

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Constitutional Calculus: 12th Grade Advanced Logic Quiz

Can you reconcile individual liberty with institutional stability? Analyze the friction between originalist and living constitution interpretations of federal power.

1. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the application of 'Incorporation Doctrine' regarding the Fourteenth Amendment?

Answer: B) The Supreme Court ruling that a state law regarding legal counsel violates the Sixth Amendment.

Selective incorporation is the process by which the Supreme Court applies portions of the Bill of Rights to the states via the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment.

2. The concept of _____, popularized by Justice Louis Brandeis, suggests that states can experiment with social and economic policies without risk to the rest of the country.

Answer: B) laboratories of democracy

The 'laboratories of democracy' concept highlights federalism's benefit in allowing states to innovate policy before it is adopted at a national level.

3. The 'Necessary and Proper Clause' (Article I, Section 8) confers upon Congress the power to enact laws that are deemed convenient, rather than strictly essential, to execute its enumerated powers.

Answer: A) True

Following *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Court interpreted 'necessary' as 'appropriate' or 'plainly adapted' rather than 'indispensable,' expanding implied powers.

4. How does the 'Full Faith and Credit Clause' in Article IV differ from the 'Privileges and Immunities Clause'?

Answer: C) One requires states to respect public acts of other states; the other prevents states from discriminating against non-residents.

Full Faith and Credit ensures legal documents (like marriage licenses) remain valid across borders, while Privileges and Immunities ensures out-of-state citizens enjoy the same basic rights as residents.

5. Under the principle of _____, a court will generally defer to its own previous rulings or those of a higher court to ensure legal stability.

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Answer: A) stare decisis

Stare decisis, meaning 'to stand by things decided,' is the fundamental principle of judicial precedent in the U.S. legal system.

6. Which Federalist Paper, authored by James Madison, argues that a large republic is the best defense against the 'mischiefs of faction'?

Answer: C) Federalist No. 10

Federalist No. 10 argues that a large republic dilutes the power of special interest groups (factions) by creating a diversity of interests.

7. The Seventh Amendment guarantees a right to a jury trial in all civil cases, regardless of the monetary value of the dispute.

Answer: B) False

The Seventh Amendment specifically applies to civil cases where the 'value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars.'

8. The 'Enforcement Clauses' of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments shifted the constitutional balance of power by:

Answer: B) Empowering Congress to pass legislation to protect civil liberties previously left to the states.

These clauses gave Congress positive power to enact laws to ensure the rights granted by the Reconstruction Amendments, significantly expanding federal authority.

9. The 'Strict Scrutiny' test requires that a law infringing upon a fundamental right must be the _____ means to achieve a compelling government interest.

Answer: B) least restrictive

To pass strict scrutiny, a law must be narrowly tailored and use the least restrictive means possible to achieve its goal.

10. Under the Third Amendment, the government is strictly prohibited from quartering soldiers in private homes during a time of war without the owner's consent.

Answer: B) False

The Third Amendment allows for quartering during war if it is done 'in a manner to be prescribed by law,' though it prohibits it during peace.