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Topic: Business and the Constitution

Subtopic: The United States Constitution: An Overview

Content Nathan Hurwitz:

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### Multiple-Choice Question Type

<question type="mc">

1. The U.S. Constitution is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. a lengthy and verbally dense document.
- b. relatively short and easy to read.
- c. constantly changing; it barely resembles the documents created by the original framers.
- d. quite specific in its language and precepts.

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. The U.S. Constitution is fairly short and written in language that makes it easy to read. Through the 200-plus years it has been in effect since 1787, it has only been amended 27 times. Because the language of this document is general, it requires interpretation.
- b. Correct. The U.S. Constitution is fairly short and written in language that makes it easy to read. Through the 200-plus years it has been in effect since 1787, it has only been amended 27 times. Because the language of this document is general, it requires interpretation.
- c. Incorrect. The U.S. Constitution is fairly short and written in language that makes it easy to read. Through the 200-plus years it has been in effect since 1787, it has only been amended 27 times. Because the language of this document is general, it requires interpretation.
- d. Incorrect. The U.S. Constitution is fairly short and written in language that makes it easy to read. Through the 200-plus years it has been in effect since 1787, it has only been amended 27 times. Because the language of this document is general, it requires interpretation.

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Level of difficulty: Medium

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2. Which of the following best defines the kind of government established by the U.S. Constitution?

- a. The U.S. Constitution defines a government in which the power lies primarily in the national government.
- b. The U.S. Constitution defines a government in which the power lies primarily in the state governments.

- c. The U.S. Constitution defines a government in which the power lies primarily in the rights of the citizenry.
- d. The U.S. Constitution defines a government in which the power is balanced between the national government, the state governments, and the rights of the citizenry.

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. The structure of the U.S. federal government, as established in the U.S. Constitution is one in which national government, state governments, and the rights of the citizens are balanced.
- b. Incorrect. The structure of the U.S. federal government, as established in the U.S. Constitution is one in which national government, state governments, and the rights of the citizens are balanced.
- c. Incorrect. The structure of the U.S. federal government, as established in the U.S. Constitution is one in which national government, state governments, and the rights of the citizens are balanced.
- d. Correct. The structure of the U.S. federal government, as established in the U.S. Constitution is one in which national government, state governments, and the rights of the citizens are balanced.

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Level of difficulty: Medium

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<question type="mc">

3. Article I of the U.S. Constitution establishes the legislative branch of the federal government. Which one of the following is a part of this branch of government?

- a. the U.S. Supreme Court
- b. the office of the President of the United States
- c. the entire U.S. legal system, including all courts, lawyers, and legal actions
- d. the U.S. Congress

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. The legislative branch of the government is comprised of the two houses of Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The primary responsibility of this branch is to propose and vote to adopt legislation.
- b. Incorrect. The legislative branch of the government is comprised of the two houses of Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The primary responsibility of this branch is to propose and vote to adopt legislation.
- c. Incorrect. The legislative branch of the government is comprised of the two houses of Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The primary responsibility of this branch is to propose and vote to adopt legislation.
- d. Correct. The legislative branch of the government is comprised of the two houses of Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The primary responsibility of this branch is to propose and vote to adopt legislation.

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<question type="mc">

4. Which of the following is NOT included in Article I of the U.S. Constitution?

- a. the specific number of senators from each state
- b. the time place, and manner of election for senators and representatives.
- c. the age and citizen requirements for a person to serve as a senator (at least 30 years old)
- d. the point of origin for all bills raising revenue (the House of Representatives)

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. Article I of the Constitution specifies two senators will serve from each state, senators need to be at least 30 years old and must have been a citizen for at least 9 years, and stipulates the point of original of all bills raising revenues. It specifically says that the time, place, and manner of election of senators and representatives shall be proscribed by each state's legislature.
- b. Correct. [Article I of the Constitution specifies two senators will serve from each state, senators need to be at least 30 years old and must have been a citizen for at least 9 years, and stipulates the point of original of all bills raising revenues. It specifically says that the time, place, and manner of election of senators and representatives shall be proscribed by each state's legislature.
- c. Incorrect. Article I of the Constitution specifies two senators will serve from each state, senators need to be at least 30 years old and must have been a citizen for at least 9 years, and stipulates the point of original of all bills raising revenues. It specifically says that the time, place, and manner of election of senators and representatives shall be proscribed by each state's legislature.
- d. Incorrect. Article I of the Constitution specifies two senators will serve from each state, senators need to be at least 30 years old and must have been a citizen for at least 9 years, and stipulates the point of original of all bills raising revenues. It specifically says that the time, place, and manner of election of senators and representatives shall be proscribed by each state's legislature.

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5. Article II of the U.S. Constitution establishes the executive branch of government. Which of the following is NOT a power granted to the President of the United States by Article II of the U.S. Constitution?

- a. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.
- b. The President shall have the right to overturn judicial rulings, provided 2/3 of the Senators concur.

- c. The President shall have power to make treaties with the advice and consent of the senate, provided 2/3 of the Senators present concur.
- d. The President shall have power to grant pardons and reprieves for offenses against the United States.

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. The President of the United States does not have the power to overturn judicial rulings. The other powers listed above are granted by Article II of the U.S. Constitution.
- b. Correct. The President of the United States does not have the power to overturn judicial rulings. The other powers listed above are granted by Article II of the U.S. Constitution.
- c. Incorrect. The President of the United States does not have the power to overturn judicial rulings. The other powers listed above are granted by Article II of the U.S. Constitution.
- d. Incorrect. The President of the United States does not have the power to overturn judicial rulings. The other powers listed above are granted by Article II of the U.S. Constitution.

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6. Article III of the U.S. Constitution establishes the judicial branch of the government. Which of the following this article do?
- a. establish the Supreme Court of the United States
  - b. establish all U.S. and state courts of law
  - c. establish all U.S. courts of law regardless of jurisdiction
  - d. establish all court procedures for all U.S. courts of law regardless of jurisdiction

Analysis:

- a. Correct. Article III of the U.S. Constitution establishes the U.S. Supreme Court only. It confers upon Congress the responsibility of establishing “such inferior courts as [they] may from time to time ordain to establish.”
- b. Incorrect. Article III of the U.S. Constitution establishes the U.S. Supreme Court only. It confers upon Congress the responsibility of establishing “such inferior courts as [they] may from time to time ordain to establish.”
- c. Incorrect. Article III of the U.S. Constitution establishes the U.S. Supreme Court only. It confers upon Congress the responsibility of establishing “such inferior courts as [they] may from time to time ordain to establish.”
- d. Incorrect. Article III of the U.S. Constitution establishes the U.S. Supreme Court only. It confers upon Congress the responsibility of establishing “such inferior courts as [they] may from time to time ordain to establish.”

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Level of difficulty: Difficult

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7. Article IV of the U.S. Constitution deals with the relationship among the states. Section 2 of this article provides something referred to as the interstate “privileges and immunities clause.” What does this clause provide?

- a. Citizens of one state are given immunity from laws of other states.
- b. Citizens of one state are given the privilege of being extradited to their home state for trial of crimes committed in another state.
- c. No state shall have jurisdiction over a citizen who resides in another state.
- d. No state shall impose unreasonable burdens on citizens of another state.

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. According to Article IV, section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, prohibits states from imposing unreasonable burdens on citizens of another state. That means that laws and punishments for violating those laws shall not be made more stringent or excessive on citizens from another state.
- b. Incorrect. According to Article IV, section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, prohibits states from imposing unreasonable burdens on citizens of another state. That means that laws and punishments for violating those laws shall not be made more stringent or excessive on citizens from another state.
- c. Incorrect. According to Article IV, section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, prohibits states from imposing unreasonable burdens on citizens of another state. That means that laws and punishments for violating those laws shall not be made more stringent or excessive on citizens from another state.
- d. Correct. According to Article IV, section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, prohibits states from imposing unreasonable burdens on citizens of another state. That means that laws and punishments for violating those laws shall not be made more stringent or excessive on citizens from another state.

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Level of difficulty: Difficult

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8. The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution offers individuals freedom of religion. Which of the following actions could be restricted under this amendment?

- a. a multi-national corporation that has placed a Christmas tree in the lobby of its corporate headquarters in Chicago
- b. a U.S. corporation that has placed a Christmas tree in the lobby of their headquarters
- c. a public elementary school that asks for a minute of silent prayer at the beginning of each day
- d. a private school that offers a Christmas concert and fails to address the holidays of other religions.

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. Private corporations have the same rights as individuals. Public schools, however may not impose prayer on students who might be agnostics or atheists.
- b. Incorrect. Private corporations have the same rights as individuals. Public schools, however may not impose prayer on students who might be agnostics or atheists.
- c. Correct. Private corporations have the same rights as individuals. Public schools, however may not impose prayer on students who might be agnostics or atheists.
- d. Incorrect. Private corporations have the same rights as individuals. Public schools, however may not impose prayer on students who might be agnostics or atheists.

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Level of difficulty: Medium

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### **True/False Question Type**

<question type="true-false">

9. In order to comply with the free exercise (of religion) clause, a government action must not place a substantial burden on religious practices.

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Correct. This statement is true. A burden is considered substantial if it pressures an individual to modify their behavior or violates their beliefs.

F

Incorrect. This statement is true. A burden is considered substantial if it pressures an individual to modify their behavior or violates their beliefs.

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Level of difficulty: Medium

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