

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Ratification vs. Resistance: 8th Grade Federalism Quiz

Examine 10 scenarios involving the Full Faith and Credit Clause and Ninth Amendment protections beyond simple rote memorization.

1. Which constitutional clause requires that a driver's license issued in New York must be recognized as valid if the driver is pulled over in California?

Answer: B) The Full Faith and Credit Clause

Found in Article IV, the Full Faith and Credit Clause ensures that states respect the 'public acts, records, and judicial proceedings' of every other state.

2. If a power is not specifically granted to the federal government nor prohibited to the states, the _____ Amendment reserves that power for the states or the people.

Answer: C) Tenth

The Tenth Amendment is the cornerstone of federalism, protecting state sovereignty by limiting the federal government to only its delegated powers.

3. The 'Ninth Amendment' suggests that just because a specific right is not listed in the Bill of Rights, it does not mean that right does not exist for citizens.

Answer: A) True

The Ninth Amendment was included to address Anti-Federalist concerns that a written list of rights might later be interpreted as the ONLY rights people have.

4. Under the principle of 'checks and balances,' how can the President influence the composition of the Supreme Court?

Answer: C) By nominating new justices when a vacancy occurs

Article II gives the President the power to nominate federal judges, but this is 'checked' by the Senate's power to provide 'Advice and Consent' (approval).

5. The concept of _____ allows the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional, effectively acting as a check on the legislative branch.

Answer: B) Judicial Review

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Judicial review is the power of the courts to examine the actions of the legislative and executive branches and ensure they align with the Constitution.

6. Double jeopardy, protected by the Fifth Amendment, means a person can be tried twice for the same exact crime if new evidence is found after a 'not guilty' verdict.

Answer: B) False

The Fifth Amendment prohibits double jeopardy; once a person is acquitted (found not guilty), they cannot be tried again for that specific offense, even if new evidence surfaces.

7. Which scenario best illustrates the 'scaffolding' of the Third Amendment in a modern context?

Answer: C) The military taking over a private home during peacetime without consent

The Third Amendment specifically prohibits the quartering of soldiers in private homes without the owner's consent during peacetime.

8. The 'Seven Articles' of the Constitution represent the _____ branch in the first article, the executive in the second, and the judicial in the third.

Answer: C) Legislative

Article I establishes the Legislative Branch (Congress), Article II the Executive (President), and Article III the Judicial (Courts).

9. The Sixth Amendment guarantees a defendant the right to 'confrontation.' What does this mean in a court of law?

Answer: B) The defendant has the right to cross-examine witnesses against them

The Confrontation Clause of the Sixth Amendment ensures that a person accused of a crime has the opportunity to face and question the witnesses testifying against them.

10. An amendment to the Constitution can be proposed if two-thirds of both the House and the Senate deem it necessary.

Answer: A) True

Article V outlines the amendment process, requiring a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress (or a national convention) to propose an amendment.