

Name: _____ Date: _____

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?

- A. The Supremacy Clause
- B. The Full Faith and Credit Clause
- C. The Necessary and Proper Clause
- D. The Commerce Clause

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.

- A. Sixth
- B. Ninth
- C. Tenth
- D. Twelfth

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.

- A. True
- B. False

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

- A. By firing justices who disagree with his policies
- B. By vetoing Supreme Court decisions they dislike
- C. By nominating new justices when a vacancy occurs
- D. By reducing the salary of the Chief Justice

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

- A. Popular Sovereignty
- B. Judicial Review
- C. Executive Privilege
- D. Legislative Oversight

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.

- A. True

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B. False

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

- A. The government forcing a hotel to house soldiers for free
- B. The police searching a phone without a warrant
- C. The military taking over a private home during peacetime without consent
- D. A citizen being denied a lawyer during a military tribunal

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.

- A. Federal
- B. Democratic
- C. Legislative
- D. Bureaucratic

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

- A. The defendant can argue with the judge
- B. The defendant has the right to cross-examine witnesses against them
- C. The defendant can choose their own jury members
- D. The defendant can refuse to attend their own trial

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

- A. True
- B. False