

**Multiple Choice Questions** (Enter your answers on the enclosed answer sheet)

1. Franklin Roosevelt's court-packing plan would have allowed him to name a new justice \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. for every incumbent justice older than age seventy
  - b. once a year, irrespective of retirements
  - c. every time the court struck down one of his laws
  - d. to replace any incumbent justice older than age seventy
  - e. each time a justice removed himself/herself from a case
  
2. The Supreme Court entered its most active period with the arrival of Chief Justice \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. White
  - b. Rehnquist
  - c. Burger
  - d. Taft
  - e. Warren
  
3. On the issue of state sovereignty, the text states that since around 1992, the Supreme Court has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. restricted the ability of states to govern independently of the federal government
  - b. not overturned any laws based by Congress that contain instructions for state governments
  - c. begun to restore the view that states have the right to resist some forms of federal action
  - d. allowed states to resist almost all federal action
  - e. empowered the national government more than when Earl Warren was Chief Justice
  
4. When Congress passed a law that forbade anyone from carrying a gun near a school, the Supreme Court declared the law invalid because such behavior \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. was protected by the First Amendment
  - b. did not affect interstate commerce
  - c. was not proven to be dangerous
  - d. was jealously guarded by NRA lobbyists
  - e. was not considered "necessary and proper"
  
5. In *National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius* (2012), the Supreme Court ruled that states do not have to expand their Medicaid coverage because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the provision violates the Constitution by impermissibly threatening states with a loss of existing federal funding for a program
  - b. health care is purely a state issue
  - c. health care is purely a federal issue
  - d. the provision violates the Constitution by not requiring more state funding for the program
  - e. the provision created a tax that is not permissible

6. Which of the following courts is required by the Constitution?
- a. The Supreme Court only
  - b. The Supreme Court and appellate courts
  - c. The Supreme Court, plus appellate and district courts
  - d. Both constitutional and legislative courts
  - e. Legislative courts
7. What does the U.S. Constitution have to say about the size of the Supreme Court?
- a. It specifically sets the number of justices at six, later amended to nine.
  - b. It specifically sets the number of justices at nine.
  - c. It suggests but does not mandate a Court of nine justices.
  - d. It does not indicate how large the Court should be.
  - e. It specifically places the matter in the hands of the House of Representatives.
8. There are 94 \_\_\_\_\_ in the federal judiciary.
- a. constitutional courts
  - b. district courts
  - c. courts of appeal
  - d. legislative courts
  - e. supreme courts
9. Medicaid differs from Medicare in that it provides \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. medical assistance to the aged
  - b. medical assistance to the general public
  - c. medical assistance to the poor
  - d. catastrophic medical coverage
  - e. catastrophic medical coverage to veterans
10. In 2010, about \_\_\_\_\_ Americans received Social Security benefits.
- a. 25 million
  - b. 20 million
  - c. 60 million
  - d. 54 million
  - e. 50 million

11. One notable difference between the passage of Medicare (1965) and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (2010) was the lack of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. bipartisan support for the 2010 Act  
b. bipartisan support for the 1965 Act  
c. media coverage given to the 2010 Act  
d. media coverage given to the 1965 Act  
e. support by Democrats for the 2010 Act
12. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 does all of the following EXCEPT:  
a. extend health care insurance to some 32 million uninsured Americans  
b. provide federal subsidies to people who are having trouble paying  
c. impose a "tax" penalty on people who do not buy health insurance  
d. provide health care for all who are under 65 and cannot afford it  
e. allow dependent children under age 26 to be covered by parent's insurance
13. Welfare policies in which nearly everyone benefits and nearly everyone pays are characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. entrepreneurial politics  
b. interest group politics  
c. client politics  
d. libertarian politics  
e. majoritarian politics
14. Welfare policies in which a relatively few number of people benefit but almost everyone pays are characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. majoritarian politics  
b. interest group politics  
c. client politics  
d. entrepreneurial politics  
e. libertarian politics
15. Of the following, which is NOT a means tested program?  
a. Medicare  
b. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program  
c. Food Stamps  
d. Medicaid  
e. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

16. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program was created to help support the children of women \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. whose husbands had deserted them  
b. whose husbands were poor breadwinners  
c. whose husbands had died in war  
d. who gave birth out of wedlock  
e. injured by automobile accidents
17. What program decreased in popularity as the public began to believe that it was encouraging out-of-wedlock births?  
a. Temporary Assistance to Needy Children  
b. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program  
c. Medicare  
d. Aid to Families with Dependent Children  
e. Social Security
18. How many times have U.S. presidents sent troops abroad without the authorization of Congress?  
a. None  
b. Ten  
c. Approximately fifty  
d. More than one hundred  
e. More than three hundred
19. When legal issues have arisen out of foreign policy disputes between the president and Congress, the Supreme Court has generally \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. favored Congress  
b. favored the president  
c. refused to intervene  
d. interpreted the U.S. Constitution quite literally  
e. relied on the solicitor general to resolve conflicts
20. President \_\_\_\_\_ ordered the military to move Japanese Americans from their homes on the West Coast to "relocation centers."  
a. Franklin Roosevelt  
b. Harry Truman  
c. Woodrow Wilson  
d. Warren G. Harding  
e. Abraham Lincoln

21. When legal challenges were brought in regard to the executive order that Japanese Americans on the West Coast be sent to "relocation centers," \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the courts refused to entertain the cases  
b. district courts struck down the relocations, but they were upheld on appeal  
c. district courts declared the relocations unconstitutional  
d. the U.S. Supreme Court declared the relocations constitutional  
e. the U.S. Supreme Court declared the relocations unconstitutional
22. The Supreme Court ruled that Harry Truman overstepped the bounds of wartime executive power when he \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. confiscated precious metals  
b. froze prices and wages  
c. reduced imports  
d. seized steel mills  
e. reduced the number of employees in state government
23. According to the text, the most important check on presidential war power is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the Supreme Court  
b. the State Department  
c. the governors  
d. the Joint Chiefs of Staff  
e. the control of Congress over the purse strings
24. In 1935, Congress debated whether the nation should have:  
a. a Social Security system  
b. Medicare  
c. Medicaid  
d. a federal civil rights agenda  
e. nationalized health care
25. The special protection the courts once granted property rights has been reduced so the government can \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. regulate business more than in the past  
b. construct national infrastructure plans  
c. force redistribution of income  
d. implement collective laws  
e. restrict businesses less than in the past