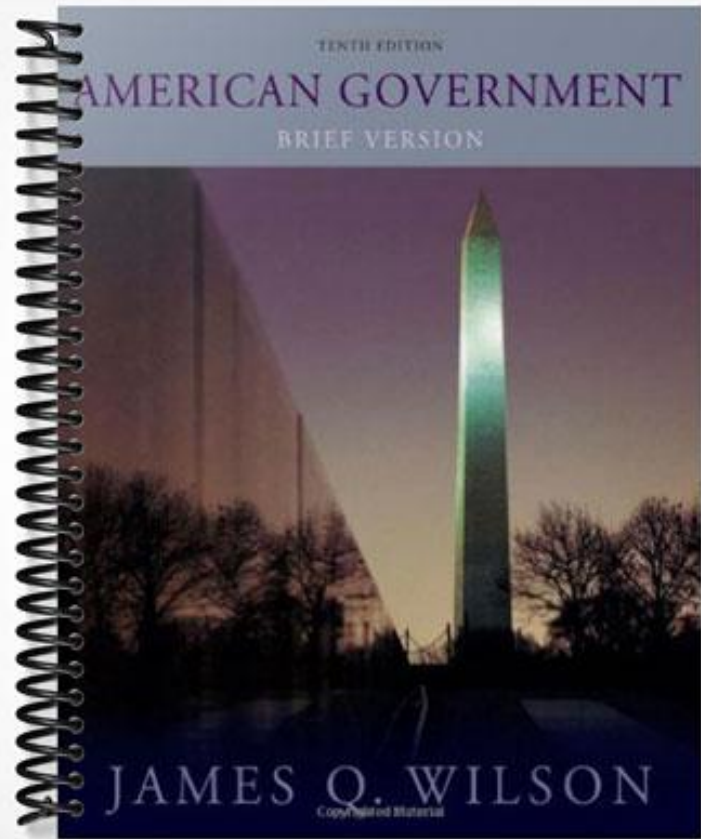


TEST BANK



CHAPTER 2 The Constitution

Student: _____

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 - B. financial betterment.
 - C. political efficacy.
 - D. liberty.
 - E. fraternity.

2. The Russian Revolution (1917) and the Chinese Revolution (1949) were chiefly concerned with
 - A. politics.
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3. The explanation for the inadequacy of British government was
 - A. ideology.
 - B. human nature.
 - C. distance.
 - D. economics.
 - E. political inefficiency.

4. The liberties that the colonists fought to protect were based on
 - A. the Bill of Rights in the federal Constitution.
 - B. the rights proclaimed originally by the king of England.
 - C. the leaders of the French Revolution.
 - D. "natural rights" created by God.
 - E. human nature.

5. Jefferson changed _____ to "pursuit of happiness" when he wrote the Declaration of Independence.
 - A. "pleasure"
 - B. "security"
 - C. "welfare"
 - D. "equality"
 - E. "property"

6. For most Americans, the Revolution was about
 - A. money.
 - B. property.
 - C. ideology.
 - D. trade.
 - E. expansion.

7. The Declaration of Independence contains twenty-seven paragraphs that list
 - A. specific complaints against the king and his ministers.
 - B. political prisoners in the colonies.
 - C. rights enumerated in the British constitution.
 - D. trade regulations violated by British ships.
 - E. reasons for desiring a written constitution.

8. The political theory of the Declaration of Independence was influenced greatly by the writings of
 - A. Thomas Hobbes.
 - B. Soren Kierkegaard.
 - C. John Locke.
 - D. Karl Marx.
 - E. Elbert Hubbard.

9. *Two Treatises of Government* argued that _____ was a critical element in the formation of government.
 - A. representation
 - B. elasticity
 - C. compromise
 - D. voluntary consent
 - E. social equality

10. Who said that the “real revolution” was the “radical change in the principles, opinions, and sentiments, and affections of the people?”
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- A. it allowed well-populated states to exploit less-populated states.
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- A. 1770.
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- A. no national judicial system.
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 - C. a small judicial system.
 - D. a weak judicial system.
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16. The stated purpose for the delegates' assembly in Philadelphia in 1787 was to
- A. write a new constitution.
 - B. discuss trade regulation.
 - C. discuss taxation.
 - D. revise the Articles of Confederation.
 - E. discuss slavery.
17. The _____ constitution created the most radically democratic of the new state regimes.
- A. Massachusetts
 - B. Pennsylvania
 - C. New Jersey
 - D. Virginia
 - E. Connecticut

18. The experience of Pennsylvania's constitution demonstrated that
- A. the people are competent to exercise power wisely.
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 - C. the doctrine of separation of powers works well.
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19. Which of the following is *true* of the Massachusetts constitution?
- A. It was far more democratic than the Pennsylvania constitution.
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 - D. It allowed a limited four-year term for state judges.
 - E. It created the office of governor to be held by three persons at once.
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 - C. function without a clear separation of powers.
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24. Of the men at the Constitutional Convention, the most famous in the world as a scientist and writer was
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 - B. George Washington.
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 - D. Thomas Jefferson.
 - E. Benjamin Franklin.
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- A. creating a new form of national government.
 - B. revising the Articles of Confederation.
 - C. supporting state sovereignty.
 - D. favoring a parliamentary system of governance.
 - E. forming the world's first large direct democracy.
26. The framers believed that which of the following is a greater threat than rule by the few?
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 - B. tyranny of the majority
 - C. decentralization
 - D. states' rights
 - E. aristocracy
27. The chief problem the framers faced was balancing the power of the government to maintain
- A. liberty.
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30. The New Jersey Plan was favored by less-populated states because
- A. both houses of Congress would be based on population.
 - B. the president probably would reside in less-populated states.
 - C. the president would be elected by vote of the people.
 - D. states were taxed on the basis of population.
 - E. Congress would be unicameral, with each state having one vote.
31. The Great Compromise allocated representation on the basis of
- A. population in both houses.
 - B. equality in both houses.
 - C. population in the House and equality in the Senate.
 - D. equality in the House and population in the Senate.
 - E. a changing structure every four years.
32. The number of senators allowed to each state under the Great Compromise was
- A. one.
 - B. two.
 - C. based on population.
 - D. two, plus additional members on the basis of population.
 - E. two, plus additional members on the basis of state seniority.
33. Under the Great Compromise, senators were chosen by
- A. the electoral college.
 - B. vote of the people.
 - C. state governors.
 - D. the judiciary of each state.
 - E. state legislatures.
34. The Great Compromise received support because it
- A. reconciled the interests of small and large states.
 - B. allowed for the election of the president by the electoral college.
 - C. proposed the Bill of Rights.
 - D. gave the Supreme Court the power of judicial review.
 - E. allowed slavery to continue in the southern states.
35. The Framers of the Constitution intended to create a
- A. democracy.
 - B. pure democracy.
 - C. direct democracy.
 - D. republic.
 - E. participative democracy.

36. The Constitution was approved in Philadelphia by
- A. five states still in attendance.
 - B. nine states still in attendance.
 - C. all twelve states still in attendance.
 - D. all thirteen states.
 - E. none of the states in attendance.
37. The Framers of the Constitution believed that two types of majorities were essential on important questions. They are majorities of
- A. both large and small states.
 - B. the Supreme Court and Congress.
 - C. voters and states.
 - D. state governors and state legislatures.
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38. The power of popular majorities is limited by
- A. national sovereignty.
 - B. majority rule.
 - C. selection of the House of Representatives.
 - D. the First Amendment.
 - E. judicial review.
39. Under the Constitution, the powers of the branches of government are not separated but shared owing to
- A. the Great Compromise.
 - B. the commerce clause.
 - C. judicial review.
 - D. checks and balances.
 - E. the Fourth Amendment.
40. The Constitution is based on the philosophical belief that
- A. people are good and can be trusted with power.
 - B. only a few people can be trusted to rule, and the people have the wisdom to recognize them.
 - C. power does not corrupt if rulers are subjected to regular elections.
 - D. people will pursue their self-interest, but their ambition can be checked by the self-interest of others.
 - E. government can reform human nature if given an adequate amount of power.
41. James Madison argued that
- A. liberty is safest in a small republic because all people will have the same interests.
 - B. liberty is safest in a large republic where each faction will be moderated through competition with other factions.
 - C. liberty is not possible without a bill of rights.
 - D. no liberty is possible so long as factions exist.
 - E. liberty is most secure when there are a small number of factions.

42. Generally, the Anti-Federalists felt that the government created by the Constitution was
- A. an insufficient check on the power of the states.
 - B. too strong and too centralized.
 - C. too liberal.
 - D. barely strong enough to be effective.
 - E. weak as a result of the absence of a federal judiciary.
43. According to Madison, it was best for the government to be at some distance from the people because
- A. a government should debate in secrecy to allow the representatives to say what they truly believe.
 - B. to avoid corruption, legislators should not be distracted by too many influences.
 - C. presidents could play to the crowd and be tempted to become demagogues.
 - D. the government should be insulated from the momentary passions of the people.
 - E. the people tend to be better informed about local matters.
44. The Constitution contained no bill of rights because, among other things,
- A. liberty—not rights—was the chief concern of such bills.
 - B. the Constitution was ratified before a bill of rights was deemed necessary.
 - C. the Framers thought they were creating a government with specific, limited powers.
 - D. special interest groups forced the changes after the document was ratified.
 - E. the delegates were instructed to create a new government, but not a bill of rights.
45. When the Constitution was written, slaves were ____ of the population of the five Southern states.
- A. one-half
 - B. one-third
 - C. two-thirds
 - D. three-fourths
 - E. one-fourth
46. The Constitution failed to outlaw slavery because
- A. few at that time recognized slavery as a moral evil.
 - B. the opponents of slavery lacked the courage of their convictions.
 - C. it was agreed in advance that the Constitution would make no direct or indirect mention of slavery.
 - D. the Framers had no such mandate from those who had selected them.
 - E. southern support was essential to adoption of the document.
47. Double jeopardy is forbidden in the _____ Amendment.
- A. First
 - B. Second
 - C. Fifth
 - D. Eight
 - E. Ninth

48. Cruel and unusual punishment is forbidden in the _____ Amendment.
- A. First
 - B. Second
 - C. Fifth
 - D. Eighth
 - E. Ninth
49. According to Charles Beard, the chief factor motivating the Framers of the Constitution was
- A. punishing British loyalists.
 - B. opposing antistate sentiment.
 - C. protecting slavery.
 - D. protecting economic self-interest.
 - E. weakening the power of the central government.
50. Charles A. Beard's economic interpretation of the Constitution concluded that there were two major economic interests present at the time of the Constitutional Convention; the dominant group included
- A. urban and commercial leaders.
 - B. East Coast shippers and sea merchants.
 - C. public and government officials.
 - D. farmers and slaveholders.
 - E. lawyers and craftsmen.
51. Most historians today reject the argument of Charles Beard because
- A. ratification debates in most states centered on political questions.
 - B. ratification debates in most states centered on economic questions.
 - C. wealthy landowners consistently opposed the Constitution.
 - D. slavery was not an important issue at the time.
 - E. economic inequalities were not nearly so pronounced at the time.
52. The ratification debates about the Constitution focused on the question of
- A. slavery.
 - B. equality.
 - C. economics.
 - D. liberty.
 - E. commerce.
53. If one were to argue that the Constitution included women, they might focus on the
- A. direct mention of females in several instances.
 - B. right of females to vote in the states.
 - C. use of masculine pronouns.
 - D. use of such words as "citizens" and "person."
 - E. use of wholly generic terminology.

54. Under the U.S. constitutional system, generally the only time when the government can take bold, decisive action is when
- A. one party controls both chambers of Congress.
 - B. there is consensus of opinion and a broad, generally moderate coalition.
 - C. the president takes strong action.
 - D. there is a radical coalition in control of the government.
 - E. the judiciary is selected by the party in power.
55. The goal of the American Revolution was equality.
- True False
56. The Russian Revolution (1917) and the Chinese Revolution (1949) were little concerned with liberty.
- True False
57. The English constitution was a single written document that served as a model for the colonists.
- True False
58. Locke argued that men are born equal with respect to rights.
- True False
59. Whatever the merit of his work, Locke did not think the will of the majority was relevant in matters related to government.
- True False
60. The Articles of Confederation were so flawed that several states refused to ratify them.
- True False
61. The Articles of Confederation created only a league of friendship.
- True False
62. The Articles of Confederation granted the federal government the rights to levy taxes and regulate commerce.
- True False
63. Each state had one vote in Congress under the Articles of Confederation.
- True False
64. A strong central government existed under the Articles of Confederation.
- True False

65. The Constitutional Convention was advertised as a meeting to revise the Articles of Confederation.
True False
66. Madison's review of history found that confederations tended to collapse from internal dissension.
True False
67. The constitution adopted by Pennsylvania in 1776 was radically antidemocratic.
True False
68. The experience of state constitutions proved that democratic government is incapable of tyranny.
True False
69. Shays's Rebellion had a profound effect on public opinion.
True False
70. Few of the delegates in Philadelphia were lawyers.
True False
71. The U.S. Constitution is the world's oldest written national constitution.
True False
72. The Framers faced major challenges in trying to produce a constitution that was strong enough to unite the country without threatening liberty.
True False
73. James Madison had a cautious view of human nature, believing people were ambitious.
True False
74. George Washington was the presiding officer at the Constitutional Convention.
True False
75. The Virginia Plan featured a weak national union with three governmental branches.
True False
76. The New Jersey Plan would have simply amended the Articles of Confederation.
True False

77. The Great Compromise established a Senate based on population and a House of Representatives with two members per state.
True False
78. The Great Compromise reconciled the interests of the small and large states in terms of representation.
True False
79. The Framers intended to create a "pure" democracy.
True False
80. Prohibition was repealed when an amendment was ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the states.
True False
81. There have been thousands of proposed constitutional amendments.
True False
82. Separation of powers refers to the allocation of power among national, state, and local governments.
True False
83. Under federalism, states surrender all their power to the central government.
True False
84. James Madison believed that government could be kept in check by allowing the self-interest of one person to check the self-interest of another.
True False
85. The proponents of the Constitution called themselves Federalists.
True False
86. The Antifederalists wanted most of the powers of government kept firmly in the hands of state legislatures and state courts.
True False
87. An *ex post facto* law makes an act a crime that was not a crime at the time that it was committed.
True False
88. *Habeas corpus* cannot be suspended.
True False

89. At the time of the Constitution, slaves accounted for about one-third of the population of southern states.

True False

90. The Constitution specifically outlawed the slave trade but allowed for slave ownership.

True False

91. Most states' debates over ratification centered on political rather than economic questions.

True False

92. In designing the Constitution, the Founders wanted to encourage bold action on the part of the government.

True False

93. Summarize the views of John Locke regarding the purpose, role, and foundation of government.

94. List some of the notable features of the Articles of Confederation

95. Compare and contrast the constitutions of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

96. Summarize some of the key provisions of the Virginia Plan.

97. Identify some of the constitutional checks that Congress has on the president.

98. Identify some of the constitutional checks Congress has on the courts.

99. What are some of the possible explanations for the Constitution's lack of a bill of rights?

100. Identify and summarize the three provisions in the Constitution related to slavery.

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 - B. to avoid corruption, legislators should not be distracted by too many influences.
 - C. presidents could play to the crowd and be tempted to become demagogues.
 - D.** the government should be insulated from the momentary passions of the people.
 - E. the people tend to be better informed about local matters.
44. The Constitution contained no bill of rights because, among other things,
- A. liberty—not rights—was the chief concern of such bills.
 - B. the Constitution was ratified before a bill of rights was deemed necessary.
 - C.** the Framers thought they were creating a government with specific, limited powers.
 - D. special interest groups forced the changes after the document was ratified.
 - E. the delegates were instructed to create a new government, but not a bill of rights.
45. When the Constitution was written, slaves were ____ of the population of the five Southern states.
- A. one-half
 - B.** one-third
 - C. two-thirds
 - D. three-fourths
 - E. one-fourth
46. The Constitution failed to outlaw slavery because
- A. few at that time recognized slavery as a moral evil.
 - B. the opponents of slavery lacked the courage of their convictions.
 - C. it was agreed in advance that the Constitution would make no direct or indirect mention of slavery.
 - D. the Framers had no such mandate from those who had selected them.
 - E.** southern support was essential to adoption of the document.

47. Double jeopardy is forbidden in the _____ Amendment.
- A. First
 - B. Second
 - C. Fifth**
 - D. Eight
 - E. Ninth
48. Cruel and unusual punishment is forbidden in the _____ Amendment.
- A. First
 - B. Second
 - C. Fifth
 - D. Eighth**
 - E. Ninth
49. According to Charles Beard, the chief factor motivating the Framers of the Constitution was
- A. punishing British loyalists.
 - B. opposing antistate sentiment.
 - C. protecting slavery.
 - D. protecting economic self-interest.**
 - E. weakening the power of the central government.
50. Charles A. Beard's economic interpretation of the Constitution concluded that there were two major economic interests present at the time of the Constitutional Convention; the dominant group included
- A. urban and commercial leaders.**
 - B. East Coast shippers and sea merchants.
 - C. public and government officials.
 - D. farmers and slaveholders.
 - E. lawyers and craftsmen.
51. Most historians today reject the argument of Charles Beard because
- A. ratification debates in most states centered on political questions.**
 - B. ratification debates in most states centered on economic questions.
 - C. wealthy landowners consistently opposed the Constitution.
 - D. slavery was not an important issue at the time.
 - E. economic inequalities were not nearly so pronounced at the time.
52. The ratification debates about the Constitution focused on the question of
- A. slavery.
 - B. equality.
 - C. economics.
 - D. liberty.**
 - E. commerce.

53. If one were to argue that the Constitution included women, they might focus on the
- A. direct mention of females in several instances.
 - B. right of females to vote in the states.
 - C. use of masculine pronouns.
 - D.** use of such words as "citizens" and "person."
 - E. use of wholly generic terminology.
54. Under the U.S. constitutional system, generally the only time when the government can take bold, decisive action is when
- A. one party controls both chambers of Congress.
 - B.** there is consensus of opinion and a broad, generally moderate coalition.
 - C. the president takes strong action.
 - D. there is a radical coalition in control of the government.
 - E. the judiciary is selected by the party in power.
55. The goal of the American Revolution was equality.
- FALSE**
56. The Russian Revolution (1917) and the Chinese Revolution (1949) were little concerned with liberty.
- TRUE**
57. The English constitution was a single written document that served as a model for the colonists.
- FALSE**
58. Locke argued that men are born equal with respect to rights.
- TRUE**
59. Whatever the merit of his work, Locke did not think the will of the majority was relevant in matters related to government.
- FALSE**
60. The Articles of Confederation were so flawed that several states refused to ratify them.
- FALSE**
61. The Articles of Confederation created only a league of friendship.
- TRUE**

62. The Articles of Confederation granted the federal government the rights to levy taxes and regulate commerce.
FALSE
63. Each state had one vote in Congress under the Articles of Confederation.
TRUE
64. A strong central government existed under the Articles of Confederation.
FALSE
65. The Constitutional Convention was advertised as a meeting to revise the Articles of Confederation.
TRUE
66. Madison's review of history found that confederations tended to collapse from internal dissension.
TRUE
67. The constitution adopted by Pennsylvania in 1776 was radically antidemocratic.
FALSE
68. The experience of state constitutions proved that democratic government is incapable of tyranny.
FALSE
69. Shays's Rebellion had a profound effect on public opinion.
TRUE
70. Few of the delegates in Philadelphia were lawyers.
FALSE
71. The U.S. Constitution is the world's oldest written national constitution.
TRUE
72. The Framers faced major challenges in trying to produce a constitution that was strong enough to unite the country without threatening liberty.
TRUE
73. James Madison had a cautious view of human nature, believing people were ambitious.
TRUE

74. George Washington was the presiding officer at the Constitutional Convention.
TRUE
75. The Virginia Plan featured a weak national union with three governmental branches.
TRUE
76. The New Jersey Plan would have simply amended the Articles of Confederation.
TRUE
77. The Great Compromise established a Senate based on population and a House of Representatives with two members per state.
FALSE
78. The Great Compromise reconciled the interests of the small and large states in terms of representation.
TRUE
79. The Framers intended to create a "pure" democracy.
FALSE
80. Prohibition was repealed when an amendment was ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the states.
TRUE
81. There have been thousands of proposed constitutional amendments.
TRUE
82. Separation of powers refers to the allocation of power among national, state, and local governments.
FALSE
83. Under federalism, states surrender all their power to the central government.
FALSE
84. James Madison believed that government could be kept in check by allowing the self-interest of one person to check the self-interest of another.
TRUE

85. The proponents of the Constitution called themselves Federalists.

TRUE

86. The Antifederalists wanted most of the powers of government kept firmly in the hands of state legislatures and state courts.

TRUE

87. An *ex post facto* law makes an act a crime that was not a crime at the time that it was committed.

TRUE

88. *Habeas corpus* cannot be suspended.

FALSE

89. At the time of the Constitution, slaves accounted for about one-third of the population of southern states.

TRUE

90. The Constitution specifically outlawed the slave trade but allowed for slave ownership.

FALSE

91. Most states' debates over ratification centered on political rather than economic questions.

TRUE

92. In designing the Constitution, the Founders wanted to encourage bold action on the part of the government.

FALSE

93. Summarize the views of John Locke regarding the purpose, role, and foundation of government.

Answer Notes a. All men are born equal in rights in the state of nature. b. Government is formed to avoid the conflicts and inconveniences of the state of nature. c. Government must rest on voluntary consent of the governed. d. Government exists to protect life, liberty, and property. e. Government should be based on the principle of majority rule.

94. List some of the notable features of the Articles of Confederation

Answer Notes a. A league of friendship. b. National government could not levy taxes or regulate commerce. c. Each state had one vote in Congress. d. Nine of thirteen votes needed to pass any measure. e. No national judiciary. f. Amending the Articles took all 13 states

95. Compare and contrast the constitutions of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Answer Notes a. Massachusetts: Clear separation of powers, directly elected governor with a veto power, judges served for life, government was too weak. b. Pennsylvania: The most radically democratic state constitution, unicameral legislature, term limits, no real executive, popular with philosophers. Rights and liberties were violated by an all-powerful legislature.

96. Summarize some of the key provisions of the Virginia Plan.

Answer Notes a. Strong national union organized into 3 branches---legislative, executive, and judicial b. Strong bicameral national legislature c. Direct election of at least one house of the legislature

97. Identify some of the constitutional checks that Congress has on the president.

Answer Notes a. Refusing to pass a bill the president wants b. By passing a law over a presidential veto c. The impeachment power d. Refusing to confirm presidential appointments e. Refusing to ratify treaties

98. Identify some of the constitutional checks Congress has on the courts.

Answer Notes a. Changing the number and jurisdiction of lower courts b. The power of impeachment c. Refusing to confirm judicial nominations d. Proposing constitutional amendments

99. What are some of the possible explanations for the Constitution's lack of a bill of rights?

Answer Notes a. The Constitution did contain some specific guarantees of individual liberty.
b. Most states already had detailed bills of rights. c. Framers thought they were creating a government with specific limited powers.

100. Identify and summarize the three provisions in the Constitution related to slavery.

Answer Notes a. The 3/5 compromise for apportioning seats in the House of Representatives.
b. Congress was forbidden to prohibit the "importation" of persons before 1808. c. Fugitive slaves were to be returned to original owners.