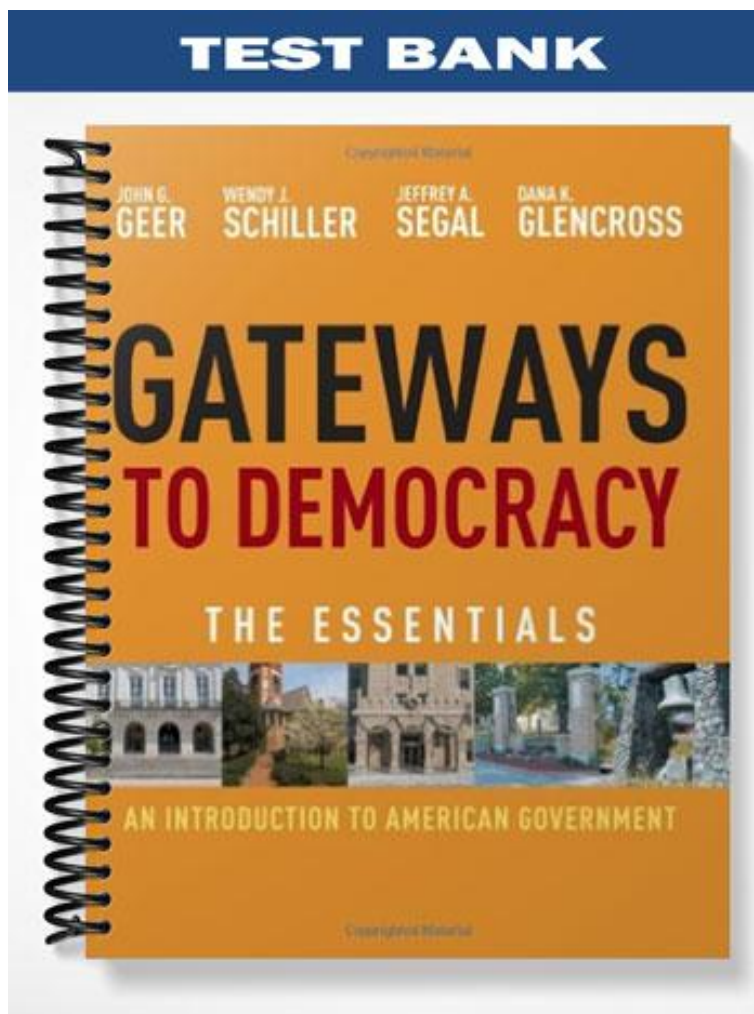


TEST BANK



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**GATEWAYS
TO DEMOCRACY**

THE ESSENTIALS



AN INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Chapter 2: The Constitution

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. While doing research for a term paper in a government class, Gregory Watson discovered an unratified amendment proposed by James Madison that would prohibit any congressional pay raise from taking effect until after an ensuing election. The amendment was still pending because:
- the president vetoed it.
 - it didn't pass in the US Senate.
 - it didn't pass in the US House of Representatives.
 - it was not yet approved by enough states.
 - it was ruled unconstitutional by the US Supreme Court.

ANS: D REF: 37-38 TOP: The Constitution
NOT: Factual

2. The amendment process that so interested Gregory Watson is the means by which the U.S. Constitution can be formally changed. His efforts to change the constitution show
- the ease with which one can run for office.
 - the limited ability citizens have to change their system.
 - how the proposal phase of constitutional change occurs.
 - how money often corrupts politicians.
 - the use of the gateway of citizen lobbying to affect political change.

ANS: E REF: 37-38 TOP: The Constitution
NOT: Factual

3. In modern democracies, a _____ sets forth the basic rules and procedures for how the people shall be governed, including the powers and structure of the government, as well as the rights retained by the people.
- charter
 - constitution
 - bill
 - treaty
 - legislature

ANS: B REF: 39 TOP: What is a Constitution?
NOT: Conceptual

4. The American colonies objected when, following the _____, Great Britain tried to recoup some of the costs of defending the colonies by imposing regulations and taxes on them.
- French and Indian War
 - The Spanish –American War
 - The War of 1812
 - The Revolutionary War
 - The English Civil War

ANS: A REF: 39 TOP: What is a Constitution?
NOT: Factual

5. The _____ established a tax on virtually all forms of paper used by the colonists.
- Sugar Act of 1764
 - Paper Act of 1764
 - Stamp Act of 1765
 - Tea Tax Act of 1789
 - Sedition Acts

ANS: C REF: 39 TOP: Towards Independence
NOT: Factual

6. The _____ set forth a long list of items that could be exported only to Great Britain, thus limiting competition for the colonists' goods.
- Sugar Act of 1764
 - Paper Act of 1764
 - Stamp Act of 1765
 - Tea Tax Act of 1789
 - Sedition Acts

ANS: A REF: 39 TOP: Towards Independence
NOT: Factual

7. The colonists reacted to British taxes by:
- forming trade associations.
 - refusing to buy British goods.
 - publishing pamphlets denouncing the loss of liberty.
 - rioting.
 - All of the above

ANS: E REF: 39 TOP: Towards Independence
NOT: Factual

8. Who said "Give me liberty or give me death"?
- Samuel Adams
 - George Washington
 - Patrick Henry
 - John Hancock
 - Edmund Burke

ANS: C REF: 39 TOP: Towards Independence
NOT: Factual

9. Aggrieved by taxation without representation, the colonists protested British rule while Britain responded by:
- dissolving the Massachusetts legislature.
 - seizing a ship belonging to John Hancock.
 - sending troops.
 - None of the above
 - All of the above

ANS: E REF: 40 TOP: Towards Independence
NOT: Factual

10. The Coercive Acts:
- gave the royal governor the right to select the upper house of the Massachusetts legislature.
 - set forth a long list of items that could be exported only to Great Britain.
 - established a tax on virtually all forms of paper used by the colonists.
 - required colonists to quarter British soldiers in their private homes, even during times of peace.
 - All of the above

ANS: A REF: 40 TOP: Towards Independence
NOT: Factual

11. The First Continental Congress, with delegates chosen by the colonial legislatures, met in Philadelphia in:
- 1672
 - 1772
 - 1774
 - 1776
 - 1812

ANS: C REF: 40 TOP: Towards Independence
NOT: Factual

12. _____ acted as the common government of the states between 1775 and 1781.
- The First Continental Congress
 - The Second Continental Congress
 - Parliament
 - The US Supreme Court
 - George Washington

ANS: B REF: 41 TOP: Towards Independence
NOT: Factual

13. Who wrote the influential pamphlet *Common Sense*, which called for independence from Britain?
- Samuel Adams
 - Patrick Henry
 - Thomas Paine
 - Edmund Burke
 - John Hancock

ANS: C REF: 41 TOP: Towards Independence
NOT: Factual

14. John Locke suggests people have certain natural (or unalienable) rights that government cannot take away, including the right to life, liberty, and property. In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson substituted “_____” instead of property.
- order
 - just compensation
 - national security
 - the pursuit of happiness

e. interstate commerce

ANS: D

REF: 41

TOP: The Declaration of Independence

NOT: Factual

15. The Declaration of Independence:

- a. declared the right of the people to alter or abolish government.
- b. declared the colonies independent from Britain.
- c. contained a stirring call for equality and human rights.
- d. contained a thorough list of grievances against the British crown.
- e. All of the above

ANS: E

REF: 41

TOP: The Declaration of Independence

NOT: Factual

16. The Declaration of Independence listed grievances against _____, including the suspension of popularly elected colonial legislatures, taxing without representation, and trials without juries.

- a. King Charles II
- b. King George III
- c. Queen Elizabeth
- d. George Washington
- e. Thomas Jefferson

ANS: B

REF: 42

TOP: The Declaration of Independence

NOT: Factual

17. The Declaration of Independence declared the united colonies to be _____ “free and independent states.”

- a. 7
- b. 10
- c. 13
- d. 36
- e. 50

ANS: C

REF: 42

TOP: The Declaration of Independence

NOT: Factual

18. What document formally established “the United States of America?”

- a. The Magna Carta
- b. The Declaration of the Rights of Man
- c. The Articles of Confederation
- d. The Constitution of the United States
- e. All of the above

ANS: C

REF: 42

TOP: The Articles of Confederation

NOT: Factual

19. Due to the belief that Great Britain had violated fundamental liberties, the Articles of Confederation emphasized _____ at the expense of _____.

- a. freedom from national authority; order
- b. security; liberty

- c. liberty; freedom from national security
- d. order; security
- e. order; freedom from national security

ANS: A REF: 42 TOP: The Articles of Confederation
NOT: Factual

20. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress had full authority over:
- a. foreign affairs.
 - b. military affairs.
 - c. Indian affairs.
 - d. boundary and other disputes between the states.
 - e. All of the above

ANS: E REF: 42 TOP: The Articles of Confederation
NOT: Factual

21. A Revolutionary War hero and several thousand distressed farmers forced courts to close and threatened federal arsenals in what became known as:
- a. the Boston Tea Party.
 - b. the Boston Massacre.
 - c. Shays' Rebellion
 - d. Bloody Thursday.
 - e. the Farmers Rebellion.

ANS: C REF: 43 TOP: The Articles of Confederation
NOT: Factual

22. _____ helped convince the states that, on top of the Articles' other problems, neither the federal nor the state governments could maintain order.
- a. the Boston Tea Party
 - b. Shay's Rebellion
 - c. the Boston Massacre
 - d. Bloody Thursday.
 - e. the Farmers Rebellion.

ANS: B REF: 43 TOP: The Articles of Confederation
NOT: Factual

23. What was the only state to decline the invitation to all thirteen states to meet in Philadelphia to consider revising the Articles of Confederation?
- a. Delaware
 - b. Massachusetts
 - c. New York
 - d. North Carolina
 - e. Rhode Island

ANS: E REF: 43 TOP: The Articles of Confederation
NOT: Factual

24. Who of the following was NOT a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787?
- a. George Washington

- b. James Madison
- c. Benjamin Franklin
- d. Daniel Shays
- e. Edmund Randolph

ANS: D REF: 43-44 TOP: The Delegates
NOT: Factual

25. The delegates chosen for the Constitutional Convention were charged with
- a. drafting a new constitution.
 - b. convincing the states to stay the course.
 - c. finding new ways to raise revenue for the national government.
 - d. making minor repairs to the Articles of Confederation.
 - e. choosing a president.

ANS: D REF: 43 TOP: The Constitutional Convention
NOT: Factual

26. Known as the _____ Plan, James Madison's proposal at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 included a strong central government that could operate directly on the citizens of the United States without the states acting as an intermediary, and a two chamber legislative branch with equally sized districts.
- a. Connecticut
 - b. New Jersey
 - c. New York
 - d. Tennessee
 - e. Virginia

ANS: E REF: 44 TOP: Large versus Small States
NOT: Factual

27. With the number of districts proportional to the population of the states:
- a. all states have one representative.
 - b. all states have equal representation.
 - c. the larger the population, the more representatives a state would have.
 - d. the larger the population, the fewer representatives a state would have.
 - e. the smaller the population, the more representatives a state would have.

ANS: C REF: 45 TOP: Large versus Small States
NOT: Conceptual

28. Under the Virginia Plan, _____ would have final approval over all legislative acts.
- a. a council of revision
 - b. a council of governors
 - c. a national executive
 - d. a national judiciary
 - e. Parliament

ANS: A REF: 45 TOP: Large versus Small States
NOT: Factual

29. To counter the Virginia Plan, William Patterson presented the Convention with the so-called _____ Plan, which strengthened the Articles by providing equal representation in Congress, congressional authority to regulate commerce and to directly tax imports, proposed a national executive chosen by the legislature, and a national judiciary chosen by the executive.
- Connecticut
 - New Jersey
 - New York
 - Tennessee
 - West Virginia

ANS: B REF: 45 TOP: Large versus Small States
NOT: Factual

30. The New Jersey Plan, which strengthened the Articles by providing Congress the authority to regulate commerce and to directly tax imports and paper items, also
- proposed a national executive chosen by the legislature
 - abolished slavery
 - proposed a national judiciary to be chosen by popular vote.
 - established proportional representation in Congress.
 - limited the president to two terms.

ANS: A REF: 45 TOP: Large versus Small States
NOT: Factual

31. Under the Connecticut Compromise:
- the House of Representatives would be proportional to population, but the Senate would represent each state equally.
 - the Senate would be proportional to population, but the House of Representatives would represent each state equally.
 - the House of Representatives and the Senate would have equal representation.
 - the House of Representatives and the Senate would have proportional representation.
 - Connecticut would be considered a state.

ANS: A REF: 46 TOP: Large versus Small States
NOT: Factual

32. Under the new Constitution, Congress was not granted a general legislative power, but rather, _____ powers, that is, an explicit list of powers in which it could engage.
- absolute
 - enumerated
 - inherent
 - implied
 - necessary

ANS: B REF: 46 TOP: Nation versus State
NOT: Factual

33. Among the list of Congressional powers were:
- the authority to tax to provide for the general welfare.
 - to regulate commerce among the states and with foreign nations.

- c. to borrow money.
- d. to declare war, raise armies, and maintain a navy.
- e. All of the above

ANS: E REF: 46 TOP: Nation versus State
NOT: Factual

34. At the time of the Philadelphia convention, slavery existed in every state except:
- a. Connecticut
 - b. Massachusetts
 - c. New Jersey
 - d. New York
 - e. Tennessee

ANS: B REF: 46 TOP: North versus South
NOT: Factual

35. At the time of the Philadelphia convention _____ percent of slaves were in the southern states, from Maryland to Georgia.
- a. 50
 - b. 64
 - c. 78
 - d. 81
 - e. 95

ANS: E REF: 46 TOP: North versus South
NOT: Factual

36. Not all northern delegates at the Convention opposed slavery, but those who were _____ wanted an immediate ban on importing slaves from Africa, prohibitions against the expansion of slavery into the western territories, and the adoption of a plan for the gradual freeing of slaves.
- a. abolitionists
 - b. absolutists
 - c. prohibitionists
 - d. secessionists
 - e. All of the above

ANS: A REF: 46-47 TOP: North versus South
NOT: Conceptual

37. Under the Articles of Confederation as well as the Constitution, taxes requested of the states were based on the population of each state with _____ slaves counting as _____ person/people.
- a. 3; 1
 - b. 3; 2
 - c. 5; 1
 - d. 5; 3
 - e. 7; 3

ANS: D REF: 47 TOP: North versus South
NOT: Factual

NOT: Conceptual

43. The Constitution would take effect among those states approving it when ratified by _____ of the 13 states.
- 7
 - 9
 - 11
 - 12
 - 13

ANS: B

REF: 49

TOP: The Ratification Process

NOT: Factual

44. The Constitution established a bicameral Congress, which means that:
- it is popularly elected.
 - all members are elected every 2 years.
 - it consists of two chambers.
 - all hearings are opened to the public.
 - all hearings are closed to the public.

ANS: C

REF: 50

TOP: The Structure of Government

NOT: Conceptual

45. Who has the power to impeach, to bring charges against the president and other federal officials?
- Supreme Court
 - President
 - Senate
 - House of Representatives
 - The people

ANS: D

REF: 50

TOP: The Structure of Government

NOT: Factual

46. The Senate has the sole authority to:
- try cases of impeachment.
 - ratify treaties.
 - confirm executive branch appointments.
 - confirm judicial branch appointments.
 - All of the above

ANS: E

REF: 50-51

TOP: The Structure of Government

NOT: Factual

47. If no person receives a majority of the Electoral College vote, then the election goes to:
- the House of Representatives, where each state gets one vote.
 - the Senate, where each state gets one vote.
 - the House of Representatives, where each state gets one vote for each Representative.
 - the Senate, where each state gets two votes.
 - a runoff election.

ANS: A
NOT: Factual

REF: 51

TOP: The Structure of Government

48. The president appoints judges with the advice and consent of the:
- House of Representatives.
 - Senate.
 - the people.
 - state legislatures
 - judiciary.

ANS: B
NOT: Factual

REF: 51

TOP: The Structure of Government

49. One way to amend the Constitution allows _____ of the states to request a national constitutional convention that can propose amendments that go into effect when approved by _____ of the states.
- two-thirds; three-fourths
 - three-fourths; two-thirds
 - two-thirds; all
 - three-fourths; all
 - all; three-fourths

ANS: A
NOT: Factual

REF: 53

TOP: The Amendment Process

50. According to James Madison, _____ are/is the primary means of ensuring that government is responsive to the wishes of the people.
- the President
 - factions
 - elections
 - the Supreme Court
 - Congress

ANS: C
NOT: Conceptual

REF: 54

TOP: The Partition of Power

51. All powers not granted to Congress remained with the states, as made explicit in the _____ Amendment to the Constitution.
- 4th
 - 6th
 - 9th
 - 10th
 - 13th

ANS: D
NOT: Factual

REF: 55

TOP: The Partition of Power

52. By the time the state ratifying conventions started meeting, two distinct camps had formed: those who supported the Constitution called _____, and those who opposed the Constitution, who became known as the _____.
- Nationalists; Secessionists
 - Nationalists; Abolitionists

- c. Federalists; Antifederalists
- d. Federalists; Secessionists
- e. Federalists; Abolitionists

ANS: C
NOT: Factual

REF: 57

TOP: Federalists and Antifederalists

53. Implied powers are based on the:
- a. Confrontation Clause.
 - b. Necessary and Proper Clause.
 - c. Supremacy Clause.
 - d. Article II of the Constitution.
 - e. Article III of the Constitution.

ANS: B
NOT: Conceptual

REF: 59

TOP: The Scope of Legislative Authority

54. The states ratified ten amendments to the Constitution in _____, as a Bill of Rights that became part of the Constitution.
- a. 1776
 - b. 1791
 - c. 1798
 - d. 1805
 - e. 1812

ANS: B
NOT: Factual

REF: 61

TOP: The Bill of Rights

55. Which amendments are referred to as the Civil War Amendments?
- a. 11th, 12th, and 13th
 - b. 13th, 14th, and 15th
 - c. 16th, 17th, and 18th
 - d. 19th, 20th, and 21st
 - e. 21st, 22nd, and 23rd

ANS: B
NOT: Conceptual

REF: 61-62

TOP: The Civil War Amendments

56. What/which amendment(s) has/have extended the gateways to public participation in government?
- a. 17th
 - b. 19th
 - c. 23rd
 - d. 24th
 - e. All of the above

ANS: E
NOT: Conceptual

REF: 62

TOP: Amendments That Expand Public Participation

57. Orders to government officials to undertake a specific act are referred to as writs of:
- a. *habeas corpus*.
 - b. *mandamus*.

- c. error.
- d. certiorari.
- e. All of the above

ANS: B
NOT: Factual

REF: 52

TOP: Supreme Court Cases: Marbury v. Madison

ESSAY

1. What did Edmund Burke mean when he wrote that the British “Parliament is a *deliberative* assembly of *one* nation, with *one* interest, that of the whole?”

ANS:
Students’ answers may vary.

2. What was the context and significance of the Boston Massacre?

ANS:
Students’ answers may vary.

3. Discuss what led to the First Continental Congress and what it achieved.

ANS:
Students’ answers may vary.

4. Explain the influence of John Locke’s ideas on the Declaration of Independence.

ANS:
Students’ answers may vary.

5. What were the problems with the Articles of Confederation?

ANS:
Students’ answers may vary.

6. Who were some of the key delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and whom did they represent?

ANS:
Students’ answers may vary.

7. Explain the controversy over proportional versus equal representation at the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

ANS:
Students’ answers may vary.

8. How did the Constitution set explicit limits on state authority?

ANS:
Students’ answers may vary.

9. Discuss the controversy between the North and South surrounding how slaves should be counted when calculating population for purposes of representation.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

10. Why was the Bill of Rights not included in the original Constitution?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

11. Discuss the power of judicial review as established in *Marbury v. Madison*.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

12. Why were the Antifederalists opposed to the consolidation of federal authority?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

13. What would the Antifederalists think about the growth of national authority to regulate commerce?

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.

14. Discuss the ways in which federalism generates an inequality in the application of the death penalty.

ANS:

Students' answers may vary.