

# KSU Georgia Constitution Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which constitution established a unified court system and allowed nonpartisan elections of state court judges?**
  - A. 1983**
  - B. 1868**
  - C. 1945**
  - D. 1798**
  
- 2. How can the structure of local governments be modified under Georgia law?**
  - A. By local referenda to the federal government.**
  - B. By repealing state law without General Assembly approval.**
  - C. By direct action of county voters without any state involvement.**
  - D. By state laws and acts approved by the General Assembly that authorize or reorganize counties or municipalities; local charters must comply with the constitution.**
  
- 3. King v. Chapman occurred in which year?**
  - A. 1946**
  - B. 1954**
  - C. 1964**
  - D. 1965**
  
- 4. Which constitution was the first to be submitted to voters?**
  - A. 1798**
  - B. 1861**
  - C. 1865**
  - D. 1868**
  
- 5. Which Georgia judges must have practiced law for seven years prior to taking office?**
  - A. Appellate, Superior, and State**
  - B. Magistrate**
  - C. Juvenile Court**
  - D. Court of Appeals**

- 6. Which executive official is chosen by the legislature?**
- A. Utilities Commissioners - 5 elected statewide**
  - B. Treasurer - appointed by the governor**
  - C. Auditor - chosen by the legislature**
  - D. Auditor General - elected statewide**
- 7. How is the Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court selected?**
- A. Justices of Supreme Court choose Chief Justice from among themselves**
  - B. The Governor selects Chief Justice**
  - C. Legislature votes to appoint Chief Justice**
  - D. The oldest justice becomes Chief Justice**
- 8. Which statement best describes Article I's Bill of Rights and its relation to the federal Bill of Rights?**
- A. It lists fewer rights than the federal Bill of Rights and excludes criminal rights.**
  - B. It lists rights not in the federal Bill of Rights, and ignores many federal rights.**
  - C. It prohibits same-sex marriage as a constitutional right.**
  - D. Many of the same rights are provided as in the federal Bill of Rights.**
- 9. What are courts of limited jurisdiction in Georgia?**
- A. Specialized cases - less serious than cases in the courts of general jurisdiction - includes traffic laws, local ordinances, other misdemeanors**
  - B. Felony trials only**
  - C. Civil cases with large damages**
  - D. Federal matters**

**10. What governance mechanisms exist for public education in Georgia?**

- A. Federal control of all schooling**
- B. State-level governance by the Department of Education and the Board of Regents for higher education, with local school systems implementing instruction**
- C. Local school boards implement instruction with no state oversight**
- D. No formal governance mechanisms**

**SAMPLE**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Which constitution established a unified court system and allowed nonpartisan elections of state court judges?**

- A. 1983**
- B. 1868**
- C. 1945**
- D. 1798**

The key idea is how a state changes its judiciary through constitutional reform. The Georgia Constitution of 1983 created a single, unified court system, bringing all major courts under one coordinated framework and administration. It also moved to nonpartisan elections for state court judges, meaning judges run for office without party labels on their ballots. This combination—a centralized court structure plus nonpartisan judicial elections—did not appear in the earlier constitutions (such as those from 1868 or 1798, or even the 1945 version) in the same way. So the 1983 constitution is the one that matches both features.

**2. How can the structure of local governments be modified under Georgia law?**

- A. By local referenda to the federal government.**
- B. By repealing state law without General Assembly approval.**
- C. By direct action of county voters without any state involvement.**
- D. By state laws and acts approved by the General Assembly that authorize or reorganize counties or municipalities; local charters must comply with the constitution.**

In Georgia, the structure and changes to local governments come from the state, not from local bodies alone. The General Assembly passes laws and acts that authorize or reorganize counties and municipalities, and the local charters must operate within the framework of the Georgia Constitution. So the proper process involves state action to create or reshape local governments, with local charters serving as the local governance documents that must comply with constitutional limits. That's why this choice is best: it recognizes that state law authorizes or reorganizes local government, and that local charters must fit within the constitutional bounds. The other options imply actions outside or without state involvement—local referenda to the federal government, repealing state law without legislative approval, or purely local action without state participation—none of which align with how Georgia structurally governs local entities.

### 3. King v. Chapman occurred in which year?

- A. 1946**
- B. 1954**
- C. 1964**
- D. 1965**

The year of a case is the year the court issued its decision, and you'll usually see that year in the case's official citation or reporter. King v. Chapman appears in the 1946 Georgia Reports, so the decision was decided in 1946. The other years listed correspond to different cases or later publications, not this case's actual decision date. When in doubt, verify with the official reporters or database index, where the decision year is stated next to the case name.

### 4. Which constitution was the first to be submitted to voters?

- A. 1798**
- B. 1861**
- C. 1865**
- D. 1868**

The main idea here is how a state's constitution gets approved: was it simply written by a convention or legislature, or was it put to a vote of the people for ratification? Georgia's 1861 Constitution was the first to be submitted to voters for their approval. It went through a drafting process, but then the proposed framework was put to a popular vote and narrowly or broadly approved by the electorate. That act of direct voter approval marks the first time Georgians were actually asked to ratify a new state constitution. Earlier constitutions were typically enacted by the legislature or by a convention without a formal public referendum, so they don't meet the criterion of being "submitted to voters." Subsequent constitutions continued to involve voter ratification, but 1861 holds the distinction of being the first.

### 5. Which Georgia judges must have practiced law for seven years prior to taking office?

- A. Appellate, Superior, and State**
- B. Magistrate**
- C. Juvenile Court**
- D. Court of Appeals**

In Georgia, a judge's eligibility is partly determined by how much legal practice they have before taking office. The seven-year requirement is imposed on judges serving in certain high-responsibility courts to ensure they bring substantial legal experience to decisions that shape state law and precedent. Specifically, the constitutional rule applies to judges on the appellate level and the general-jurisdiction trial courts: appellate courts (which include the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court), the Superior Court, and the State Court. Because these roles involve complex statutory interpretation, significant evidentiary issues, and broad legal questions, having seven years of legal practice helps ensure candidates are well-versed in law and procedure. Magistrate Court and Juvenile Court operate under different qualification standards, and their judges are not subject to this seven-year practice requirement in the same way. That's why those options don't fit the rule described in the question.

**6. Which executive official is chosen by the legislature?**

- A. Utilities Commissioners - 5 elected statewide**
- B. Treasurer - appointed by the governor**
- C. Auditor - chosen by the legislature**
- D. Auditor General - elected statewide**

In Georgia, the method by which executive officials come into office varies: some are chosen by voters in statewide elections, others are selected by the legislature to provide legislative oversight. The office that is chosen by the legislature is the Auditor. The General Assembly appoints the Auditor to conduct audits of state agencies and programs, keeping auditing closely tied to legislative oversight. The Auditor General, by contrast, is an elected statewide official who heads the Office of the Auditor General and carries out audits with a mandate from the people, though its work is closely connected to the Legislature. Utilities Commissioners are elected statewide, and the Treasurer is appointed by the governor. So, the official chosen by the legislature is the Auditor.

**7. How is the Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court selected?**

- A. Justices of Supreme Court choose Chief Justice from among themselves**
- B. The Governor selects Chief Justice**
- C. Legislature votes to appoint Chief Justice**
- D. The oldest justice becomes Chief Justice**

In Georgia, the Chief Justice is chosen by the Supreme Court justices themselves, from among their own members. This internal election means leadership comes from peers who know the court well, rather than being appointed by the governor or selected by the legislature, and it isn't based on age. The Chief Justice typically serves a defined term and leads the court's administrative functions, helps set docket priorities, and represents the judiciary in official capacities.

**8. Which statement best describes Article I's Bill of Rights and its relation to the federal Bill of Rights?**

- A. It lists fewer rights than the federal Bill of Rights and excludes criminal rights.**
- B. It lists rights not in the federal Bill of Rights, and ignores many federal rights.**
- C. It prohibits same-sex marriage as a constitutional right.**
- D. Many of the same rights are provided as in the federal Bill of Rights.**

Many of the same rights are provided as in the federal Bill of Rights. Georgia's Article I Declaration of Rights mirrors the protections found in the U.S. Bill of Rights, ensuring individuals in the state enjoy similar fundamental liberties such as due process, free speech, and protection against unreasonable searches, among others. The state constitution can also offer broader protections in some areas, and the federal guarantees apply to the states through incorporation, but the core rights align closely. The other statements misstate the relationship, suggesting fewer rights, or rights not found in the federal bill, or a constitutional ban on same-sex marriage, which doesn't reflect how these protections are described. So, the best description is that many of the same rights are provided as in the federal Bill of Rights.

**9. What are courts of limited jurisdiction in Georgia?**

- A. Specialized cases - less serious than cases in the courts of general jurisdiction - includes traffic laws, local ordinances, other misdemeanors**
- B. Felony trials only**
- C. Civil cases with large damages**
- D. Federal matters**

Courts of limited jurisdiction in Georgia handle the everyday, less serious matters that don't rise to the level of the big, general jurisdiction courts. They're designed for quicker, simpler handling of issues like traffic offenses, violations of local ordinances, and misdemeanors. These courts provide a more streamlined path for resolving these lighter cases, rather than sending them to the higher courts that handle felonies or large civil disputes. They do not deal with federal matters, and they aren't the place for serious felonies or large-damages civil cases, which go to other courts in the system.

**10. What governance mechanisms exist for public education in Georgia?**

**A. Federal control of all schooling**

**B. State-level governance by the Department of Education and the Board of Regents for higher education, with local school systems implementing instruction**

**C. Local school boards implement instruction with no state oversight**

**D. No formal governance mechanisms**

In Georgia, public education is governed through layered structures: state-level oversight paired with local delivery, plus separate governance for higher education. The Department of Education directs K-12 education, develops standards and curricula, administers testing, and distributes state funds under policies set by the State Board of Education. Local school systems—through county boards of education—actually implement instruction, hire staff, and run the day-to-day operations within those state policies. For higher education, the Board of Regents governs the University System of Georgia, setting system-wide policies and overseeing colleges and universities. This combination—state-level leadership by the Department of Education and the Board of Regents for higher education, with local districts implementing instruction—best describes how public education is organized in Georgia. Federal control of all schooling isn't how Georgia operates, since education is primarily a state and local function with limited federal influence. Local boards with no state oversight would lack essential standards and funding guidance. And there are formal governance structures in place, so no formal governance mechanisms isn't accurate.

## 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://ksugeorgiaconstitution.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE