

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ratify the Right: Ace the 10th Grade Constitutional Challenge

Synthesize complex legal theories and analyze high-stakes judicial applications across 10 rigorous items designed to push your civic reasoning to its limits.

1. Which legal principle, derived from the 14th Amendment's Due Process Clause, suggests that the Bill of Rights applies to state governments and not just the federal level?

- A. Executive Privilege
- B. Selective Incorporation
- C. Originalism
- D. Stare Decisis

2. The concept of _____ rights, often associated with the Ninth Amendment, suggests that individuals possess protections not explicitly listed in the Constitution's text.

- A. Enumerated
- B. Statutory
- C. Unenumerated
- D. Positive

3. True or False: The 'Take Care Clause' in Article II of the Constitution grants the President the authority to ignore specific Bill of Rights protections during a declared national emergency.

- A. True
- B. False

4. In the context of the Seventh Amendment, how does the 're-examination clause' function to preserve the balance of power within the judicial system?

- A. It allows the President to overturn jury verdicts in civil cases.
- B. It forbids any court from overturning a jury's findings of fact in a civil case.
- C. It requires all criminal defendants to face a bench trial before a jury trial.
- D. It grants the Supreme Court the right to rewrite state laws.

5. The _____ Clause of the Sixth Amendment ensures that a defendant has the right to face and cross-examine the individuals testifying against them.

- A. Establishment
- B. Confrontation
- C. Full Faith and Credit
- D. Supremacy

6. True or False: The Third Amendment is considered 'codified' common law intended to prevent the government from using private homes as military barracks during peacetime without consent.

- A. True

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B. False

7. Which constitutional mechanism was designed to mitigate the problem of 'factions' as described by James Madison in Federalist No. 10?

- A. A direct democracy system
- B. The establishment of a large republic with federalism
- C. The elimination of private property
- D. The temporary suspension of the First Amendment

8. The Tenth Amendment is often referred to as the _____ Powers amendment because it reserves all powers not delegated to the federal government to the states or the people.

- A. Implied
- B. Reserved
- C. Concurrent
- D. Inherent

9. How does the 'Necessary and Proper Clause' (Article I, Section 8) interact with the principle of limited government?

- A. It limits Congress to only three specific powers.
- B. It allows Congress to expand its influence into areas related to its expressed powers.
- C. It requires the Supreme Court to approve every law before it is passed.
- D. It mandates that the Bill of Rights be rewritten every fifty years.

10. True or False: The 'Great Compromise' (Connecticut Compromise) solved the conflict between large and small states by creating a unicameral legislature based only on population.

- A. True
- B. False