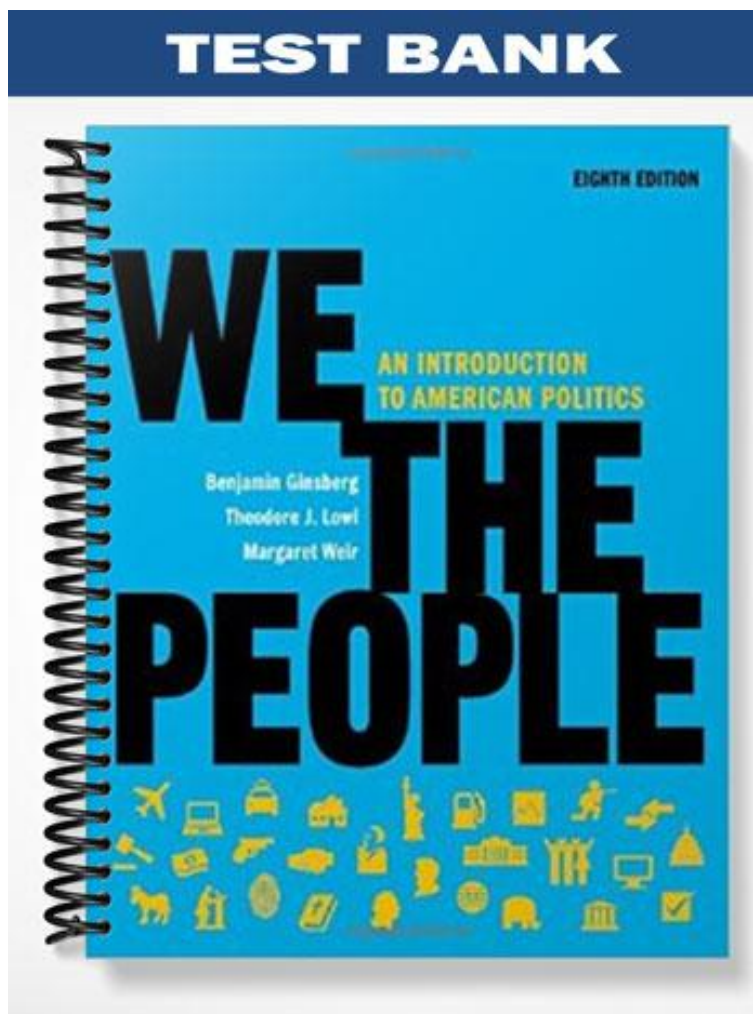


TEST BANK



CHAPTER 2: The Founding and the Constitution

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What was the primary goal of the Constitution's framers?
- to create an effective government
 - to develop political virtue among citizens
 - to create a constitutional system that would last for centuries
 - to create a document that made state constitutions unnecessary
 - to create a political system that would guarantee economic equality among all citizens

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 37–38
TOP: Applied KEY: constitutional principles

2. According to the text, which sector of society did not have interests that were important to colonial politics?
- New England merchants
 - small farmers
 - slaves
 - Royalists loyal to Britain
 - southern planters

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 39
TOP: Factual – History KEY: American Revolution

3. What led the British to raise taxes on the American colonists during the 1760s?
- the French and Indian Wars
 - the cost of war against Napoleon in Europe
 - the expenses incurred in colonizing South Africa
 - the extensive roads and canals built by the British in North America
 - to penalize the colonists for their actions during the Boston Tea Party

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 39
TOP: Applied KEY: American Revolution

4. Colonial protesters of the Stamp Act and the Sugar Act rallied around what famous political slogan?
- “No taxation without representation”
 - “Give me liberty or give me death”
 - “Remember the Alamo”
 - “A house divided against itself cannot stand”
 - “Don't tread on me”

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 39
TOP: Factual – History KEY: American Revolution

5. What was the most common form of taxation during the colonial era?
- income tax
 - taxes on commercial products and activities
 - animal head tax
 - taxes for use of governmental services and lands
 - taxes on private property

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 39
TOP: Factual – History KEY: American Revolution

6. The Stamp Act was a
- tax on commerce.
 - prohibition on all unofficial mail.
 - law permitting the Crown to open mail.
 - prohibition on alcohol.
 - a tax on sugar, molasses, and other commodities.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 39
TOP: Factual – History KEY: American Revolution

7. The events that led to the Revolutionary War were triggered by which of the following?
- The British raised revenue by increasing the tax rate of the colonies.
 - The British had established suspicious alliances with Indian tribes during the French and Indian Wars.
 - American separatists assassinated King George II.
 - Protestant fundamentalists in New England were attempting to establish a theocracy.
 - The British were attempting to end slavery in the colonies.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 39
TOP: Factual – History KEY: American Revolution

8. Who defended the British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre?
- Thomas Jefferson
 - Samuel Adams
 - John Adams
 - John Hancock
 - George Washington

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 40
TOP: Factual – History KEY: American Revolution

9. The Boston Tea Party resulted in all of the following except
- the closure of Boston Harbor by the British.
 - the restrictions of colonists' movement to the west.
 - a change in colonial government.
 - the Boston Massacre.
 - the removal of accused persons to Britain for trial.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 41
TOP: Factual – History KEY: American Revolution

10. Who orchestrated the Boston Tea Party?
- John Adams
 - Samuel Adams
 - Samuel Lipton
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - Paul Revere

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 41
TOP: Factual – History KEY: American Revolution

11. Who was *not* appointed to help draft the Declaration of Independence?
- Thomas Jefferson
 - Benjamin Franklin
 - John Adams
 - George Washington
 - Robert Livingston

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 41
TOP: Factual – History KEY: American Revolution

12. A _____ is a system of government in which states retain sovereign authority except for powers expressly delegated to a national government.
- republic
 - confederacy
 - democracy
 - bicameral state
 - unitary state

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 42
TOP: Factual – Definition KEY: Articles of Confederation

13. The first written constitution for the United States was called
- the Magna Carta.
 - the Bill of Rights.
 - the Articles of Confederation.
 - the Constitution.
 - the Declaration of Independence.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 42
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Articles of Confederation

14. Under the United States' first constitution
- there was no president.
 - the president was more powerful than Congress.
 - the Senate was the most powerful political institution.
 - the president was directly appointed by the state legislatures.
 - the Supreme Court was the most powerful political institution.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 42
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Articles of Confederation

15. How was the power in Congress divided under the Articles of Confederation?
- Each state had an equal vote.
 - Each state's votes were proportionate to its population.
 - The states were not formally represented in Congress.
 - Each state's power depended on its geographic size.
 - Each state's power depended on its economic wealth.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 42
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Articles of Confederation

16. Under the Articles of Confederation, the relationship between the states and the federal government can best be compared to
- the United Nations' relationship with member states.
 - a state government's relationship with counties.
 - a state government's relationship with cities.
 - the Soviet Union's relationship with member republics.
 - the United States' relationship with the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 42

TOP: Conceptual KEY: Articles of Confederation

17. As a constitution, the Articles of Confederation were concerned primarily with
- creating a national government that had significant power and authority.
 - creating a federal form of government.
 - creating a form of government in which the states were largely subservient to the national government.
 - limiting the powers of the central government.
 - creating a strong and unified national armed forces.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 42

TOP: Applied KEY: Articles of Confederation

18. Under the Articles of Confederation, it was left to the _____ to execute the laws passed by Congress.
- states
 - chief executive
 - courts
 - bureaucracy
 - president

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 42

TOP: Factual – History KEY: Articles of Confederation

19. Which statement about government under the Articles of Confederation is *false*?
- The armed forces of the United States consisted of state militias.
 - The central government could not prevent states from economically discriminating against one another.
 - There was no president under the Articles of Confederation.
 - Members of Congress had significant independence from their states.
 - Each state, regardless of size, had only one vote in Congress.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 42

TOP: Factual – History KEY: Articles of Confederation

20. The Articles of Confederation were adopted in
- 1763.
 - 1768.
 - 1777.
 - 1787.
 - 1791.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 42

TOP: Factual – History KEY: Articles of Confederation

21. What was the purpose of the Annapolis Convention?
- to discuss the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
 - to plot the revolt known as Shay's Rebellion
 - to write the Declaration of Independence
 - to draft a new Bill of Rights
 - to vote on ratifying the Articles of Confederation

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 43–44
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Articles of Confederation

22. A conference held to analyze perceived flaws in the Articles of Confederation was called the
- Annapolis Convention.
 - New York Delegation.
 - Boston Massacre.
 - Philadelphia Story.
 - Shay's Rebellion.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 43–44
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Articles of Confederation

23. Shay's Rebellion was an attempt to
- prevent the state of Massachusetts from foreclosing on the lands of debt-ridden farmers.
 - invade New England by Loyalists from Canada.
 - overthrow the federal government under the Articles of Confederation.
 - bring a Georgian slave revolt to Virginia.
 - force the British government to rescind the Tea Act.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 44
TOP: Applied KEY: Articles of Confederation

24. The 1787 convention to draft a new constitution was held in
- Boston.
 - New York City.
 - Philadelphia.
 - Washington, D.C.
 - Charlottesville, Virginia.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 44
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Constitutional Convention

25. Which was the only state *not* to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention?
- Rhode Island
 - Massachusetts
 - Virginia
 - Connecticut
 - New York

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 44
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Constitutional Convention

26. Shay's Rebellion was significant because it
- convinced many observers that the government of the Confederation had become dangerously inefficient and indecisive.

- b. led to the admission of Vermont into the Union.
- c. led to the abolition of slavery.
- d. convinced Congress to approve the Louisiana Purchase.
- e. led to the start of the Civil War.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 44
TOP: Applied KEY: Articles of Confederation

27. According to the text, the writing of the Constitution demonstrates the
- a. marriage of interests and principles.
 - b. triumph of self-interest over the common good.
 - c. epitome of civic virtue.
 - d. rupture with the past.
 - e. triumph of the common good over self-interest

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 44–45
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Constitutional Convention

28. According to historian Charles Beard, the framers of the Constitution were most concerned with
- a. establishing principles of good government.
 - b. pursuing military glory and imperialism.
 - c. promoting their economic interests.
 - d. creating a religious community.
 - e. creating a form of government that maximized popular sovereignty.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 45
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Constitutional Convention

29. The Virginia Plan of the Constitutional Convention proposed a system of representation in the national legislature that was based upon
- a. equal representation between the states.
 - b. the concept of universal suffrage.
 - c. the population of each state or the proportion of each state's revenue contribution or both.
 - d. the geographical size of a state.
 - e. the strength of each state's militia.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 45
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Constitutional Convention

30. At the Constitutional Convention, the plan to create a Congress where representation was distributed according to population was called the
- a. Virginia Plan.
 - b. Adams Proposal.
 - c. New Hampshire Suggestion.
 - d. Washington Doctrine.
 - e. New Jersey Plan.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 45–46
TOP: Factual – Definition KEY: Constitutional Convention

31. What did the New Jersey Plan propose for Congress?
- a. Representation would be equal for each state.
 - b. Representation would be appointed according to population.

- c. Representation would be proportionate to the share of taxes paid by each state to the federal government.
- d. The powers of Congress would check those of state legislatures.
- e. Representatives to Congress would be appointed by the state legislatures.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 46
TOP: Factual – Definition KEY: Constitutional Convention

32. During the Philadelphia Convention, the New Jersey Plan was supported by
- a. less populous states.
 - b. slaveholding states.
 - c. free states.
 - d. urban states.
 - e. Southern states.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 46
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Constitutional Convention

33. The issue of representation, which threatened to wreck the entire Constitutional Convention, was resolved by the Great Compromise, also called the
- a. New Jersey Plan.
 - b. Connecticut Compromise.
 - c. Pennsylvania Compromise.
 - d. Delaware Deal.
 - e. Virginia Plan.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 46
TOP: Factual – Definition KEY: Constitutional Convention

34. During the Philadelphia Convention, in order to win concessions from large states, representatives from smaller states like Delaware threatened to
- a. boycott goods from large states.
 - b. ban travel across their borders.
 - c. form alliances with foreign nations.
 - d. go to war with the large states.
 - e. create their own independent country.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 46
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Constitutional Convention

35. James Madison believed that in the Constitutional Convention the greatest conflict of interests was between
- a. large states and small states.
 - b. northern states and southern states.
 - c. the wealthy and the poor.
 - d. Catholics and Protestants.
 - e. farmers and merchants.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 48
TOP: Factual – History KEY: Constitutional Convention

36. The Three-Fifths Compromise
- a. determined that three out of every five slaves would be counted for purposes of

- representation and taxation.
- b. determined the ratio between free states and slave states.
 - c. created a bicameral legislature.
 - d. declared that the states would pay three-fifths of the Revolutionary War debt and the federal government would pay the rest.
 - e. determined that all American citizens would pay three-fifths of their income to the federal government in taxes every year.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 48

TOP: Factual – Definition KEY: Constitutional Convention

37. Which of the following was a ramification of the Three-Fifths Compromise?
- a. It allowed for a political agreement between the North and the South.
 - b. It exacerbated conflicts between merchants and planters.
 - c. It allowed for a political agreement between large states and small states.
 - d. It permanently outlawed the slave trade.
 - e. It temporarily outlawed slavery.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 48

TOP: Applied KEY: Constitutional Convention

38. The Great Compromise led to the
- a. legalization of slavery.
 - b. creation of a bicameral Congress.
 - c. creation of the Supreme Court.
 - d. peaceful conclusion of Shay's Rebellion.
 - e. abolition of the slave trade.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 50

TOP: Applied KEY: Constitutional Convention

39. Bicameralism is a constitutional principle that means the
- a. division of national government into two branches.
 - b. division of the powers of the Executive Branch between two individuals: the president and the vice president.
 - c. division of the powers of the Executive Branch between two individuals: the Head of State and the Head of Government.
 - d. division of Congress into two chambers.
 - e. division of the federal court system into two levels: the Supreme Court and the appellate courts.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 50

TOP: Factual – Definition KEY: Constitutional Convention

40. The ability of the president to veto a bill passed by Congress is a good example of what principle of limited government?
- a. separation of powers
 - b. federalism
 - c. checks and balances
 - d. civil liberties
 - e. majority rule, minority rights

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 50

TOP: Factual – Definition

KEY: constitutional principles

41. The framers of the Constitution attempted to create a government that could do all of the following *except*
- promote commerce.
 - protect private property from radical state legislatures.
 - limit excessive democracy.
 - restrict the power of the central government.
 - lead to the eventual inclusion of nonwhites in political life.

ANS: E

PTS: 1

DIF: Difficult

REF: p. 50

TOP: Applied

KEY: constitutional principles

42. The electoral college is
- an expression of direct democracy.
 - designed to select the president.
 - established in the Bill of Rights.
 - a school attended by all members of Congress.
 - the federal organization that oversees the operation of all elections held in the United States.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 50

TOP: Factual – Definition

KEY: constitutional principles

43. The framers of the Constitution intended to create a presidency capable of
- completely dominating Congress.
 - withstanding excessive popular pressure by making it subject to indirect election through the electoral college.
 - spending money with little interference from any other branch of government.
 - regulating all forms of commerce.
 - declaring war on any country that posed a threat to American national security.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: p. 50

TOP: Conceptual

KEY: constitutional principles

44. Which of the following was designed by the framers to be an office directly elected by the people?
- member of the House of Representatives
 - senator
 - president
 - federal court judge
 - vice president

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: pp. 50–51

TOP: Factual

KEY: constitutional principles

45. What is the term length of a member of the House of Representatives?
- one year
 - two years
 - three years
 - four years
 - six years

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

REF: pp. 50–51

TOP: Factual KEY: constitutional principles

46. The three branches of government created by the Constitution are
- constitutional, elected, and appointed.
 - executive, legislative, and judicial.
 - federal, state, and local.
 - military, courts, and bureaucracy.
 - economic, political, and social.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: pp. 50–53
TOP: Factual KEY: constitutional principles

47. Which of the following possesses the sole power to create revenue bills?
- the House of Representatives
 - the Senate
 - the president
 - the Office of Management and Budget
 - the Treasury Department

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 51
TOP: Factual KEY: constitutional principles

48. Which of the following was a way the framers tried to make the Senate a check against excessive democracy?
- The Senate has staggered terms of office.
 - Senators have shorter terms than members of the House of Representatives.
 - Senators were directly elected by the people.
 - Senators are the only officials immune from impeachment.
 - Only the Senate has the power to create revenue bills.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 52
TOP: Applied KEY: constitutional principles

49. Which of the following powers are *not* explicitly given to Congress by the Constitution?
- to borrow money
 - to declare war
 - to maintain an army and navy
 - to regulate commerce
 - to abolish state boundaries

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 52
TOP: Factual KEY: constitutional principles

50. Only one-third of the Senate is up for re-election during any single election year because the framers believed that
- too many elections would be difficult for the states to run.
 - the voters should not have to make too many decisions during any single election.
 - this was the only way to protect the Senate against radical changes.
 - the state legislatures would conspire with each other to elect a Senate dominated by a single party.
 - this would make members of the Senate more responsive to the preferences of their constituents.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 52
TOP: Applied KEY: constitutional principles

51. Alexander Hamilton argued that the chief executive office should possess
- popularity.
 - judgment.
 - energy.
 - gravitas.
 - integrity.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 52
TOP: Factual – History KEY: constitutional principles

52. All of the following are constitutional powers of the president *except* the power to
- officially recognize other nations.
 - grant pardons.
 - veto bills.
 - regulate commerce between the states.
 - convene Congress in special session.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 52–53
TOP: Factual KEY: constitutional principles

53. Judicial review is the power of
- the courts to decide on the constitutionality of actions taken by the other branches of government.
 - Congress to review the decisions of the federal courts.
 - the president to appoint judges to the federal courts.
 - the states to review the constitutionality of federal actions and laws.
 - the courts to review and edit pieces of legislation before they are voted on in Congress.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 53
TOP: Factual – Definition KEY: constitutional principles

54. What is the term length of a federal judge?
- two years
 - four years
 - six years
 - ten years
 - barring impeachment, life

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 53
TOP: Factual KEY: constitutional principles

55. Procedures outlining how to amend the Constitution are found in Article
- I.
 - II.
 - III.
 - V.
 - X.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 54
TOP: Factual KEY: constitutional principles

56. To amend the Constitution requires a _____ vote by Congress, and approval by _____ of the states.
- majority; a majority
 - two-thirds; three-fourths
 - three-fourths; a majority
 - majority; two-thirds
 - three-fourths; three-fourths

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 54
TOP: Factual KEY: constitutional principles

57. The supremacy clause
- states that Congress is the most powerful branch of the government.
 - establishes that no branch of the government is supreme over others.
 - announces that the Constitution and all laws made under it are superior to any state laws.
 - announces that state laws are superior to any federal laws.
 - declares that no European powers shall interfere in North America.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 54
TOP: Factual – Definition KEY: constitutional principles

58. Whose “political gospel” inspired the framers to adopt the concept of the separation of powers?
- Aristotle
 - Voltaire
 - Machiavelli
 - Montesquieu
 - Hobbes

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 54–55
TOP: Factual – History KEY: constitutional principles

59. The system of shared powers, divided between a central government and the states, is called
- the electoral college.
 - federalism.
 - statism.
 - checks and balances.
 - the separation of powers.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: pp. 54, 55–56
TOP: Factual – Definition KEY: constitutional principles

60. Which of the following has *not* been the subject of a proposed amendment to the Constitution?
- balanced budgets
 - gay marriage
 - direct election of the president
 - English as the official language of the United States
 - legalization of marijuana

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 54, 68
TOP: Factual KEY: amendments

61. The principle of giving each branch of government its own constituency is what Montesquieu calls a
- tyranny.

- b. democracy.
- c. mixed regime.
- d. republic.
- e. system of federalism.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 55
TOP: Factual – Definition KEY: constitutional principles

62. Compared with the Articles of Confederation, federalism under the Constitution has led to
- a. greater centralization of power.
 - b. increased state autonomy.
 - c. the establishment of unitary government.
 - d. more local autonomy, at the expense of the states.
 - e. a weaker national military.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 55
TOP: Applied KEY: constitutional principles

63. During the ratification debates, who were the Antifederalists?
- a. those who opposed the new Constitution because they wanted a weaker central government
 - b. those who opposed the Constitution because it did not create a strong enough central government
 - c. those who opposed the Constitution because it did not provide women with the right to vote
 - d. those who supported the Constitution
 - e. those who believed that the United States should enter into a confederation with Britain and Canada

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 57
TOP: Factual – History KEY: ratification

64. In the national debate over ratification of the new Constitution, the Federalists
- a. supported a return to the Articles of Confederation.
 - b. opposed the Constitution and preferred decentralized government.
 - c. supported the Constitution and preferred a strong national government.
 - d. supported a return to British rule.
 - e. refused to support the Constitution unless a Bill of Rights was added.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 57
TOP: Applied KEY: ratification

65. Who were the writers of the *Federalist Papers*?
- a. James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton
 - b. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson
 - c. George Washington, Samuel Adams, and William Paterson
 - d. Charles Beard, Daniel Shays, and Paul Revere
 - e. James Madison, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 57
TOP: Factual – History KEY: ratification

66. Brutus and Federal Farmer are two pseudonyms used by the

- a. Federalists.
- b. Antifederalists.
- c. Publius.
- d. Monarchists.
- e. Constitutionalsists.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 57
TOP: Factual – History KEY: ratification

67. On the subject of representation, Antifederalists wanted
- a. representative bodies that resembled those represented to the highest degree.
 - b. representatives to exercise independent judgment and wisdom.
 - c. representatives who would reflect commercial interests.
 - d. as few representatives as possible.
 - e. representatives who were significantly more educated and wealthier than the majority of the public.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: pp. 57–58
TOP: Applied KEY: ratification

68. Each of the following was an Antifederalist *except*
- a. Patrick Henry.
 - b. John Jay.
 - c. George Mason.
 - d. Richard Henry Lee.
 - e. Elbridge Gerry.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 57–58
TOP: Factual – History KEY: ratification

69. The Federalists believed that the most apparent source of tyranny was
- a. the king of Great Britain.
 - b. the popular majority.
 - c. the northern merchants.
 - d. George Washington.
 - e. the landowning elite.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 58–59
TOP: Applied KEY: ratification

70. The Antifederalists argued that the powers of government should be limited by
- a. providing Congress with a larger grant of powers.
 - b. decreasing the powers of the Executive Branch, especially those of the vice president.
 - c. both confining the powers of the federal government to certain narrowly defined areas and adding a bill of rights to the Constitution.
 - d. creating an internal system of checks and controls within government.
 - e. preventing government from collecting revenue through taxation.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 59
TOP: Applied KEY: ratification

71. The Federalists believed that the powers of government could be limited by
- a. providing Congress with a larger grant powers.

- b. decreasing the powers of the Executive Branch, especially those of the vice president.
- c. confining the powers of the federal government to certain narrowly defined areas and by adding a bill of rights to the Constitution.
- d. creating an internal system of checks and controls within government.
- e. preventing government from collecting revenue through taxation.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 59
TOP: Applied KEY: ratification

72. The essential dilemma of a limited government raised by the ratification debates is
- a. a government too weak to do harm also cannot do good.
 - b. power sharing is inherently unstable and too often violent.
 - c. a government of expressed powers will slip into an oligarchy.
 - d. government may promote civil virtue only at the expense of national power.
 - e. a government of limited powers will be unable to protect national security.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 60
TOP: Conceptual KEY: ratification

73. The most common method of passing an amendment to the Constitution is
- a. passage in both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, followed by a majority vote in three-fourths of the state legislature.
 - b. passage in both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, followed by ratification by three-fourths of the state supreme courts.
 - c. proposal by the president, which is supported by two-thirds of the state legislatures.
 - d. passage by a constitutional convention, called by three-fourths of the states.
 - e. passage by the initiative process in three-fourths of states and unanimous approval by the Supreme Court.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 62
TOP: Factual KEY: amendments

74. How many amendments are there to the U.S. Constitution?
- a. ten
 - b. twenty
 - c. twenty-seven
 - d. thirty
 - e. thirty-three

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 62, 64
TOP: Factual KEY: ratification

75. How many proposed amendments to the Constitution have been formally offered to Congress?
- a. fewer than 50
 - b. fewer than 100
 - c. between 100 and 200
 - d. between 1,000 and 1,500
 - e. over 11,000

ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 62, 64
TOP: Factual KEY: amendments

76. Which constitutional principle of the United States has been most frequently imitated by other nations?

- a. bicameralism
- b. federalism
- c. lifetime tenure for judges
- d. written constitutions
- e. the electoral college

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 63
TOP: Applied KEY: constitutional principles

77. Why did the Equal Rights Amendment fail to pass?
- a. It was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
 - b. It did not receive enough votes in Congress.
 - c. The president vetoed it.
 - d. It failed to get the approval of enough state legislatures.
 - e. It did not win enough votes in a national referendum.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 64
TOP: Factual KEY: amendments

78. Successful amendments to the Constitution
- a. are usually responses to particular topical problems.
 - b. are most commonly concerned with the structure or composition of the government.
 - c. have often been used to restrict the rights of citizens.
 - d. have typically had little effect on the actual workings of the government.
 - e. have been those designed to promote economic equality.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 65
TOP: Conceptual KEY: amendments

79. The most important political value for the framers of the Constitution was
- a. democracy.
 - b. political equality.
 - c. economic equality.
 - d. individual liberty.
 - e. civic virtue.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 67
TOP: Applied KEY: constitutional principles

80. The idea of a “living constitution” means
- a. the Constitution should be continually amended to keep up with the times.
 - b. the judiciary can shape the interpretation of the Constitution in line with contemporary problems and values.
 - c. each generation must design its own constitution.
 - d. only an unwritten constitution can grow with a people.
 - e. the president can make changes to the Constitution after each election.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 67
TOP: Conceptual KEY: constitutional principles

TRUE/FALSE

1. The Boston Tea Party started as a reaction to the British imposing an embargo of tea and coffee trade on the colonies.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 41

2. The Declaration of Independence was the United States' first governing constitution.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: pp. 41–42

3. The Articles of Confederation created a weak central government and a loose alliance of nearly independent states.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: pp. 42–43

4. The Virginia Plan would have created a federal legislature where representation was based solely on the population of each state.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 45

5. The Great Compromise resulted in a bicameral legislature.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: pp. 46, 48

6. The Three-fifths Compromise stated that no more than three out of every five states could be slave states.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 48

7. The doctrine of expressed powers means that Congress does not have any powers not listed in the Constitution.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 52

8. The office of the president was designed by the framers to be capable of overcoming the inevitable stalemate of the bicameral legislature.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 52

9. The Constitution gives Congress the power to recognize other nations, and to accept ambassadors from foreign countries.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 52

10. The Constitution expressly gave the Supreme Court the power of judicial review over Congress and the president.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 53

11. The framers' theory of separation of powers was influenced by Montesquieu's *The Spirit of Laws*.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: pp. 54–55

12. The *Federalist Papers* argue against the ratification of the Constitution and defined strong state governments.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

13. The Antifederalists wanted a strong central government than that proposed in the Constitution.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

14. The Federalists believed that the threat of tyranny was most likely to be found in the popular majorities, rather than in a handful of aristocratic persons.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 59

15. The Constitution is very difficult to change by amendment.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: pp. 62, 64

SHORT ANSWER

1. Write an essay describing the causes and effects of the American Revolution. What were the colonists' grievances against the British? What were some of the economic, social, political, and geographic conflicts among the colonists themselves? What kind of new government was established under the Articles of Confederation?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

2. Describe some of the problems under the Articles of Confederation that led to the drafting of a new constitution. Why were the Articles deemed inadequate for governing the United States during peacetime? What crises, real or potential, did many political actors fear?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

3. Describe and analyze the conflicts and compromises that occurred during the drafting of the Constitution. What was the conflict between the large and small states, and how did the Great Compromise resolve it? What was the nature of the conflict regarding slavery during the Philadelphia Convention? How did the Three-fifths Compromise resolve this conflict?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

4. Write an essay describing some of the principles behind the Constitution. Discuss how the separation of powers and checks and balances are supposed to operate. How did the Constitution arrange the power relationships between the national government and the states?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

5. The process of ratifying the Constitution generated extensive debates. Why did the Antifederalists object to the Constitution? What were the rejoinders of the Federalists? In your opinion, who had the better arguments and why?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1