

2

The Constitution

▣ Multiple-Choice Questions

1. At the Constitutional Convention, the delegates agreed that slaves would be counted as _____ of a person for determining population for representation in the House of Representatives.
 - a. one-third
 - b. three-fifths
 - c. two-thirds
 - d. four-fifths

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.4.1

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 44

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. What is the name given to the rights that are inherent in all human beings and not dependent on government?
 - a. inherent rights
 - b. repatriations
 - c. natural law
 - d. Constitutional law

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.2

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 35

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. In what year was the Declaration of Independence signed?
- a. 1776
 - b. 1787
 - c. 1789
 - d. 1805

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.3

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 34

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. How many constitutions has the United States had in its history?
- a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.4

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787; Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure; LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 37, 41

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The U.S. Constitution was adopted in response to the weaknesses of which document?
- a. Shays's Rebellion
 - b. the Constitution of the United Kingdom
 - c. the Declaration of Independence
 - d. the Articles of Confederation

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.3.5

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 41

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The colonists rebelled against the imposition by the British government of which of the following?
- a. taxes
 - b. a military draft
 - c. curfews
 - d. religious laws

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.6

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 33

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

7. Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?
- a. James Madison
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. John Adams

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.7

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 34

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Which of the following debated and drafted the Declaration of Independence?
- a. the Common Sense Committee
 - b. the Continental Congress
 - c. the Committees of Correspondence
 - d. the Constitutional Convention

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.8

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 33 – 34

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. While working on the Constitution, what aspect of the new government most concerned James Madison?
- a. democratic institutions
 - b. political parties
 - c. elitist control
 - d. tyranny of the majority

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.5.9

Topic: The Madisonian System

Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests.

Page Reference: 47

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

10. Which of the following generally favored a stronger national government and supported the proposed U.S. Constitution?
- a. Daniel Shays
 - b. Federalists
 - c. Anti-Federalists
 - d. Constitutionalists

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.10

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 51

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

11. How many amendments have been made to the Constitution since its ratification?
- a. 10
 - b. 15
 - c. 27

d. 36

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.7.11

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 59

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. In what year was the U.S. Constitution ratified?

a. 1776

b. 1788

c. 1791

d. 1797

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.12

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 41

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Which of the following is a form of government in which the people select representatives to govern them and make laws?

a. republic

b. monarchy

c. theocracy

d. oligarchy

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.5.13

Topic: The Madisonian System

Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests.

Page Reference: 49

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Which of the following is a branch of the U.S. government?

a. House of Representatives

- b. Supreme Court
- c. presidency
- d. legislative

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.5.14

Topic: The Madisonian System

Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests.

Page Reference: 48, 50

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Burning the flag is generally considered to be _____ that is protected by the Constitution.
- a. free speech
 - b. a private action
 - c. a form of due process
 - d. a commercial act

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.0.15

Topic: Introduction

Learning Objective: Introduction

Page Reference: 32

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

16. Which of the following philosophers greatly influenced the colonists' views on the role of government?
- a. Daniel Shays
 - b. John Locke
 - c. John Boehner
 - d. Gramm Rudman

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.16

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 35

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. In Federalist 10, who wrote, “The most common and durable source of factions has been the various and unequal distribution of property”?
- a. Alexander Hamilton
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. John Jay
 - d. James Madison

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.3.17

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 41

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

18. In what year was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?
- a. 1776
 - b. 1781
 - c. 1786
 - d. 1791

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.7.18

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 52

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. The Constitution limits the government’s ability to suspend writs of habeas corpus. What does this protect individuals against?
- a. free speech infringement
 - b. taxation of private property
 - c. unlawful incarceration
 - d. infringement of religious freedom

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.4.19

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 46

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

20. What did the Connecticut Compromise help to establish?

- a. the Senate and the House of Representatives
- b. the federalist system
- c. an independent judiciary
- d. universal male suffrage

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.4.20

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 43

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

21. _____ was a protest by Massachusetts farmers to stop foreclosures by state courts.

- a. The Committee of Correspondence
- b. *The Federalist Papers*
- c. Mercantilism
- d. Shays's Rebellion

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.21

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 39 – 40

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

22. The Articles of Confederation required _____ consent from the states for ratification.

- a. majority
- b. three-fifths
- c. two-thirds
- d. unanimous

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.22

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 41

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

23. What type of legislature did the United States have under the Articles of Confederation?
- a. one with membership based on a state's population
 - b. one comprised of a single chamber
 - c. one that is appointed directly by the president
 - d. a bicameral one

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.23

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 37

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

24. Under the Constitution, the president is elected by which of the following?
- a. King Caucus
 - b. People's Plebiscite
 - c. electoral college
 - d. direct popular election

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.4.24

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 43, 48

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

25. What is the feature of the Constitution that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches?
- a. weights and measures
 - b. checks and balances
 - c. oversight and influence
 - d. privileges and immunities

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.5.25

Topic: The Madisonian System

Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests.

Page Reference: 49 – 50

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

26. Which of the following specifies the procedure for amending the Constitution?
- a. Article I
 - b. Article III
 - c. Article V
 - d. Article VI

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.7.26

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 54

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Which of the following concepts most directly helps to make American government legitimate?
- a. tradition
 - b. the divine right
 - c. consent of the governed
 - d. executive privilege

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.27

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 35

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

28. How did the Constitution differ from the Articles of Confederation?
- a. The Constitution was based on democratic principles; the Articles of Confederation was based on tyrannical principles.
 - b. The Constitution contained strong protections for individual rights; the Articles of Confederation contained strong protections for collective rights.
 - c. The Constitution created a stronger federal government than did the Articles of Confederation.

d. The Constitution contained stronger safeguards for states' rights than did the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.3.28

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 51 – 52

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

29. Which of the following most directly protects individuals' civil liberties?

- a. *Second Treatise of Civil Government*
- b. *The Federalist Papers*
- c. the Bill of Rights
- d. the Declaration of Independence

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.29

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 52

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

30. Which constitutional plan called for representation in Congress to be based on state population?

- a. Republican Plan
- b. Democratic Plan
- c. Virginia Plan
- d. New Jersey Plan

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.4.30

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 43

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

31. What was the subject of the Connecticut Compromise?

- a. the legality of slavery

- b. the form of the legislative branch
- d. the number of Supreme Court justices
- e. the form of the executive branch

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.4.31

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 43

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

32. _____ was/were most likely to support a strong state government and a weak national government.
- a. James Madison
 - b. John Jay
 - c. The Federalists
 - d. The Anti-Federalists

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.32

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 51 – 52

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

33. Which of the following urged for the colonies to become independent from Britain?
- a. *Common Sense*
 - b. *Revolution*
 - c. Federalist 10
 - d. *Our American Cousin*

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.33

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 33

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

34. Which of the following was a problem under the Articles of Confederation?

- a. The national government was too strong compared to the states.
- b. Amendments were too easy to ratify.
- c. Congress imposed excessive taxes.
- d. Congress lacked the authority to regulate commerce.

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.34

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 37 – 38

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

35. Which of the following accurately describes the Constitutional Convention?
- a. The delegates spent more of their time trying to figure out how to revise the Articles of Confederation.
 - b. A disproportionate number of delegates were economic elites.
 - c. The Convention was free of significant disagreement.
 - d. The Convention lasted only one week.

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.3.35

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 41

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

36. John Locke’s belief that government derives its authority from the people influenced the Declaration of Independence, which says, “Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from _____.”
- a. the consent of the governed
 - b. the right to revolt
 - c. the laws of Nature and Nature’s God
 - d. government itself

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.36

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 35

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

37. How is eligibility for voting determined under the Constitution?

- a. Congress determines eligibility.
- b. States determine eligibility.
- c. Counties determine eligibility.
- d. The Constitution establishes universal suffrage.

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.8.37

Topic: Understanding the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.8: Assess whether the Constitution establishes a majoritarian democracy and how it limits the scope of government.

Page Reference: 60

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

38. Which of the following is a reason for the separation of powers?

- a. to ensure the power of the executive
- b. to promote the general welfare
- c. to prevent tyranny by any one branch
- d. to prevent gridlock in government

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.3.38

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 42

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

39. Which of the following was part of both the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution?

- a. a congress
- b. the presidency
- c. the federal judiciary
- d. the effective collection of taxes by the federal government

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.39

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution; Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution; LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 37, 43

Skill Level: Analyze It
Difficulty Level: Difficult

40. The Federalists preferred _____ than did the Anti-Federalists.
- a. stronger state governments
 - b. a stronger national government
 - c. stronger protections of individual liberties
 - d. shorter terms of office

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.40

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 52

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

41. How is a constitutional amendment ratified?
- a. either by a majority of state legislatures or by special state conventions in a majority of the states
 - b. either by three-fourths of state legislatures or by special state conventions in three-fourths of the states
 - c. either by a majority of state governors or by a majority of the U.S. Senate
 - d. either by three-fourths of state governors or by three-fourths of the U.S. Senate

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.7.41

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 54

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

42. The Constitution prohibits having _____ qualifications for holding public office.
- a. residency
 - b. competency
 - c. religious
 - d. citizenship

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.4.42

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 46

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

43. Which of the following were most likely to oppose the proposed Constitution?
- a. lawyers
 - b. merchants
 - c. small farmers
 - d. large landowners

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.43

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 52

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

44. Which of the following was written to encourage passage of the Constitution and remains a compelling source for determining the intent of the Framers?
- a. the Declaration of Independence
 - b. The Federalist Papers
 - c. *Common Sense*
 - d. *Two Treatises on Government*

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.44

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 51

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

45. What was a fear of the Anti-Federalists during the Constitutional Convention and subsequent debate?
- a. that a weak national government would undermine the survival of the United States
 - b. that a strong national government would infringe on the rights of the states
 - c. that a powerful judiciary would restrict freedom of religion
 - d. that powerful state governments would infringe on individual liberties

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.45

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 52

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

46. Which of the following is a method for proposing constitutional amendments?
- a. by a majority of voting-age citizens
 - b. by a majority of state governors
 - c. by a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress
 - d. by a two-thirds vote in a special election called for the purpose of voting on the amendment

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.7.46

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 54

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

47. The meaning of the Constitution can change through _____.
- a. judicial interpretation
 - b. presidential decree
 - c. congressional inaction
 - d. natural law

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.7.47

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 57

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

True-False Questions

48. The Constitution was ratified in 1776.

Answer: FALSE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.48

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 53

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

49. Under the Articles of Confederation, the federal government had broad power to levy taxes.

Answer: FALSE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.49

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 37 – 38

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

50. The New Jersey Plan proposed a one-house legislature with one vote for each state.

Answer: TRUE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.4.50

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 43

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

51. Many of the Framers were skeptical of democratic government in the sense that we understand it today.

Answer: TRUE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.8.51

Topic: Understanding the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.8: Assess whether the Constitution establishes a majoritarian democracy and how it limits the scope of government.

Page Reference: 60

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

52. The three-fifths compromise specified that only three-fifths of slaves could vote.

Answer: FALSE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.4.52

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 44

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

53. Most of the Framers believed that the principal objective of government is to protect the right of individuals to acquire and hold property.

Answer: TRUE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.3.53

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 42

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

54. The Declaration of Independence asserts that the people have a right to revolt against an oppressive government.

Answer: TRUE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.54

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 35

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

55. The Framers implemented a strong executive after being influenced by *Leviathan* by Thomas Hobbes.

Answer: FALSE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.3.55

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 41

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

56. The main weakness of the Articles of Confederation was a weak national government.

Answer: TRUE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.56

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 38

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

57. A constitution is a nation's basic law; it creates political institutions, assigns or divides powers in government, and often provides certain guarantees to citizens.

Answer: TRUE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.0.57

Topic: Introduction

Learning Objective: Introduction

Page Reference: 32

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

58. The New Jersey Plan proposed a powerful central government with three branches.

Answer: FALSE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.4.58

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 43

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

59. After the Revolutionary War, power in the state legislatures shifted from the wealthy to a broader, more democratic group.

Answer: TRUE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.59

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 39

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

60. None of the 13 states would ratify the Constitution until after the Bill of Rights was added.

Answer: FALSE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.60

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 53

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

61. The Anti-Federalists strongly supported the Bill of Rights.

Answer: TRUE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.61

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 52

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

62. The Federalist Papers are a valuable resource for those who want to reflect on the thinking of the Framers.

Answer: TRUE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.62

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 51

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

63. All of the amendments to the U.S. Constitution were ratified by a supermajority vote in the state legislature.

Answer: FALSE

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.7.63

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 54 – 56

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

64. John Locke argued that _____ included life, liberty, and property.

Answer: natural law

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.64

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 35

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

65. The _____ was added to the Constitution to protect personal freedoms.

Answer: Bill of Rights

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.65

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 52

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

66. The Constitution has been amended _____ times.

Answer: 27

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.7.66

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 59

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

67. The body whose delegates signed the Declaration of Independence was the _____.

Answer: Continental Congress

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.67

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 33 – 34

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

68. The Continental Congress adopted the _____ in 1777.

Answer: Articles of Confederation

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.68

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 37

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

69. Under a _____ system, power is shared among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Each of these three branches is relatively independent so that one cannot control the others.

Answer: separation of powers

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.5.69

Topic: The Madisonian System

Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests.

Page Reference: 48 – 49

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

70. In *Texas v. Gregory Lee Johnson*, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that anti-flag-burning laws were an unconstitutional violation of _____.

Answer: freedom of speech or freedom of expression

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.0.70

Topic: Introduction

Learning Objective: Introduction

Page Reference: 30

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

71. _____ of indebted farmers exposed the problems under the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: Shays's Rebellion

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.71

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 40

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

72. The _____ favored a weak national government and strong state governments.

Answer: Anti-Federalists

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.72

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 51

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

73. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay authored the _____.

Answer: Federalist Papers

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.73

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 51

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

74. The _____ Amendment attempted to give former slaves the right to vote.

Answer: Fifteenth

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.8.74

Topic: Understanding the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.8: Assess whether the Constitution establishes a majoritarian democracy and how it limits the scope of government.

Page Reference: 60

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

75. At least _____ states had to ratify the proposed Constitution for it to become law.

Answer: nine

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.75

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 51

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer Questions

76. Explain the processes for amending the Constitution. Which process have most amendments followed?

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Identify the two processes for proposing an amendment—two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress or national constitutional convention called by Congress at the request of two-thirds of the states.
2. Identify the two processes for ratifying an amendment—by legislatures in three-fourths of the states or by ratifying conventions in three-fourths of the states.
3. Explain that all 27 amendments were proposed by Congress and 26 of them were ratified by state legislatures.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.7.76

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 54 – 55

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

77. Who were the Federalists and what did they want?

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Identify the Federalists as landowners, wealthy merchants, and professionals.
2. Explain that the Federalists wanted to create a constitution with a stronger central government and weaker state governments.
3. Note that the Federalists wrote the Constitution and urged for its ratification.
4. Explain that an additional goal of the Federalists was to protect the wealth and property of the elite from the tyranny of the majority.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.5.77

Topic: The Madisonian System; Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests; LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 47 – 51, 51 – 53

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

78. Describe the system of checks and balances created by the Framers. Why is this system important?

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Indicate that the powers of the government were divided into three branches.

2. Identify the ways in which the Constitution allocates the power to make, interpret, and enforce laws among the three branches.
3. Explain the ways in which each branch has a role in the actions of the others.
4. Explain how checks and balances are used to prevent tyranny and corruption.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.5.78

Topic: The Madisonian System

Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests.

Page Reference: 48 – 50

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

79. The Federalists were a minority. How did they get the Constitution ratified?

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Explain that Federalists may not have had the support of the majority, but they made up for it in shrewd politicking. To get around unfriendly state legislatures, they called for ratification by special conventions in at least nine of the states.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.79

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 51 – 53

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

80. Explain judicial review.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Recognize that the Constitution does not explicitly reference the power of judicial review, but that the Supreme Court claimed this power for itself in *Marbury v. Madison*.
2. Describe judicial review as the power of the judiciary to decide whether laws and other governmental actions were constitutional.
3. Explain that judicial review allows a court to strike down federal and state laws determined to be unconstitutional.
4. Note that judicial review allows the Supreme Court to interpret (or reinterpret) the Constitution, making it one of the informal ways that the Constitution changes.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.7.80

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 57

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

81. Compare and contrast the legislatures established by the Constitution and the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Describe the unicameral legislature under the Articles of Confederation in which each state had a vote.
2. Explain the changes to the legislature under the Constitution, including the creation of a bicameral legislature composed of one house to represent the people (House of Representatives) and another house to represent the states (Senate).

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.81

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787; Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure; LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 37 – 40, 43 – 45

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

82. How was Madison’s desire to set power against power (or ambition against ambition) within the federal government realized?

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Identify checks and balances of the three branches as the culmination of Madison’s desire.
2. Discuss how each branch of government checks and balances the powers of the others.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.5.82

Topic: The Madisonian System

Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests.

Page Reference: 47 – 51

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

83. Describe Shays’s Rebellion and its importance.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Note that after that Revolutionary War, a depression left many small farmers unable to pay their debts.
2. Explain that Shays's Rebellion was a series of attacks on courthouses by a small band of farmers led by Daniel Shays to block foreclosure proceedings.
3. Acknowledge that neither Congress nor the state could raise a militia to stop Shays and his followers, so elites assembled a privately paid force to do the job.
4. Explain how these events fueled dissatisfaction with the weakness of the Articles of Confederation system and spurred efforts to improve it.
5. Note that these efforts gave birth to the Constitution.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.83

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 39 – 40

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

84. Why was flag burning determined to be a constitutionally protected act?

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Recall Gregory Lee Johnson's burning of the flag as a protest.
2. Discuss the evolution of thought surrounding flag burning.
3. Explain that the Supreme Court determined that burning the flag is an exercise of free speech.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.0.84

Topic: Introduction

Learning Objective: Introduction

Page Reference: 30 – 32

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

85. Describe the views of the Anti-Federalists.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Note that the Anti-Federalists were deeply suspicious of a strong national government.
2. Explain that the Anti-Federalists broadly opposed many portions of the new Constitution, including the powers of the executive and the creation of a Supreme Court.
3. Discuss the Anti-Federalists' concerns that the Constitution provided inadequate protections for individual liberties.
4. Describe the Anti-Federalists' desire to have a bill of rights added to the Constitution.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.85

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 51 – 52

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

86. Compare the Virginia Plan, the New Jersey Plan, and the Connecticut Compromise as they relate to proposed representation in Congress. Which plan was ultimately adopted?

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Explain that the Virginia Plan called for giving each state representation in Congress based on a state's population.
2. Contrast this with the New Jersey Plan, which called for equal representation for all states regardless of population.
3. Relate that the Connecticut Compromise incorporated both ideas. It proposed a bicameral legislature with one chamber based on population (the House) and the other with an even share for each state (the Senate).
4. Note that the Constitution incorporates the Connecticut Compromise.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.4.86

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 43, 45

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

87. Describe the Equal Rights Amendment.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Discuss the content of the proposed amendment—that equality of rights under the law shall not be denied on the basis of sex.
2. Explain that the amendment was approved overwhelmingly by both houses of Congress.
3. Note that the amendment failed to gain approval in three-quarters of the state legislatures. Therefore, it is not part of the Constitution.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.7.87

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 55

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

88. Explain Madison's idea of factions in Federalist 10.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Identify the central question of Federalist 10, which is how to deal with the problem of factions.
2. Discuss Madison's definition of factions and their threat to society. "The most common and durable source of factions has been the various and unequal distribution of property."

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.3.88

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 41 – 42

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

■ Essay Questions

89. Discuss the developments that led to the American Revolution.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Explain that the colonies were relatively independent from Great Britain.
2. Discuss the series of taxes levied against the colonies by the British crown.
3. Recognize that taxation without representation in Parliament was deeply offensive to the colonists.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.1.89

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 32 – 37

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

90. Explain what inspired the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Detail the problems under the Articles of Confederation, including the inability of the national government to levy taxes or to fund Revolutionary War debt, monetary problems, and problems with interstate commerce.
2. Discuss the role of Shays's Rebellion.
3. Recognize that the original purpose of the Convention was to strengthen the Articles of Confederation.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.2.90

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 37 – 40

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

91. Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Identify the key participants of the Philadelphia convention and the philosophical ideas that influenced them most. They were certainly an elite group of economic and political notables. They were mostly wealthy planters, successful (or once-successful) lawyers and merchants, and men of independent wealth. Many were college graduates, and most had practical political experience. Most were coastal residents rather than residents of the expanding western frontiers, and a significant number were urbanites rather than part of the primarily rural American population.
2. Acknowledge that the group agreed on questions of (1) human nature, (2) the causes of political conflict, (3) the objects of government, and (4) the nature of a republican government. Give further detail on each of these points of agreement.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.3.91

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 41 – 42

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

92. Discuss the impact of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists on the Constitution.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Recognize that the Federalists wrote the Constitution and therefore had a profound impact on it.
2. Explain how the Anti-Federalists succeeded in adding the Bill of Rights to the Constitution to more fully protect individual liberties.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.6.92

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 51 – 53

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

93. Describe voter eligibility at the time the Constitution was adopted and assess how democratic this new government was. Describe the amendments to the U.S. Constitution that have made the United States more democratic and that are not part of the Bill of Rights.

Answer: An ideal response will:

1. Explain that the states determine voter eligibility.
2. Describe the franchise at the time the Constitution was ratified as being restricted to white, male landowners.
3. Explain how five post-Bill of Rights amendments have expanded suffrage, thereby making the United States more democratic. Specifically, the Fifteenth Amendment (1870) prohibited race-based voter discrimination, the Nineteenth Amendment (1920) guaranteed women the right to vote, the Twenty-third Amendment (1961) expanded the right to vote in presidential elections to the residents of the District of Columbia, the Twenty-fourth Amendment expanded the franchise to the poor by eliminating poll taxes, and the Twenty-sixth Amendment (1971) lowered the voting age to 18.
4. Note that the Seventeenth Amendment also made the United States more democratic by allowing for the direct election of U.S. senators.

Test Bank Item Number: TB_Q2.8.93

Topic: Understanding the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.8: Assess whether the Constitution establishes a majoritarian democracy and how it limits the scope of government.

Page Reference: 60 – 63

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult