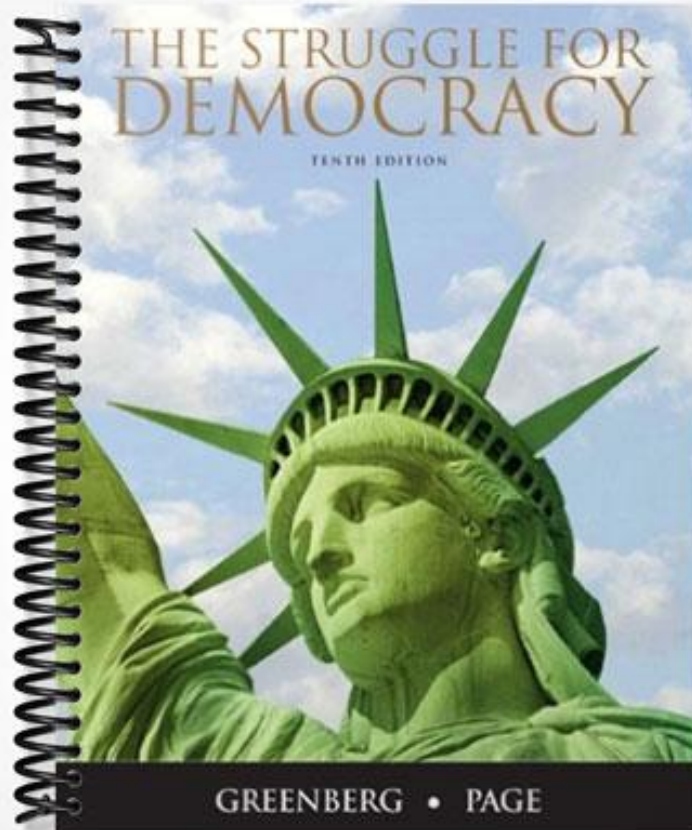


**TEST BANK**



## Chapter 2 – The Constitution

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### *Reading Comprehension Quiz*

#### **Multiple Choice Questions:**

- 1) What happened to the bill containing the anti-torture measure after Congress passed it?
- A) President George W. Bush signed it.
  - B) President George W. Bush vetoed it.
  - C) President George W. Bush filed a lawsuit seeking to have it declared unconstitutional.
  - D) President George W. Bush did not take any action on the bill for ten days. Since Congress was still in session at that time, the bill became law without his signature.
  - E) President George W. Bush did not take any action on the bill for ten days. Since Congress had adjourned at that time, the bill did not become law.

Answer: A

*Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 2) For which of the following laws is a president most likely to issue a signing statement?
- A) A law that legalizes medical marijuana
  - B) A law that reduces taxes on Internet transactions
  - C) A law that raises payments to Medicare providers
  - D) A law that the president likes
  - E) A law that the president dislikes

Answer: E

*Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28*

*Skill: Application*

- 3) What did Thomas Paine argue in *Common Sense*?
- A) The American Revolution should proceed cautiously to avoid cutting ties to the British throne.
  - B) The American colonies should become independent.
  - C) The King of England represented the best chance for the American colonies to prosper.
  - D) Few people possessed the common sense to participate fully in government.
  - E) A republican form of government is superior to a representative government.

Answer: B

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 4) Why do some people view the Declaration of Independence as a contradiction?
- A) The sweeping claims made in the Declaration for self government and equality were clearly inconsistent with the status of women and minorities at the time.
  - B) The Declaration outlined a straightforward lawmaking process even though Congress was using a much more complicated process.
  - C) The stated purposes for forming a “more perfect union” were different from those outlined in the Declaration.
  - D) Women and minorities were explicitly denied the right to vote or hold public office by Article IV of the Declaration.
  - E) The Declaration states that citizens lack the right to create a new government even though that is exactly what the Declaration does.

Answer: A

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Analysis*

- 5) Which of the following statements embodied in the Declaration of Independence is a principal part of the political philosophy of Jefferson and Locke?
- A) Government must be obeyed if society is to work efficiently.
  - B) Rule by a monarchy is inherently evil.
  - C) People can create a new government if the government fails to protect their rights.
  - D) Governments should have absolute authority over the people.
  - E) A strong central government is necessary for society to function properly.

Answer: C

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 6) What form of government is a loose association of states or territorial units formed for a common purpose?
- A) Confederation
  - B) Republic
  - C) Federation
  - D) Social contract
  - E) Constitution

Answer: A

*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 7) The European Union could be considered a confederation. This means that
- A) the individual countries have given most of their authority to the central government.
  - B) the government of the European Union does not have much authority.
  - C) Europe and the United States use the same governing structure.
  - D) Great Britain and Italy can veto each other’s laws.
  - E) Europe is governed by a strong central government.

Answer: B

*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*

*Skill: Application*

- 8) Which of the following was a feature of the Articles of Confederation?
- A) States had a veto power over constitutional change.
  - B) The national legislature had the power to regulate commerce between the states.
  - C) The chief executive was extremely powerful.
  - D) The national government had the power to nationalize state militias.
  - E) States were prohibited from coining their own money.
- Answer: A  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 9) How many of the thirteen states were needed to pass a law under the Articles of Confederation?
- A) Thirteen
  - B) Nine
  - C) Six
  - D) Three
  - E) None
- Answer: B  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 10) Why do you think the Founders opted to craft a new constitution rather than amend the Articles of Confederation?
- A) Amendments required unanimous approval of the states.
  - B) Amendments required the signature of the president.
  - C) Amendments would have been too difficult to implement because there was no standing army.
  - D) Amendments would have been unpopular with the British Parliament.
  - E) The Founders were unfamiliar with the amendment process.
- Answer: A  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Analysis*
- 11) Shays's Rebellion was a revolt of
- A) farmers in western Massachusetts who were upset about foreclosures.
  - B) citizens in Massachusetts who did not want the state to ratify the proposed Constitution.
  - C) merchants in Boston who were upset over taxes on sugar and tea.
  - D) citizens in Massachusetts who opposed the British policy of taxation without representation.
  - E) former British loyalists intent on overthrowing the newly formed American government.
- Answer: A  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 12) At the Constitutional Convention, there was general consensus and agreement concerning
- A) slavery.
  - B) representation of the states.
  - C) selection of the president.
  - D) a republican form of government.
  - E) individual rights.
- Answer: D  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Understanding*

13) If the Constitutional Convention were held today, which state would have been most likely to support the Virginia Plan?

- A) North Dakota
- B) California
- C) Alaska
- D) Nevada
- E) Alabama

Answer: B

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Application*

14) Which of the following statements is true about ratification of the Constitution?

- A) Every state immediately approved the Constitution.
- B) Ratification was a closely fought struggle.
- C) It took many decades for the ratification struggle to simmer down.
- D) The Constitution was not ratified until after Bill of Rights was included.
- E) There was not enough support for ratification.

Answer: B

*Reference: LO 2.5, pgs 50-51*

*Skill: Understanding*

15) The U.S. Constitution is often called a “living Constitution” because it

- A) was written by the Founders who were alive with the spirit of democracy.
- B) has not been amended in the lifetimes of anyone who is currently alive.
- C) tends to change with the times.
- D) breathes fresh life into stale debates.
- E) acts as a basic play book for how to live in harmony with democracy.

Answer: C

*Reference: LO 2.6, pgs 51-54*

*Skill: Understanding*

### **True/False Questions:**

1) Barack Obama has steadfastly refused to issue signing statement, indicating that they are “an unconstitutional usurpation of legislative powers by the executive branch.”

Answer: FALSE

*Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28*

*Skill: Understanding*

2) The Declaration of Independence declares that “all men are created equal.”

Answer: TRUE

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 3) If government becomes corrupt and fails to protect citizens' rights and liberties, the authors of the Declaration of Independence believed the people could abolish the existing social contract and implement a new one.  
Answer: TRUE  
Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31  
Skill: Understanding
- 4) The Articles of Confederation provided for a strong central government and a legislature with the powers to make war, levy taxes, and regulate interstate commerce.  
Answer: FALSE  
Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33  
Skill: Understanding
- 5) The Framers of the Constitution believed that liberty could not coexist with popular sovereignty.  
Answer: FALSE  
Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36  
Skill: Understanding
- 6) Al Gore would have won the 2000 presidential election if the Supreme Court has required that Florida recount the ballots using the method Gore proposed.  
Answer: FALSE  
Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50  
Skill: Application
- 7) According to the un-amended Constitution, only U.S. senators were directly elected by the people.  
Answer: FALSE  
Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50  
Skill: Understanding
- 8) The supremacy clause of the Constitution helps establish that the national government will be more powerful than the states.  
Answer: TRUE  
Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50  
Skill: Understanding
- 9) Those opposing ratification of the U.S. Constitution were known as Federalists.  
Answer: FALSE  
Reference: LO 2.5, pgs 50-51  
Skill: Understanding
- 10) One reason Democrats and Republicans have been battling fiercely over Supreme Court nominations is that the Supreme Court has the ability to change the meaning of the Constitution.  
Answer: FALSE  
Reference: LO 2.6, pgs 51-54  
Skill: Application

## Chapter Exam

### Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1) What did George W. Bush do after signing a bill containing an “anti-torture” amendment?
- A) He vetoed it.
  - B) He asked Congress to rescind it.
  - C) He filed a lawsuit seeking to have it declared unconstitutional.
  - D) He issued a signing statement indicating that he may not abide by it.
  - E) He refused to return the signed bill to the Senate parliamentarian to have it officially recorded.

Answer: D

Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28

Skill: Understanding

- 2) Why did President George W. Bush issue a signing statement about the “anti-torture” provision of a bill he signed?
- A) He wanted to preserve executive power.
  - B) He likes to torture America’s enemies.
  - C) He received large campaign contributions from those who will benefit from the law.
  - D) He wanted to ensure that the executive branch enforces the law as Congress intended.
  - E) He wanted to veto the law but is constitutionally prohibited from doing so because it relates to national security.

Answer: A

Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28

Skill: Analysis

- 3) Which of the following best describes Barack Obama’s use of signing statements?
- A) He has refused to use signing statements.
  - B) He has instructed the executive branch to continue abiding by signing statements issued by George W. Bush.
  - C) He has not issued any signing statements but has not ruled out using them in the future.
  - D) He issued only one signing statement during his first six months in office.
  - E) He has issued several signing statements despite making a campaign promise not to do so.

Answer: E

Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28

Skill: Understanding

- 4) Which of the following results from a constitutional system that separates powers and includes checks and balances?
- A) A clear demarcation of governmental responsibilities
  - B) Conflict between the branches of government
  - C) The moral authority to make decisions on behalf of the majority
  - D) The ability to efficiently make and implement laws
  - E) A government derived from consent of the governed

Answer: B

Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28

Skill: Analysis

- 5) Under which of the following circumstances is a president most likely to issue a signing statement?
- A) Congress passes a bill that the president supports.
  - B) Congress passes a bill that limits the ability of a president to use the military.
  - C) Congress passes a bill that raises the minimum wage.
  - D) Congress passes a bill to rename a local Post Office branch for a former member of Congress.
  - E) Congress passes a bill that raises corporate income taxes.

Answer: B

*Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28*

*Skill: Application*

- 6) Which of the following accurately describes signing statements?
- A) The Supreme Court has declared that they are unconstitutional.
  - B) They are explicitly mentioned in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.
  - C) They are issued by the president and may include instructions to disregard a portion of a law.
  - D) They were first employed by George W. Bush and have been used occasionally by Barack Obama.
  - E) They are used by Congress to outline the rationale behind a recently enacted law.

Answer: C

*Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 7) Which of the following presidents has issued signing statements?
- A) Barack Obama
  - B) George W. Bush
  - C) Franklin Roosevelt
  - D) Harry Truman
  - E) All of the above

Answer: E

*Reference: Opening vignette, 26-28*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 8) What was the initial rationale for the American Revolution?
- A) To eliminate popular sovereignty
  - B) To create a constitutional monarchy
  - C) To protect liberty
  - D) To enforce unfair laws
  - E) To create a system of government predicated on checks and balances

Answer: C

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 9) Who wrote *Common Sense*?
- A) John Locke
  - B) James Madison
  - C) Alexander Hamilton
  - D) Thomas Paine
  - E) Thomas Jefferson

Answer: D

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Understanding*



10) Why did England impose taxes on sugar and tea during the Colonial Era?

- A) To put down the impending colonial rebellion
- B) To raise an army to put down Shays's Rebellion
- C) To pay for the military protection of the colonies
- D) To increase the power of the British parliament
- E) To help pay for domestic spending increases in England

Answer: C

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Understanding*

11) Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

- A) John Locke
- B) George Washington
- C) Benjamin Franklin
- D) James Madison
- E) Thomas Jefferson

Answer: E

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Understanding*

12) What was the principal philosophical text that influenced the writing of the Declaration of Independence?

- A) John Locke's *The Second Treatise on Government*
- B) Publius's *Federalist Papers*
- C) Camus's *The Plague*
- D) Plato's *Republic*.
- E) Montesquieu's *Checks and Balances*

Answer: A

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Understanding*

13) How were most societies ruled during the eighteenth century?

- A) Through social contracts
- B) By constitutional monarchies with authority derived from the people
- C) By kings with authority derived from parliaments
- D) By kings with authority purportedly derived from God
- E) By the people with authority derived from God

Answer: D

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Understanding*

14) The Declaration of Independence outlined which of the following rights?

- A) Public policies are made by elected representatives acting in the best interest of the people.
- B) Slavery is prohibited because all people are inherently equal.
- C) The people have the right to change governments upon approval of Congress.
- D) Governments are created by God and can only be destroyed by god through acts of nature.
- E) People can replace the existing government if it has violated the social contract.

Answer: E

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Understanding*

15) Which of the following is a key idea included in the Declaration of Independence?

- A) Checks and balances
- B) Separation of power
- C) Governments exist to promote social welfare and economic equality
- D) People create government to protect basic rights
- E) All of the above

Answer: D

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Understanding*

16) Under which of the following circumstances would John Locke most likely believe that the people have the right to create a new government?

- A) If the citizens elect unpopular leaders
- B) If the government violates citizens' liberties
- C) If the president and Congress cannot agree on how to address pressing public policy problems
- D) If society is small and homogeneous
- E) If the government protects minority rights

Answer: B

*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*

*Skill: Application*

17) America's first constitution was the

- A) U.S. Constitution of 1789.
- B) Articles of Confederation.
- C) Declaration of Independence.
- D) Magna Carta.
- E) First Treatise on Government.

Answer: B

*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*

*Skill: Understanding*

18) The Articles of Confederation

- A) was a loose organization of independent states with a weak central government.
- B) contained a strong central government with certain powers reserved to the states.
- C) created a national legislature with powers to make war, levy taxes, and regulate commerce.
- D) created an independent executive to carry out its provisions.
- E) was so easy to change that it failed to provide stability for the new nation.

Answer: A

*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*

*Skill: Understanding*

19) Which of the following is best described as a confederation?

- A) The United States
- B) England
- C) Great Britain
- D) Florida
- E) The United Nations

Answer: E

*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*

*Skill: Application*

- 20) Which of the following statements about the Articles of Confederation is accurate?
- A) A simple majority of states was needed to pass legislation.
  - B) The national government lacked the power to regulate commerce between the states.
  - C) Larger states had more votes in Congress.
  - D) The national government had extensive powers to levy taxes.
  - E) The states were subservient to the national government.
- Answer: B  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 21) How many of the thirteen states had to ratify amendments to the Articles of Confederation?
- A) Thirteen
  - B) Three-fourths
  - C) Two-thirds
  - D) One-half
  - E) None
- Answer: A  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 22) Which of the following was a problem resulting from the weakness of the central government under the Articles of Confederation?
- A) The national government levied high taxes in order to finance its activities.
  - B) The national government was unable to prevent a civil war over the issue of slavery.
  - C) Trade between states was inefficient because states could tax goods from other states.
  - D) The state governments were too weak.
  - E) The national government used its strong military for political purposes.
- Answer: B  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 23) Which of the following would be considered a stay act?
- A) Those who are British subjects are automatically granted American citizenship.
  - B) British soldiers had the right to stay in colonists' homes.
  - C) Banks are prohibited from foreclosing on farms for nonpayment of debts.
  - D) Debtors are subject to fine, imprisonment, and forfeiture of property.
  - E) Citizens must own property or pay a poll tax in order to vote.
- Answer: C  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Application*
- 24) Laws that helped poor farmers by postponing tax and mortgage payments were known as
- A) Shays's ordinances.
  - B) shield laws.
  - C) stay acts.
  - D) creditors' codes.
  - E) debtors' codes.
- Answer: C  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Understanding*

- 25) Shays's Rebellion
- A) resulted from unhappiness over the Bill of Rights.
  - B) highlighted the weakness of the central government under the Articles of Confederation.
  - C) highlighted the need for state militias.
  - D) successfully overthrew a British outpost during the Revolutionary War.
  - E) was led by a wealthy Boston merchant.
- Answer: B  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 26) Which of the following would an 18<sup>th</sup>-century republican cherish?
- A) The active participation of ordinary citizens in making policy
  - B) Private property rights
  - C) Tyranny
  - D) The Articles of Confederation
  - E) Aristocracy
- Answer: B  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 27) The republican form of government that was favored by the Founders included the belief that
- A) rule by the majority must be absolutely guaranteed.
  - B) limitations must be placed on government powers.
  - C) a democracy must be instituted as soon as possible.
  - D) suffrage must be extended to all white adult males.
  - E) direct democracy was vital to full political participation.
- Answer: B  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 28) Why is Shays's Rebellion such an important event in American political history?
- A) It was the first time that the federal government intervened in state affairs.
  - B) It was a successful effort to limit interstate commerce to correct a perceived injustice.
  - C) It underscored the need for a stronger national government.
  - D) It demonstrated that majority will trumps minority rights.
  - E) It suggested the need for a uniform national currency.
- Answer: C  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Analysis*
- 29) Which of the following is NOT discussed in the textbook as an important debate at the Constitutional Convention?
- A) Representation in the national government
  - B) The status of slavery
  - C) How to select the president
  - D) What kind of government would replace the Articles of Confederation
  - E) The structure of a federal judicial system
- Answer: E  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Understanding*

30) Of the following, who was most likely to be a delegate to the Constitutional Convention?

- A) An older, uneducated businessmen
- B) An older farmer
- C) A wealthy and educated lawyer
- D) A laborer
- E) A wife

Answer: C

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Application*

31) Charles Beard's assessment of the intentions of the Framers of the Constitution was that the Framers

- A) were engaged in a conspiracy to protect their immediate and personal economic interests.
- B) were motivated solely by such concerns as the national interest, economic stability, and economic equality.
- C) wanted to establish a democracy in order to put an end to an unfair system of elitism and self-interest.
- D) were altruistic.
- E) realized that the Articles of Confederation were too similar to England's form of government and had to be amended.

Answer: A

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Understanding*

32) What kind of government did the Constitution create?

- A) A confederation
- B) A direct democracy
- C) A parliamentary democracy
- D) A unicameral government
- E) A republican form of government

Answer: E

*Reference: LO 2.4 pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Understanding*

33) The Connecticut Compromise

- A) established that slaves would not be counted for the purpose of determining representation in the House but would be counted for purposes related to the Electoral College.
- B) outlawed slavery in the North but not in the South or in any future states admitted to the union.
- C) created a House where representation was based on population and a Senate in which all states were represented equally.
- D) balanced state powers and national authority in a confederation.
- E) proposed that the national government could veto laws passed by the states.

Answer: C

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Understanding*

34) Which plan most clearly favored large states?

- A) The New Jersey Plan
- B) The Three-fifths Compromise
- C) The Virginia Plan
- D) The Connecticut Compromise
- E) The Great Compromise

Answer: C

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Understanding*

35) If the Constitutional Convention were held today, which state would have been most likely to support the New Jersey Plan?

- A) North Dakota
- B) California
- C) Texas
- D) Ohio
- E) Pennsylvania

Answer: A

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Application*

36) The Virginia Plan

- A) was a compromise between the New Jersey Plan and the Connecticut Plan.
- B) called for a single-house legislature in which each state would have one vote.
- C) was designed to create a strong central government controlled by the most populous states.
- D) counted three-fifths of a state's slave population to determine taxation and representation in the House of Representatives.
- E) was favored by small states.

Answer: C

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Understanding*

37) How was slavery treated in the Constitution?

- A) Three-fifths of each state's slave population was used in the calculation of how many representatives each state was entitled to in the House.
- B) The slave trade was immediately prohibited upon ratification of the Constitution although all existing slaves would continue to be the property of their masters.
- C) Runaway slaves would be free upon their arrival in non-slave states but were subject to re-enslavement upon their return to the South.
- D) Slaves would remain the property of their masters but the children of slaves would be granted citizenship and equal protection of the laws.
- E) All of the above

Answer: A

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 38) The major controversial issue over the executive branch at the constitutional convention was
- A) how the president should be selected.
  - B) whether the chief executive should be a monarch or a president.
  - C) whether the president could choose Supreme Court justices.
  - D) whether the president would be a member of Congress.
  - E) whether the president would have the power to issue signing statements.

Answer: A

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 39) If California has 52 members in the U.S. House of Representatives, how many votes does it have in the Electoral College?
- A) 54
  - B) 52
  - C) 50
  - D) 26
  - E) There is not enough information to answer this question.

Answer: A

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Application*

- 40) The Electoral College provides for
- A) presidential election by political parties.
  - B) election of the president by proportionate representation.
  - C) direct popular election of the president.
  - D) an indirect election of the president.
  - E) presidential election through caucuses.

Answer: D

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 41) Which of the following was the Constitution designed to achieve?
- A) A concentration of powers
  - B) A confederation
  - C) A free enterprise economy
  - D) Absolute majority rule
  - E) The supremacy of state governments

Answer: D

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 42) The elastic clause of the Constitution
- A) gives Congress broad powers to carry out its responsibilities.
  - B) explicitly grants the Supreme Court ultimate authority.
  - C) was instrumental in keeping parties out of American politics for several decades after ratification of the Constitution.
  - D) grants state legislatures the power to choose college electors if no majority forms.
  - E) None of the above

Answer: A

*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*

*Skill: Understanding*

43) Article VII of the U.S. Constitution specifies that the document would become effective upon ratification by

- A) a majority of the members of the House of Representatives.
- B) two-thirds of the state judiciaries.
- C) nine state conventions.
- D) a majority of the people in direct elections in all thirteen states.
- E) a national constitutional convention.

Answer: C

*Reference: LO 2.5, pgs 50-51*

*Skill: Understanding*

44) Why might some argue that the Constitution was not properly ratified?

- A) The Constitution does not specify how it will be enacted.
- B) The Articles of Confederation specifies that changes require unanimous approval by the states.
- C) The Constitution was not drafted with input from the various states that would be included.
- D) The Articles of Confederation specifically prohibit making any changes to the document.
- E) The Constitution violates natural law by forbidding women from voting or holding public office.

Answer: B

*Reference: LO 2.5, pgs 50-51*

*Skill: Analysis*

45) Which of the following concerned the Anti-Federalists about the proposed Constitution?

- A) It granted too much power to the states.
- B) It lacked a bill of rights.
- C) It failed to eliminate slavery.
- D) It created a bicameral legislature.
- E) It failed to create an executive branch.

Answer: B

*Reference: LO 2.5, pgs 50-51*

*Skill: Understanding*

46) Which of the following best explains why Federalists won the fight over ratification?

- A) Every state strongly approved of the new Constitution.
- B) The wealthier Anti-Federalists were disliked by most Americans.
- C) The Constitution was very similar to the Articles of Confederation.
- D) The Federalists did a better job of making their case to the people.
- E) The proposed constitution concentrated power in a few political elites.

Answer: D

*Reference: LO 2.5, pgs 50-51*

*Skill: Analysis*



- 47) Which of the following arguments was most likely to have been given by someone who opposed the proposed Constitution?
- A) "I oppose the Constitution because I'm a Federalist!"
  - B) "I oppose the Constitution because the central government will be too weak!"
  - C) "I oppose the Constitution because it fails to protect individual liberties!"
  - D) "I oppose the Constitution because the central government was stronger under the Articles of Confederation!"
  - E) "I oppose the Constitution because I support a bicameral legislature!"

Answer: C

*Reference: LO 2.5, pgs 50-51*

*Skill: Application*

- 48) Formally amending the U.S. Constitution
- A) typically requires two-thirds support by Congress and support by three-fourths of state legislatures.
  - B) requires presidential support and a simple majority in both houses of Congress.
  - C) requires a simple plurality in both houses of Congress.
  - D) happens quite frequently.
  - E) requires majority support in both houses of Congress and a majority of votes in a national plebiscite.

Answer: A

*Reference: LO 2.6, pgs 51-54*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 49) The Constitution
- A) still reflects the basic intentions of the Framers with regard to democracy and popular sovereignty.
  - B) became far more democratic over the years than was originally intended by the Framers.
  - C) has become less democratic and more republican than the Framers intended.
  - D) has been amended so often that there is little of substance that remains from the original document.
  - E) has proven to be inflexible at dealing with problems of modern society.

Answer: B

*Reference: LO 2.6, pgs 51-54*

*Skill: Understanding*

- 50) According to the authors of your textbook, provisions designed to keep the majority in check
- A) undermine notions of political liberty.
  - B) provide minorities disproportionate power in government.
  - C) provide presidents with disproportionate power in government.
  - D) are easily changed through the amendment process.
  - E) make the U.S. Constitution look more like a confederation than a federation.

Answer: B

*Reference: LO 2.6, pgs 51-54*

*Skill: Understanding*

## True/False Questions:

- 1) Signing statements are powers that are clearly granted to the president in the U.S. Constitution.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 2) President George W. Bush is the first president to issue signing statements.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 3) The Declaration of Independence was written primarily by Thomas Jefferson.  
Answer: TRUE  
*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 4) The phrase “all men are created equal” is found in the Constitution.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 5) The Declaration of Independence denounced England for instituting slavery in the colonies.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 6) The Articles of Confederation was the first government of the United States.  
Answer: TRUE  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 7) A confederation is a system of government in which power is concentrated in one central government.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 8) The national government was unable to prevent the outbreak of commercial warfare between the states under the Articles of Confederation.  
Answer: TRUE  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Understanding*

- 9) During periods of high bankruptcy, a government might win the favor of homeowners by enacting stay acts.  
Answer: TRUE  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Application*
- 10) Many Americans were alarmed by Shays's Rebellions because it demonstrated the inability of the federal government under the Articles of Confederation to maintain public order.  
Answer: TRUE  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 11) The theory of republicanism is based on direct democracy, a powerful central government, and majority rule.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 12) The theory of government known as republicanism is the cornerstone of the Republican Party.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 13) In a federal system of government, each state retains its sovereignty, independence, and power over the national government.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 14) According to Charles Beard, the Founders went out of their way to accommodate the interests of the lower classes.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 15) In terms of representation, the New Jersey Plan favored large states.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 16) Based on representation, the Virginia plan favored large states.  
Answer: TRUE  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Understanding*

- 17) The Connecticut Compromise settled the issue of slavery by permitting slavery in the South but prohibiting it in the North.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 18) The Great Compromise hinders democracy by giving small-state citizens more power in the Senate than large-state citizens have.  
Answer: TRUE  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Application*
- 19) The prohibition of slavery by the Constitution would have made it nearly impossible for the document to be ratified by the required number of states.  
Answer: TRUE  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Application*
- 20) The purpose of the Constitution is stated in the preamble.  
Answer: TRUE  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 21) The main purpose of the *Federalist Papers* was to convince Americans that the Article of Confederation should be amended so as to weaken the power of the national government.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.5, pgs 50-51*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 22) The Federalists argued in favor of the ratification of the U.S. Constitution.  
Answer: TRUE  
*Reference: LO 2.5, pgs 50-51*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 23) Judicial review is clearly outlined in Article II of the U.S. Constitution.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.6, pgs 51-54*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 24) The meaning of the Constitution can only be changed by formal amendment.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.6, pgs 51-54*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 25) The elastic clause is the basis for judicial review.  
Answer: FALSE  
*Reference: LO 2.6, pgs 51-54*  
*Skill: Understanding*

## Short Answer Questions:

- 1) Do you think signing statements are constitutional? Why or why not?  
*Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28*  
*Skill: Evaluation*
- 2) How does social contract theory help to justify the Declaration of Independence?  
*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*  
*Skill: Analysis*
- 3) Describe the strategy used by Thomas Paine to influence American government. How successful was he?  
*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*  
*Skill: Evaluation*
- 4) Did the institution of slavery contradict with the written claims issued in the Declaration of Independence? Why or why not?  
*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*  
*Skill: Evaluation*
- 5) What is a constitution? Why do nations adopt them?  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Analysis*
- 6) What do you think was the biggest weakness in the Articles of Confederation? Provide a justification for your answer.  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Evaluation*
- 7) What sort(s) of people participated in Shays's Rebellion?  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 8) What is the political significance of Shays's Rebellion?  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Analysis*
- 9) Describe three characteristics of those who drafted the Constitution.  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 10) How did representation differ in the Virginia, Connecticut, and New Jersey plans?  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 11) Why does the Great Compromise result in the citizens of small states having a disproportionate influence in the lawmaking process?  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Analysis*

- 12) Describe one provision of the Constitution that helps provide a foundation for a national free enterprise economy.  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Evaluation*
- 13) What were the *Federalist Papers*?  
*Reference: LO 2.5, pgs 50-51*  
*Skill: Evaluation*
- 14) In what way is the U.S. Constitution a “living constitution”?  
*Reference: LO 2.6, pgs 51-54*  
*Skill: Analysis*
- 15) How did *Marbury v. Madison* change the meaning of the Constitution?  
*Reference: LO 2.6, pgs 51-54*  
*Skill: Application*

### **Essay Questions:**

- 1) Describe signing statements. Why do presidents use them? What advantages do they have over vetoes? Do you think their use gives too much power to the president? Why or why not?  
*Reference: Opening vignette, pgs 26-28*  
*Skill: Understanding*
- 2) Suppose you were drafting the Declaration of Independence in 1776, what would you have done differently? Why? Would you have been critical of the institution of slavery in the United States? Why or why not?  
*Reference: LO 2.1, pgs 29-31*  
*Skill: Evaluation*
- 3) How successful was the Articles of Confederation? What were its strengths and its weaknesses?  
*Reference: LO 2.2, pgs 31-33*  
*Skill: Evaluation*
- 4) How did republicanism influence the Constitution? Do you think the United States government would have been better off with more emphasis on majoritarian democracy and less emphasis on republicanism? Why or why not?  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Evaluation*
- 5) Why were the Framers concerned about popular assemblies (also called conventions) and threats to property rights during the time when the U.S. was governed by the Articles of Confederation? Were their fears justified? Why or why not?  
*Reference: LO 2.3, pgs 33-36*  
*Skill: Evaluation*

- 6) Did George W. Bush really win the 2000 presidential vote in Florida? What did the Supreme Court say and why? What would have happened under each of the three scenarios described in the textbook? Do you think the U.S. Supreme Court should have used the standards described in one of these scenarios instead of issuing the ruling that it did? Why or why not?  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Evaluation*
- 7) Describe how the elastic clause and the supremacy clause affect the balance of power between the national government and the state governments in the U.S. federalist system.  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Analysis*
- 8) How does the separation of powers and the system of checks and balances work together to ensure that the national government does not become tyrannical?  
*Reference: LO 2.4, pgs 36-50*  
*Skill: Analysis*
- 9) What were the difficulties the Federalists encountered in their efforts to ratify the Constitution? How did they overcome these difficulties? Why were they more successful than the Anti-Federalists?  
*Reference: LO 2.5, pgs 50-51*  
*Skill: Analysis*
- 10) What are the three different ways that the meaning of the Constitution can change? Give an example of each. Give an example of a change in the meaning of the Constitution that you would like to see. Which of the methods for changing the meaning of the Constitution would you pursue for this specific issue? Why? How would you go about it?  
*Reference: LO 2.6, pgs 51-54*  
*Skill: Evaluation*