

Chapter 15: Government of the Empire State

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. According to Georgia's constitution, all government originates from
- a written constitution.
 - the people.
 - the state's voters.
 - the U.S. Constitution.
- ___ 2. The largest branch of Georgia's government is the
- executive branch.
 - legislative branch.
 - judicial branch.
 - military branch.
- ___ 3. The maximum number of consecutive years that a Georgia governor may serve as the state's chief executive officer is
- four.
 - six.
 - eight.
 - ten.
- ___ 4. Which power is **not** given to Georgia's governor by the state constitution?
- Serving as commander-in-chief of the Georgia National Guard
 - Signing bills from the legislature into law
 - Preparing an annual budget for consideration by the General Assembly
 - Representing Georgia in meetings with federal officials or other states' governors
- ___ 5. According to the state constitution, Georgia's governor does **not** have
- legislative powers.
 - executive powers.
 - political powers.
 - judicial powers.
- ___ 6. Which position is **not** an elective statewide office in Georgia?
- Justices of the state supreme court
 - State senator
 - Commissioner of agriculture
 - Director of the Department of Transportation
- ___ 7. Which elected official heads the Georgia Department of State?
- Governor
 - Lieutenant governor
 - Secretary of state
 - Attorney general
- ___ 8. Who becomes Georgia's chief executive officer if both the governor and the lieutenant governor are unable to serve?
- The secretary of state
 - The attorney general
 - The president pro tempore of state senate
 - The speaker of the state house of representatives
- ___ 9. Why is the power to make appointments to boards and executive offices important to the governor of Georgia?
- By appointing persons from the same political party, the governor can help one party dominate state government.
 - Through appointments, a governor can spread his or her influence far beyond the limited powers of the governor's office.
 - Through appointments to boards and executive offices, a governor can control the actions of all state agencies and boards.
 - By appointing political backers and campaign contributors, the governor can repay supporters and raise money for future campaigns.
- ___ 10. Which qualification is **not** a requirement to be elected governor of Georgia?
- A governor must be at least 30 years old before taking office in Georgia.
 - A governor must be a resident of Georgia for at least six years prior to taking office.
 - A governor must have an advanced degree or advanced education prior to taking office.
 - A governor must have been a U.S. citizen for at least fifteen years prior to taking

office.

- ___ 11. How many consecutive years can a lieutenant governor serve in that capacity according to Georgia's constitution?
- a. Four years
 - b. Eight years
 - c. Sixteen years
 - d. Unlimited years
- ___ 12. How does a lieutenant governor most effectively affect the passage or failure of legislation in the state senate?
- a. By how he or she votes on a bill
 - b. By assigning senate bills to committee
 - c. By appointing members of committees
 - d. Both B and C are correct
- ___ 13. Which elected state official controls the administration of state and federal education funds?
- a. State treasurer
 - b. Governor
 - c. State school superintendent
 - d. Director of Department of Revenue
- ___ 14. Which of these officials is elected?
- a. Attorney General
 - b. A member of the State Board of Regents
 - c. A state Board of Education member
 - d. The food and drug inspector
- ___ 15. Which statement about the Georgia General Assembly is **true**?
- a. The General Assembly was formed as a bicameral legislature in 1777, making it older than the United States Congress.
 - b. Any bill that has to do with spending must start in the Senate.
 - c. Members of the legislature must be legal residents of the district from which they are elected for at least one year.
 - d. The Senate is much more powerful than the House of Representatives in the Georgia General Assembly.
- ___ 16. The presiding officer of the state senate or house of representatives does **not**
- a. approve all legislation submitted to the governor.
 - b. recognize speakers to discuss or debate issues on the floor of the chamber.
 - c. assign proposed bills to committees.
 - d. appoint committee members.
- ___ 17. Which legislative committee is **not** a standing committee?
- a. The Appropriations Committee
 - b. The Ways and Means Committee
 - c. The Reapportionment Committee
 - d. The Judiciary Committee
- ___ 18. Which guideline is considered the most important for determining the boundaries for house and senate election districts every ten years?
- a. Incumbent members' district boundaries
 - b. Equal population splits among districts
 - c. The dominant political party in power at the time of drawing boundaries
 - d. Maintaining logical county and city boundaries intact
- ___ 19. What happens when a house and a senate version of a bill differ after being passed by their respective bodies?
- a. The bill is referred to the governor to sign or veto.
 - b. The bill is referred to a standing committee to rewrite.
 - c. The bill is referred to a conference committee for compromise rewording.
 - d. The bill is killed.
- ___ 20. What happens to a bill passed by the legislature if the governor does not veto it, but does not sign it?
- a. The bill goes back to the senate.
 - b. The bill goes back to the house of representatives.
 - c. The bill becomes law.
 - d. The bill is killed.
- ___ 21. What vote is required in the house of representatives in order for a bill to pass?
- a. A two-thirds vote of house members
 - b. A three-fifths vote of house members
 - c. A consensus of house members
 - d. A majority vote of house members
- ___ 22. Georgia's sources of state income do **not** include
- a. investments of state resources in stocks and bonds.
 - b. special fees collected by state agencies.
 - c. state funds (income tax, sales tax, etc.)
 - d. federal funds (grants)

- _____ 23. Georgia's supreme court does **not**
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| a. conduct appellate review of all cases in county magistrate courts and country or district juvenile courts. | c. protect the basic civil rights and liberties of Georgia's citizens as outlined in the U.S. Constitution. |
| b. interpret the state's constitution and rule whether or not statutory laws are consistent with the constitution. | d. review all trial cases in the state where the death penalty was a part of the sentencing. |
- _____ 24. The supreme court of Georgia has
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| a. six justices elected by popular vote to six-year terms of office. | c. five justices elected by popular vote to seven-year terms of office. |
| b. five justices elected by popular vote to four-year terms of office. | d. seven justices elected by popular vote to six-year terms of office. |
- _____ 25. Who establishes the judicial code of conduct for state judges and regulates the admission of attorneys to the practice of law in the state?
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| a. The General Assembly of Georgia | c. The supreme court of Georgia |
| b. The governor of Georgia | d. The attorney general of Georgia |
- _____ 26. A grand jury in Georgia decides whether or not a
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| a. person accused of a crime is guilty or not guilty. | c. law, statute, or regulation of the state has been violated or broken. |
| b. person accused of a crime should be charged to stand trial for that crime. | d. person accused, tried, and convicted of a crime received due process of law. |
- _____ 27. Which statement does **not** illustrate an example of the system of checks and balances?
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| a. The legislative branch can impeach executive or judicial officials. | c. The executive branch can veto legislation and call special sessions of the General Assembly. |
| b. The legislative branch can override the veto of bills. | d. The judicial branch determines whether or not elected officials satisfy election requirements. |
- _____ 28. Juveniles in Georgia are not guaranteed the right to
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| a. a fair trial. | c. an attorney. |
| b. be protected from self-incrimination. | d. bail when being detained. |
- _____ 29. Which protection does **not** apply to juveniles in Georgia's courts?
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| a. The right to present a defense, introduce evidence, and testify on one's own behalf | c. The protection against a trial without a jury of peers |
| b. The protection against a trial without representation by an attorney | d. The right to confront and question witnesses against them |
- _____ 30. In determining the punishment or sentencing of a juvenile, a juvenile court judge **cannot**
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| a. deny students the right to an education if they have broken school laws. | c. fine students or sentence them to jail terms and mandatory school attendance. |
| b. place students on probation or release them into the custody of their parents. | d. assign them to alternative programs such as boot camps. |
- _____ 31. Juveniles who commit specific serious and violent crimes may be placed under the jurisdiction of the state
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| a. supreme court. | c. superior court. |
| b. magistrate court. | d. juvenile court. |
- _____ 32. Who determines if a juvenile who is taken into custody should be detained or released to his or her parents?
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| a. A juvenile judge | c. The police department |
| b. An intake officer | d. The arresting officer |

