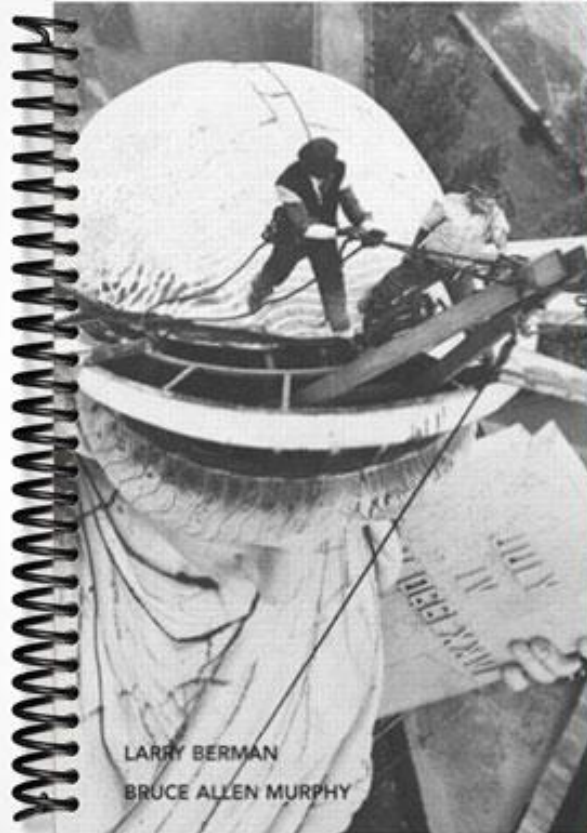


**TEST BANK**



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APPROACHING DEMOCRACY 9

## Chapter Two

# The Founding and the Constitution

### Multiple Choice

1. In *Federalist no. 55*, James Madison argues, "...had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would have been a mob." This statement illustrates
  - a. Madison's prejudice against Greeks.
  - b. Madison's fear and distrust of direct democracy. p. 30**
  - c. Madison's belief that representative government encouraged barbaric behavior.
  - d. Madison's belief that violence is a legitimate form of protest.
2. Democracy first emerged in the
  - a. Greek city-state of Athens. p. 30**
  - b. early years of the Roman Emperor.
  - c. right after the emergence of the Bible.
  - d. colonists' attempt to bring freedom to the New World.
3. One of the points on which Thomas Hobbes and John Locke agreed was
  - a. that an effective democracy needed an absolute sovereign.
  - b. that some individuals possessed a divine right to rule.
  - c. that people had the right to rid themselves of bad government. p. 32**
  - d. that every society needed a strong representative assembly.
4. Most of the New England colonies based their first governments on the idea of a(n)
  - a. monarchy.
  - b. aristocracy.
  - c. compact. p. 30**
  - d. confederation.
5. The Sugar Act of 1764 and the Stamp Act of 1765 were
  - a. repealed in 1768.
  - b. warmly received by the colonists.
  - c. imposed only on Catholics.
  - d. taxes imposed by the British on the colonists. p. 34**
6. The Townshend Revenue Acts of 1767
  - a. strengthened colonial governments.
  - b. weakened colonial governments. p. 34**
  - c. were designed to cover the costs incurred by Great Britain during the French and Indian War.
  - d. compensated colonists for the lack of proper representation in the British Parliament.

7. The Boston Tea Party
  - a. was supported by the King of England.
  - b. had no effect.
  - c. was an act of civil disobedience. p. 37**
  - d. was carried out by British soldiers.
  
8. The legislative branch of the United States government is a (n)
  - a. unicameral legislature.
  - b. bicameral legislature. p. 31**
  - c. confederation.
  - d. aristocracy.
  
9. In the spring of 1774, the British Parliament passed a collection of laws known as the Coercive Acts, or the Intolerable Acts. These measures
  - a. opened Boston harbors for the purpose of increasing British trade.
  - b. were meant to encourage the British to leave the Americas.
  - c. provided more personal freedom to the colonists.
  - d. persuaded the colonists of their need for organized resistance. p. 37**
  
10. The Boston Massacre
  - a. resulted in the first colonist martyrs toward the cause of revolution. p. 36**
  - b. occurred after the Revolutionary War.
  - c. occurred when colonists fired on British soldiers.
  - d. resulted in the deaths of many indigenous people.
  
11. The Second Continental Congress
  - a. was firm in their resolve to break with England.
  - b. took on the role of coordinating the war effort. p. 39**
  - c. was poorly attended.
  - d. ratified the Articles of Confederation.
  
12. In *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine argued for
  - a. the death of King George III.
  - b. a complete separation from England. pp. 39-40**
  - c. the abolition of slavery.
  - d. a strong, national American government.
  
13. The Declaration of Independence severed the relationship between the colonies and the British government, justified the revolution, and provided a philosophical basis for limited government based on popular consent. Therefore, it
  - a. serves as a national constitution.
  - b. repudiated the idea of rule by divine right. p. 40**
  - c. stands as a testament to the natural superiority of property owners.
  - d. was a formal declaration of war by the Second Continental Congress.

14. The Articles of Confederation
- were never ratified.
  - reflected the distrust most Americans felt towards a strong central government. pp. 42-44**
  - allowed all of the states to prosper financially.
  - allowed the central government to preserve public peace and order.
15. The Articles of Confederation made it clear that
- a confederation was not the type of political system America wanted. pp. 42-44**
  - its authors wished to remain loyal to the British Crown.
  - outbreaks, such as Shays's Rebellion, were perfectly understandable as they were rooted in the spirit of revolution inspired by the document.
  - ultimate political authority rested with the people.
16. The delegates attending the constitutional convention in 1787 would best be described as
- political philosophers.
  - representing a good cross section of contemporary American society.
  - skilled politicians. p. 45**
  - revolutionaries.
17. According to the text, there were two philosophical camps at the Convention:
- the urbanites and the suburbanites.
  - the nationalists and the antinationalists. p. 47**
  - the loyalists and the revolutionaries.
  - the slaveowners and the abolitionists.
18. The "Great Compromise" was also called the
- Three-Fifths Compromise.
  - Massachusetts Compromise.
  - Virginia Compromise.
  - Connecticut Compromise. p. 50**
19. The New Jersey Plan
- was designed to refine and strengthen the Articles of Confederation. p. 48**
  - suggested a Council of Revision.
  - was very popular.
  - suggested a bicameral legislature.
20. Before they revised their decision and chose four-year terms for the president, with reelection possible, the Constitutional Convention narrowly voted for
- two-year terms.
  - a single seven-year term. p. 53**
  - a limit of three six-year terms.
  - a limit of four three-year terms.

21. Which of the following statements best summarizes the effect of the Connecticut Compromise?
- Five slaves would equal three free people for purposes of representation.
  - The Senate became the dominant house in Congress.
  - It upheld the large-state position for the House of Representatives. p. 50**
  - Money bills could only be introduced by the executive.
22. The three-fifths compromise
- gave slave states the 50 percent of the seats in the House of Representatives they were hoping for.
  - dismantled the institution of slavery in the South.
  - assured the ratification of the new constitution. p. 51**
  - assured that the new constitution would not be ratified.
23. The electoral college system assures that
- only the wealthiest Americans have a chance to be elected president.
  - only college graduates have an opportunity to be elected president.
  - more than one person can serve as president.
  - a presidential candidate would need support from large and small states around the country. p. 53**
24. Which article set forth the powers of the legislative branch?
- Article I. p. 58**
  - Article II.
  - Article III.
  - Article IV.
25. The purpose of checks and balances is to ensure that
- the government remains solvent.
  - national laws always supercede conflicting state laws.
  - no branch of government becomes too powerful. p. 47**
  - large states never dominate small states.
26. Federal judges
- are elected.
  - only serve for six years.
  - are appointed by Congress.
  - serve for life as long as they maintain good behavior. p. 60**
27. Vertical powers refer to the relationship between the centralized national government and the state governments. This arrangement is commonly referred to as
- an associational system.
  - a federal system. p. 57**
  - a unitary system.
  - national supremacy.

28. The powers belonging to the national government are called
- reserved powers.
  - delegated powers. p. 57**
  - police powers.
  - national powers.
29. The powers belonging to the state governments are called
- reserved powers. p. 58**
  - delegated powers.
  - regional powers.
  - national powers.
30. Article I of the Constitution gives Congress which of the following powers?
- the power to declare martial law
  - the power to interpret the Constitution
  - the power to declare war p. 58**
  - the power to regulate intrastate commerce
31. The text notes that, for the framers, Article I of the Constitution was the most important because they intended that the new Congress have more legislative authority than the one which existed under the Articles of Confederation. This is evidenced by
- the necessary and proper clause. p. 58**
  - the delegated powers of Congress.
  - the fact that there are two houses.
  - the power of Congress to collect taxes.
32. The text states that the first line in Article II, which reads, “The executive Power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America,”
- broadens the power of the executive. pp. 59, 80**
  - limits the power of the executive.
  - permits the president to declare war.
  - makes the president a superlegislator.
33. *The Federalist Papers* were written under the pen name of
- Delgado.
  - Rufus.
  - Cypress.
  - Publius. p. 62**
34. Article III gives Congress
- nothing.
  - the power to abolish the Supreme Court.
  - the power to establish inferior federal courts. p. 59**
  - the power of judicial review.

35. What do many scholars consider to be the most important work of political theory in U.S. history?
- Letters of Brutus
  - Genuine Information
  - Observations on the New Constitution
  - the Federalist Papers p. 62**
36. Article IV contains which of the following provisions?
- Full Faith and Credit pp. 60, 84**
  - Powers Denied to the States
  - Powers and Duties of the President
  - Judicial Power, Courts, Judges
37. *The Federalist Papers* were comprised of how many essays?
- 19
  - 116
  - 54
  - 85 p. 62**
38. Which of the following statements best describes the philosophy of the Federalists?
- They believed in a strong central government. p. 62**
  - They believed in a direct democracy.
  - They were opposed to the electoral college.
  - They were opposed to national supremacy.
39. Which of the following statements best describes the philosophy of the Antifederalists?
- They were opposed to national supremacy.
  - They supported strong state governments. p. 62**
  - They believed in direct democracy.
  - They were opposed to the electoral college.
40. In *Federalist no. 10*, Madison's cure for the "mischief of factions" was
- to deny aggressive individuals the right to vote.
  - to confiscate private property.
  - to increase the size of the political unit. p. 63**
  - to limit state powers.
41. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are referred to as
- the Bill of Rights. p. 66**
  - Special Topics.
  - Relevant Opinions.
  - constitutional dogmas.

42. Identify the only man to sign all three of this nation's founding documents.
- a. James Tyler
  - b. Roger Sherman p. 66**
  - c. Thomas Rhodes
  - d. Alfred Gould
43. How many times has the Constitution been amended?
- a. twenty-seven times p. 69**
  - b. thirty-three times
  - c. forty-two times
  - d. fifty-one times
44. The last state to ratify the new constitution was
- a. New York.
  - b. Rhode Island. p. 66**
  - c. Virginia.
  - d. Connecticut.
45. The Ninth and Tenth Amendments could best be described as
- a. rights guaranteed to the people and the states, respectively. p. 66**
  - b. rights guaranteed to the states and the people, respectively.
  - c. rights guaranteed to the states and property owners, respectively.
  - d. rights guaranteed to property owners and the states, respectively.
46. The Bill of Rights was ratified in
- a. 1776.
  - b. 1791. p. 66**
  - c. 1801.
  - d. 1881.
47. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution requires a
- a. simple majority of Congress.
  - b. plurality of Congress.
  - c. supermajority of Congress. p. 67**
  - d. decree by the president.
48. The Seventeenth Amendment, which relates to the direct election of senators, was ratified in
- a. 1941.
  - b. 1913. p. 68**
  - c. 1847.
  - d. 1801.



49. What was the name of the chief justice who ruled in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*?
- John Marshall** p. 69
  - John White
  - Adam Smith
  - Alfred Mayer
50. In 1911, what did thirty-one states call for a convention to consider?
- the direct election of the Senate** p. 68
  - the removal of the vice president
  - a new Supreme Court justice
  - a congressional investigation to investigate the president
51. The Supreme Court's decision in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) was important because it
- gave the Court the power of judicial review.** p. 69
  - was so long.
  - resolved the question of original intent.
  - divided the Court for the first time.
52. Powers expressly granted or enumerated in the Constitution and limited in nature are referred to as
- reserved powers.
  - war powers.
  - proper powers.
  - delegated powers.** p. 57
53. Reducing the size and authority of the federal government by returning programs to the states is referred to as
- devolution.** p. 58
  - centralization.
  - mandating orders.
  - political reversals.
54. Police powers
- are reserved to the states.** p. 58
  - do not relate to morality.
  - can only be used against lawbreakers.
  - are provided by the Fifth Amendment.
55. According to *Federalist no. 10*, what is the source of factions?
- the difference in philosophical attitudes between elites and masses
  - the unequal distribution of property** p. 63
  - political parties
  - the lack of liberty

56. Which of the following is the typical route for a constitutional amendment?
- a. **proposal by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures p. 67**
  - b. proposal by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures in special convention
  - c. proposal by Congress in a national convention called at the request of two-thirds of the states, and ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures
  - d. proposal by Congress in a national convention called at the request of two-thirds of the states, and ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures in special convention
57. What is guaranteed by the Second Amendment?
- a. the right to assemble peaceably
  - b. absolute freedom of religion
  - c. the right to a fair and speedy trial
  - d. **the right to keep and bear arms p. 67**
58. Which of the following constitutional amendments was nullified by another?
- a. the Tenth Amendment
  - b. **the Eighteenth Amendment p. 69**
  - c. the Twenty-first Amendment
  - d. the Seventeenth Amendment
59. The most remarkable feature of the Constitution is
- a. **how it has adapted to the times. p. 70**
  - b. its reluctance to change.
  - c. its noncontroversial nature.
  - d. its low cost of implementation.
60. How many delegates attended the Constitutional Convention?
- a. twenty-two
  - b. thirty-five
  - c. forty
  - d. **fifty-five p. 45**

## True or False

61. It is clear that the framers of the American Constitution were more influenced by Roman republicanism than Athenian democracy. **True p. 30**
62. Most of the New England colonies based their first governments on the idea of personal individualism. **False p. 30**

63. Social contract theory provides the philosophical foundation for the obligations individuals and states have toward each other. If the state violates the contract, the citizen is still morally obligated to obey its laws. **False p. 31**
64. In the book *Second Treatise of Government*, Locke argues for a government based upon popular sovereignty, with limited powers. **True pp. 32-33**
65. A confederation is a league of semi-sovereign states. **False p. 34**
66. The Albany Plan was constructed by Benjamin Franklin. **True p. 34**
67. The Sugar Act of 1764 and the Stamp Act of 1765 were viewed by the British as legitimate exercises of a sovereign ruler's inherent authority. **True pp. 34-35**
68. The Townshend Revenue Acts strengthened colonial assemblies. **False p. 36**
69. The Committees of Correspondence managed to have most of the Townshend Acts repealed. **False p. 36**
70. The Declaration of Independence was drafted at the First Continental Congress by John Jay and Patrick Henry. **False pp. 40-41**
71. In *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine argues for a complete separation from England. **True pp. 39-40**
72. The government created by the Articles of Confederation was weak and ineffective. **True pp. 42-44**
73. Only two women were formally involved in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence. **False pp. 40-41**
74. On July 12, 1777, after six drafts, the Articles of Confederation were presented to the Continental Congress. **True p. 42**
75. Under the Articles, the states had very little authority. **False pp. 42-43**
76. Daniel Shays was a farmer in western Pennsylvania. **True p. 43**
77. Shays's activities had no impact on the Constitution. **False p. 43**
78. The American Revolution was fought on the twin principles of liberty and equality, but slavery became the practice of the land. **True p. 44**
79. In *Federalist no. 10*, Madison states, "If men were angels, the church would be the fourth branch of government." **False p. 63**

80. All three branches of government possess the power of judicial review. **False p. 57**
81. Judicial review is the power to confirm the nomination of federal justices. **False p. 57**
82. The problems governing under the Articles of Confederation made it clear that a stronger central government was needed. **True p. 44**
83. Few wealthy men were present at the Constitutional Convention. **False p. 45**
84. African Americans, Native Americans, and women were not present at the Constitutional Convention. **True p. 45**
85. It is clearly stated in Article III of the Constitution that the Supreme Court shall have the sole power to interpret the Constitution. **False pp. 59-60**
86. *The Federalist Papers* were written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay. **True p. 62**
87. The Antifederalists were strongly in favor of ratifying the new constitution. **False p. 63**
88. The Virginia Plan was presented by Governor Randolph. **True p. 47**
89. As of yet, no constitutional amendment has ever been approved by constitutional convention. **True p. 67**

## Essay Questions

90. Discuss the influence of John Locke upon the political philosophy of the framers. **pp. 32-33**
91. What led to rebellion in the colonies, rebellion that eventually led to revolution? Discuss the years leading up to the American Revolution. **pp. 34-38**
92. What were the major points of difference between the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan? **pp. 47-49**
93. Discuss the difficulties the central government faced under the Articles of Confederation. How did the new constitution correct these problems? **pp. 44-46**
94. Discuss Shays's Rebellion. What were the concerns of Daniel Shays and the men he led? What was the outcome of their rebellion? **p. 43**
95. Identify the provisions of the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, and the Townshend Acts. In addition, discuss how they related to the American Revolution. **pp. 34-36**
96. What was the purpose of the three-fifths compromise? **p. 51**

97. Define and discuss the electoral college. **p. 53**
98. Discuss the significance of *The Federalist Papers*. **pp. 62-63**
99. Describe the amendment process. How is it possible to change the meaning of the Constitution without a formal amendment? **pp. 67-69**
100. What was the Boston Tea Party and what brought it about? **pp. 36-37**