

Name: _____

American Government Unit Test

Part I: Vocabulary (3 points each)

Directions: Match the word with the appropriate definition.

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| <p>_____ 1. Impeach</p> <p>_____ 2. Electoral College</p> <p>_____ 3. Checks and Balances</p> <p>_____ 4. Constitutional Convention</p> <p>_____ 5. Equal Representation</p> <p>_____ 6. Proportional Representation</p> <p>_____ 7. Senate</p> <p>_____ 8. Congress</p> <p>_____ 9. House of Representatives</p> <p>_____ 10. Framers</p> | <p>A. One part of Congress. Each state may send a number of representatives based on the population of the state.</p> <p>B. To bring to trial a public official accused of committing a crime or engaging in misconduct while in office.</p> <p>C. The group of people who composed the US Constitution.</p> <p>D. The national legislature of the United States, it has two parts the House of Representatives and the Senate.</p> <p>E. When the number of representatives for that state is based on the population of that state.</p> <p>F. The meeting held in Philadelphia from May to September 1787 at which the Constitution was written.</p> <p>G. The distribution and balancing of power among the different branches of government so that no one branch is able to dominate the others.</p> <p>H. The group of presidential electors who cast the official votes for president and vice president after a presidential election.</p> <p>I. One part of Congress. Each state is represented by two people.</p> <p>J. The idea that each state should have the same number of representatives in Congress.</p> |
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Part B: Fill in the blank (3 points each)

1. The branch of government that makes the laws is called: _____
2. The branch of government that interprets the laws is called: _____
3. The branch of government that enforces the laws is called: _____
4. The plan represented at the Philadelphia Convention that called for a one-house national legislature with each state having equal representation was called: _____.
5. The plan represented at the Philadelphia Convention that called for a national government composed of three branches having proportional representation was called: _____.

6. The plan that called for two houses, one having equal representation and one having proportional representation and is the way our government is currently structured was called:
_____.
7. Larger states wanted _____ because it meant they would have more votes in the national government, making larger states more powerful than smaller states.
8. Smaller states wanted _____ because it meant they would have equal power to the larger states, which wasn't necessarily fair because they had a much smaller population.

Part C: Essay Questions (10 points each)

Answer each questions on a separate sheet of paper in 1-3 paragraphs.

1. Explain why the Framers thought a new Constitution was necessary. Did they want a strong national government or a weak national government? Why?
2. Discuss one of the framers of the Constitution and explain what contributions he made to it.
3. Choose one of the three branches of government. Explain what that branch does, what powers it has, and what the limits on power are for that branch.