

APGoPo

Unit 1 Review Quiz

TEACHER

- BB** Governance according to the expressed preferences of the majority.
- EE** Candidate or party with the most votes cast in an election, not necessarily more than half.
- J** Government by the people, either directly or indirectly, with free and frequent elections.
- KK** Agreement between the northern and southern states in regards to the slave population.
- B** The first governing document of the United States and replaced by the present Constitution in 1789.
- A** Opponents of ratification of the Constitution.
- S** Supporters of ratification of the Constitution.
- JJ** All judges were to treat laws of the national government and the treaties of the United States as superior to the constitutions and laws of each of the states.
- C** Principle of a two-house legislature.
- DD** Proposal at the Constitutional Convention for a central government with a single-house legislature in which each state would be represented equally.
- H** Agreement by the states at the Constitutional Convention for a bicameral legislature.
- N** Directive issued by a president or governor that has the force of law.
- II** Constitutional division of powers among the three branches of government.
- CC** God's law that defines right from wrong and is higher than human law.
- NN** Court order directing an official to perform an official duty.
- X** Presidential refusal to allow an agency to spend funds authorized and appropriated by Congress.
- L** Election in which voters choose party nominees.
- GG** Procedure for submitting to popular vote the removal of officials from office before the end of their term.
- M** Governance divided between the parties, especially when one holds the presidency and the other controls one or both houses of Congress.
- O** The right of confidentiality of executive communications, especially those related to national security.
- V** Formal accusation against a public official, the first step in removal from office.
- AA** Power of a court to refuse to enforce a law or a government regulation that in the opinion of the judges conflicts with the U.S. Constitution or, in a state court, the state constitution.
- Z** Procedure whereby a certain number of voters may, by petition, propose a law or constitutional amendment and have it submitted to the voters.
- HH** Procedure for submitting to popular vote measures passed by the legislature of proposed amendments to a state constitution.
- E** Constitutional grant of powers that enables each of the three branches of government to check some acts of the others.
- T** As stated in Article V, written changes that become part of the Constitution.
- MM** Constitution vests all governmental power in the central government.
- F** Gives Congress the power to regulate all business activities that cross state lines or affect more than one state or other nations.
- FF** The right of a federal law or regulation to preclude enforcement of a state or local law or regulation.
- G** Powers that the Constitution gives both the national and state governments, such as the power to levy taxes.
- Q** A requirement imposed by the federal government as a condition for the receipt of federal funds.
- U** Each state must recognize the civil judgments rendered by the courts of the other states and to accept their public records and acts as valid.
- W** Powers inferred from the expressed powers that allow Congress to carry out its functions.
- I** People who favor state or local action rather than national action.
- D** People who favor national action over action at the state and local levels.
- P** The power to coin money is an example of an _____.
- R** The current United States government is a form of _____.
- K** The _____ is an effort to slow the growth of the federal government by returning many functions to the states.
- LL** Requirements imposed by the federal government without federal funds are known as _____.
- Y** Regulating immigration and acquiring territory would be examples of _____ of the United States government.

- (A) Antifederalists
- (B) Articles of Confederation
- (C) Bicameralism
- (D) Centralists
- (E) Checks and balances
- (F) Commerce clause
- (G) Concurrent powers
- (H) Connecticut Compromise
- (I) Decentralists
- (J) Democracy
- (K) Devolution revolution
- (L) Direct primary
- (M) Divided government
- (N) Executive order
- (O) Executive privilege
- (P) Expressed powers
- (Q) Federal mandate
- (R) Federalism
- (S) Federalists
- (T) Formal amendment
- (U) Full faith and credit clause
- (V) Impeachment
- (W) Implied powers
- (X) Impoundment
- (Y) Inherent powers
- (Z) Initiative
- (AA) Judicial review
- (BB) Majority rule
- (CC) Natural law
- (DD) New Jersey Plan
- (EE) Plurality
- (FF) Preemption
- (GG) Recall
- (HH) Referendum
- (II) Separation of powers
- (JJ) Supremacy clause
- (KK) Three-fifths compromise
- (LL) Unfunded mandates
- (MM) Unitary system
- (NN) Writ of mandamus