**Civics and Economics Final Exam**

**Choose the letter of the best answer**

1. Because of fertile land and a long growing season, plantations in the thirteen colonies developed in which region?

A New England

B the Middle Atlantic region

C the South

D the upper Mississippi River valley

2. The principles of government that Thomas Jefferson included in the Declaration of Independence were most influenced by which philosopher?

A John Locke’s social contract theory

B Adam Smith’s ideas of free enterprise

C Louis XIV’s belief in divine right

D William Penn’s views on religious toleration

3. The British policy of salutary neglect toward the American colonies contributed to which of the following?

A a decline in colonial manufacturing

B the decline of slavery in the northern colonies

C a decrease in French and Spanish influence in North America

D the development of independent colonial trade practices

4. The pamphlet *Common Sense,* by Thomas Paine, aided the American cause in the Revolutionary War in which of the following ways?

A convinced France to join in the fight against England

B led to the repeal of the Stamp Act

C created a new system of government for the United States

D persuaded individuals who were undecided to support independence

5. How did the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, and the Intolerable Acts encourage American colonists to consider revolution against British rule?

A by ignoring American representatives in Parliament on issues of taxes levied in the American colonies

B by raising taxes in the American colonies without granting the colonies any representation in Parliament

C by representing an effort in Britain to end the slave trade in the colonies

D by revealing the British plan to expand the American colonies farther west on the continent

6. French Enlightenment philosopher Baron De

Montesquieu praised the British political system because it divided the power of government between the monarch and the two houses of Parliament.

Which principle included in the United States

Constitution shows that the framers agreed with Montesquieu?

A separation of powers

B federal supremacy

C implied powers

D due process

7. During the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the plans for Congress proposed by delegates from New Jersey and Virginia differed mainly over which issue?

A life terms of office or short terms of office

B appointed legislators or elected legislators

C equal state representation or proportionate state representation

D power to check other branches or power limited to lawmaking

8. Which reason *best* explains why many Anti-Federalists finally agreed to the ratification of the U.S. Constitution?

A the addition of the Bill of Rights

B arguments by George Washington

C a desire to create a better relationship with the Federalists

D a fear that civil war would break out if the dispute were not settled

9. The Great Compromise at the Constitutional

Convention of 1787 was important because it accomplished which of the following?

A established suffrage for all males over the age of twenty-one

B ended the controversy over slavery

C created a single-house national legislature

D balanced the interests of states with large and small populations

10. *The Federalist Papers* were published to help gain support for which idea?

A the addition of a bill of rights

B the ratification of the Constitution

C a weaker central government

D the abolition of slavery and the slave trade

11. Which was **NOT** a major weakness of the Articles of Confederation?

A Could not impose taxes

B No National Courts

C Could not control the military

D Could not enforce laws

12. In what way does the Bill of Rights protect the civil liberties of the American people?

A It limits the extent of the government’s power over citizens.

B It encourages the press to limit its criticism of the government.

C It prevents people from interfering with government affairs.

D It discourages people from organizing rallies and demonstrations.

13. What formally abolished the institution of slavery in the United States?

A Compromise of 1850

B Emancipation Proclamation of 1863

C creation of the Freedmen’s Bureau in 1865

D ratification of the 13th amendment in 1865

14. When were women granted the right to vote in North Carolina?

A after the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified

B before the national government began enforcing voting rights in the 1960s

C after the Civil War

D after the Bill of Rights amended the U.S. Constitution

15. In the case of *Marbury* v. *Madison* (1803), how did the Supreme Court increase its power?

A establishing the practice of judicial review

B upholding the presidential appointment power

C expanding the meaning of individual liberties

D declaring the principle of states’ rights unconstitutional

16. Which constitutional guarantee was cited in the Supreme Court’s decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954)?

A 26th Amendment: rights of citizens eighteen and older to vote

B 4th Amendment: unreasonable searches and seizures

C 1st Amendment: freedom of assembly

D 14th Amendment: equal protection under the law

17. What is the constitutional basis for the separation of church and state?

A establishment clause of the 1st Amendment

B double jeopardy provision of the 5th

Amendment

C reserved powers of the 10th Amendment

D equal protection clause of the 14th

Amendment

18. Which statement describes the significance of the *full faith and credit* clause?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | deems all acts of the President done in “good faith” are legal actions. |
| B | promotes fair discussion between the 3 branches of the Federal government. |
| C | allows for the democratic elections of our Federal representatives. |
| D | ensures that states must accept the legal documents and decisions of other states. |

19. Which of these cases reversed *Plessy v. Ferguson* and marked the end of legal school segregation?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | *Dred Scott v. Sanford* |
| B | *Texas v. Johnson* |
| C | *Roe v. Wade* |
| D | *Brown v. Board* |

20. Someone accused of a crime is entitled to due process of law and is protected from double jeopardy according to which amendment to the Constitution?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | First |
| B | Third |
| C | Fifth |
| D | Sixth |

21. Both the federal and state governments raise funds through taxation. This is an example of which of the following powers?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | concurrent |
| B | enumerated |
| C | reserved |
| D | Limited |

22. Which US Supreme Court case allowed the government to restrict the rights of individuals during a time of national crisis?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | *Engel v. Vitale*  |
| B | *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* |
| C | *Tinker v. Des Moines*  |
| D | *Korematsu v. U.S.* |

23. Which description best supports the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Gideon v. Wainwright?*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | 5th Amendment - protection from self-incrimination |
| B | 6th Amendment - right to fair trial and legal counsel |
| C | 4th Amendment - protection from unreasonable searches |
| D | 1st Amendment - freedom of peaceful assembly |

24. Which presidential role would come into play if the president were to meet and make a treaty with the leader of Russia?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | party leader |
| B | commander-in-chief |
| C | chief diplomat |
| D | head of state |

25. Which national officials are elected exclusively by voters?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | president and vice president |
| B | Supreme Court justices |
| C | President’s Cabinet members |
| D | senators and representatives |

26. How can the President check the powers of the legislative branch?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | have the leaders of Congress arrested |
| B | veto laws |
| C | declare laws unconstitutional |
| D |  make appeals to the Supreme Court |

27. Which of these powers of Congress is implied by the necessary and proper (elastic) clause?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | coining money |
| B | declaring war |
| C | regulating trade |
| D | regulating the Internet |

28. Who follows the vice president in succession to the presidency?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | secretary of defense |
| B | attorney general |
| C | Speaker of the House |
| D | secretary of state |

29. What is the role of the president *pro tempore* of the Senate?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | to run daily business when the vice president is absent |
| B | to ensure that no one party controls the Senate |
| C | to introduce all bills that deal with taxes |
| D | to inform the executive branch of daily decisions in the Senate |

30. Which choice *best* summarizes the powers of the legislative branch?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The legislative branch makes laws and approves federal appointments. |
| B | The legislative branch carries out the nation’s laws. |
| C | The legislative branch determines the constitutionality of laws. |
| D | The legislative branch has very little authority in the federal government. |

31. The power of *judicial review* refers to the court’s authority to do what?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | declare laws passed by legislatures unconstitutional |
| B | pass laws of their own |
| C | impeach the president and other public officials |
| D | appoint judges to the lower courts |

32. What is an oddly shaped Congressional district designed to increase the voting strength of a particular group?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | filibuster |
| B | rider |
| C | gerrymander |
| D | cloture |

33. Why does the Constitution of the United States state that revenue bills (appropriations bills) must originate in the House of Representatives?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | The House of Representatives represents the will of the people. |
| B | The Founding Fathers did not want many bills concerning finance to reach the Senate. |
| C | Members of the House of Representatives must have business experience. |
| D | The Senate is too concerned with foreign affairs to deal with financial issues. |

34. Which Congressional Committee compromises on different versions of the same bill?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Select Committee |
| B | Standing Committee |
| C | Special Committee |
| D | Conference Committee |

35. What significance does a census have in the make-up of the federal government?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | determines the number of Supreme Court justices |
| B | determines numbers in the House of Representatives |
| C | allows people to vote for the President |
| D | prohibits Congress from passing bills without Presidential approval |

36. Who has the power to approve or reject amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina?

A. The governor

B. The people

C. The General Assembly

D. The North Carolina Supreme Court

37. Which principle allows each branch of North Carolina’s government to exercise some control over the other branches?

A. Popular sovereignty

B. Checks and balances

C. Civil rights

D. The right to vote

38. What term below describes laws that apply statewide?

A. Precedents

B. Appeals

C. Vetoes

D. Statutes

39. The North Carolina Senate has how many members?

A. 50

B. 100

C. 120

D. 435

40. Which of the following is a legislative duty of the governor?

A. Preparing a budget

B. Suggesting new bills

C. Commanding the National Council

D. All of the above

41. What term describes laws and regulations that are passed by local governments?

A. Ordinances

B. Amendments

C. Home rule

D. Executive order

42. Which of the following has the power to incorporate an unincorporated area in NC?

A. The governor

B. The General Assembly

C. The county commissioners

D. The Supreme Court

43. Which of the following is ***not*** an example of a service provided by local government?

A. Water sewage and sanitation

B. Cable/Satellite TV service

C. Recycling Pickup

D. Fire Protection

44. Which is ***not*** an accurate statement about the political party system in the modern United States?

A It is a two-party system.

B It is dominated by Republicans and Democrats.

C It allows third parties to run in elections.

D It requires party members to pay dues.

45. What could be considered a ***negative*** aspect of the grassroots Web sites that individual citizens build to support candidates or causes?

A They promote democracy.

B They are inexpensive to maintain.

C They can look identical to the official Web sites of major parties.

D They give citizens a forum to voice their opinions.

46. What is the term for the votes cast by citizens who are unable to vote in person on Election Day?

A secret ballots

B butterfly ballots

C computerized ballots

D absentee ballots

47. The field of candidates narrows after what election is held?

A general election

B special election

C primary election

D election on issues

48. Which propaganda technique is represented by the quote, “My opponent is soft on crime!”?

A name calling

B bandwagon

C glittering generality

D stacked cards

49. What is the criterion for determining how many electoral votes are allotted to each state?

A the total of a state’s U.S. senators and representatives

B the total of a state’s population, according to the most recent census

C the total of a state’s citizens who are eligible to vote

D the total of a state’s presidential electors

50. Which statement describes a way that public opinion polls can affect the government?

A They determine who will hold public office

B They determine party candidates

C They tell government officials whether their constituents approve of the job they are doing

D They tell Supreme Court Justices when to retire

51. Which term describes the approval or rejection of a proposed government policy in some states by the popular vote?

A recall

B initiative

C referendum

D censure

52. Which procedure allows voters to remove an elected official from office?

A recall

B referendum

C proposition

D initiative

53. Which is the ***most reliable*** source of information for learning about the views of a political party?

A the party platform

B campaign advertisements

C newspaper editorials

D public opinion polls

54. Which propaganda technique is used when a politician says, “I am a father with old-fashioned values. I am someone who loves his family and country.”

A. Bandwagon

B. Plain Folks

C. Card Stacking

D. Glittering Generality

55. What would be one way to demonstrate effective citizenship?

A. participate in a town meeting

B. keep your opinions to yourself

C. encourage others to ignore laws you disagree with

D. refuse to vote to demonstrate your dissatisfaction with politics

56. Unlike citizens, aliens may not do what?

A. hold jobs

B. own property

C. attend public schools

D. vote in elections

57. Why should citizens serve jury duty?

A. it limits the cost of public trials

B. without juries, plea bargaining would probably disappear

C. to ensure sixth amendment rights for the accused

D. without juries, criminal penalties would be harsher

58. Men 18 to 25 years of age are required to register in case the country needs them for what?

A. military duty

B. volunteer service

C. jury duty

D. school

59. What is the most important civic duty of Americans?

A. to pay taxes

B. to obey laws

C. to serve in court

D. to attend school

60. What would be the *most common* reason for an arrested person to plea bargain?

A. to save the cost of a long trial

B. to avoid the risk of punishment for a more severe charge

C. to clear his or her conscience by admitting guilt

D. to allow more time to prepare the case they are facing

61. Which concept comes from the Fifth Amendment in the constitution?

A. right to a speedy and public trial

B. permission of search and seizure

C. protection from self-incrimination

D. right to protection under tort law

62. Court cases involving child adoption fall under which jurisdiction?

A. constitutional law

B. administrative law

C. criminal law

D. civil law

63. The FCC fines a local radio station for airing a show that contained offensive language and racial slurs. What type of law would this case involve?

A. statutory

B. civil

C. criminal

D. administrative

64. What is meant by a plea of *no contest*?

A. A person is pleading guilty to a less serious crime.

B. The person admits guilt and accepts their punishment.

C. The jury is mixed and cannot come to a decision.

D. A person never admits guilt, but does not fight the case.

65. What is an acquittal?

A. when a person is formally charged

B. when a person is found “not guilty”

C. when a jury cannot reach a decision

D. when a judge sets formal bail

66. Which statement summarizes a major difference between criminal and civil case jury deliberations?

A. civil juries give recommendations to judges and then judges decide the case

B. criminal juries do not have to reach a unanimous decision

C. civil juries are not allowed to hear cross- examination from the defense

D. criminal juries must find the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt

67. Which term describes a citizen’s right to fair and equal treatment in a court of law?

A. *habeas corpus*

B. restitution

C. bill of attainder

D. due process

68. Which term describes the party filing a lawsuit in a civil case?

A. plaintiff

B. defendant

C. judge

D. lawyer

69. What is an important difference in the role of government between a market economy and a command economy?

1. Distribution of food to the poor
2. Controlling apartment rents
3. Regulating competition
4. Consumption of goods and services

70. Within the circular flow of economic activity model, in which market do producers offer goods and services for sale to households?

1. Factor market
2. Foreign market
3. Product market
4. Business market

71. Which best explains the concept of scarcity?

1. Limited wants, limited resources
2. Unlimited wants, unlimited resources
3. Limited wants, unlimited resources
4. Unlimited wants, limited resources

72. Due to scarcity, every society must collectively answer three questions about how to use scarce resources. What are the three economic questions?

1. What to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce
2. What to borrow, how to collect, and when to make interest payments
3. How to improve the standard of living, increase overtime, and improve and improve product quality
4. What to consume, how to improve education, and what trade-offs to make

73. How can economics best be defined?

1. The study of how effectively government uses tax dollars
2. The system by which people earn and spend money
3. A state of balance between fixed and variable costs
4. The study of how we use scarce resources to fulfill wants and needs

74. Which trade-off would an entrepreneur be most willing to accept?

1. Paying workers less money and receiving lowered worker productivity
2. Exchanging good products for inferior ones
3. Paying higher wages and receiving higher worker productivity
4. Reducing product cost by increasing quality

75. What is one of the main differences between communism and capitalism?

1. Workers will benefit from industry
2. Ownership of the means of production
3. Value of agriculture
4. Foreign trade

76. Which best describes Adam Smith’s theory of the “invisible hand”?

1. Tax dollars flow right through our hands and into the pockets of the government
2. Government should have little to do with the economy and people will be guided by their own decisions
3. Left unguided, people will make bad economic decisions
4. Ghosts can be seen taking money from private businesses

77. Which combination would most likely increase production?

1. Investment and prices
2. Specialization and training
3. Goods and services
4. Input and output

78. What is most likely to increase as specialization increases?

1. Productivity
2. Competition
3. Automation
4. Incentives

79. In a market economic system, what happens to the price of a good when its supply increases and its demand decreases?

1. The price increases
2. The price remains the same
3. The price fluctuates wildly
4. The price decreases

80. What term describes things we would like to have to make life more comfortable?

1. Needs
2. Incentives
3. Wants
4. Trade-offs

81. Which factor determines the wage or salary of a new employee?

A the worker’s physical health status

B the length of a commute to work

C the availability of workers with similar skills

D the worker’s credit history

82. In which circumstance would a shoe store reduce the price of shoes?

A equilibrium

B shortage

C specialization

D surplus

83. Which is *most likely* the result of healthy competition in the market?

A higher prices

 lower quality

 less choice of products

B lower prices

 better quality

 greater choice of products

C higher prices

 Better quality

 Less choice of products

D lower prices

 Lower quality

 Greater choice of products

84. How would U.S. consumers *most likely* react to a large increase in thesales tax on luxury cars importedfrom Japan?

A U.S. consumers would continue to buy Japanese luxury cars.

B U.S. consumers would buy more domestic or European luxury cars.

C U.S. consumers who usually purchase Japanese luxury cars would demand greater fuel efficiency in those cars.

D U.S. consumers who usually purchase Japanese luxury cars would buy non-luxury Japanese cars instead.

85. In a market economic system, what happens to the price of a good when its supply increases and its demand also increases?

A The price increases.

B The price remains the same.

C The price fluctuates wildly.

D The price decreases.

86. What is the name of a business owned by two or more people?

A sole proprietorship

B corporation

C partnership

D closed shop

87. Which term describes a government payment to an individual, business, or other group for certain actions?

A profit

B tariff

C subsidy

D tax

88. Which would be a likely cause of an increase in the price of pizza?

A a decrease in the price of a complementary good

B a decrease in the price of a substitute good

C a health report showing eating pizza increases the likelihood of obesity and health problems

D a decreased interest in take-out and fast-food dining

89. Which term refers to the action a company takes when it blocks workers from entering buildings until they agree to accept its contract terms?

A strike

B mediation

C picket

D lockout

90. What is the most significant influence on the quantity supplied of any product?

A supply

B price

C demand

D taxation

91. What would most likely happen to the price of an item introduced at $25 in this market?

A it would depend on the season

B it would drop

C it would rise

D it would stay the same

92. Which situation would most likely lead to the change shown in the graph?



A an increase in price of a substitute good

B an increase in price of a complement good

C a decrease in consumer population

D a decrease in consumer income

93. Which is *most likely* the result of high unemployment?

A an increase in consumer spending

B a decrease in consumer spending

C an increase in sales tax

D a decrease in the need for social services

94. What is the likely result of an industrial plant closing?

A Unemployment in the area increases.

B The local economy grows.

C The local government collects more taxes.

D Some former employees receive increases in salary.

95. How do banks use deposits?

A to distribute profits

B to sell shares of stock

C to make loans

D to control the money supply

96. Why does the government allow a tax deduction for interest payments on mortgage loans?

A to decrease an individual’s taxable income

B to increase the amount owed in taxes

C to make filing the tax forms easier

D to encourage people to invest in homes

97. If the economy is in a recession, what will the Federal Reserve Board *most* *likely* do to initiate a recovery?

A raise taxes

B lower interest rates

C wait for the economy to improve

D eliminate government jobs

98. What increases as the number of companies making similar products increases?

A monopolies

B competition

C specialization

D efficiency

99. As stock market indicators improve, the business cycle is *most likely* to be in which phase?

A a period of expansion

B a period of recession

C entering a period of contraction

D entering a period of depression

100. How would an extended recession in the United States *likely* affect international economies?

A International economies may also fall into recession.

B Foreign stock markets would crash.

C International economies would experience prosperity.

D Foreign stock markets would benefit.