

**Must be Completed /Test Grade****AP Government Review Packet****Multiple Choice Questions**

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What form of government is characterized by citizens voting directly on laws?
  - A. Representative Democracy
  - B. Monarchy
  - C. Direct Democracy
  - D. Republic
  
2. Which document first attempted to limit the power of the British king?
  - A. Declaration of Independence
  - B. Magna Carta
  - C. U.S. Constitution
  - D. Bill of Rights
  
3. According to John Locke, what are natural rights?
  - A. Government-provided housing
  - B. Life, liberty, and property
  - C. Freedom of speech
  - D. Voting rights
  
4. Which rebellion highlighted the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
  - A. Whiskey Rebellion
  - B. Bacon's Rebellion
  - C. Shays' Rebellion
  - D. Nat Turner's Rebellion
  
5. The Connecticut Compromise led to...
  - A. The Bill of Rights
  - B. A unitary system
  - C. Bicameral legislature
  - D. Electoral College
  
6. Who wrote Federalist Paper #10?
  - A. Alexander Hamilton
  - B. John Jay
  - C. James Madison
  - D. George Washington

7. Which principle supports the idea that government derives its power from the people?

- A. Judicial review
- B. Popular sovereignty
- C. Habeas corpus
- D. Confederacy

8. Which branch of government interprets laws?

- A. Executive
- B. Legislative
- C. Judicial
- D. Bureaucratic

9. What does the Supremacy Clause state?

- A. State law is supreme over federal law
- B. Federal law is supreme over state law
- C. The president can overrule Congress
- D. The military must obey the Supreme Court

10. What is the purpose of the Electoral College?

- A. Elect members of Congress
- B. Elect the president
- C. Approve laws
- D. Oversee the judiciary

11. The Necessary and Proper Clause is also known as...

- A. Supremacy Clause
- B. Elastic Clause
- C. Commerce Clause
- D. Implied Powers Clause

12. What does the term "dual federalism" refer to?

- A. Powers shared equally
- B. Layer cake federalism
- C. Complete federal control
- D. One-branch government

13. What kind of grant gives states the most freedom?

- A. Block grants
- B. Categorical grants
- C. Revenue sharing
- D. Mandates

14. The ability of the Supreme Court to rule laws unconstitutional comes from...

- A. Federalist 51
- B. Marbury v. Madison
- C. McCulloch v. Maryland
- D. Brown v. Board

15. The principle that each branch has power over the others is known as...

- A. Federalism
- B. Elasticity
- C. Checks and balances
- D. Separation of church and state

16. Political socialization is primarily influenced by...

- A. Internet
- B. Television
- C. Family
- D. Peers

17. What does the term "gerrymandering" refer to?

- A. Fair voting districts
- B. Counting votes
- C. Manipulating district boundaries
- D. Electoral college process

18. Which amendment guarantees freedom of speech?

- A. 1st
- B. 2nd
- C. 4th
- D. 10th

19. Which group typically votes conservative?

- A. Young voters
- B. Urban populations
- C. Wealthy whites
- D. Minority groups

20. What is a PAC?

- A. Political Act Council
- B. Public Action Committee
- C. Political Action Committee
- D. Public Advocacy Committee

21. What is the main goal of an interest group?

- A. Elect officials
- B. Raise taxes
- C. Influence government
- D. Control media

22. What does the media often focus on during elections?

- A. Policy debates
- B. Education reform
- C. Horserace journalism
- D. Political theory

23. What was the effect of the McCain-Feingold Act?

- A. Eliminated interest groups
- B. Banned all campaign finance
- C. Limited soft money
- D. Allowed unlimited spending

24. What does the 10th Amendment do?

- A. Guarantees free speech
- B. Establishes federal supremacy
- C. Reserves powers to the states
- D. Abolishes poll taxes

25. Which principle is illustrated by the ability to impeach the president?

- A. Popular sovereignty
- B. Separation of powers
- C. Judicial review
- D. Checks and balances

26. What was a major fear of the Anti-Federalists?

- A. Strong national government
- B. Weak national government
- C. No president
- D. State independence

27. What type of federalism is referred to as "marble cake"?

- A. Dual federalism
- B. Fiscal federalism
- C. Cooperative federalism
- D. National supremacy

28. What is the main difference between open and closed primaries?

- A. Open allows only independents
- B. Closed only allows party members
- C. Closed includes all parties
- D. Open has no voting restrictions

29. A political ideology favoring very little government involvement is called...

- A. Liberalism
- B. Socialism
- C. Libertarianism
- D. Populism

30. What is the purpose of the census?

- A. Collect income taxes
- B. Register voters
- C. Count population
- D. Elect judges

## Matching

- 31. Dividing powers between state and federal governments distinctly
- 32. Belief in government by the consent of the people
- 33. Powers that each branch has over others
- 34. Guarantees personal liberties
- 35. Belief that individuals can influence politics
- 36. Money given to states with broad purposes
- 37. Advocated for the Constitution and control of factions
- 38. Narrowly targeted federal funds
- 39. Supreme Court power to review constitutionality
- 40. Powers of Congress to make necessary laws
- 41. Regulated relations between federal and state governments
- 42. Court case that upheld national supremacy
- 43. Introduced the concept of judicial review
- 44. A method of choosing the president
- 45. Organization seeking to influence policy
- 46. Committee donating money to candidates
- 47. Process of drawing voting districts unfairly
- 48. Public's role in shaping opinions through experience
- 49. Slant in news presentation for ideology or profit
- 50. Group opposing strong national government

- A. Federalist #10
- B. Checks and Balances
- C. Popular Sovereignty
- D. Dual Federalism
- E. Cooperative Federalism
- F. Anti-Federalists
- G. Bill of Rights
- H. Supremacy Clause
- I. Political Efficacy
- J. Political Socialization
- K. Block Grants
- L. Elastic Clause
- AB. Marbury v. Madison
- AC McCulloch v. Maryland
- AD. Electoral College
- AE. Categorical Grants
- BA. Interest Group
- BC. PAC
- BD. Gerrymandering
- BE. Media Bias

**Fill-in-the-Blank Questions**

Write the correct answer in the blank provided. Use your packet to help you

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ were opposed to the ratification of the Constitution without a Bill of Rights.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ Compromise counted enslaved people as 3/5 of a person.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote Federalist Paper #10.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ Clause gives Congress flexibility to create laws necessary to carry out its duties.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ established judicial review.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ Clause makes federal law superior to state law.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment reserves powers not given to the federal government to the states.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that government gets its power from the people.
9. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ branch interprets laws.
11. Political beliefs are primarily formed through \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The practice of drawing congressional districts to favor one party is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ federalism is also referred to as "layer cake" federalism.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ federalism model emphasizes cooperation between state and federal governments.
15. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group that seeks to influence public policy.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ upheld the supremacy of federal law over state law.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Pd \_\_\_\_\_

17. The \_\_\_\_\_ Clause gives the federal government authority to regulate interstate commerce.

18. The right to a speedy and public trial is guaranteed by the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.

19. \_\_\_\_\_ grants allow states more discretion on how to spend federal funds.

20. The belief that one's vote can make a difference is known as political \_\_\_\_\_.