



**ONE HUNDRED
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
on the
CONSTITUTION
of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
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Test No. 1 - Preamble
(Answers on page 8.)

1. The Constitution was established by authority of the thirteen original States. ✓
2. The establishment of justice is one of the expressed purposes of the Constitution. ✓
3. Establishment of police and military forces is implied in the Preamble. ✓
4. Religious freedom is one of the purposes enumerated in the Preamble. ✓
5. The Preamble definitely identifies the Union as the United States of America. ✓
6. More perfect national unity is one of the objects expressly declared in the Preamble. ✓
7. Promotion of the general welfare is also specifically mentioned. ✓
8. The word "freedom" appears in the Preamble. ✓
9. The Preamble specifically states that this Constitution shall become the "law of the land." ✓
10. Domestic tranquility is mentioned as one of the objects of the Constitution. ✓

ONE HUNDRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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Test No. 2 - People: Rights, Powers and Restrictions
(Answers on page 8.)

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside.
2. Private property may be taken for public use, when circumstances demand it, without compensation to the property owner.
3. Under a definite condition, involuntary servitude may still exist in the United States.
4. An official of the United States Government may, at his option, receive a title of nobility from a foreign government.
5. The right of citizens of any state to vote cannot be abridged or denied on account of sex, race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
6. No person may be punished for breaking a law established after the alleged offense occurred.

Test No. 2 (Continued)

7. In a criminal case, a person may be required to be a witness against himself.
8. In civil suits, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, the defendant is entitled to the right of trial by jury.
9. The only grounds of treason against the United States are waging war against it, or assisting its enemies.
10. Powers not specifically delegated to the states by the Constitution are reserved to the Federal Government to be delegated as Congress may see fit.

Test No. 3 - States: Rights, Powers and Restrictions

(Answers on page 9.)

1. The supreme law of the land consists of the Constitution, the laws of the United States that conform to the Constitution, and treaties made under the authority of the United States.
2. Members of state legislatures and all executive and judicial officers of each state are required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.
3. It is possible for a person who has been guilty of treason to serve as a member of Congress.
4. The transportation or importation of liquor into any state whose laws prohibit it is expressly an offense against the United States.
5. In order for one state to enter into any agreement or compact with another state, it is necessary to obtain the consent of Congress.
6. Application by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states is necessary to propose an amendment to the Constitution.
7. The Constitution makes it mandatory for governors of the various states to fill vacancies in the House and Senate by appointment, pending the election of a new Senator or Representative in the next regular election.
8. The electoral vote of any state for the election of President and Vice-President is equal to the total number of Senators and Representatives to which that state is entitled.
9. Under certain conditions, the militia of a state might legally engage in war without a declaration of war by Congress, or orders from the President.
10. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

Test No. 4 - Congress: Duties, Rights and Powers

(Answers on page 10.)

1. Congress has the power to lay and collect taxes on income without apportionment among the several states and without regard to any census or enumeration.
2. Congress has the power to call out the militia of the various states.
3. Congress, when it thinks proper, may delegate the appointment of inferior government officers to the President alone.
4. A motion for impeachment of the President, Vice-President, or any civil officer of the United States must arise in the House of Representatives.
5. Impeachments are tried by the House of Representatives and the Senate in joint session.
6. A bill vetoed by the President must first be reconsidered by the House of Congress in which it originated.
7. A vote of three-quarters of both Houses of Congress is required to pass a bill over a presidential veto.
8. The Constitution specifies that in the event of death of both President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State shall become President.
9. Congress has the power to enforce, within a state, the provisions that uphold the rights of all citizens to vote, regardless of sex, race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
10. Congress may, at its discretion, impose export taxes on goods shipped from one state to another, in order to regulate the flow of commerce among the states.

Test No. 5 - The President: Duties, Rights, Powers and Restrictions

(Answers on page 12.)

1. It is the duty of the President of the United States to see that all laws passed by Congress and either signed by him or passed over his veto are faithfully executed.
2. The President is Commander-in-Chief of all military forces of the United States, including the militia of the several states.
3. By Act of Congress, the salary of the President can be increased or diminished during his term of office.
4. In vetoing a bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, the President must state his objections to the legislation.

Test No. 5 (Continued)

5. In case of impeachment and conviction of a cabinet officer, the President could grant a pardon and restore the offender to office.
6. In making treaties, the President is specifically directed to do so by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
7. Appointments by the President of ambassadors, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and other officers of the United States, must be approved by the Senate before they can become effective.
8. The President may, if conditions warrant, call a special session of both Houses of Congress or either one of them alone.
9. The President has the right to make recommendations to Congress regarding legislation that he believes is necessary and expedient.
10. If, five days before they adjourn, the Senate and the House pass a bill and the President does not sign it, the bill automatically becomes law.

Test No. 6 - Courts: Rights, Powers and Restrictions

(Answers on page 13.)

1. The right to establish more United States courts is vested in the Supreme Court.
2. In the event of impeachment of the President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides over the Senate when the impeachment is tried.
3. Trial of all crime, except cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.
4. If it is suspected that a dangerous criminal may be hiding in a certain town, a United States court may issue a general search warrant authorizing officers of the law to search, at their discretion, any house in that town.
5. A person tried for a crime and acquitted may be tried again at some later date if new evidence is discovered.
6. The same compulsion by law shall be applied to obtaining witnesses in favor of an accused person as is used to compel the attendance of witnesses for the prosecution.
7. In controversies between citizens of different states, the United States has jurisdiction.

Test No. 6 (Continued)

8. Criminal prosecution shall be held in the state and district wherein the crime has been committed.
9. The testimony of a single reputable person is sufficient to convict a person accused of treason before a United States court.
10. A republican form of government is guaranteed to each state.

Test No. 7 - Qualifications for Office

(Answers on page 14.)

1. The Constitution makes it illegal for a Mohammedan to become a United States Senator.
2. A person born in England, and having been brought to the United States by his parents six weeks after birth, would become eligible to the Presidency after reaching his thirty-fifth birthday.
3. No one but a natural-born citizen of the United States is eligible for the office of Vice-President.
4. No one less than 30 years of age can become a United States Senator.
5. Anyone more than 21 years of age, who has been a citizen of the United States for more than ten years, may be elected to the House of Representatives.
6. In case of a tie in the electoral vote for President, the President shall be chosen by the House of Representatives.
7. The term of office of a United States Senator is four years.
8. The term of office of a Representative is two years.
9. In the event of death of both the President and Vice-President, Congress will decide what officer shall then act as President until a new President is elected.
10. Upon certain election dates, it would be possible to have a complete change of all members of the Senate.

Test No. 8 - Procedure of Legislative, Executive and
Judicial Departments

(Answers on page 15.)

1. The date of inauguration of a new President and Vice-President is the twentieth day of January.
2. Congress is required to assemble once each year.

Test No. 8 (Continued)

3. Either the House or the Senate may, by two-thirds vote, expel one of its members.
4. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the members of that body.
5. Neither House, during a session of Congress, may adjourn for more than three days without mutual consent of both Houses.
6. All bills for raising revenue originate in the Senate.
7. The Constitution requires that a census be made every ten years.
8. The quorum required for the transaction of any business by either the Senate or the House consists of a majority of the membership.
9. In the event of disagreement between the Senate and the House regarding time of adjournment, the President of the United States may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.
10. A record of the vote of the members of either House of Congress must be made if one-fifth of those present desire it.

Test No. 9 - Amendments

(Answers on page 16.)

1. The first ten Amendments to the Constitution constitute the BILL OF RIGHTS.
2. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution gave equal rights to white and colored citizens.
3. The Twelfth Amendment abolished slavery.
4. The Fourteenth Amendment made invalid any state law that abridged privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.
5. The levying of income taxes by the United States was not legal until made so by the Sixteenth Amendment.
6. Until ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment (1913) Senators were elected by the State legislatures.
7. The Eighteenth Amendment was made invalid by the adoption of the Twenty-first.
8. Prior to 1920, a state could prohibit women from voting for President, Vice-President, or members of Congress.
9. The Twentieth Amendment changed the term of office of United States Senators from four to six years.

Test No. 9 (Continued)

10. The two amendments that most greatly increased the number of voters in the United States were the Thirteenth and the Nineteenth.

Test No. 10 - General

(Answers on page 17.)

1. Congress has the sole power to declare war.
2. It is within the power of Congress to lay down a ten-year plan for the development of the national defense and to appropriate the money to raise and support the military organization necessary for carrying out this plan.
3. The President of the United States is elected by direct majority vote of the people.
4. Any state Constitution or state law violating any of the provisions of the federal Constitution is illegal.
5. The subject of education is not mentioned any place in the Constitution.
6. A member of the President's cabinet could be, at the same time, a Senator or a Representative.
7. The original Constitution provided for the formation of the President's Cabinet, exactly as now constituted.
8. The Supreme Court Justices are appointed for a limited term of office.
9. A resolution by Congress proposing an Amendment to the Constitution must be approved by the President before it goes to the states to be ratified.
10. At the inauguration ceremony the President-elect takes an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America.

Test No. 1 - Preamble

1. False. "We the people . . ." Preamble.
2. True. ". . . establish justice . . ." Preamble.
3. True. Implied in ". . . insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense . . ." Preamble.
4. False. Religious freedom is guaranteed in Article I of the Bill of Rights, the first ten Amendments to the Constitution.
5. True. ". . . establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Preamble.
6. True. ". . . to form a more perfect Union . . ." Preamble. More perfect than the "Union" under the "Articles of Confederation."
7. True. ". . . promote the general welfare . . ." Preamble.
8. False. The word "liberty" is used.
9. False. Article VI, Par. 2, states "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; . . ."
10. True. ". . . insure domestic tranquility . . ." Preamble. "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

Test No. 2 - People: Rights, Powers and Restrictions

1. True. Article XIV of the Amendments, Sec. 1, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."
2. False. Article V of the Amendments, ". . . nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."
3. True. Article XIII of the Amendments, Sec. 1, "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted . . ."
4. False. Article I, Sec. 9, Par. 8, ". . . and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state."

Test No. 2 (Continued)

5. True. Article XV of the Amendments, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and, Article XIX, Par. 1, of the Amendments, ". . . on account of sex . . ."
 6. True. Article I, Sec. 9, Par. 3, "No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed."
 7. False. Article V of the Amendments, ". . . nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself . . ." (This is the provision invoked when witnesses refuse to answer certain questions.)
 8. True. Article VII of the Amendments, "In suits at common law, where the value of the controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved . . ."
 9. True. Article III, Sec. 3, Par. 1, "Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort . . ."
 10. False. Article X of the Amendments, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."
- Test No. 3 - States: Rights, Powers and Restrictions
1. True. Article VI, Par. 2, "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land: . . ."
 2. True. Article VI, Par. 3, ". . . members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; . . ."
 3. True. Article XIV, of the Amendments, Sec. 3, ". . . But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability." (Adopted at the close of the Civil War to restore civil rights to those who had engaged in rebellion.)
 4. True. Article XXI, of the Amendments, Sec. 2, "The transportation or importation into any state, . . . in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited."
 5. True. Article 1, Sec. 10, Par. 3, "No state shall, without the consent of Congress, . . . enter into any agreement or compact with another state, . . ."

Test No. 3 (Continued)

6. False. Article V, "The Congress . . . on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which . . . shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states . . ."
7. False. Article XVII, of the Amendments, Par. 2, "When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments . . ."
8. True. Article II, Sec. 1, Par. 2, "Each state shall appoint in such a manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress . . ."
9. True. Article I, Sec. 10, Par. 3, "No state shall, without the consent of Congress, . . . engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."
10. True. Article I, Sec. 9, Par. 5, "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state."

Test No. 4 - Congress: Duties, Rights and Powers

1. True. Amendments, Article XVI, "The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."
(In 1894 Congress levied a tax on incomes. The following year the Supreme Court held the tax unconstitutional as applied to income from various kinds of property because it was a direct tax and not apportioned according to population as provided in Article I, Sec. 2, Par. 3. This Amendment made it constitutional for Congress to tax incomes "from whatever source derived." Income taxes now provide the major source of revenue for the Federal Government.)
2. True. Article I, Sec. 8, Par. 15. The Congress shall have power: "To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."
Par. 16. "To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Test No. 4 (Continued)

- (The organized militia of the states is known as the National Guard and can be absorbed into the United States Army in time of war, or can be used to maintain law and order at other times.)
3. True. Article II, Sec. 2, Par. 2, ". . . but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."
 - (Only a small percentage of the people who work for the government ever come to the direct attention of the President, Judges or Cabinet Officers. The responsibility for finding suitable people for most of these posts rests with the Civil Service Commission.)
 4. True. Article I, Sec. 2, Par. 5, The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment." "Sole power of impeachment" means in terms of the Constitution, the right of the House of Representatives, alone, to accuse a high officer of the government with some important crime such as treason, bribery, etc.
 5. False. Article I, Sec. 3, Par. 6, "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. . . ." The Senate decides whether the accused official is innocent or guilty.
 6. True. Article I, Sec. 7, Par. 2, ". . . if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it . . ."
 7. False. Article I, Sec. 7, Par. 2, ". . . If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law."
 8. False. Article II, Sec. 1, Par. 6, "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

(In 1886 Congress passed a law which stated that in event both the President and Vice-President should die, the Presidency should go to the Secretary of State and then in order through the

Test No. 4 (Continued)

other members of the Cabinet. This meant that the highest elective office in the land could have gone to a person not elected by the people but appointed by the President. In 1947 Congress changed the Law of Presidential Succession to read that the Vice-President should be succeeded by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and then the President pro tempore of the Senate, both elected officers of the government.)

9. True. Amendments, Article XV, Sec. 1, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Adopted in 1870.

Sec. 2, "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

(While this amendment forbade the states and Federal Government to restrict the right of a citizen to vote, it did not permit all citizens to vote, for voting qualifications were left almost entirely to the states. It was the Amendment XIX, effective in 1920, which gave the right to vote regardless of sex.)

10. False. Article I, Sec. 9, Par. 5, "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state."

Test No. 5 - The President: Duties, Rights, Powers and Restrictions

1. True. Article II, Sec. 3, ". . . he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed . . ." (There are many agencies in the Executive Department that help the President enforce the laws.)

2. True. Article II, Sec. 2, Par. 1, "The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; . . ."

3. False. Article II, Sec. 1, Par. 7, "The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected . . ." (The President also receives an allowance for expenses which is not mentioned in the Constitution.)

4. True. Article I, Sec. 7, Par. 2, ". . . if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated.

5. False. Article II, Sec. 2, Par. 1, ". . . he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

Test No. 5 (Continued)

6. True. Article II, Sec. 2, Par. 2, "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; . . ."

7. True. Article II, Sec. 2, Par. 2, ". . . and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: . . ."

8. True. Article II, Sec. 3, ". . . he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them . . ."

9. True. Article II, Sec. 3, "He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; . . ."

10. False. Article I, Sec. 7, Par. 2, ". . . if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law." (This action is sometimes referred to as a "pocket veto.")

Test No. 6 - Courts: Rights, Powers and Restrictions

1. False. Article I, Sec. 8, Par. 9, "The Congress shall have power: To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court."

2. True. Article I, Sec. 3, Par. 6, ". . . When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside . . ."

3. True. Article III, Sec. 2, Par. 3, "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; . . ."

4. False. Article IV of the Amendments, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

5. False. Article V of the Amendments, ". . . nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; . . ."

Test No. 6 (Continued)

6. True. Article VI of the Amendments, "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."
7. True. Article III, Sec. 2, Par. 1, "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; . . . to controversies between two or more states; -between a state and citizens of another state; -between citizens of different states, . . ."
8. True. Article VI of the Amendments, "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed . . ."
9. False. Article III, Sec. 3, Par. 1, ". . . No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."
10. True. Article IV, Sec. 4, "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, . . ."

Test No. 7 - Qualifications for Office

1. False. Article VI, Par. 3, ". . . but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States."
- Article I, of the Amendments, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; . . ."
2. False. Article II, Sec. 1, Par. 5, "No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; . . ."
3. True. There is no mention of qualifications for the office in the body of the Constitution. Article XII of the Amendments, changing the method of electing the President and the Vice-President, provides for this omission. ". . . but no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States." (Adopted in 1804)
4. True. Article I, Sec. 3, Par. 3, "No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen."

Test No. 7 (Continued)

5. False. Article I, Sec. 2, Par. 2, "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen."
6. True. Article XII of the Amendments amends Article II, Sec. 1, Par. 2, ". . . if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President . . ."
7. False. Article I, Sec. 3, Par. 1, "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, . . . chosen for six years . . ." Also see Article XVII of the Amendments.
8. True. Article I, Sec. 2, Par. 1, "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, . . ."
9. True. Article II, Sec. 1, Par. 6, ". . . and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."
10. False. Article I, Sec. 3, Par. 2, "Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; . . ."

Test No. 8 - Procedure of Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments

1. True. Article XX of the Amendments, Sec. 1, "The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the twentieth day of January . . . of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin."
2. True. Article XX, Sec. 2, of the Amendments, "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

Test No. 8 (Continued)

3. True. Article I, Sec. 5, Par. 2, "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."
4. True. Article I, Sec. 2, Par. 5, "The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, . . ."
5. True. Article I, Sec. 5, Par. 4, "Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting."
6. False. Article I, Sec. 7, Par. 1, "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."
7. True. Article I, Sec. 2, Par. 3, ". . . The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct . . ."
8. True. Article I, Sec. 5, Par. 1, ". . . and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; . . ."
9. True. Article II, Sec. 3, ". . . and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; . . ."
10. True. Article I, Sec. 5, Par. 3, ". . . and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal."

Test No. 9 - Amendments

1. True. The first ten Amendments known as the BILL OF RIGHTS were ratified and declared in force on December 15, 1791.
2. False. Article XV, Sec. 1, of the Amendments only mentions the right to vote. "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."
3. False. Article XII of the Amendments deals with the election of the President and Vice-President. Article XIII of the Amendments abolished slavery.
4. True. Article XIV of the Amendments, ". . . no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; . . ."

Test No. 9 (Continued)

5. True. Article I, Sec. 9, Par. 4, forbids such a tax. "No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census . . ." Article XVI of the Amendments was necessary to permit a tax on income.
6. True. Originally Article I, Sec. 3, Par. 1, provided, "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof . . ."
- Article XVII of the Amendments, "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; . . ."
7. True. Article XXI of the Amendments, Sec. 1, "The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed."
8. True. Article XIX of the Amendments was adopted in 1919 and became effective in 1920. "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex . . ."
9. False. Article XX of the Amendments changed only the date of the ending of the term from March 4 to January 3.
10. False. Article XIX of the Amendments authorized WOMAN SUFFRAGE, but it was Article XV of the Amendments which provided that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Test No. 10 - General

1. True. Article I, Sec. 8, Par. 11, "The Congress shall have power: To declare war, . . ."
2. False. Article I, Sec. 8, Par. 12, "The Congress shall have power: To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years."
3. False. Article II, Sec. 1, Par. 2, "Each state shall appoint in such a manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector." (It is these electors that the people vote for at the general election.)

Test No. 10 (Continued)

4. True. Article VI, Par. 2, "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."
5. True. Education laws come under the "general welfare" provisions.
6. False. Article I, Sec. 6, Par. 2, "No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States . . ."
7. False. No mention is made of the President's Cabinet, but there are references to the heads of departments.
Article II, Sec. 1, Par. 1, " . . . but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."
8. Article II, Sec. 2, Par. 1, " . . . he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, . . ."
9. False. Article III, " . . . The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, . . ."
10. False. Article V, "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; . . ."
11. True. Article II, Sec. 1, Par. 8, "Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:
"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. ' "
12. (Custom has decreed that the words "So help me God" have been added.)