

Georgia Constitution Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. How are proposed amendments to the Georgia Constitution ratified?**
 - A. 2/3s of a constitutional convention**
 - B. 3/4s of the General Assembly**
 - C. conventions held in 3/4s of Georgia counties**
 - D. majority vote of citizens voting thereon in the next general election**

- 2. What percentage of votes is needed to pass an amendment to the Georgia Constitution?**
 - A. A two-thirds majority**
 - B. A simple majority**
 - C. A three-fifths majority**
 - D. A unanimous vote**

- 3. Which of the following is not an executive officer of Georgia?**
 - A. Insurance Commissioner.**
 - B. State School Superintendent.**
 - C. Lt. Governor.**
 - D. Comptroller General.**

- 4. How often must the Georgia Constitution be reviewed?**
 - A. Every five years**
 - B. Every ten years**
 - C. Every twenty years**
 - D. Every fifteen years**

- 5. What is the highest court in the state of Georgia?**
 - A. The Circuit Court**
 - B. The Appeals Court**
 - C. The Supreme Court of Georgia**
 - D. The Superior Court**

6. What limitation do cities and counties face regarding their power to tax?

- A. Cities can only utilize sales tax.**
- B. Counties can levy any tax according to state law.**
- C. Cities may use any tax authorized by the constitution or general law.**
- D. Cities and counties cannot levy any taxes.**

7. Which statement describes a limitation on the power of the General Assembly to make laws?

- A. Laws must not conflict with the Georgia Constitution**
- B. Only laws explicitly stated in the Georgia Constitution can be enacted**
- C. Laws may not violate either the Georgia Constitution or the U.S. Constitution**
- D. General Assembly has unlimited power to create laws**

8. What authority does the General Assembly have in relation to education in Georgia?

- A. To close schools**
- B. To define duties of the Superintendent**
- C. To elect Board of Regents members**
- D. To approve all local budgets**

9. What is the main characteristic of the branches of government as stated in the Georgia Constitution?

- A. Be separate and distinct**
- B. Share officials as need be**
- C. Be adaptive in their interactions as time passes**
- D. Work closely together**

10. Who has the authority to provide for public education in Georgia?

- A. The state governor**
- B. The state legislature**
- C. The State Board of Education**
- D. The Department of Education**

Answers

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1. D
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. How are proposed amendments to the Georgia Constitution ratified?

- A. 2/3s of a constitutional convention**
- B. 3/4s of the General Assembly**
- C. conventions held in 3/4s of Georgia counties**
- D. majority vote of citizens voting thereon in the next general election**

Proposed amendments to the Georgia Constitution are ratified through a majority vote of the citizens voting on the amendment in the next general election. This process ensures that the citizens of Georgia have the opportunity to directly participate in the decision-making regarding constitutional changes. By requiring a majority vote, the amendment process reflects the will of the electorate, allowing for a democratic approach to altering the foundational legal document of the state. Other methods, mentioned in the incorrect options, such as requiring a supermajority from a constitutional convention, the General Assembly, or conventions held within counties, are not the prescribed means for ratifying amendments in Georgia. The focus is firmly placed on the direct input from voters, highlighting the importance of establishing and maintaining a government that is accountable and responsive to the people.

2. What percentage of votes is needed to pass an amendment to the Georgia Constitution?

- A. A two-thirds majority**
- B. A simple majority**
- C. A three-fifths majority**
- D. A unanimous vote**

To amend the Georgia Constitution, a simple majority of votes is required for passage. This means that more than half of the voters who participate in the election need to approve the amendment for it to be adopted. This approach allows for flexibility and responsiveness in governance, as it does not impose an excessively high threshold that could hinder necessary constitutional changes. In Georgia, the process for proposing amendments usually begins with legislative approval or through a citizen initiative, but the important distinction is that the final step relies on gaining a simple majority during a statewide vote. This aligns with the notion that constitutional amendments should be reflective of the popular will without excessively stringent requirements that could create barriers to democratic participation.

3. Which of the following is not an executive officer of Georgia?

- A. Insurance Commissioner.**
- B. State School Superintendent.**
- C. Lt. Governor.**
- D. Comptroller General.**

In the context of executive officers in Georgia, the role of the Comptroller General does not exist within the executive branch as defined by the state constitution. The executive officers of Georgia include positions such as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Insurance Commissioner, and State School Superintendent. These roles are primarily focused on implementing state laws and managing various aspects of state government. The Insurance Commissioner oversees the insurance industry in Georgia, ensuring compliance with state laws, while the State School Superintendent is responsible for the state's public education system. The Lieutenant Governor serves as the second-highest executive officer and presides over the state Senate. In contrast, the Comptroller General traditionally refers to a financial auditing role in state government, which may be present in some states but is not established as an executive office in Georgia's constitution or government structure. This distinction clarifies why the correct answer identifies the Comptroller General as not being an executive officer of Georgia.

4. How often must the Georgia Constitution be reviewed?

- A. Every five years**
- B. Every ten years**
- C. Every twenty years**
- D. Every fifteen years**

The Georgia Constitution mandates that a review of the Constitution must occur every ten years. This requirement is in place to ensure that the document remains relevant and reflective of the values and needs of the state's residents. Regular reviews allow for potential amendments and updates to address evolving legal and societal issues. This periodic assessment is a proactive measure, allowing for necessary changes without waiting for a crisis or major shift in governance needs. Other timelines for constitutional reviews, such as five, fifteen, or twenty years, do not align with this specific requirement and would not effectively serve the same purpose of maintaining a dynamic and applicable constitutional framework. This systematic approach helps to uphold the integrity and responsiveness of governance in Georgia.

5. What is the highest court in the state of Georgia?

- A. The Circuit Court
- B. The Appeals Court
- C. The Supreme Court of Georgia**
- D. The Superior Court

The Supreme Court of Georgia is recognized as the highest court in the state, tasked with handling cases that involve significant legal principles, questions of constitutionality, and maintaining uniformity in the interpretation of laws across the state. This court not only serves as the final appellate court but also has original jurisdiction in certain types of cases, such as those involving the death penalty. Decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on lower courts, making its role crucial in shaping Georgia's legal landscape. The other courts mentioned, such as the Circuit Court, Appeals Court, and Superior Court, serve important functions within Georgia's judicial system but do not hold the highest authority. The Circuit Court typically handles a variety of civil and criminal cases, while the Appeals Court primarily reviews decisions made by lower courts to ensure that legal procedures were followed properly. The Superior Court also addresses a range of significant cases but, again, does not possess the highest level of appellate authority. Thus, while all these courts are vital to the judicial system, the Supreme Court of Georgia stands at the apex, making it the definitive authority on legal matters within the state.

6. What limitation do cities and counties face regarding their power to tax?

- A. Cities can only utilize sales tax.
- B. Counties can levy any tax according to state law.
- C. Cities may use any tax authorized by the constitution or general law.**
- D. Cities and counties cannot levy any taxes.

Cities and counties in Georgia have the authority to levy taxes, but this power is limited by the Georgia Constitution and state law. The correct response highlights that cities may impose any tax that is authorized by the constitution or general law. This means that their ability to collect taxes is not infinite; they must adhere to the limitations set forth by higher laws that govern the types of taxes they can implement. For instance, a city may choose to impose property taxes or special purpose local option sales taxes, but must do so within the framework established by state regulations. The other options present misunderstandings of the taxing powers of cities and counties. It is incorrect to state that cities can only utilize sales tax, as they have broader powers under certain legal constraints. Similarly, while counties do hold significant power to levy taxes, they do not have unrestricted authority to impose any tax they desire; they too are limited by state law and constitutional provisions. Lastly, the assertion that cities and counties cannot levy any taxes is inaccurate, as both local governments do possess taxing authority, again bounded by legal stipulations. This comprehensive structure ensures that local governments operate within a responsible framework that balances their needs with those of the citizens.

7. Which statement describes a limitation on the power of the General Assembly to make laws?

- A. Laws must not conflict with the Georgia Constitution**
- B. Only laws explicitly stated in the Georgia Constitution can be enacted**
- C. Laws may not violate either the Georgia Constitution or the U.S. Constitution**
- D. General Assembly has unlimited power to create laws**

The choice highlighting that laws may not violate either the Georgia Constitution or the U.S. Constitution accurately captures an essential limitation on the General Assembly's lawmaking powers. This principle ensures that any legislation passed must adhere to the fundamental legal frameworks established by both the state and federal constitutions. The Georgia Constitution, like many state constitutions, is subordinate to the U.S. Constitution. This means that state laws must operate within the bounds set by the higher law of the land, which in this case is the U.S. Constitution. If a law were to conflict with either constitution, it could be deemed unconstitutional and invalidated by the courts. This framework is vital to maintaining the rule of law and checks and balances within the government. It safeguards citizens' rights by ensuring that laws not only reflect the values and needs of Georgia's populace but also uphold the broader principles enshrined in the U.S. Constitution.

8. What authority does the General Assembly have in relation to education in Georgia?

- A. To close schools**
- B. To define duties of the Superintendent**
- C. To elect Board of Regents members**
- D. To approve all local budgets**

The General Assembly holds significant authority in relation to education in Georgia, particularly in defining the duties of the Superintendent of Schools. This power allows the General Assembly to establish the framework and responsibilities of the Superintendent, who is a key figure in managing the state's educational policies and administration. The role of the Superintendent includes overseeing public education, recommending educational policies, and ensuring compliance with state education standards. By defining these duties, the General Assembly plays a crucial role in shaping the direction and effectiveness of the education system in Georgia. This authority is grounded in the state's constitution and statutory law, which outline the structure and governance of education. In contrast, other choices do not reflect the specific powers vested in the General Assembly. For instance, the authority to close schools is typically determined at the local level by school boards rather than by the General Assembly. Electing Board of Regents members is not a direct responsibility of the General Assembly, as these members are appointed rather than elected. Lastly, while the General Assembly may influence budget allocations, it does not hold the power to approve all local budgets, as local school boards manage their own financial matters within the constraints of state laws.

9. What is the main characteristic of the branches of government as stated in the Georgia Constitution?

- A. Be separate and distinct**
- B. Share officials as need be**
- C. Be adaptive in their interactions as time passes**
- D. Work closely together**

The main characteristic of the branches of government as stated in the Georgia Constitution is that they are designed to be separate and distinct. This principle is rooted in the concept of separation of powers, which is essential to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful and to ensure a system of checks and balances. Each branch—executive, legislative, and judicial—has its own defined roles and responsibilities, allowing them to operate independently while still being able to hold each other accountable. This separation is fundamental to maintaining democracy and protecting individual rights by preventing the concentration of authority in a single entity. In contrast, options that suggest sharing officials or working closely together undermine this fundamental principle, as they would blur the lines between the branches, potentially leading to a lack of accountability and an increase in the risk of abuses of power. Similarly, the idea of being adaptive in interactions does not capture the clear and distinct separation envisioned in the Georgia Constitution, which prioritizes distinct roles and powers over flexible interactions.

10. Who has the authority to provide for public education in Georgia?

- A. The state governor**
- B. The state legislature**
- C. The State Board of Education**
- D. The Department of Education**

The authority to provide for public education in Georgia is vested in the state legislature. This is rooted in the Georgia Constitution, which mandates that the state legislature is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of public education. The legislature has the power to create laws regarding education, allocate funding, and ensure that there is a framework in place for public schooling. While other entities, like the state governor, the State Board of Education, and the Department of Education, play significant roles in the education system, their functions are typically more focused on implementation, administration, and oversight. The governor can influence education policies and budgets but does not have the singular authority to create them. The State Board of Education and the Department of Education aid in the administration and enforcement of laws but are not the primary bodies responsible for the establishment of public education systems. Thus, the state legislature's role as the originator of educational law makes it the correct answer.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://georgiaconstitution.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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