

CHAPTER 2: The Founding and the Constitution

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

3. Colonial protesters of the Stamp Act and the Sugar Act rallied around _____.
 - a. “no taxation without representation”
 - b. “give me liberty or give me death”
 - c. “remember the Alamo”
 - d. “a house divided against itself cannot stand”
 - e. “don’t tread on me”

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

5. A _____ is a system of government in which states retain sovereign authority except for powers expressly delegated to a national government.
 - a. republic
 - b. confederation
 - c. democracy
 - d. bicameral state
 - e. unitary state

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation
MSC: Remembering

6. The first written constitution for the United States was called the _____.
a. Magna Carta d. Constitution
b. Bill of Rights e. Declaration of Independence
c. Articles of Confederation

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation
MSC: Remembering

7. Which of the following was not discussed as a purpose of government in the Constitution's Preamble?
a. to promote justice
b. to maintain peace at home
c. to guarantee an equal distribution of wealth for all citizens
d. to defend the nation from foreign foes
e. to secure the "blessings of liberty"

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation
MSC: Remembering

8. According to the authors of the text, which sector of society did not have interests that were important to colonial politics?
a. New England merchants d. royalists loyal to Britain
b. small farmers e. southern planters
c. slaves

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation
MSC: Remembering

9. _____ defended the British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre.
a. Thomas Jefferson d. John Hancock
b. Samuel Adams e. George Washington
c. John Adams

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation
MSC: Remembering

10. The Boston Tea Party resulted in all of the following EXCEPT
a. the closure of Boston Harbor by the British.
b. the restrictions of colonists' movement to the West.
c. a change in colonial government.
d. the Boston Massacre.
e. the removal of accused persons to Britain for trial.

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation
MSC: Remembering

11. _____ orchestrated the Boston Tea Party.

- a. John Adams
- b. Samuel Adams
- c. John Hancock
- d. James Otis
- e. Paul Revere

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

12. Under the United States' first constitution,
- a. there was no president.
 - b. the president was more powerful than Congress.
 - c. the Senate was the most powerful political institution.
 - d. the president was directly appointed by the state legislatures.
 - e. the Supreme Court was the most powerful political institution.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

14. The Articles of Confederation were adopted in _____.
- a. 1763
 - b. 1768
 - c. 1777
 - d. 1787
 - e. 1791

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

15. Under the Articles of Confederation, it was left to the _____ to execute the laws passed by Congress.
- a. states
 - b. council of presidents
 - c. courts
 - d. bureaucracy
 - e. president

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

16. Why was the Declaration of Independence a remarkable political statement for its time?
- a. It convinced southern states to abolish slavery.
 - b. It persuaded the British government to give back all of the tax revenue it collected from the colonies.
 - c. It ended the Revolutionary War by offering a compromise with the British government.
 - d. It helped unify colonial groups that were divided along economic, regional, and

- philosophical lines by identifying shared problems, grievances, and principles.
- e. It changed the distribution of power between the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Understanding

17. Why was the Declaration of Independence a remarkable philosophical statement for its time?
- It asserted that slavery was a “morally unjust” institution that should be outlawed.
 - It asserted that there were “unalienable rights” that could not be abridged by governments.
 - It asserted that laissez-faire capitalism would be the “supreme law of the land” in America.
 - It asserted that America was “first and foremost, a Christian nation.”
 - It asserted that efforts by European powers to colonize lands in North and South America would be viewed as an act of aggression by the United States.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Understanding

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

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

19. 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 DIF: Difficult REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Understanding

20. What led British officials to raise taxes on the American colonists during the 1760s?
- the amount spent on fighting 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
 - the desire to penalize the colonists for their actions during the Boston Tea Party

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Applying

21. As a constitution, the Articles of Confederation were concerned primarily with
- creating a unitary form of government.
 - creating a federal form of government.

- c. creating a form of government in which the states were largely subservient to the national government.
- d. limiting the powers of the central government.
- e. creating a strong national military.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
 OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Applying

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

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts
 OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Applying

23. The 1787 convention to draft a new constitution was held in _____.
- a. Boston
 - b. New York City
 - c. Philadelphia
 - d. Washington, D.C.
 - e. Richmond, VA

ANS: C DIF: Easy
 REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary
 OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation
 MSC: Remembering

24. 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 incomes to the federal government in taxes every year.

ANS: A DIF: Easy
 REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary
 OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation
 MSC: Remembering

25. What was the purpose of the Annapolis Convention?
- a. to discuss revamping the Articles of Confederation
 - b. to plot the revolt known as Shays’s Rebellion
 - c. to write the Declaration of Independence
 - d. to draft a new Bill of Rights
 - e. to vote on ratifying the Articles of Confederation

ANS: A DIF: Medium
 REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation
MSC: Remembering

26. Which of the following is true about the Annapolis Convention?
- Delegates from all 13 states attended.
 - Delegates from nine states attended.
 - Delegates from five states attended.
 - The delegates strengthened the Articles of Confederation.
 - The delegates weakened the Articles of Confederation.

ANS: C DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

27. _____ was the only state NOT to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.
- Rhode Island
 - Massachusetts
 - Virginia
 - Maine
 - New York

ANS: A DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

28. According to the authors of the text, the writing of the Constitution demonstrates the
- marriage of interests and principles.
 - triumph of self-interest over the common good.
 - epitome of civic virtue.
 - inability of leaders to forge political compromises.
 - triumph of the common good over self-interest.

ANS: A DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: C DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

30. The Virginia Plan of the Philadelphia Convention proposed a system of representation in the national legislature that was based upon
- equal representation between the states.
 - the concept of universal suffrage.
 - the population of each state or the proportion of each state’s revenue contribution, or both.
 - the geographical size of a state.

e. the strength of each state's militia.

ANS: C DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

31. At the Philadelphia Convention, the proposed plan to create a Congress where representation was distributed according to population was called the _____.

a. Virginia Plan
b. Mason Proposal
c. New Hampshire Plan
d. Morris Plan
e. New Jersey Plan

ANS: A DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

32. What did the New Jersey Plan propose for Congress?

a. Representation would be equal for each state.
b. Representation would be apportioned 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 DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

33. During the Philadelphia Convention, the New Jersey Plan was supported by _____ states.

a. less populous
b. slaveholding
c. free
d. urban
e. southern

ANS: A DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

34. The issue of representation, which threatened to cause the Philadelphia Convention to fail, was resolved by the _____.

a. New Jersey Plan
b. Connecticut Compromise
c. Pennsylvania Compromise
d. Delaware Deal
e. Virginia Plan

ANS: B DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

35. 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. go to war with the large states.
c. go to war with the large states.
d. go to war with the large states.

- b. ban travel across their borders.
- c. form alliances with foreign nations.
- e. create their own independent country.

ANS: C

DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: B

DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

37. How did the colonists' victory in the Revolutionary War change the balance of political power in the new states?
- a. Royal land, office, and patent holders became the controlling force in many state legislatures, and pre-Revolutionary radicals were significantly weakened.
 - b. Royal land, office, and patent holders were significantly weakened, and pre-Revolutionary radicals became the controlling forces in many state legislatures.
 - c. Royal land, office, and patent holders became the controlling force in many state legislatures, and royalists were placed in positions of power in the federal government.
 - d. Royal land, office, and patent holders became the controlling force in many state legislatures, and women were placed in positions of power in the federal government.
 - e. Royal land, office, and patent holders were significantly weakened, and Native Americans were placed in positions of power in many states.

ANS: B

DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Applying

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

ANS: A

DIF: Medium

REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Applying

39. 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 DIF: Medium
REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary
OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation
MSC: Applying

40. Shays's Rebellion was significant because it
- convinced many observers that the government under the Articles of Confederation had become dangerously inefficient and indecisive.
 - helped to make the Philadelphia Convention successful.
 - both a and b
 - convinced Congress to approve the Louisiana Purchase.
 - led to the admission of Vermont into the Union.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult
REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary
OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation
MSC: Understanding

41. Which of the following statements best describes the motivations of the Founders in writing the U.S. Constitution?
- The Founders' primary goal was to devise a system consistent with the dominant philosophical and moral principles of the day while also promoting commerce and protecting private property from radical state legislatures.
 - The Founders' primary goal was to devise a system that would lead to their own personal enrichment.
 - The Founders' primary goal was to devise a system of direct democracy that maximized popular sovereignty.
 - The Founders' primary goal was to devise a system that concentrated authority in one branch of government.
 - The Founders' primary goal was to devise a system that ended slavery.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult
REF: The Failure of the Articles Made the "Second Founding" Necessary
OBJ: Analyze the reasons for the failure of the Articles of Confederation
MSC: Understanding

42. Bicameralism is a constitutional principle that means the division of
- national government into two branches.
 - the powers of the executive branch between two individuals: the president and the vice president.
 - the powers of the executive branch between two individuals: the head of state and the head of government.
 - Congress into two chambers.
 - the federal court system into two levels: the Supreme Court and the appellate courts.

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power
OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution
MSC: Remembering

43. The ability of the president to veto a bill passed by Congress is a good example of _____.
- separation of powers
 - federalism
 - checks and balances
 - civil liberties
 - a republican form of government

ANS: C DIF: Easy
REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power
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44. The electoral college is
- an expression of direct democracy.
 - designed to select the U.S. president.
 - established in the Bill of Rights.
 - the institution that originally selected U.S. senators.
 - the federal organization that oversees the operation of all elections held in the United States.

ANS: B DIF: Easy
REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power
OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Remembering

45. 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 DIF: Easy
REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power
OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Remembering

46. 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 DIF: Easy
REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power
OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: E DIF: Easy
REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power
OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Remembering

48. The expressed powers of Congress are listed in _____ of the U.S. Constitution.
- Article I, Section 8
 - Article II, Section 1
 - Article III, Section 2
 - Article IV
 - Article VI

ANS: A DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: A DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: A DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: C DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Remembering

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 DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Remembering

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 DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Remembering

54. Whose "political gospel" inspired the framers to adopt the concept of the separation of powers?
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Voltaire
 - c. Machiavelli
 - d. Montesquieu
 - e. Hobbes

ANS: D

DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Remembering

55. Montesquieu called _____ the principle of giving each branch of government its own constituency.
- a. tyranny
 - b. democracy
 - c. a mixed regime
 - d. a republic
 - e. a system of federalism

ANS: C

DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Remembering

56. The decision to give the national government control over commerce and finance was motivated primarily by the framers' desire to
- a. end slavery in the United States.
 - b. eliminate state and local governments.
 - c. promote economic development and protect property from radical state legislatures.
 - d. build international alliances.
 - e. guarantee economic equality for all citizens.

ANS: C

DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

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

ANS: B

DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

58. Only one-third of the Senate is up for re-election during any single election year because the framers believed that
- a. too many elections would be difficult for the states to run.
 - b. the voters should not have to make too many decisions during any single election.
 - c. this was the only way to protect the Senate against radical changes.

- d. the state legislatures would conspire with each other to elect a Senate dominated by a single party.
- e. this would make members of the Senate more responsive to the preferences of their constituents.

ANS: C

DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

59. Why did the delegates at the Philadelphia Convention turn down the idea of including a list of citizens' rights in the Constitution?
- a. They believed that protecting citizens' rights was not an important responsibility for government.
 - b. They believed that such a list would limit economic development.
 - c. They believed that since the federal government was already limited to its expressed powers, further protection of citizens was not needed.
 - d. They believed that citizens should vote directly on which rights should be protected.
 - e. They believed that such a list would make government too weak to protect national security.

ANS: C

DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

60. Which of the following is true about the Articles of Confederation?
- a. There were no federal courts.
 - b. There was a Supreme Court at the federal level.
 - c. There was an executive council of three people.
 - d. Congress did not have the power to tax.
 - e. Federal law superseded state law.

ANS: A

DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Applying

61. The framers employed the separation of powers and federalism in order to
- a. prevent the new government from abusing its power.
 - b. end the slave trade.
 - c. create a replica of the British political system.
 - d. maximize popular sovereignty.
 - e. promote economic equality among all citizens.

ANS: A

DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Applying

62. Which of the following statements about the U.S. House and the U.S. Senate is FALSE?
- a. The Senate has the power to ratify treaties while the House does not.
 - b. The Senate has the power to approve presidential appointments while the House does not.
 - c. The House has the power to overturn a president's veto while the Senate does not.
 - d. The House has the power to originate revenue bills while the Senate does not.

e. Members of the House have two-year terms while senators have six-year terms.

ANS: C DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Applying

63. Which of the following was a way the framers tried to make the Senate a check against excessive democracy?

- a. The Senate has staggered terms of office.
- b. Senators have shorter terms than members of the House of Representatives.
- c. Senators are directly elected by the people.
- d. Senators are the only officials immune from impeachment.
- e. Only the Senate has the power to create revenue bills.

ANS: A DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Applying

64. In order to signify that the enumerated powers were meant to be a source of strength to the national government and not a limitation on it, the framers of the federal Constitution

- a. added the Bill of Rights to the Constitution.
- b. included provisions for direct democracy in the Constitution.
- c. included the full faith and credit clause in the Constitution.
- d. included the elastic clause in the Constitution.
- e. made it difficult to amend the Constitution.

ANS: D DIF: Medium

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Applying

65. Which of the following powers is NOT explicitly given to Congress by the Constitution?

- a. to borrow money
- b. to declare war
- c. to maintain an army and a navy
- d. to regulate commerce
- e. to abolish state boundaries

ANS: E DIF: Difficult

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Remembering

66. Why was the decision to assign jurisdiction over controversies between citizens of different states to the Supreme Court significant?

- a. It meant that the federal judiciary, rather than the state courts, would ultimately become the primary venue for resolving disputes.
- b. It meant that the state courts, rather than the federal judiciary, would ultimately become the primary venue for resolving disputes.
- c. It meant that courts at both the state and federal levels would become irrelevant to the operating of the American political system.
- d. It meant that the federal courts would not be allowed to use the power of judicial review on cases involving economic disputes.
- e. It meant that the state courts would be allowed to use the power of judicial review on cases involving economic disputes.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

67. Which of the following is NOT true about the U.S. Constitution?

- a. The Senate has staggered terms.
- b. The electoral college directly selects the U.S. president.
- c. The Constitution can be amended with a two-thirds majority vote of both houses of Congress and a ratification vote by three-fourths of the states.
- d. Federal judges have lifetime tenure.
- e. States do not have to give full faith and credit to official acts in other states.

ANS: E DIF: Difficult

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Applying

68. The framers of the U.S. Constitution attempted to create a government that could do all of the following EXCEPT

- a. promote commerce.
- b. protect private property from radical state legislatures.
- c. limit excessive democracy.
- d. restrict the power of the central government.
- e. lead to the eventual inclusion of nonwhites in political life.

ANS: E DIF: Difficult

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Applying

69. How did the framers attempt to reassure citizens that their views would be represented in the new government created by the Constitution?

- a. by allowing citizens to vote directly on all laws enacted by the federal government
- b. by making the Constitution very easy to amend
- c. by requiring the direct election of senators, members of the House, and the president
- d. by giving the federal judiciary the power of judicial review
- e. by defining the new government's most important powers, such as collecting taxes, borrowing money, and regulating commerce, as belonging to Congress

ANS: E DIF: Difficult

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Applying

70. 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 DIF: Difficult

REF: The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution
MSC: Applying

71. The supremacy clause
- states that Congress is the most powerful branch of government.
 - establishes that no branch of 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 DIF: Easy REF: Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult
OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification
MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult
OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification
MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult
OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification
MSC: Remembering

74. Brutus and Federal Farmer were two pseudonyms used by the _____.
- Federalists
 - Antifederalists
 - Plebian
 - Monarchists
 - Constitutionalists

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult
OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification
MSC: Remembering

75. Each of the following was an Antifederalist EXCEPT _____.
- Patrick Henry
 - John Jay
 - George Mason
 - Richard Henry Lee
 - Elbridge Gerry

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: C

DIF: Medium

REF: Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Applying

77. The Federalists believed that the most apparent source of tyranny was _____.
- the king of Great Britain
 - the popular majority
 - the northern merchants
 - George Washington
 - the landowning elite

ANS: B

DIF: Medium

REF: Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Applying

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

ANS: C

DIF: Medium

REF: Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Applying

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

ANS: A

DIF: Difficult

REF: Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Understanding

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

ANS: A

DIF: Difficult

REF: Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Applying

81. The Federalists believed that the powers of government could be limited by
- providing Congress with larger grant powers.
 - decreasing the powers of the executive branch, especially those of the vice president.
 - confining the powers of the federal government to certain narrowly defined areas and by adding a bill of rights to the Constitution.
 - creating an internal system of checks and controls within government.
 - preventing government from collecting revenue through taxation.

ANS: D

DIF: Difficult

REF: Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Applying

82. Procedures outlining how to amend the Constitution are found in Article _____.

- | | |
|--------|------|
| a. I | d. V |
| b. II | e. X |
| c. III | |

ANS: D

DIF: Medium

REF: Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Remembering

83. There are _____ amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a. 10 | d. 30 |
| b. 20 | e. 33 |
| c. 27 | |

ANS: C

DIF: Medium

REF: Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Remembering

84. How many amendments to the Constitution have been formally proposed in Congress in U.S. history?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. fewer than 50 | d. between 1,000 and 1,500 |
| b. fewer than 100 | e. over 11,000 |
| c. between 100 and 200 | |

ANS: E

DIF: Medium

REF: Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Remembering

85. Successful amendments to the Constitution

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

ANS: B DIF: Medium

REF: Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Understanding

86. 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 DIF: Medium

REF: Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Applying

87. A _____ vote by both houses of Congress, and a ratification vote of _____ of the states are required to amend the U.S. Constitution.

- a. majority; a majority
- b. two-thirds; three-fourths
- c. three-fourths; a majority
- d. majority; two-thirds
- e. three-fourths; three-fourths

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Remembering

88. 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 the states and unanimous approval by the Supreme Court.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Remembering

ESSAY

1. Describe 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:

Answer will vary

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:

Answer will vary

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 address this conflict?

ANS:

Answer will vary

4. Describe some of the principles behind the Constitution. Discuss how 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:

Answer will vary

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:

Answer will vary