

Foundations of Constitutional Law

Constitutional Law · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. What year was the United States Constitution ratified?

- A) 1776
- B) 1781
- C) 1787
- D) 1789

2. Which foundational document preceded the U.S. Constitution and established a weak central government?

- A) The Bill of Rights
- B) The Declaration of Independence
- C) The Articles of Confederation
- D) The Federalist Papers

3. Who is often referred to as the "Father of the Constitution" for his significant role in its drafting?

- A) George Washington
- B) Thomas Jefferson
- C) Benjamin Franklin
- D) James Madison

4. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are collectively known as what?

- A) The Preamble
- B) The Bill of Rights
- C) The Amendments
- D) The Articles

5. Which landmark Supreme Court case established the principle of judicial review in the United States?

- A) Marbury v. Madison
- B) McCulloch v. Maryland
- C) Dred Scott v. Sandford
- D) Gideon v. Wainwright

6. The concept of separation of powers, dividing governmental authority among different branches, was heavily influenced by which Enlightenment thinker?

- A) John Locke
- B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- C) Thomas Hobbes
- D) Baron de Montesquieu

7. In the U.S. Constitution, which article establishes the legislative branch?

- A) Article I
- B) Article II
- C) Article III
- D) Article IV

8. The principle of federalism, dividing power between a national government and state governments, is a key feature of the U.S. Constitution. What does it aim to balance?

- A) Liberty and equality
- B) Unity and diversity
- C) Order and freedom
- D) Representation and taxation

9. The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified after the Civil War, is most famously known for introducing what key concept?

- A) Freedom of speech
- B) The right to bear arms
- C) Equal protection under the law
- D) The abolition of slavery

10. What was the primary purpose of the Federalist Papers, written in the late 1780s?

- A) To declare war on Great Britain
- B) To ratify the Declaration of Independence
- C) To advocate for the ratification of the U.S. Constitution
- D) To establish the Articles of Confederation