

# Idaho Civics Practice Test (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. Who is currently serving as the President of the United States?**
  - A. Joe Biden**
  - B. Donald Trump**
  - C. Barack Obama**
  - D. George W. Bush**
  
- 2. What branch of government is responsible for making federal laws?**
  - A. The Executive Branch**
  - B. The Judicial Branch**
  - C. The Legislative Branch**
  - D. The Administrative Branch**
  
- 3. Name one responsibility that is exclusively for U.S. citizens.**
  - A. Paying taxes**
  - B. Serving on a jury**
  - C. Voting in elections**
  - D. All of the above**
  
- 4. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.**
  - A. World War I**
  - B. World War II**
  - C. The Korean War**
  - D. The Gulf War**
  
- 5. Which branch of the government is responsible for making federal laws?**
  - A. Judicial branch**
  - B. Executive branch**
  - C. Legislative branch**
  - D. Administrative branch**

- 6. Who is famous for delivering the "I Have a Dream" speech?**
- A. Malcolm X**
  - B. Martin Luther King Jr.**
  - C. Rosa Parks**
  - D. Frederick Douglass**
- 7. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?**
- A. Being a founding father**
  - B. Inventing the telephone**
  - C. Serving as a US diplomat**
  - D. Both A and C**
- 8. What principle is established by the Constitution to protect individual rights?**
- A. Rule of Law**
  - B. Separation of Church and State**
  - C. Popular Sovereignty**
  - D. Checks and Balances**
- 9. How many counties are there in Idaho?**
- A. 44**
  - B. 50**
  - C. 35**
  - D. 30**
- 10. Name one U.S. territory.**
- A. Guam**
  - B. Alaska**
  - C. Hawaii**
  - D. Florida**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Who is currently serving as the President of the United States?**

- A. Joe Biden
- B. Donald Trump**
- C. Barack Obama
- D. George W. Bush

The current President of the United States is Joe Biden. He took office on January 20, 2021, following the presidential election held in November 2020. Biden is a member of the Democratic Party and previously served as Vice President under Barack Obama from 2009 to 2017. Understanding the timeline of U.S. presidents is crucial, as it provides context about the political landscape, shifts in policy, and current events. Donald Trump, Barack Obama, and George W. Bush all served in past administrations, but they are no longer in office. This distinction clarifies that Joe Biden is the sitting president and addresses the current leadership in the U.S. government.

**2. What branch of government is responsible for making federal laws?**

- A. The Executive Branch
- B. The Judicial Branch
- C. The Legislative Branch**
- D. The Administrative Branch

The Legislative Branch is responsible for making federal laws in the United States. This branch consists of two parts: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Together, they draft, debate, and pass legislation that affects the entire country. Members of Congress, which include both senators and representatives, are elected by the citizens and hold the power to create laws that govern various aspects of society, such as health care, education, and national security. The other branches of government play different roles; for instance, the Executive Branch implements and enforces the laws created by the Legislative Branch, led by the President. The Judicial Branch interprets laws and reviews their constitutionality, ensuring that legal decisions align with the Constitution. The term "Administrative Branch" is not a formal branch of government recognized in the U.S. Constitution; rather, it often refers to various agencies and departments within the Executive Branch that manage specific governmental functions.

**3. Name one responsibility that is exclusively for U.S. citizens.**

- A. Paying taxes**
- B. Serving on a jury**
- C. Voting in elections**
- D. All of the above**

The responsibility that is exclusively for U.S. citizens is serving on a jury. This civic duty is grounded in the legal system of the United States, which guarantees the right to a fair trial by jury. Only citizens can serve as jurors because they possess a deeper understanding of the laws and values that govern the country. This requirement ensures that those making significant legal decisions regarding the rights and responsibilities of individuals within the society share a commitment to the principles of justice and democracy inherent in citizenship. While paying taxes and voting in elections are crucial responsibilities for U.S. citizens, they do not uniquely belong to citizens, as certain non-citizens may also face tax obligations based on their income and residency in the U.S. Voting is typically reserved for citizens, but it is essential to note that not all forms of elections or referenda allow for participation by all citizens, and some local measures may allow non-citizen participation. Thus, serving on a jury stands out as the clear responsibility that can only be undertaken by citizens, reflecting a fundamental aspect of civic engagement and maintaining the integrity of the judicial system.

**4. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.**

- A. World War I**
- B. World War II**
- C. The Korean War**
- D. The Gulf War**

One notable war fought by the United States in the 1900s is World War I, which occurred from 1914 to 1918. The U.S. entered the conflict in 1917, joining the Allied Powers against the Central Powers. This war was significant as it marked America's emergence as a global power, and it led to substantial changes in military strategy, international relations, and the political landscape both domestically and globally. World War I is distinguished by its trench warfare, the introduction of new military technologies, and the profound social impacts it had on various nations, including changes to women's roles and economic structures. The Treaty of Versailles, which formally ended the war, had lasting consequences that influenced international politics leading into World War II. While World War II, the Korean War, and the Gulf War are also key conflicts involving the United States, the question specifically asks for a war fought in the 1900s, and World War I is an important historical milestone that signifies America's role in 20th-century global conflicts.

**5. Which branch of the government is responsible for making federal laws?**

- A. Judicial branch**
- B. Executive branch**
- C. Legislative branch**
- D. Administrative branch**

The Legislative branch is responsible for making federal laws. This branch is primarily composed of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of these houses draft, debate, and vote on proposed legislation, which upon approval can be sent to the President for enactment into law. This function is a key aspect of the separation of powers established in the U.S. Constitution, ensuring that legislative authority lies with representatives elected by the people. The process typically begins with the introduction of a bill, followed by committee review, debates, amendments, and votes, which all contribute to the development of law in the country. Other branches, such as the Judicial branch, interpret laws and adjudicate legal disputes, while the Executive branch is responsible for enforcing laws passed by the Legislative branch. The Administrative branch is not a distinct branch of government; rather, it often refers to agencies and departments within the Executive branch that carry out government responsibilities. The clarity of the Legislative branch's role in creating laws showcases the structured way the U.S. government is designed to function, with checks and balances to prevent any one branch from accumulating too much power.

**6. Who is famous for delivering the "I Have a Dream" speech?**

- A. Malcolm X**
- B. Martin Luther King Jr.**
- C. Rosa Parks**
- D. Frederick Douglass**

The individual known for delivering the "I Have a Dream" speech is Martin Luther King Jr. This iconic speech was made during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on August 28, 1963. In it, King articulated his vision for a racially integrated and harmonious America, where individuals would be judged by their character rather than the color of their skin. The speech became a defining moment in the American Civil Rights Movement and has had a lasting impact on the quest for equality and justice. Martin Luther King Jr. is recognized as a central leader in this movement, advocating for nonviolent protest and civil disobedience as means to achieve civil rights. The other figures mentioned, while significant in their own rights within the context of civil rights and social justice, are not associated with this particular speech. Malcolm X had a different approach to civil rights activism, Rosa Parks is celebrated for her role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott, and Frederick Douglass was a prominent abolitionist and writer in the 19th century.

**7. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?**

- A. Being a founding father**
- B. Inventing the telephone**
- C. Serving as a US diplomat**
- D. Both A and C**

Benjamin Franklin is renowned for multiple contributions to American history, particularly as a founding father and for his role as a diplomat. As a founding father, he played a vital role in the establishment of the United States, contributing to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Franklin's diplomatic endeavors were equally significant; he served as the United States' first ambassador to France, where he worked to secure French support during the American Revolutionary War, which was crucial for the success of the colonies against British rule. Franklin's achievements exemplify the spirit of the revolutionary era, highlighting his intellectual contributions, political activities, and foreign relations work. His legacy encompasses his role in shaping the nation both legally and diplomatically, which makes both being a founding father and serving as a US diplomat key reasons for his fame. The option that includes both A and C captures these significant aspects of his life and contributions.

**8. What principle is established by the Constitution to protect individual rights?**

- A. Rule of Law**
- B. Separation of Church and State**
- C. Popular Sovereignty**
- D. Checks and Balances**

The principle of Rule of Law is fundamentally about ensuring that all individuals, including those in positions of power, are held accountable under the law. This concept is vital for the protection of individual rights, as it establishes that no one is above the law, and that laws are applied consistently and fairly to everyone. This principle fosters a society where citizens are protected from arbitrary actions by the government or individuals, ensuring that their rights are defended and preserved. In contrast, the other principles listed serve different functions. The Separation of Church and State primarily addresses the relationship between government and religion, ensuring that government does not favor or endorse a particular religion. Popular Sovereignty emphasizes that the authority of the government derives from the consent of the governed, reflecting democratic ideals. Checks and Balances establish a framework for the distribution of power among different branches of government, designed to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful, but they do not directly speak to the protection of individual rights in the way that Rule of Law does.

**9. How many counties are there in Idaho?**

- A. 44**
- B. 50**
- C. 35**
- D. 30**

Idaho is divided into 44 counties, which is a significant aspect of its local governance and administrative structure. Each county serves as a geographical and political entity with its own local government, including elected officials and various departments that manage services such as law enforcement, education, and infrastructure maintenance. This division into counties helps to organize state resources and deliver government services more effectively to residents across the state, accommodating the diverse needs of urban and rural populations. Understanding the number of counties is essential for grasping how local governance operates in Idaho.

**10. Name one U.S. territory.**

- A. Guam**
- B. Alaska**
- C. Hawaii**
- D. Florida**

Guam is classified as a U.S. territory, primarily because it is an unincorporated territory of the United States, meaning that it is governed by the U.S. but does not have the full rights and privileges of a state. Residents of Guam are American citizens, but they do not have voting representation in Congress and cannot vote in presidential elections. In contrast, Alaska and Hawaii are both states, having been admitted to the Union and granted full statehood and representation. Florida is also a state, similarly enjoying the rights and privileges that come with statehood. Thus, the distinction between a territory and a state is crucial in identifying Guam as the correct answer among the options provided.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://idahocivics.examzify.com>**

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

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