

UNIT 1

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

1) Which of the following is not correct as to constitutions?

- A) It is the fundamental law of the land.
- B) The first constitution is the Magna Carta of 1215
- C) It may be written or unwritten.
- D) It deals with the rights of citizens.
- E) It is supreme law that must be followed.

2) Which of the following is not a reason for the need of a constitution?

- A) To establish the principle of the rule of law.
- B) To save the state from anarchy.
- C) To define the operation of the sovereign power of the state.
- D) To limit the vagaries of present and future generations.
- E) To promote the rights of ruling class.

3) Which of the following is not an essential or a requisite of a good constitution?

- A) Continuity
- B) Clarity
- C) Brevity
- D) Flexibility
- E) Comprehensiveness

According to Article 4 of the Turkish Constitution, "the provision of Article 1 regarding the form of the State being a Republic, the characteristics of the Republic in Article 2, and the provisions of Article 3 shall not be amended, nor shall their amendment be proposed".

4) What does this provision clearly show us?

- A) It is a soft constitution.
- B) It is a rigid constitution.
- C) It is a frame constitution.
- D) It is a long constitution.
- E) It is a multi-ethnic constitution.

5) Which of the following should be the longest part in democratic constitutions?

- A) General principles chapter
- B) Institutions of the state chapter
- C) Rights and freedoms chapter
- D) Effectiveness and changing chapter
- E) Preliminary chapter

ANSWERS: 1-B, 2-E, 3-A, 4-B, 5-C

IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

- 1) Please write three examples of political rights and duties regulated by the Constitution of 1982.**
- 2) Please explain the concept of "soft constitution".**
- 3) Please write the main features of the Constitutional Amendments of 2010.**

UNIT 2

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

1) Which of the following is not an example for the waves of constitution making?

- A) World War I
- B) World War II
- C) Collapse of colonialism
- D) Collapse of authoritarian regimes
- E) Collapse of civilization

In constitutional jurisprudence, this term "constituent power" is associated with the power of making a constitution

2) Which of the following is more suitable for the blank?

- A) old
- B) new
- C) better
- D) worse
- E) longer

3) An alternative name for "constituent power" is

- A) Founding pillars
- B) Military coup
- C) Founding fathers
- D) Godfathers
- E) Parliament

4) Which of the following is the owner of constituent power?

- A) De facto smartest
- B) De jure fairest
- C) De facto the fairest
- D) De facto weakest
- E) De facto strongest

Some constitutions also give the right to initiate the amendment procedure to citizens

5) Which of the following system is not an example for this?

- A) Serbia
- B) Romania
- C) Switzerland
- D) Türkiye
- E) North Macedonia

ANSWERS: 1-E, 2-B, 3-C, 4-E, 5-D

IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

- 1) Please explain the features of constituent power.
- 2) Please explain the differences between constituent power and constituted power.
- 3) Please explain constitutional amendment procedure of Türkiye.

UNIT 3

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

1) Which of the following is best summarized with "The duty of a good judge is to prevent litigation"?

- A) Pragmatism
- B) Judicial precedent
- C) Structuralism
- D) Textualism
- E) Moral reasoning

2) Which of the following is the owner of constituted power?

- A) Those who are granted by international community
- B) Those who are granted by international courts
- C) Those who are granted by the constitution.
- D) Those who are granted by media.
- E) Those who are granted by the constitutional court.

3) Which of the following method is also called "ethos of law"?

- A) Textualism
- B) Pragmatism
- C) Judicial precedent
- D) Moral reasoning
- E) Original intent

"Friend: You have given us a good Constitution.

Gouverneur Morris: That depends on how it is"

4) Which of the following is more suitable for the blank?

- A) protected.
- B) interpreted.
- C) written.
- D) explained.
- E) understood.

5) When somebody chooses the method of structuralism, s/he will not look at

- A) section headings.
- B) sections.
- C) related provisions in the same section.
- D) other parts of the constitution.
- E) The Constitutional Court's prior decisions.

ANSWERS: 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B, 5-E

IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

- 1) Please explain what is meant by analogy".
- 2) Please explain textualism.
- 3) Please explain one of the rules which may limit the method of interpretation.

UNIT 4

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

1) When a constitutional court considers the constitutionality of legislation without having a specific court case to refer to, this is called

- A) Abstract review
- B) Concrete review
- C) Ad hoc review
- D) Executive review
- E) A posteriori review

2) Identify the correct word for the blank in the following sentence

Everyone may apply to the Constitutional Court on the grounds that one of the fundamental rights and freedoms within the scope of the which are guaranteed by the Constitution has been violated by public authorities.

- A) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- B) UN Charter
- C) European Convention on Human Rights
- D) European Social Charter
- E) International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights

3) Which of the following is a Latin term that means a lawsuit brought by a third party in the interest of the public as a whole?

- A) A priori
- B) A posteriori
- C) Constitutional complaint
- D) Actio popularis
- E) Abstract review

4) Austrian (Continental) Constitutional Review Model is based on model of 1920.

- A) Locke's
- B) Kelsen's
- C) Hobbes'
- D) Paine's
- E) Madison v. Marbury's

5) Which of the following statements accurately summarizes the concept of judicial review, as established by Marbury v. Madison?

- A) The Supreme Court should review laws that conflict with the Constitution but cannot declare a law is unconstitutional.
- B) When the law and Constitution conflict, it is impossible to know which takes precedent.
- C) When the law and Constitution conflict, Parliament will always rule in favour of the Constitution.
- D) When the law and Constitution conflict, the Supreme Court will always rule in favour of the law.
- E) The Supreme Court should review laws that conflict with the Constitution and can strike down a law as unconstitutional.

ANSWERS: 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B, 5-E

IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

- 1) Please write the brief history of *Madison v. Marbury* case.
- 2) Please explain the concrete review.
- 3) Please explain the cliché of “*Constitutions are chains imposed by Peter when sober on Peter when drunk*”.

UNIT 5

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

1) Which of the following statement is correct as to the territorial sea?

- A) An area of the sea where all of the rights of a coastal state prevail.
- B) A body of water completely surrounded by a state.
- C) A small body of water that connects to larger bodies of water.
- D) Only found in the Black Sea.
- E) An area where a state has no rights to exploit minerals.

2) The required population size to be a state is

- A) 10.000
- B) 100.000
- C) 1.000.000
- D) 10.000.000
- E) None of the above

3) Identify the correct word for the blank in the following sentence.

Under the present 6 miles limit, Turkish territorial sea comprises approximately ... percent of the Aegean Sea.

- A) 5
- B) 7.5
- C) 8.8
- D) 19.7
- E) 43.5

4) Which of the following is not one of the characteristics of sovereignty?

- A) Permanence
- B) Exclusiveness
- C) Originality
- D) Invisibility
- E) Indivisibility

5) Which of the following wrote "The Social Contract" and believed "man is born free yet everywhere he is found in chains."?

- A) Rousseau
- B) Hobbes
- C) Locke
- D) Montesquieu
- E) Marx

ANSWERS: 1-A, 2-E, 3-B, 4-D, 5-A

IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

- 1)** Please explain the *outstanding issues in the Aegean Sea between Türkiye and Greece.*
- 2)** Please explain the differences between the state and nation.
- 3)** Please briefly explain social contract theory.