

# UGA US/GA Constitution Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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



**Copyright © 2025 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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**



## **Questions**

SAMPLE



- 1. What did the Articles of Confederation create?**
  - A. A strong central government**
  - B. A framework for state governance**
  - C. A weak central government before the Constitution was established**
  - D. A system of checks and balances**
- 2. Which document serves as the foundation for the U.S. legal system?**
  - A. The Bill of Rights**
  - B. The Constitution**
  - C. The Declaration of Independence**
  - D. The Federalist Papers**
- 3. Which branch of government is primarily responsible for making laws?**
  - A. The Judicial Branch**
  - B. The Executive Branch**
  - C. The Legislative Branch**
  - D. The Administrative Branch**
- 4. What did the Equal Employment Act of 1972 aim to address?**
  - A. Racial discrimination in hiring**
  - B. Discriminatory pay practices**
  - C. Effects of past discrimination**
  - D. All of the above**
- 5. What is the main function of the Legislative Branch of government?**
  - A. To interpret laws**
  - B. To make laws**
  - C. To enforce laws**
  - D. To judge laws**



- 6. Who can call a special session of the Georgia General Assembly?**
- A. Only the Speaker of the House**
  - B. The Governor or a 3/5 vote by membership**
  - C. The Lieutenant Governor only**
  - D. Any member of the General Assembly**
- 7. What happens to a bill vetoed by the governor?**
- A. It automatically becomes law after 10 days**
  - B. It is dead unless overridden by a two-thirds vote**
  - C. It is sent back to the House for revision**
  - D. It can be revived by a simple majority vote**
- 8. In which types of cases does the Attorney General of Georgia represent the state?**
- A. Only in traffic violation cases**
  - B. Only in civil cases**
  - C. In capital felony cases before the Georgia Supreme Court and civil cases before any court**
  - D. Both civil and criminal cases only in federal court**
- 9. What power is specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution?**
- A. The power to make treaties**
  - B. The power to make laws and regulate commerce**
  - C. The power to appoint Supreme Court justices**
  - D. The power to issue executive orders**
- 10. Who has the power to appoint judges to vacancies in Georgia?**
- A. The Governor of Georgia**
  - B. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**
  - C. State legislators**
  - D. The public through a voting process**



## **Answers**

SAMPLE



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

SAMPLE



## **Explanations**

SAMPLE



## 1. What did the Articles of Confederation create?

- A. A strong central government
- B. A framework for state governance
- C. A weak central government before the Constitution was established**
- D. A system of checks and balances

The Articles of Confederation established a weak central government that lacked the power to levy taxes, regulate trade, or enforce laws. This framework aimed to preserve the sovereignty of the individual states while providing a form of national government. However, the structure created significant challenges, such as the inability to respond effectively to economic crises or enforce treaties. The Articles were primarily designed to create a loose alliance of states, which ultimately highlighted the limitations of this system and led to the drafting of the U.S. Constitution. The weaknesses inherent in the Articles resulted in states acting independently rather than cohesively, demonstrating the need for a stronger national government, which was a primary motivation for the Convention of 1787. This context underscores why the creation of a weak central government is the correct understanding of the Articles of Confederation.

## 2. Which document serves as the foundation for the U.S. legal system?

- A. The Bill of Rights
- B. The Constitution**
- C. The Declaration of Independence
- D. The Federalist Papers

The Constitution serves as the foundational document for the U.S. legal system because it establishes the framework for the government, delineates the powers and responsibilities of each branch, and outlines the rights of individuals. It is the supreme law of the land, meaning that any law or government action that contradicts the Constitution is invalid. The Bill of Rights, while crucial for protecting individual liberties, is actually a part of the Constitution and cannot stand alone as the foundational document. The Declaration of Independence, though pivotal in articulating the values and ideals of the nation at its inception, does not function as a legal framework or a governing document; rather, it declares independence from British rule. The Federalist Papers, while influential in promoting the ratification of the Constitution and explaining the principles behind it, are not legal documents themselves but rather a series of essays advocating for the Constitution's adoption. Thus, the Constitution is the central and enduring framework within which all U.S. laws and regulations must operate.



**3. Which branch of government is primarily responsible for making laws?**

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

The Legislative Branch is primarily responsible for making laws because it is specifically designed to draft, debate, and enact legislation that governs the country or state. This branch consists of elected representatives who are tasked with considering the needs and interests of their constituents, discussing proposed laws, and passing legislation through a formal process. In the United States, this branch is represented by Congress, which is divided into two houses: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each house plays a critical role in the law-making process, including proposing new laws, amending existing laws, and ultimately voting on the legislation. By contrast, the Judicial Branch is responsible for interpreting laws and ensuring justice is served through the courts. The Executive Branch, headed by the President at the federal level, is responsible for enforcing the laws created by the Legislative Branch and administering government operations. The Administrative Branch, while not a formal branch of government, typically refers to various agencies that carry out specific functions related to executing and regulating laws, but they do not have the authority to create laws. Therefore, the responsibilities and functions of the Legislative Branch are specifically aligned with the creation of law, making it the correct answer.

**4. What did the Equal Employment Act of 1972 aim to address?**

- A. Racial discrimination in hiring**
- B. Discriminatory pay practices**
- C. Effects of past discrimination**
- D. All of the above**

The Equal Employment Act of 1972 aimed to strengthen and expand the protections against discrimination in employment that were first established by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The law specifically sought to address various forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination in hiring, discriminatory pay practices, and the effects of past discrimination on marginalized groups. By encompassing all these areas, the Act aimed to create a more equitable workplace environment. It provided individuals with greater ability to seek remedies for employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, and even disability, thus addressing the comprehensive nature of discrimination issues that affected many workers. This focus on multiple aspects of discrimination reflects the broader commitment to ensuring equal employment opportunities for all individuals, regardless of their backgrounds.



**5. What is the main function of the Legislative Branch of government?**

- A. To interpret laws
- B. To make laws**
- C. To enforce laws
- D. To judge laws

The main function of the Legislative Branch of government is to make laws. This branch is responsible for drafting, debating, and enacting legislation that addresses the needs and concerns of the population. In a democracy, the Legislative Branch serves as the representative body that reflects the will of the people, enabling citizens to have a voice in how they are governed. This branch's role is crucial for the functioning of the government, as it establishes the legal framework within which society operates. Legislators propose new laws or amend existing ones, which then go through a process of review and approval before becoming part of the legal system. The other functions mentioned in the incorrect options pertain to different branches of government. For example, interpreting laws is primarily the responsibility of the Judicial Branch, which ensures that laws are applied fairly and consistently in accordance with the Constitution. The Executive Branch is tasked with enforcing laws, ensuring that they are carried out properly and efficiently. Similarly, judging laws falls under the purview of the Judicial Branch, where courts assess their constitutionality and application. In summary, the essential role of the Legislative Branch is law-making, distinguishing it from the other branches that focus on law enforcement and interpretation.

**6. Who can call a special session of the Georgia General Assembly?**

- A. Only the Speaker of the House
- B. The Governor or a 3/5 vote by membership**
- C. The Lieutenant Governor only
- D. Any member of the General Assembly

The correct answer is that the Governor has the authority to call a special session of the Georgia General Assembly, but in addition to that, a special session can also be convened by a three-fifths vote of the membership. This means that not just the Governor has the power to initiate a special session; the legislators themselves can also take action if they gain sufficient support among their peers. In Georgia, the Governor's ability to call a special session is an important aspect of executive power, as it allows the state to address pressing issues that may arise between the regular sessions of the legislature. This typically involves emergencies that require legislative attention outside the regular timeframe. The provision for a three-fifths vote ensures that the legislature can also convene under circumstances where there is broad consensus among its members, thus allowing for flexibility and responsiveness in governance. Given this framework, other choices are not correct because they either limit the ability to call a special session to only one individual (like the Speaker of the House or the Lieutenant Governor), or they suggest that any single member can unilaterally call for a session, which is not how the process is structured in Georgia's legislative procedure.



## 7. What happens to a bill vetoed by the governor?

- A. It automatically becomes law after 10 days
- B. It is dead unless overridden by a two-thirds vote**
- C. It is sent back to the House for revision
- D. It can be revived by a simple majority vote

When a bill is vetoed by the governor, it is typically considered "dead" in the legislative process unless the legislature takes action to override that veto. In most states, including those governed by the U.S. Constitution and many state constitutions, a veto can be overridden if a two-thirds majority of both the House and Senate agree to pass the bill again. This requirement ensures that there is significant support for the bill among legislators even after the governor has expressed opposition. This process upholds the system of checks and balances, where the governor has the power to reject legislation he or she deems inappropriate while also allowing the legislature to reaffirm its commitment to a bill if it is deemed necessary for public policy. Other choices illustrate incorrect scenarios regarding the aftermath of a governor's veto. For example, the idea that a bill automatically becomes law after a certain period without action from the governor does not apply in the case of a veto. Likewise, the bill does not get sent back for revision as a standard practice; the veto stands unless the legislature votes to override it. Finally, the notion that a simple majority can revive a vetoed bill does not hold, as the requirement for opposing a gubernatorial veto necessitates a two-thirds majority.

## 8. In which types of cases does the Attorney General of Georgia represent the state?

- A. Only in traffic violation cases
- B. Only in civil cases
- C. In capital felony cases before the Georgia Supreme Court and civil cases before any court**
- D. Both civil and criminal cases only in federal court

The Attorney General of Georgia serves as the legal representative for the state in various types of cases, which includes capital felony cases before the Georgia Supreme Court as well as civil cases in any court. This role is pivotal because the Attorney General is responsible for defending the state's interests and the rule of law within the state's jurisdiction. In capital felony cases, these are serious criminal offenses that can result in the death penalty, showcasing the responsibility of the Attorney General to uphold justice and represent the state in high-stakes legal matters. Additionally, in civil cases, the Attorney General can represent the state in matters that involve state law, such as cases involving state agencies, and can take action to enforce laws for consumer protection, environmental regulation, and more. Other options are limited in scope. One suggests representation only in traffic violation cases, which is incorrect as traffic violations are typically handled at a local level rather than by the state's Attorney General. Another option restricts the representation to just civil cases without recognizing the crucial role played in criminal cases. Lastly, the final option indicates representation only in federal courts, which overlooks the Attorney General's responsibilities in the state court system. Therefore, the correct answer encompasses the full range of the Attorney General's duties in both civil and capital criminal



**9. What power is specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution?**

- A. The power to make treaties**
- B. The power to make laws and regulate commerce**
- C. The power to appoint Supreme Court justices**
- D. The power to issue executive orders**

The Constitution specifically grants Congress the power to make laws and regulate commerce, as outlined in Article I, Section 8. This section enumerates various powers of Congress, emphasizing its role in creating legislation that governs the nation and regulating economic activities among the states and with foreign nations. This power is foundational to the functioning of the federal government, allowing Congress to address a wide range of issues affecting the country, from trade policies to setting federal statutes. In contrast to the other options, the authority to make treaties is primarily reserved for the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The appointment of Supreme Court justices is also an executive function, as the President nominates justices who must then be confirmed by the Senate. Lastly, issuing executive orders falls within the executive branch's powers, allowing the President to manage the operations of the federal government but not a power granted to Congress. Thus, the choice reflecting Congress's specific role underscores the legislative body's essential function in shaping laws and regulating commerce.

**10. Who has the power to appoint judges to vacancies in Georgia?**

- A. The Governor of Georgia**
- B. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**
- C. State legislators**
- D. The public through a voting process**

In Georgia, the authority to appoint judges to fill vacancies rests with the Governor. This process is outlined in the Georgia Constitution, which empowers the Governor to make judicial appointments to ensure that the judiciary operates effectively in the event of vacancies. The Governor's appointment power is crucial because it allows for the swift filling of judicial positions, maintaining continuity in the state's judicial system. This responsibility underscores the executive branch's role in overseeing the functioning of the state judiciary and balancing it with other governmental branches. While other options suggest various mechanisms of judicial selection, such as the Chief Justice, state legislators, or public voting, none reflect the specific constitutional authority establishing the Governor's exclusive role in filling judicial vacancies in Georgia. This structure helps streamline the appointment process and avoid potential political entanglement that could arise from a broader voting mechanism or legislative involvement in such appointments.