment based on natural instinct (63)

contravene [verb] – to violate or oppose (62)

grievance [noun] – an official statement of a complaint over something believed to be wrong or unfair (62)

litigant [noun] – a person involved in a lawsuit (63)

redress [verb] – to make right; to make amends for (62)

reprisal [noun] – forcible seizure of goods or property in retaliation for injury (62)

Amendment II

conjunction [noun] – a joint or simultaneous occurrence (63)

infringe [verb] – to violate; to encroach (63)

preface [noun] – an introduction to a written document (63)

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Amendment III

quarter [verb] – to furnish with housing (64)

Amendment IV

effects [noun] - movable belongings; goods (65)

probable cause [noun] - sufficient reason based upon known facts to believe a crime has been committed or that certain property is connected with a crime (65)

warrant [noun] - a document issued by a court authorizing the police or some other body to make an arrest, search premises, or carry out some other action relating to the administration of justice (65)

wiretapping [noun] - the practice of connecting a listening device to a telephone line to secretly monitor a conversation (65)

Amendment V

capital crime [noun] – A crime, such as murder or treason, which is treated so seriously that death may be considered an appropriate punishment (66)

double jeopardy [noun] – the act of trying a person in a court of law more than once for the same crime (66)

eminent domain [noun] – the right of a government to take private land for public use (67)

grand jury [noun] – a group of persons that convene to decide whether the evidence warrants bringing an accused person to trial (66)

infamous [adj.] – having an extremely bad reputation; notorious (66)

litigation [noun] – the process of taking legal action (67)

self-incrimination [noun] – the act of implicating oneself in a crime or exposing oneself to criminal prosecution (67)

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Amendment VI

ascertain [verb] – to discover with certainty; make sure through examination (67)

competent [adj.] – legally qualified or fit to perform an act (68)

compulsory [adj.] – required by law; obligatory (67)

impanel [verb] – to assign a person to serve on a jury (68)

impartial [adj.] – not biased; fair (67)

Amendment VII

civil suit [noun] - a lawsuit based on non-criminal statutes, such as disputes involving accidents or contracts, that typically seeks to recover money damages or order certain acts, rather than to imprison or punish (68)

common law [noun] – the system of laws developed in England based on court decisions and customs instead of written law (68)

defendant [noun] – the person or party against which a legal action is brought (69)

plaintiff [noun] – the person or party that initiates a legal action against a person or party (defendant) (69)

preponderance [noun] - the quality or fact of being greater in number, quantity, or importance (69)

Amendment VIII

excessive [adj.] – exceeding a normal or reasonable limit (69)

rationale [noun] – basic reasons for (69)

Amendment IX

disparage [verb] – to reduce in importance (70)

retain [verb] - not discard, alter, or abolish; keep (70)

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Vocabulary List Answer Key

Amendment X

allay [verb] – to calm, relieve, or set aside (71)

impediment [noun] – something that obstructs the making of a legally-binding contract (71)

prohibit [verb] – formally forbid by law, rule, or authority; ban (70)

Amendment XI

commence [verb] – to begin (71)

equity [noun] – the act of being impartial and fair (71)

Amendment XII

certify [verb] – to confirm formally as true, accurate, or genuine (72)

disability [noun] – a legal disqualification or hindrance (73)

distinct [adj.] – clearly defined and easily distinguished from others (72)

Amendment XIII

emancipation [noun] – the act of freeing a person from slavery (75)

libertarian [adj.] - upholding the principles of individual liberty especially of thought and action (75)

secede [verb] - withdraw formally from membership in a union, alliance, or organization (75)

servitude [noun] – a condition in which one lacks liberty especially to determine one's course of action or way of life; slavery (74)

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Amendment XIV

abridge [verb] – to curtail; to shorten the length of (75)

absolve [verb] – to relieve of a requirement or obligation (78)

disenfranchise [verb] – to deny the right to vote (78)

pension [noun] – an allowance paid at regular intervals to a person in consideration for past services (76)

Reconstruction [noun] - the period after the Civil War in which the states formerly part of the Confederacy were brought back into the United States (78)

statute [noun] – a law enacted by a legislature (78)

unalienable [adj.] – not to be separated, given away, or taken away (77)

Amendment XV

discriminatory [adj.] – showing prejudice or bias (79)

Amendment XVI

census [noun] – an official count of a population (79)

Amendment XVII

repository [noun] - an abundant source or supply (81)

Amendment XVIII

concurrent [adj.] – happening at the same time as something else (81)

intoxicating [adj.] – causing excitement or stupefaction; alcoholic (81)

Amendment XIX

culmination [noun] – end result; completion (82)

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Vocabulary List Answer Key

Amendment XX

arcane [adj.] – known or understood by only a few people; obscure (84)

consequential [adj.] – following as an effect, result, or conclusion (84)

consonant [adj.] – being in agreement (85)

electorate [noun] – a body of qualified voters (85)

successor [noun] – a person who takes over the office, rank, or position of another (83)

Amendment XXI

repeal [verb] – to revoke or take back (86)

Amendment XXII

governance [noun] – the act of governing or ruling (87)

Amendment XXIII

populous [adj.] – having a large population (87)

territory [noun] - an organized division of a country that is not yet admitted to the full rights of a state (88)

Amendment XXIV

imposition [noun] – something that is applied or established as a requirement (89)

poll tax [noun] – a tax levied on people instead of property, often as a requirement for voting (88)

Amendment XXV

succession [noun] - The taking over of a previous official's office, rank, or duties by a new person (91)

Amendment XXVII

agitation [noun] – the stirring up of public interest in a matter of controversy (92)

intervene [verb] – to come or occur between two periods or points of time (92)

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United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Preamble

1. What are the first three words of the preamble of the United States Constitution? (21)
"We the People"
2. In beginning the preamble of the Constitution with these three words, the framers of the Constitution emphasized that the authority of the federal government is derived from the people of the United States. (21)
3. What are the specific objectives of government stated in the preamble of the Constitution? (21)
 - a. form a more perfect union between the states
 - b. establish justice
 - c. insure a peaceful society
 - d. defend the nation
 - e. promote the general welfare
 - f. protect and secure the rights of its citizens
4. Does the preamble carry the force of law (set legal precedent)? No. (21)
5. Does the preamble grant certain powers to branches of the federal government? No. (21)
6. What does it mean to "provide benevolent oversight to the polity"? to administer to or provide for the well-being of the people of a nation (21)

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United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Article 1, Section 1

1. All legislative powers are given to the Congress of the United States. (21)
2. Congress consists of a bicameral legislature, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. (21-22)
3. To what branch of the government did the framers of the Constitution give the most power? the legislative branch (22)
4. What legislative body of Congress is considered to be the "lower house"? the House of Representatives (22)
5. What legislative body of Congress was designed to be a moderating influence on the ideas of the population at large? the Senate (2)

Article 1, Section 2

1. What are the qualifications for a person to serve in the House of Representatives? at least twenty-five years old, a citizen of the United States for seven years, and living in the state he/she represents in the House of Representatives (22)
2. How long is a member of the House of Representative's term? two years (22)
3. How are direct taxes apportioned among the states? on the basis of the state's population (22)
4. How are the number of representatives in the House from each state determined? one representative for every 30,000 people, with the population of each state determined by census every ten years (22)
5. What is the minimum number of representatives a state may have in the House of Representatives? one (23)
6. What body of government determines the qualifications for individuals who vote in elections for House representatives? The largest branch of each state's legislature determines the requirements to vote in each state's elections. (22)

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7. What body of Congress has the power to bring formal charges of impeachment against federal officers? the House of Representatives (23)
8. How are vacancies filled in the House of Representatives? by an election in the state with the vacant seat (23)
9. True or False – The president of the United States selects the Speaker of the House and other officers of the House of Representatives from its elected members. False – The members of the House of Representatives select their own officers and the Speaker of the House. (23)
10. What three amendments to the Constitution helped to create a national standard for voting in federal elections? the 15th, 19th, and 26th Amendments (23-24)
11. What was the "three-fifths compromise" contained in Article I, Section I of the Constitution? The three-fifths compromise is the clause that requires slaves to be counted as three-fifths of a person in the population census that determines the apportionment of representatives in the House. (24)
12. What amendment to the Constitution made the "three-fifths compromise" null and void? the 13th Amendment (24)
13. When was the first official census of the United States population taken? 1790 (24)

Article 1, Section 3

1. How many senators represent each state? two (25)
2. What are the qualifications for a person to serve in the Senate? at least thirty-years old, nine years a citizen of the United States, and living in the state he/she represents in Congress (25)
3. Who serves as president of the Senate? the vice president of the United States (25)
4. How long is a senator's term in office? six years (25)
5. When does the president pro tempore reside over the Senate? in the absence of the vice president or when the vice president is acting as president of the United States (25)

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6. What house of Congress presides over impeachment trials? the Senate (25)
7. Who presides over the impeachment trial of the president of the United States?
the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (25)
8. Why does the chief justice preside over the impeachment trial of the United States president?
to preserve the separation of powers of the three branches of government
9. What does the Constitution require for a federal official to be impeached?
2/3 majority vote in favor of impeachment
10. The Senate is restricted from any judgment against an impeached federal official except for removal from office and disqualification to hold any future position in the government. (26)
11. May officials be charged and tried in a judicial court for crimes resulting in their impeachment? Yes. (26)

Article 1, Section 4

1. What government body determines the date of senatorial elections?
each state's legislature (27)
2. What amendment changed the date of the assembly of Congress from the first Monday of December to January 3? 20th Amendment (27)
3. What is a lame-duck member of Congress? a member of Congress who continues to hold political office during the period between the election and the inauguration of his/her successor (27)

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Article 1, Section 5

1. How many members of each house of Congress must be present for a quorum?
a simple majority (27)
2. How many members of a house of Congress must vote to expel a member of its house?
2/3 of the members (28)
3. Does the Constitution require Congress to make a record of its proceedings? Yes. (28)
4. What measures in the Constitution were established to prevent encroachment of the executive branch on the proceedings of Congress? The Constitution gave Congress the power to establish its own procedural rules and rules of conduct. (28)

Article 1, Section 6

1. Members of Congress may not be arrested for a crime except in cases of treason, felony, or breach of the peace. (29)
2. May a member of Congress be arrested for libel or slander committed while giving a speech or during a debate in Congress? No. (29)
3. Who pays the salaries of members of Congress? the Treasury of the United States (29)
4. Why did some of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention oppose the provision to pay members of Congress for their service? Some delegates believed that public officials should be financially successful individuals, capable of serving in office without the need for compensation. (29)
5. May a senator or representative hold a civil office while serving in Congress? No. (29)

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Article 1, Section 7

1. What is the "power over the purse"? the power to raise revenue (levy taxes) (29)
2. The Constitution gives the power to introduce revenue bills to the House of Representatives. (29)
3. May the Senate amend revenue bills that originate in the House of Representatives? Yes. (29)
4. How many votes of what house are required to override a presidential veto? 2/3 majority vote by both houses of Congress (29-30)
5. How long does the president have to either veto a bill or sign a bill before it automatically becomes a law? ten days, excluding Sundays (30)
6. What is the one exception to the president's time limit to sign or veto a bill? If Congress adjourns and prevents a return of a bill to Congress, the bill does not automatically become law after ten days. (30)
7. What are the Articles of Confederation? the original framework for the United States government that the United States Constitution replaced (30)
8. Other than a bill, what other acts of Congress require presidential approval before taking effect? resolutions, orders, and votes (30)

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Article 1, Section 8

1. What are duties, imposts, and excises? taxes levied on import and export goods (31)
2. May a state impose duties, imposts, or excise taxes on goods imported into its state? No. Only the federal government has the power to levy duties, imposts, and excise taxes. (31)
3. May a state print its own currency or pay a debt using its own currency? No. Only the paper currency and minted coins the federal government produces may be used as currency in the United States. (31)
4. Who has the power to borrow money against the credit of the United States? Congress (31)
5. What are standards of weights and measures? the establishment of a uniform system for weighing and measuring, designed to promote equity in commerce (31)
6. What is the term for the legal right to exclusive use and control of an artistic or written work for a specific period of time? copyright (33)
7. What is the term for the exclusive right to use and control of an invention? patent (33)
8. What is the "commerce power"? the power to regulate trade with foreign countries, among the states, and with Native American tribes (31-33)
9. Over time, the federal government has expanded the commerce power to include the shipment of goods across state lines, building interstate roads, regulate the business activities of corporations, pass environmental laws, make consumer-protection laws, and establish occupational-safety regulations. (33)
10. What branches of government may declare war? Congress (31, 34)
11. While the president is the commander in chief of the armed forces, what government body exercises the power to fund the military? Congress (32, 34)
12. What is an example of infrastructure? post roads and offices, interstate highways (33)

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13. What is the "necessary and proper clause" of the Constitution? the power of Congress to pass any laws necessary to carry out the powers enumerated in the Constitution (34)

Article 1, Section 9

1. Article 1, Section 9 of the Constitution stipulates those actions that the federal government may not take. (36)
2. The Constitution prevented the Congress from banning the importation of slaves until what year? 1808 (35)
3. In what year did Congressional legislation abolish the importation of slaves into the United States? 1808 (36)
4. What is the writ of habeas corpus? the right of an imprisoned person to challenge his/her imprisonment in a court of law (36)
5. The writ of habeas corpus may not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion, invasion, or when public safety requires it. (35)
6. What is a bill of attainder? an act of legislation finding a person or group guilty of a crime without a trial (37)
7. What is an ex post facto law? a law aimed to punish or make illegal an act that was legal at the time it was committed (37)
8. What amendment to the Constitution allowed Congress to enact a federal income tax? the 16th Amendment (37)
9. May a federal government official keep a present from a foreign dignitary or foreign government? No. (37)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Article 1, Section 10

1. Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution outlines those actions that the state governments may not take. (38)
2. May a state exercise any of the following powers: make treaties, coin money, pass a bill of attainder, or grant a title of nobility? No. (37)
3. What is a letter of marque and reprisal? permission granted by the government to a private individual to capture and sell the merchant ships of a foreign country (37)
4. May a state maintain a standing army or navy during a time of peace? No. (38-39)

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United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Article 2, Section 1

1. The president is the head of what branch of government? the executive branch (41)
2. How long is the term of office for president of the United States? four years (39)
3. Who may not serve as an elector in the Electoral College? any member of Congress and any federal government officials (39)
4. How many electoral votes must a candidate win in order to become president? a simple majority (39)
5. Who certifies the votes in a presidential election? the president of the Senate (39)
6. In a presidential election, if no candidate wins a majority of the electoral votes, who chooses the president? The House of Representatives chooses the president from the five candidates who receive the most electoral votes. **The 12th Amendment changed the selection of a president by the House of Representatives to the three candidates who receive the most electoral votes and splits the election of candidates to the offices of president and vice president into two separate ballots. (40)
7. What are the qualifications for a person to serve as president? thirty-five years old, fourteen years a resident and a natural-born citizen of the in the United States (40)
8. Who takes over the office of the president if the president dies, is unable to discharge the duties of office, or impeached? the vice president (40)
9. What is the oath of office the president swears when entering office? "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." (41)
10. What precedent did George Washington set that lasted until the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt? limiting an individual's time as president to two terms in office (41)
11. What amendment to the Constitution officially limited presidents to two terms in office? the 22nd Amendment (41)

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12. Does the Constitution provide for the formation of political parties? No. (42)
13. What United States presidents were elected to office by the House of Representatives or by a decision of the Supreme Court? John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, Rutherford B Hayes, and George W. Bush (43)
14. If the vice president dies or vacates office before the end of his/her term, what amendment to the Constitution provides for the president to select a vice president, with the confirmation of the nomination by a majority of Congress?
the 25th Amendment (43)

Article 2, Section 2

1. Who serves as commander in chief of the armed forces? the president of the United States (44)
2. As commander in chief, does the president have the power to send troops into armed conflicts? Yes, he has the power to "make war". (45)
3. Does the president have the power to officially declare war and fund troops to fight a war? No. Only Congress has the power to "declare war" and to appropriate funds to fight a war. (45)
4. For what crime may the president not grant pardons or reprieves? impeachment (44)
5. How many senators must vote to ratify a treaty? 2/3 of the Senate (44)
6. What federal appointments to office may the president make? appointments of ambassadors, public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other offices of the federal government (44)
7. What government body must approve presidential appointments to federal offices?
the Senate (44)
8. What cabinet positions did George Washington create to help administer the work of the federal government? secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, secretary of state, and attorney general (45)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
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Article 2, Section 3

1. What is the State of the Union address? an annual report of the state of the nation given by the president to Congress (46)
2. Who is responsible for enacting and executing laws created by the legislature? the president (46)

Article 2, Section 4

1. For what crimes may the president, vice president, or federal official be impeached? treason, bribery, and high crimes and misdemeanors (46)
2. During what presidencies were impeachment proceedings initiated against the president? the presidencies of Andrew Johnson, Richard Nixon, and Bill Clinton (47)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution

United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Article 3, Section 1

1. The judicial power of the United States is vested in the Supreme Court and the inferior federal courts. (47)
2. For how long do federal judges and Supreme Court judges serve? They do not have term limits and continue to serve during good behavior. (47)

Article 3, Section 2

1. The federal courts have jurisdiction over cases involving those areas in which the federal government has jurisdiction: cases concerning the Constitution, federal laws, treaties, federal officials, maritime laws, and disputes between states and residents of different states. (48)
2. What is original jurisdiction? the authority of a court to hear a case first and rule on it before any appellate reviews (48)
3. What is appellate jurisdiction? the authority of a court to review a lower court's decision in a case (48)
4. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases involving ambassadors, public ministers and consuls, and cases involving disputes between states, and between a state and a foreign country. (48)
5. What is the power of judicial review? the power to pass judgment on whether a federal or state law violates the terms of the Constitution (49)
6. What Supreme Court case defined the limits and powers of judicial review? Marbury v. Madison (49)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
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Article 3, Section 3

1. Treason against the United States is defined in the Constitution as levying war against the United States or giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. (49)
2. A person may not be convicted of treason without the testimony of two witnesses to the same act of treason or confession of the accused in open court. (49)
3. Does the definition of treason include the passing of state secrets to another nation? Yes. Under the aid and comfort clause, providing classified information to another nation is treason. (50)
4. What is the doctrine of "constructive treason"? The planning of an act of treason is not sufficient grounds for conviction; the act of treason must actually be committed for a conviction to be rendered. (50)
5. What amendment gives protection to individuals who speak in support of treasonous acts, but do not commit acts of treason? The 1st Amendment guarantees freedom of speech. (50)

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Article 4, Section 1

1. What does it mean to give "full faith and credit" to each state? It means that the laws of each state must be recognized as legitimate in another state. (50)

Article 4, Section 2

1. What is the "privileges and immunity" clause? Individuals from one state are given the same rights and privileges enjoyed by individuals of another state if residing, working, or traveling within that state. (51)
2. If a person accused of a crime flees from one state into another, must the person be returned (extradited) to the state in which the crime occurred? Yes, the person must be returned to the state having jurisdiction over the crime. (51)
3. Before the emancipation of slaves and abolition of slavery in the United States, did the Constitution require the return of escaped slaves to their owners? Yes. (52)
4. What amendment to the Constitution made the return of run-away slaves null and void? the 13th Amendment (52)

Article 4, Section 3

1. What part of the government is given the authority to admit new states into the union? Congress (52)
2. Who must approve the creation of a new state within the borders of an existing state? the legislature of the state and Congress (53)
3. Who must approve the creation of a new state from the merging of two existing states? the legislatures of the two states and Congress (53)
4. Issues concerning the territories of the United States fall under the jurisdiction of Congress. (52-53)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Article 4, Section 4

1. What is a republican form of government? a form of government in which power is held by the people who exercise their power through elected representatives (54)
2. May the federal government send troops into a state to put down uprisings without the consent of the state's government? No. (54)
3. What was the Shays' Rebellion? an armed uprising of farmers in western Massachusetts (54)
4. Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution promises to protect the states from internal uprisings and invasions by other countries. (54)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Article 5

1. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed with the approval of 2/3 of both the Senate and House of Representatives or 2/3 of the states' legislatures (54)
2. How many states must ratify a constitutional amendment for it to be enacted? ¾ of the states' legislatures or by ¾ of the states' constitutional conventions (54)
3. What provisions of the Constitution may not be altered through constitutional amendment?
the equal voting rights of each state in the Senate, the prohibition of legislature affecting the international slave trade until 1808, and the prohibition against direct taxation unless apportioned according to population (54)
4. Under the Articles of Confederation, how many states were required to ratify changes to the Articles? The Articles of Confederation required the unanimous approval of all the states' legislatures to enact amendments. (55)
5. What amendment was adopted by constitutional conventions in ¾ of the states?
the 21st Amendment (55)
6. The Bill of Rights consist of the first ten amendments to the Constitution. (55)
7. Who proposed the amendments to the Constitution that created the Bill of Rights?
the First Congress of the United States (55)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Article 6

1. Is the United States required under the Constitution to pay debt obligations incurred by the federal government under the Articles of Confederation? Yes. (56)
2. What is the "federal supremacy clause"? In cases of conflict between a state law and a federal law, the federal law has superiority over the state law. (57)
3. Officials of both the states and federal governments are sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. (57)
4. May a religious test be used as a qualification for becoming a government official or serving in public office? No. (56)

Article 7

1. How many states were required to ratify the Constitution? nine (57)
2. Was the Constitution ratification conducted by the state legislatures or by state constitutional conventions? state constitutional conventions (57)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution

United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Conclusion

1. On what day did the delegates to the Constitutional Convention approve the United States Constitution? September 17, 1787 (58)
2. How many delegates signed the United States Constitution? 38 (George Read signed on behalf of John Dickinson to bring the total number of signatures to 39.) (58)
3. Who refused to sign the United States Constitution? George Mason, Edmund Randolph, and Elbridge Gerry (58)
4. Why did George Read sign the United States Constitution on behalf of John Dickinson? John Dickinson left the Constitutional Convention due to headaches. He asked George Read to sign the document on his behalf in his absence. (58)
5. Who served as president of the Constitutional Convention? George Washington (58)
6. Who served as the secretary of the Constitutional Convention? William Jackson (58)
7. What state had the most delegates sign the United States Constitution? Pennsylvania (59)
8. Who was the only delegate from New York to sign the United States Constitution? Alexander Hamilton (59)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Introduction to the Constitutional Amendments

1. Supporters of the Constitution called themselves Federalists. (61)
2. What was left out of the Constitution that proved to be a critical flaw in gaining support for its ratification? a bill of rights (61)
3. Why did the framers leave out a bill of rights from the Constitution? They believed a bill of rights would be redundant because most of the states' constitutions already contained bills of rights. (61)
4. How many amendments did the First Congress send to the states for ratification? twelve (61)
5. When did the ten amendments that became the Bill of Rights receive the approval of the necessary states for ratification? December 15, 1791 (61)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

First Amendment

1. What rights does the First Amendment protect? freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom to peaceably assemble, and right to petition the government for redress of grievances (62)
2. The protection of religious freedom guaranteed in the First Amendment forms the basis of the separation of church and state. (62)
3. What is the right to petition the government for redress of grievances? the right to make a complaint or seek the assistance of the government without the fear of punishment or reprisal (62)
4. What is the "incorporation doctrine" of the Fourteenth Amendment? States may not restrict the rights of citizens nor deny equal protection under the laws of the United States. (62)
5. What was the Supreme Court ruling in *Schenck v. United States*? Freedom of speech does not extend to acts that endanger the public safety. (63)
6. What gives the government the right to regulate (require permits) for planned protest marches? The government often regulates the right to peaceably assemble in order to protect public safety. (63)
7. What are some common occurrences that do not support the doctrine of separation of church and state? The United States Congress employ a chaplain, the word God is invoked in government gatherings, Nativity scenes are displayed in public areas, George Washington added the words "so help me God" to the presidential oath of office. (63)

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United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Second Amendment

1. What right does the Second Amendment protect? the right to keep and bear arms (63)
2. In 2008, what Supreme Court case ruling upheld the right of individuals to keep and bear arms? District of Columbia v. Heller (64)
3. In certain circumstances, does the government have the ability to limit the right to keep and bear arms? Yes. (64)
4. What is an example of a limit placed on the right to keep and bear arms? regulation of the sale of assault weapons (64)

Third Amendment

1. What act does the Third Amendment prohibit? the quartering of troops in a house without the consent of the homeowner (64)
2. Why was the Third Amendment important to the members of the First Congress? Prior to the American Revolution, Americans were forced to house and feed British troops, a practice that contributed to the Revolution. (64)
3. Does the Third Amendment allow the government to house troops in private homes during times of war? Yes, but only to the extent allowed by law. (64)
4. The Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth Amendments have been used to support protection of what implicit right guaranteed by the Constitution? the right to privacy (64)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Fourth Amendment

1. From what does the Fourth Amendment protect citizens? unreasonable searches and seizures and the issue of warrants without probable cause (65)
2. What is probable cause? sufficient reason based on known facts to arrest a suspect, conduct a search, or seize property relating to an alleged crime (65)
3. What are two examples of advances in technology that have increased the ability of police to gather evidence? wiretapping and electronic surveillance (65)
4. What challenges do these technologies present for federal courts and law enforcement? use of information collected through wiretapping and electronic surveillance may not meet the requirements for probable cause and/or unreasonable searches and seizures (65)
5. What legislation has significantly expanded the ability of government to carry out wiretaps and electronic surveillance? the Patriot Act (65)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Fifth Amendment

1. What right is guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment? No person may be held for a crime unless a person has been indicted for a crime. No person can be tried for the same crime twice. No person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. No person may be compelled to give witness against himself or herself. Private property cannot be taken for public use without fair compensation. (66)
2. What is the exception to the right to be formally charged with a crime by a grand jury? in cases arising from service in the military, defendants fall under the jurisdiction of the military court system (66)
3. What is a grand jury? a group of individuals from the general public (a jury) who are asked by a court to decide if enough evidence exists in a case for the prosecution to bring a person accused of a crime to trial (66)
4. Is a grand jury indictment required for criminal proceedings against a person in a state or local court? The Supreme Court has not ruled that a grand jury must be convened for criminal proceedings at the state or local level of government. The use of grand juries at the state and local level of government varies from state to state. (66)
5. What is double jeopardy? the retrial of a person found innocent of a crime for the same crime and / or the imposition of multiple punishments for the same crime (66-67)
6. What is "taking the Fifth"? invoking the right to refuse to answer a question in court that might lead to indictment or punishment for an alleged crime (67)
7. What fundamental rights may not be deprived without the due process of law? life, liberty, and property (67)
8. What is eminent domain? the taking of private property for public use (67)
9. What is the government required to do in cases of eminent domain? give compensation for the value of an owner's property (67)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Sixth Amendment

1. What right is protected by the Sixth Amendment? A person accused of a crime has the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of his/her peers, to be informed of the accusations against him/her, to be confronted with the witnesses against him/her, to summon witnesses to give testimony on his/her behalf, and to have legal representation. (67)
2. The Sixth Amendment is considered the basis for the procedures followed in court proceedings. (67)
3. The provision that a person has a right to a speedy trial prevents a person from being imprisoned for a long time before receiving a trial. (68)
4. In what circumstances may a trial be moved to a jurisdiction other than the one where the crime was committed? In circumstances where it proves impossible to impanel an impartial jury from the citizens in an area where a crime was committed. (68)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Seventh Amendment

1. What does the Seventh Amendment protect? the right to a trial by jury in a civil suit if the issues of the suit exceeds a value of twenty dollars (68)
2. What is a civil suit? a legal dispute between two individuals or groups (69)
3. Who is the plaintiff? the person who brings or initiates legal proceedings against another person (69)
4. Who is the defendant? the person charged with a crime or the person being sued in a civil suit (69)
5. In a criminal case, what must the jury find to convict a defendant? The jury must return a unanimous verdict that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. (69)
6. In a civil case, what must the jury find to award damages to a plaintiff? The majority of the jury must find that there is a preponderance of evidence supporting the claims of the plaintiff. (69)
7. Has the Supreme Court applied the incorporation doctrine to civil cases at the state and local levels? No.

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United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Eighth Amendment

1. What does the Eighth Amendment prevent? the imposition of excessive bail or fines, and the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment (69)
2. What is bail? a sum of money put up as a bond to gain release from prison while awaiting trial (69)
3. In the American justice system, a person accused of a crime is presumed innocent until found guilty of the crime. (69)
4. What measure is used to set bail for an individual accused of a crime? The bail should be enough to guarantee the defendant shows up for his or her trial, but not so high as to prevent the defendant from gaining his or her release from jail. (69)
5. What measure is used to set fines and punishments? that the fine fits the crime (69)
6. What argument is used by death penalty opponents who protest the use of the death penalty? The death penalty violates the cruel and unusual punishment clause of the Eighth Amendment. (69 – 70)
7. How many states currently allow the death penalty? thirty-five (70)

Ninth Amendment

1. What is the meaning of the Ninth Amendment? The fundamental rights to which the citizens of the United States are entitled are not strictly limited to those rights listed in the Constitution and the amendments. (70)
2. What are some of the rights of citizens that are implied, but not listed in the Constitution and amendments? the right to vote, the right to move freely, and the right to privacy (70)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Tenth Amendment

1. Powers not granted to the federal government in the Constitution and its amendments are reserved to the states and / or the people. (70)
2. What was the intent of the First Congress in writing the Tenth Amendment? to allay fears of the states that the federal government would exercise excessive power

Eleventh Amendment

1. In the Eleventh Amendment, what right is reserved to the states? the right to hear cases brought against a state by either a citizen of another state or a foreign country (72)
2. What is the exception to the Eleventh Amendment? A state is not immune from being sued in federal court if it acts in violation of a right guaranteed by the United States Constitution. (72)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution

United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Twelfth Amendment

1. What changes are made in the electoral process by the Twelfth Amendment?
It provides for the separation of the election for president and vice president into two separate ballots. In the case of no candidate receiving a majority of the electoral votes, the number of candidates from whom the House of Representatives may choose is reduced from five to three candidates receiving the most number of electoral votes. It sets a time limit for the House of Representatives to select a president. If a candidate for vice president does not receive a majority of the electoral votes, the amendment gives the Senate the right to choose a vice president from the two candidates receiving the most electoral votes. A person who is not constitutionally eligible for the office of president may not serve as vice president. (72-73)
2. In the case of the failure of any presidential candidate to receive a majority of the electoral votes, what date is the time limit set for the House of Representatives to select a president? March 4th (74)
3. Who assumes the office of the president if the House of Representatives fails to select a president by the time limit? the vice president (74)
4. In the case of the failure of any vice presidential candidate to receive a majority of the electoral votes, what house of Congress chooses the vice president? the Senate (74)
5. Why must a person serving as vice president meet the qualifications for the office of president? In case of the death or disability of the president, the vice president assumes the office of president and thus must meet the qualifications for serving as president. (74)
6. What political party practice makes the separation of the ballot for president and vice president obsolete? the formation of a party slate, in which the president and vice president run as a team and electoral voters pledge to cast their votes for the slate (74)
7. What was the first presidential election to be decided by the House of Representatives? the election of 1800, between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr (74)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Thirteenth Amendment

1. What was abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment? slavery and involuntary servitude (74)
2. What is the exception to the abolishment of slavery and involuntary servitude?
A person may serve in involuntary servitude as punishment for a crime. (74)
3. When was the Thirteenth Amendment passed by Congress? 1861 (75)
4. When was the Thirteenth Amendment ratified? 1868 (75)
5. What event occurred in the United States between the passing of the Thirteenth Amendment and its ratification? the American Civil War (75)
6. What is the meaning of the word *emancipation*? to release from the control or power of another (75)
7. What power was granted to Congress in the Thirteenth Amendment? to enforce the emancipation of slaves (75)
8. What congressional legislation exercised the power of the Thirteenth Amendment?
the Civil Rights Act of 1866 (75)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution

United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Fourteenth Amendment

1. What does section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment grant? citizenship to all individuals born or naturalized in the United States, equal protection under the law, and right to due process under the law (75)
2. What is due process under the law? fair treatment through the normal judicial system (75)
3. May a state take away the rights and privileges afforded to citizens of the United States? No. The Fourteenth Amendment forbids states from restricting rights and privileges of citizens under the United States Constitution. (75)
4. What compromise included in the Constitution was eliminated by section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment? the three-fifths compromise, the counting of slaves as three-fifths of a person for taxation and the apportionment of representation in the House of Representatives (75)
5. What punishment is provided for states that try to deny the right to vote to emancipated individuals? A state's representation in Congress and the Electoral College is reduced proportionally to the number of individuals denied the right to vote. (76)
6. Who is denied the right to hold a federal office, state office, or serve as a member of the military or as a voter in the Electoral College? any person who has engaged in open rebellion against the United States or aided the enemies of the United States (i.e. – committed treason against the United States.) (76)
7. Who has the power to vote to reinstate a person's right to hold public office? Congress, with a vote of 2/3 of each house in favor (76)
8. With section 4 of the Fourteenth Amendment, the United States refused to recognize or repay debts incurred during the Civil War by the Confederacy. (77)
9. What power is granted to Congress in section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment? the power to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment through appropriate legislation (77)

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United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Fifteenth Amendment

1. According to the Fifteenth Amendment, the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or limited on account of race, color, or previous servitude. (79)
2. Who is charged with enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment through legislation? Congress (79)
3. Were women granted the right to vote in the Fifteenth Amendment? No. (79)
4. How did former Confederate states continue to curtail the voting rights of African Americans after the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment? with the implementation of poll taxes, literary tests, and other discriminatory acts (79)
5. What legislative act gave equal access to polling places to African American citizens? the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (79)

Sixteenth Amendment

1. What was established by the Sixteenth Amendment? the power of Congress to collect taxes based on income (79)
2. Is the federal income tax apportioned among the states base upon population? No. The federal income tax is based only on income. (79)
3. In what court case did the Supreme Court rule that the federal government could not levy a tax on the personal property of individuals? Pollock v. Farmers Loan and Trust Co. (80)
4. When did Congress pass the first legislation establishing a federal income tax? October of 1913 (80)
5. What is the current federal tax rate on the highest income bracket? 38.6% (80)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution

United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Seventeenth Amendment

1. What changes were made to the election process for senators by the Seventeenth Amendment? The amendment changed the election of senators to a direct election by popular vote instead of election by each states' legislatures. (80)
2. When a vacancy occurs in the senate, who may temporarily appoint a person to fill the vacancy until an election to fill the position is held? the chief executive of the state (usually the governor). (80)
3. Who may call for a special state election to fill a vacancy in the senate? the chief executive of the state with the vacant seat (80)

Eighteenth Amendment

1. The production, transport, import, export, and sale of what item did the Eighteenth Amendment ban? intoxicating liquors (81)
2. Did the ban imposed by the Eighteenth Amendment extend beyond state borders? Yes. It banned liquor in territories of the United States. (81)
3. The power to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment was given to both the Congress and the states. (81)
4. Was a time limit for ratification set for the Eighteenth Amendment? Yes. It had to be ratified within seven years after its submission by Congress to the states. (81)
5. The Eighteenth Amendment is the only amendment to the Constitution that seeks to restrict the rights of citizens. (82)
6. Did the Eighteenth Amendment ban the consumption of alcohol? No. (82)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Nineteenth Amendment

1. What did the Nineteenth Amendment grant? the right to vote to women (82)
2. When was the Nineteenth Amendment ratified? 1920 (82)
3. Did some states grant the right to vote to women before the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified? Yes. (82)
4. What is suffrage? the right to vote in elections (82)
5. Who was given the authority to enforce the Nineteenth Amendment? Congress, through appropriate legislation (82)
6. Did the Nineteenth Amendment meet with much resistance? No. (82)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Twentieth Amendment

1. What change did the Twentieth Amendment make? It changes the dates for the beginning of terms for the president, vice president, and members of Congress. (83)
2. On what day do congressional terms begin? January 3 (83)
3. On what day do the president and vice president begin their terms of office? January 20 (83)
4. On what day is Congress required to assemble, unless by law a different day is appointed? January 3 (83)
5. If a president is unable to assume the office of the president on January 20th, who becomes acting president? the vice president (83)
6. What was required for the ratification of the Twentieth Amendment? approval of the amendment by ¾ of the states' legislatures within seven years of congressional submission of the amendment to the states
7. Why was the Twentieth Amendment written? to reduce the time between the election of new federal officers and the beginning of their terms in office (84)
8. What is the term for a president who is serving the end of his or her term after a successor to office has been elected? a lame-duck president (84)
9. Who assumes the office of the president if the sitting president and vice president die? the Speaker of the House (85)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Twenty-First Amendment

1. What amendment to the Constitution was repealed by the Twenty-First Amendment?
the Eighteenth Amendment (85)
2. The period of time during which the Eighteenth Amendment banned the sale, manufacturing, and transportation of intoxicating liquor is known as Prohibition. (86)
3. When the Twenty-First Amendment repealed the Eighteenth Amendment, it returned the regulation of liquor distribution and sale to the individual states. (86)
4. The Twenty-First Amendment required ratification by state conventions instead of state legislatures. (86)
5. The Twenty-First Amendment required ratification within how many years from its submission to the states for consideration? within seven years (86)

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United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Twenty-Second Amendment

1. What limit does the Twenty-Second Amendment place on the office of president?
It establishes term limits to the office of president. (86)
2. After the ratification of the Twenty-Second Amendment, how many terms may a president serve? two (86)
3. Who set the traditional precedent of only serving as president for two terms?
George Washington (87)
4. Who served as president for four terms? Franklin D. Roosevelt (87)
5. What is the maximum number of years a vice president who assumes the presidency may serve as president (assuming the vice president is reelected to office)? a maximum of 10 years (86)
6. If the vice president serves out more than three years of a president's term, may the vice president be reelected to office for more than one term? No. A vice president who assumes the role of president and serves for more than two years may only serve one additional term as president. (86-87)
7. How many state legislatures were required to ratify the Twenty-Second Amendment?
The amendment needed 3/4th of the state legislatures to approve it for ratification. (87)

Twenty-Third Amendment

1. The Twenty-Third Amendment gave the right to vote for electors in presidential and vice presidential elections to residents in the District of Columbia. (88)
2. How many electors represent the District of Columbia in presidential elections?
a number equal to the number of representatives in Congress the District of Columbia would have if it were a state (88)
3. At present, how many electoral votes are from the District of Columbia? three (88)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Twenty-Fourth Amendment

1. What did the Twenty-Fourth Amendment ban? the use of poll taxes or payment of other taxes as a qualification for voting in federal elections (88)
2. What was the intent of the use of poll taxes in Southern states? to prevent low-income and African American citizens from voting in elections (89)
3. What amendment did the Supreme Court cite in its ruling that poll taxes were unconstitutional and could not be used as a qualification for voting in state elections? the Fourteenth Amendment (89)
4. What is the "equal protection" clause in the Fourteenth Amendment? Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment states that a person may not be denied equal protection under the law. (89)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Twenty-Fifth Amendment

1. What does the Twenty-Fifth Amendment provide? a clarification for the succession plan in the case of a vacancy in the offices of president or vice president or disability of either officer (91)
2. How many presidents have died in office? eight (91)
3. Why does the Twenty-Fifth Amendment contain instructions to declare a president unable to discharge the duties of the office? Congress believed that it was important to establish a means to remove a sitting president in the case when a president may not want to declare his or her own disability to discharge the duties of office, as in the instance when President Woodrow Wilson suffered a stroke, but did not remove himself from office. (91)
4. Who may nominate a person for the office of vice president when there is a vacancy in the office? the president, with the confirmation of a majority vote of Congress (90)
5. Who becomes acting president if the president is temporarily unable to discharge the duties of office? the vice president (90)
6. Who may declare the president unable to discharge the powers and duties of office? The vice president and a majority of the principal officers of the executive departments must inform Congress, who must determine by 2/3 vote of Congress to affirm the president's disability. (90)
7. What other amendment to the Constitution deals with presidential succession? the Twentieth Amendment

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – The United States Constitution
United States Constitution Review Questions Answer Key

Twenty-Sixth Amendment

1. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment lowers the voting age to the age of eighteen. (92)
2. During what war was the Twenty-Sixth Amendment passed? the Vietnam War (92)
3. What was the argument made for changing the voting age? If eighteen-year-olds could fight for their country, they should be able to vote in elections. (92)
4. Who was given the power to enforce the Twenty-Sixth Amendment? Congress, through appropriate legislation (92)

Twenty-Seventh Amendment

1. What issue does the Twenty-Seventh Amendment address? pay raises for members of Congress (92)
2. When was the Twenty-Seventh Amendment first sent to the states for ratification? It was originally submitted to the states in 1789 by the First Congress. (92)
3. What was the motivation for passing the Twenty-Seventh Amendment, beginning in the 1980s? Congress voted to increase their salaries a number of times during the 1980s. (92)
4. What does the Twenty-Seventh Amendment prevent? It prevents members of Congress from putting into effect increases in their salaries before the session in which they serve ends. (92)

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – United States Constitution

Constitution Quiz Answer Key

1. What are the first words of the preamble of the U.S. Constitution? (21)
 - A. "When in the course of human events..."
 - B. "We the people of the United States..."
 - C. "Four score and seven years ago..."
 - D. "To be or not to be..."
 - E. "We hold these truths to be self-evident..."

2. The power to make laws is vested in the _____. (21)
 - A. U.S. President
 - B. Supreme Court
 - C. executive branch
 - D. Congress of the United States
 - E. All of the above

3. What article of the U.S. Constitution creates the legislative branch of the government? (21)
 - A. Article I
 - B. Article II
 - C. Article III
 - D. Article IV
 - E. Article V

4. How many congressmen must vote in favor of a bill to override a presidential veto? (30)
 - A. Three-fourths of the House and three-fourths of the Senate
 - B. Two-thirds of the congressmen from the house in which the bill originated
 - C. Three-fourths of the congressmen from the house in which the bill originated
 - D. A simple majority of the House and Senate
 - E. Two-thirds of the House and two-thirds of the Senate

5. What is habeas corpus? (36)
 - A. protection from unreasonable searches and seizures
 - B. the right against self-incrimination
 - C. the right that individuals may not be tried for the same crime more than once
 - D. the right of defendants to legal counsel
 - E. the right of a prisoner to challenge his charge of a crime in a court of law

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – United States Constitution

6. What requirements must a person meet in order to be eligible to run for or hold the Office of President? (40)
 - A. natural born citizen
 - B. thirty-five years old
 - C. resident within the United States for fourteen years
 - D. All of the above
 - E. A and B only

7. The House of Representatives initiated impeachment proceedings against which of the following presidents? (47)
 - A. Andrew Johnson
 - B. Richard Nixon
 - C. William Jefferson Clinton
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above

8. On what date was the Constitution signed? (52)
 - A. July 4, 1787
 - B. July 2, 1787
 - C. September 17, 1787
 - D. September 25, 1789
 - E. December 15, 1789

9. How many states were required to ratify the U.S. Constitution for its adoption? (57)
 - A. seven
 - B. nine
 - C. ten
 - D. twelve
 - E. thirteen

10. Who served as the president of the Constitutional Convention? (58)
 - A. James Madison
 - B. Benjamin Franklin
 - C. Thomas Jefferson
 - D. John Adams
 - E. George Washington

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – United States Constitution

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Bill of Rights Quiz Answer Key

1. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are also known as the _____. (61)
 - A. Declaration of Independence
 - B. Articles of Confederation
 - C. Bill of Rights
 - D. Federalist Papers
 - E. Connecticut Compromise

2. Supporters of the Constitution called themselves _____. (61)
 - A. Republicans
 - B. Democats
 - C. Whigs
 - D. Federalists
 - E. Tories

3. What amendment to the Constitution protects freedom of religion? (62)
 - A. Amendment I
 - B. Amendment III
 - C. Amendment IV
 - D. Amendment VI
 - E. Amendment VII

4. What amendment to the Constitution protects freedom of the press? (62)
 - A. Amendment I
 - B. Amendment III
 - C. Amendment IV
 - D. Amendment VI
 - E. Amendment VII

5. In the court case of *District of Columbia v. Heller*, the Supreme Court ruled that what amendment guarantees the right of individuals to own guns? (64)
 - A. Amendment II
 - B. Amendment III
 - C. Amendment IV
 - D. Amendment VI
 - E. Amendment VII

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – United States Constitution

6. The government may not take private property for public use without _____. (66)
- A. due process
 - B. just compensation
 - C. judicial review
 - D. significant litigation
 - E. double jeopardy
7. When is the government allowed to quarter soldiers in private homes? (64)
- A. At any time it is necessary, without the consent of the homeowner
 - B. only during war, as prescribed by law
 - C. never
 - D. only in times of peace, as prescribed by law
 - E. when a state of emergency is declared
8. What must exist for a search to be legal? (65)
- A. witnesses to the person who is the subject of the search committing a crime
 - B. legal authority to conduct blanket searches
 - C. probable cause
 - D. a threat to public safety
 - E. None of the above
9. When were the ten amendments that form the Bill of Rights ratified? (61)
- A. 1787
 - B. 1789
 - C. 1790
 - D. 1791
 - E. 1795
10. What rights are guaranteed in the Sixth Amendment? (67-68)
- A. The right of the accused to be confronted with the nature of the charges brought against him or her.
 - B. The right to present witnesses in his or her defense.
 - C. The right to a speedy and public trial.
 - D. The right to have legal counsel in his or her defense.
 - E. All of the above

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – United States Constitution
Amendments 11 – 27 Quiz Answer Key

1. What amendment includes the "equal protection of the laws" clause? (75)
 - A. Amendment XII
 - B. Amendment XIII
 - C. Amendment XIV
 - D. Amendment XVI
 - E. Amendment XXI

2. What amendment eliminates the three-fifths compromise included in the Constitution? (75-76)
 - A. Amendment XI
 - B. Amendment XII
 - C. Amendment XIII
 - D. Amendment XIV
 - E. Amendment XV

3. What amendment to the Constitution began a period in American history known as Prohibition? (81, 86)
 - A. Amendment XIV
 - B. Amendment XVI
 - C. Amendment XVII
 - D. Amendment XVIII
 - E. Amendment XXI

4. In what year did women receive the right to vote in federal elections? (82)
 - A. 1804
 - B. 1865
 - C. 1868
 - D. 1870
 - E. 1920

5. Who did the House of Representatives select in the election of 1800 to be president after the electoral votes ended in a tie? (74)
 - A. Aaron Burr
 - B. Andrew Jackson
 - C. John Adams
 - D. Thomas Jefferson
 - E. James Madison

2017 Super Quiz Social Studies – United States Constitution
Amendments 11 – 27 Quiz Answer Key

6. In the case of a vacancy in the office of president and vice president, who becomes president? (85)
- A. the Speaker of the House
 - B. the president pro tempore of the Senate
 - C. the secretary of state
 - D. the secretary of defense
 - E. the attorney general
7. What is a lame-duck president? (84)
- A. a president who serves with a vice president from a different political party
 - B. a president who serves with a legislative body dominated by members of the opposing political party
 - C. a president who is serving out his term after his successor has been elected
 - D. a president who is in his second term of office
 - E. a president who does not win the popular vote in the election, but wins the electoral vote
8. What is the current voting age for federal elections? (92)
- A. eighteen
 - B. twenty
 - C. twenty-one
 - D. twenty-five
 - E. thirty
9. What amendment was sent to the states in 1789 for ratification, but did not receive approval from the states until 1992? (92)
- A. Amendment XXIII
 - B. Amendment XXIV
 - C. Amendment XXV
 - D. Amendment XXVI
 - E. Amendment XXVII
10. How many amendments have been made to the U.S. Constitution? (92)
- A. 10
 - B. 24
 - C. 27
 - D. 28
 - E. 30