

# Voting, Elections, and Congress Test Review

1. When is Election Day?
2. Define party platform
3. Define Caucus
4. What was the purpose of literacy tests? How were they discriminatory?
5. What methods were used during the Jim Crow era to deny minorities the right to vote?
6. What was the most effective suffrage laws ever passed in the United States? (see Voter America video guide)
7. Which amendment allows 18 year olds to vote?
8. Which amendment says the vote cannot be denied based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude?
9. Which amendment granted women's suffrage?
10. Which of the following persons is most likely to vote?
11. To prevent fraudulent voting, most states require voters to \_\_\_\_\_.
12. **True or False** People with no sense of political efficacy probably feel that any political choice they make will have no effect.
13. Which of the following statements illustrates a drawback to the primary system?
  - A. Primaries are affected by corruption
  - B. Primaries are expensive and divisive
  - C. Primaries attract more voters than general elections
  - D. Primaries discourage debate within political parties
14. What was the Motor Voter Act of 1993?
15. **True or False** The group of people with the lowest voter turnout rate is young people.
16. What do you need to do in order to qualify to vote?
17. How many seats are currently in the House of Representatives?
18. How many US Senators serve in the Senate?

19. What are the qualifications for Representatives in the House?

20. What are the qualifications for US Senators?

21. Because Congress is made up of two houses, it is

22. House members are elected to serve \_\_\_\_\_ terms.

23. US Senators are elected to serve \_\_\_\_\_ terms.

32. Explain the impeachment process in Congress- what is the House of Representative's role, what is the Senate's role?

33. Who do lobbyists represent?

34. A group of people with common goals who organize and influence government. Examples include: AARP, NRA, Now, and The Sierra Club

- A. Political parties
- B. Interest groups

- C. Entitlements
- D. Resolution groups

35. Name for type of veto when a president kills a bill passed during the last 10 days Congress is in session simply by refusing to act on it.

36. What are the powers of Congress?

37. Name the four kinds of Committees

24. The number of Senate seats held by each state is \_\_\_\_\_ per state.

25. Define Expressed Power

26. Defi

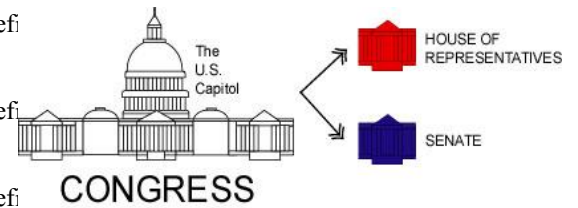
27. Defi

28. Defi

29. Define Elastic clause

30. Define Quorum

31. Define Revenue bill



- 38. What would Congress need to do to override the president's veto?
- 39. What is *reapportionment*?
- 40. Which clause of the Constitution did the Supreme Court base its decision on in *Baker v. Carr* and *Reynolds v. Simms*?  
(see One Person, One vote video guide)
- 41. According to the ruling in *Reynolds v. Sims*, were rural or urban districts often at an advantage in the early 1900s?
- 42. What does the 17<sup>th</sup> amendment state?
- 43. By what majority must a bill pass through Congress in order to override a veto?

- 44. This is a delaying tactic used in the Senate in order to defeat a bill. The Senator takes the floor and has unlimited time for debate.
  - A. Filibuster
  - B. Joint resolution
  - C. Public bill
  - D. Amendment



- 45. Elected official that is already in office
  - A. Gerry
  - B. Lobbyist



- C. Bill
- D. Incumbent

- 46. Why did the Founders decide that revenue bills should originate in the House?
- 47. What is gerrymandering?
- 48. Who is the most powerful leader in the House?
- 49. What is Congress' main job?
- 50. Which Article in the Constitution describes the legislative branch?