

### Unit 1 MC Practice Questions

1. The first American constitution created a confederation, which can best be described as:
  - a. a highly centralized governmental system in which the national government derives almost unlimited authority directly from the citizens rather than from the states.
  - b. a highly decentralized governmental system in which the national government derives limited authority from the states rather than directly from the citizens.**
  - c. a parliamentary system heavily reliant on party discipline.
  - d. a presidential system featuring a very strong executive with broad police powers.
  
2. When Madison fashioned independent executive and judicial branches that could contain efforts by the states to subvert national policy, he was establishing:
  - a. habeas corpus.
  - b. federalism.
  - c. states' rights.
  - d. checks and balances.**
  
3. One central feature of the New Jersey Plan was:
  - a. broad judicial review for the courts.
  - b. a single executive who could not be removed from office by the legislature.
  - c. more narrow legislative authority than was provided for by the Articles of Confederation.
  - d. a single house chamber with equal representation for each state regardless of population.**
  
4. The "necessary and proper clause" of the Constitution:
  - a. is an historical artifact dictating the minimally proper dress code for the House of Representatives.
  - b. provides Congress with the authority to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers enumerated by the Constitution.**
  - c. provides the judicial branch with jurisdiction over any matter the Supreme Court deems to be "necessary and proper."
  - d. provides the executive with the power to override any act of Congress so long as the president certifies such an override is "necessary and proper."
  
5. The process of "incorporation" by the Supreme Court refers to:
  - a. bringing state laws and practices under Bill of Rights protections by applying the Fourteenth Amendment to the states.**
  - b. the practice of not overturning prior decisions.
  - c. depending on precedent to find the proper ruling.
  - d. amending the Constitution to subject it to state-level constraints.