

Test Bank for State of Texas Government Politics and Policy 6th Mora

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CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The principle of popular sovereignty holds that all power
 - A) will ultimately be progressively distributed.
 - B) is distributed by popular vote.
 - C) is given to the people by divine right.
 - D) rests with the people.

- 2) Voters must approve amendments to the Texas constitution. This is an example of the principle of
 - A) citizen legislatures.
 - B) social contract theory.
 - C) popular sovereignty.
 - D) separation of powers.

- 3) The notion that all individuals possess inalienable rights and willingly submit to the government to protect those rights is embodied in
 - A) the traditionalistic subculture.
 - B) social contract theory. TBEXAM.COM
 - C) the individualistic subculture.
 - D) popular sovereignty.

- 4) Which of the following is NOT among the characteristics shared by all state constitutions?
 - A) the requirement that citizens approve any changes
 - B) a fear of strong executive authority
 - C) popular sovereignty
 - D) separation of powers

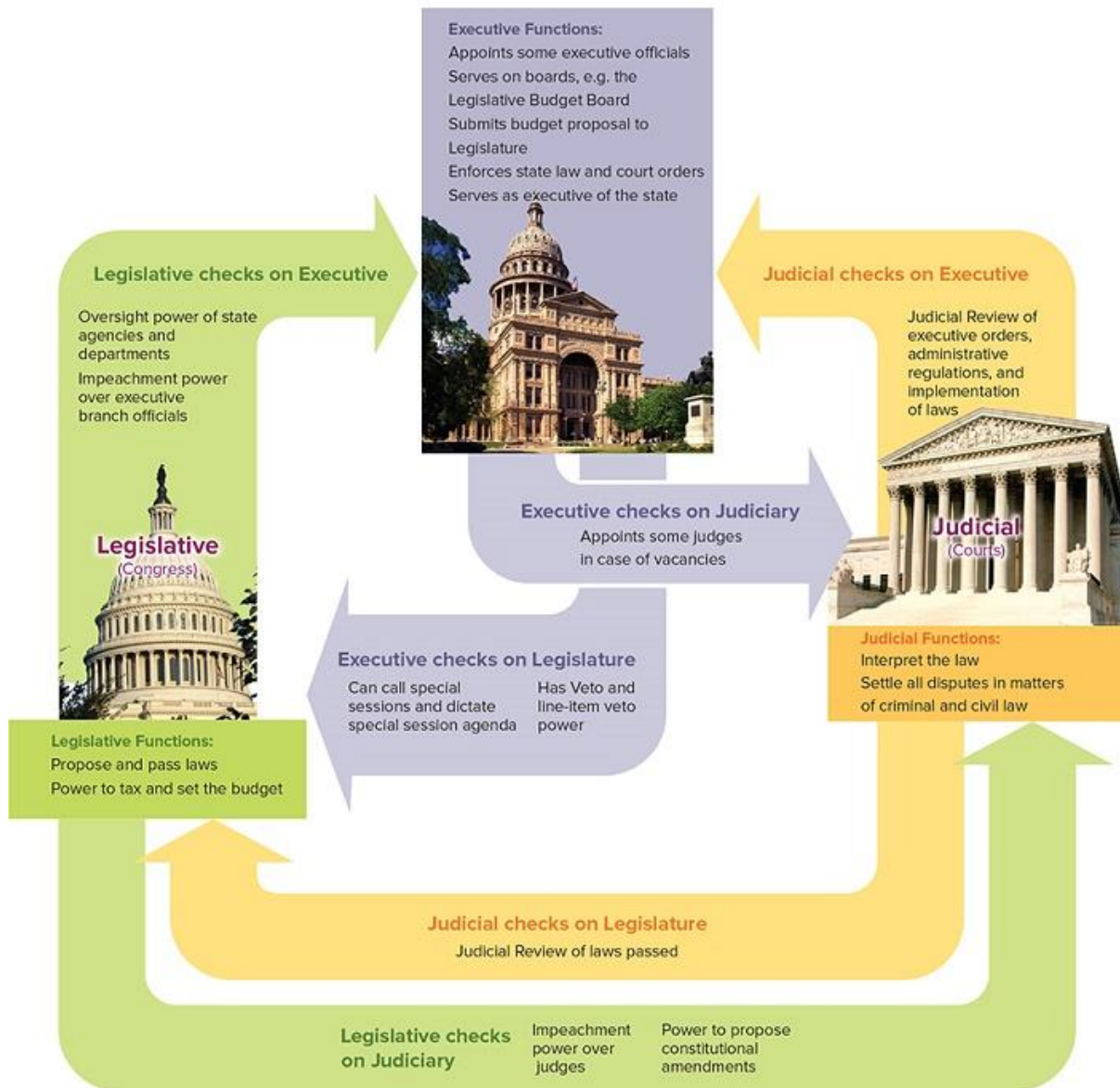
- 5) In the process of the application of checks and balances, which of the following would be the last to happen?
 - A) The legislature passes legislation which would require all public schools must teach a healthy lifestyle class.
 - B) The governor issues an executive order respecting the implementation of the new law.
 - C) The court declares a law unconstitutional.
 - D) The Texas Education Agency creates a program called "Eating for Life."

A) portioned executive system
B) plural executive system
C) bilateral executive system
D) limited executive system

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- 7) According to Figure 2.3, *Separation of Powers with Checks and Balances*, one check the judicial branch has on the legislative branch is

Texas Government Separation of Powers with Checks and Balances



- A) judicial review of laws passed.
- B) approval of federal judges.
- C) power to pardon.
- D) overriding of vetoes.

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- 8) Which of the following is NOT a power of the Texas legislature?
- A) propose laws
 - B) oversight of state agencies
 - C) propose constitutional amendments
 - D) appoint judges
- 9) Under the Texas constitution, the power to tax resides with
- A) the governor.
 - B) the legislature.
 - C) the judiciary.
 - D) the bureaucracy.
- 10) The framers of the 1876 Texas constitution adopted a plural executive system in order to
- A) make the executive branch the dominant of the three.
 - B) limit the power of the governor.
 - C) provide an additional check on the legislative branch.
 - D) increase oversight of state agencies.
- 11) Article 6 of the U.S. Constitution contains the _____ clause establishing the U.S. Constitution as the law of the land that no federal or state law may violate.
- A) preemptive
 - B) establishment
 - C) supremacy
 - D) primacy
- 12) Which constitution was the first to govern Anglos in Texas?
- A) U.S. Constitution
 - B) Republic of Mexico's constitution of 1824
 - C) Republic of Texas Constitution
 - D) Reconstruction constitution
- 13) Which constitution was pejoratively known as the "carpetbagger's constitution"?
- A) U.S. Constitution
 - B) Republic of Mexico's constitution
 - C) Republic of Texas constitution
 - D) Reconstruction constitution

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- 17) According to Table 2.2, *Separation of Powers in Texas Government*, what is one power that the governor of Texas enjoys?

TABLE 2.2

Separation of Powers in Texas Government

The Legislature	The Governor	The Judiciary
Power to propose and pass laws (includes power to propose constitutional amendments)	Limited appointment power of some executive officials and judges in cases of vacancies	Interpret the law (includes settling all disputes in matters of criminal and civil law)
Power to tax and set the budget	Submit budget proposal to legislature	Popularly elected
Oversight power of state agencies and departments	Serve on boards, such as the Legislative Budget Board	
Power to impeach judges and executive branch officials	Can call special sessions and dictate special session agenda Veto and line-item veto power	

- A) line-item veto
- B) power to tax
- C) power to interpret the law
- D) judges' impeachment power

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- 18) Which of the following is NOT a reason that Texas constitutions have limited government's authority to act?
- A) the traditionalistic/individualistic culture of the state
 - B) objections to the system imposed by the Reconstruction Constitution
 - C) longstanding distrust that started while under Mexican rule
 - D) deep-rooted southern beliefs in centralized government

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- 19) According to Table 2.2, *Separation of Powers in Texas Government*, what is one power that the Texas legislature enjoys?

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- A) veto power
- B) interpreting the law
- C) oversight power
- D) budget proposal

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- 20) In addition to a preamble and appendix, how many articles are contained in the Texas Constitution?

- A) 10
- B) 17
- C) 27
- D) 776

- 21) One major difference between the U.S. and Texas constitutions is that

- A) the Texas constitution begins with the Bill of Rights.
- B) the Texas constitution does not provide for three branches of government.
- C) the Texas constitution places more detailed qualifications for holding in office both houses of the legislature.
- D) the Texas constitution does not specifically detail the amendment procedure.

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- 22) What does the Texas Constitution contain that the U.S. Constitution does not?
- A) Bill of Rights
 - B) separation of powers
 - C) legislative member qualifications
 - D) equal rights amendment
- 23) Article 1 of the Texas Constitution covers the
- A) powers of government.
 - B) legislative department.
 - C) executive department.
 - D) Bill of Rights.
- 24) Discussion of the legislative department is in Article__ of the Texas Constitution.
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 5
- 25) Why does the Texas Constitution create a fragmented executive branch?
- A) to limit the power of the governor
 - B) poor writing that had the effect of fragmenting the executive, though this was not intended
 - C) to raise the status of the legislature
 - D) a requirement established by the U.S. Congress in order for Texas to be readmitted to the Union
- 26) Discussion of the executive department is in Article__ of the Texas Constitution.
- A) II
 - B) III
 - C) IV
 - D) V
- 27) Discussion of the judicial department is in Article__ of the Texas Constitution.
- A) II
 - B) III
 - C) IV
 - D) V

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- 28) Why might the partisan election of judges be cause for concern?
- A) Judicial decisions may be politicized.
 - B) The rule of law would be eliminated.
 - C) Campaign fundraising could distract judges.
 - D) Campaign functions mean less time for trying cases.
- 29) In the U.S. federalist system,
- A) states can ignore national policies and rulings if they conflict with state laws.
 - B) states do not have to respect the judicial proceedings of other states.
 - C) the federal government cannot withhold funds to force policies on states.
 - D) federal law is supreme.
- 30) Should the Texas Legislature decide all state and county judges should be formally trained lawyers, they must offer legislation that would amend the Constitution and send this bill both to the Governor and to the voters of the state for consideration. Which Article of the Constitution would need to be amended to change the qualifications for judges in Texas?
- A) Article 5
 - B) Article 6
 - C) Article 2
 - D) Article 1
- 31) The articles of the Texas Constitution that define the creation and structure of counties in the state provide for a fairly_____ system that counties are required to abide by.
- A) flexible
 - B) inflexible
 - C) simple
 - D) centralized
- 32) According to legal experts and political theorists, ideally, a constitution should be
- A) detailed and specific.
 - B) frequently amended.
 - C) brief and explicit.
 - D) unable to be amended.
- 33) Most state constitutions
- A) are relatively brief.
 - B) create strong executives.
 - C) say nothing about taxation and spending.
 - D) have been amended many times.

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- 34) Which of these statements best describes the Texas constitution?
- A) The Texas constitution is short but has been amended often.
 - B) The Texas constitution is short but overly detailed.
 - C) The Texas constitution is long but lacks detail.
 - D) The Texas constitution is long and has been amended often.
- 35) Except in the state of Delaware, two steps are involved in changing constitutions:
- A) a constitutional convention and citizen approval.
 - B) voter initiative and legislative approval.
 - C) legislative initiative and approval by constitutional convention.
 - D) proposal of amendments and citizen approval.
- 36) What is a reason that state constitutions are amended more frequently than the U.S. Constitution?
- A) The U.S. Constitution has built-in limits.
 - B) State constitutions deal with a wider range of functions.
 - C) Voter initiatives have a higher rate of approval than those amendments proposed by state legislatures.
 - D) The legislature can approve state constitutional amendments.
- 37) Between 1876 and 2020, the Texas legislature proposed 686 amendments for voter approval, and of these, voters accepted _____ percent.
- A) 44.7
 - B) 65
 - C) 73.9
 - D) 85.2
- 38) Constitutional reform in Texas is unlikely because
- A) having constitutional amendments on the ballot drives up voter turnout.
 - B) most citizens are suspicious of the lobby groups who are pushing for reform.
 - C) political forces in the state do not support significant reform.
 - D) amendments pass so rarely that change is not needed.
- 39) Which of the following aspects of the process of amending the state constitution contributes to low voter turnout?
- A) odd-year elections
 - B) low interest in the issues
 - C) confusing ballot wording
 - D) All of these answers are correct.

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40) Which of the following methods of amending and revising the constitution are NOT used in Texas?

- A) constitutional convention
- B) initiative
- C) constitutional commission
- D) legislative proposal

41) Many reformers believe the Texas Constitution is in need of a comprehensive revision. What is a reason why this is unlikely to happen?

- A) strong distrust of government
- B) high levels of satisfaction with the existing process
- C) strong distrust of reformers
- D) "Lone Star" pride in having the longest state constitution

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42) According to Table 2.4, *Voter Turnout in Odd-Year Constitutional Amendment Elections*, which year exhibited the lowest overall turnout?

TABLE 2.4

Voter Turnout in Odd-Year Constitutional Amendment Elections

Year	Percentage of Voting-Age Population Voting
2019	9.19%
2017	4.50
2015	8.30
2013	6.14
2011	3.77
2009	5.77
2007	6.31
2005	13.82 (Anti—gay marriage amendment)
2003	9.31
2001	5.57
1999	6.69
1997	5.32
1997	8.45 (Special election)
1995	5.55
1993	8.52
1991	16.60 (School tax reform)
1989	9.33
1987	18.60 (School tax reform)
1985	8.24
1983	6.91
1981	8.07

Source: Adapted from Texas Secretary of State,
<http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/historical/70-92.shtml>.

- A) 2001
- B) 2011
- C) 1995

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D) 2005

43) What was the result of a bill introduced in 1999 calling for a general revision of the Texas Constitution?

- A) It was defeated in a floor vote.
- B) It was not approved by the citizens.
- C) It died in committee.
- D) It was inadvertently placed on the wrong calendar and was ignored.

44) The system that provides for a sharing of powers between the national government and the state governments is known as

- A) federal.
- B) unitarian.
- C) confederal.
- D) separation of powers.

45) Which of the following is an advantage of federalism as noted by Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis<!--Markup Copied from Habitat-->?

- A) The federal government can enforce uniform standards on legal practices.
- B) Citizens are free from multiple levels of taxation.
- C) States are free to pursue novel social experiments.
- D) Citizens can operate without fear of wrongful imprisonment.

46) Federal-state relations between the Great Depression and the 1960s are best described as

- A) confederalism.
- B) cooperative federalism.
- C) creative federalism.
- D) dual federalism.

47) Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution contains this statement? "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."

- A) Ninth
- B) Tenth
- C) Eleventh
- D) Twelfth

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- 48) By what authority was the creation and existence of a U.S. national bank deemed legitimate?
- A) U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Marbury v. Madison*
 - B) Article 8 of the U.S. Constitution
 - C) Interstate Commerce Clause
 - D) Necessary and Proper Clause
- 49) Which of the following is an exclusive power of the national government?
- A) regulate interstate commerce
 - B) conduct elections
 - C) regulate banks
 - D) provide education
- 50) After World War I, the Supreme Court required states to adhere to basic protections in the Bill of Rights through the use of clauses in the _____ Amendment.
- A) Tenth
 - B) Eleventh
 - C) Fourteenth
 - D) Eighteenth
- 51) A(n) _____ grant is given to a state by the federal government but specifies where the money can and cannot be spent.
- A) categorical
 - B) block
 - C) formula
 - D) earmark
- 52) Nineteenth-century federalism
- A) continued unchanged through the twentieth century.
 - B) saw the federal government dictate even the smallest aspects of state and local government.
 - C) saw the federal government mostly dominant over states.
 - D) saw states mostly dominant over the federal government.
- 53) Which of the following is a national government power and NOT a state power?
- A) declare war
 - B) pass laws
 - C) levy taxes
 - D) regulate commerce

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- 54) The United States government is attempting to require all states reconfigure drivers' licenses to conform to biometric standards at the federal level. This would cost states, and ultimately citizens a significant amount of money. States would likely argue that the federal government is creating an undue burden and the U.S. government is infringing upon their
- A) reserved powers under the Tenth Amendment.
 - B) concurrent powers under the Ninth Amendment.
 - C) due process powers under the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - D) implied powers under Article IV.
- 55) When the Supreme Court struck down Section 2 and Section 3 of DOMA, the ruling was based on what constitutional component?
- A) the Privileges and Immunities Clause
 - B) the Full Faith and Credit Clause
 - C) the Equal Protection Clause
 - D) the Necessary and Proper Clause
- 56) What point is being made in the text with the description of the 2019 decision by voters to reject the possibility of legally considering an income tax?
- A) There is a general lack of interest among Texans for revising the state constitution.
 - B) The dominant subculture in Texas is traditionalistic.
 - C) Most Texans can be considered proponents of classical liberalism.
 - D) The Necessary and Proper Clause of the U.S. Constitution would preclude passage of such a measure.

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 57) Discuss how the Texas Constitution is a good example of how limits can be placed on the power of a state government. Use specific examples.
- 58) Explain why the 1869 Reconstruction constitution was unacceptable to Texas's existing political culture and how it influenced the subsequent 1876 Texas Constitution.

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59) List the characteristics of the ideal constitution. Does the U.S. Constitution live up to these ideals? Does the Texas Constitution? Explain.

60) Discuss the first five articles of the Texas Constitution. What are the key characteristics of each?

61) In light of the conditions that lead to low voter turnout, what changes could be made to increase voter participation? Which political subculture represented in Texas would probably favor lower voter participation? Why?

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62) Describe the various avenues for amending the Texas Constitution. How is the amendment process in Texas similar or different from other state methods?

63) What key aspects of the United States Constitution have allowed the federal government to have more power than state governments?

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64) How has the United States government used its power to compel states to enact certain policies, such as a minimum drinking age of 21? Why might this power be controversial?

65) How does the United States Constitution regulate relations between the states? What are the practical consequences of this regulation?

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

- 1) D
- 2) C
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) C
- 6) B
- 7) A
- 8) D
- 9) B
- 10) B
- 11) C
- 12) B
- 13) D
- 14) B
- 15) A
- 16) B
- 17) A
- 18) D
- 19) C
- 20) B
- 21) A
- 22) D
- 23) D
- 24) B
- 25) A
- 26) C
- 27) D
- 28) A
- 29) D
- 30) A
- 31) B
- 32) C
- 33) D
- 34) D
- 35) D
- 36) B

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37) C

38) C

39) D

40) B

41) A

42) B

43) C

44) A

45) C

46) B

47) B

48) D

49) A

50) C

51) A

52) D

53) A

54) A

55) A

56) A

57) Essay

Answers will vary.

58) Essay

Answers will vary.

59) Essay

Answers will vary.

60) Essay

Answers will vary.

61) Essay

Answers will vary.

62) Essay

Answers will vary.

63) Essay

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Answers will vary.

64) Essay

Answers will vary.

65) Essay

Answers will vary.

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