

Chapter 2

Early Governance and the Constitutional Framework

THE CRY FOR LIBERTY, EQUALITY ... AND SLAVERY?

Fill-in-the-Blanks

1. _____ holds that a person's outlook is shaped by the culture in which he or she lives.

Answer: **Cultural relativism (p. 33)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

True/False

2. ~~George Washington probably had several children with one of his slaves, Sally Hemings~~ Thomas Jefferson seemed philosophically opposed to slavery even though he owned hundreds of human beings.

Answer: ~~False~~ **True (p. 33)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

3. Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, was a strong opponent of slavery.

Answer: **True (p. 34)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

4. The word *slavery* did not appear in the Constitution until the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment.

Answer: **True (p. 35)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

INTRODUCTION

Fill-in-the-Blanks

5. _____ refers to the core beliefs that guide thinking about the proper role of government and citizens.

Answer: **Ideology (p. 36)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

6. _____ refers to the nuts and bolts of actual governance.

Answer: **Pragmatism (p. 38)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

NATURE OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Multiple Choice

7. Which of the following nations has a constitutional monarchy?

- a. **Spain (p. 39)**
- b. Egypt
- c. El Salvador
- d. Belize

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

8. An example of a totalitarian regime is

- a. Britain under Churchill.
- b. India under Indira Ghandi.
- c. **China under Mao Zedong. (p. 39)**
- d. Israel under Golda Meir.

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

9. Socialism is an economic system in which key elements of the economy are controlled by
- the people directly.
 - large businesses.
 - government. (p. 40)**
 - a few entrepreneurs.

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

Fill-in-the-Blanks

10. In an _____, a small group, such as military leaders or the economic elite, controls the reins of power.

Answer: **oligarchy (p. 39)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

11. In a _____, all citizens have a right to play a role in shaping government action.

Answer: **democracy (p. 39)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

12. _____ is defined as the ~~recognized right for a particular individual, group, or formal structures and institutions through which binding decisions are made for citizens of a institution to make binding decisions-particular area.~~

Answer: **Government (p. 36)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

True/False

13. An example of a contemporary dictator is Syria's Bashar Assad.

Answer: **True (p. 39)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

14. In a republic, all citizens make all decisions.

Answer: **False (p. 39)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

15. There is less government regulation of the economy in the United States now than there was in the nineteenth century.

Answer: **False (p. 41)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

16. Politics is the process by which the character, membership, and actions of a government are realized.

Answer: **True (p. 37)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

17. Violations of civil law usually result in more severe punishments than violations of criminal law.

Answer: **False (p. 37)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

EARLY GOVERNANCE IN AMERICA

Multiple Choice

18. *Mayflower* passengers were bound for _____ where they expected to join an existing colony
- a. New York.
 - b. Pennsylvania.
 - c. **Virginia. (p. 41)**
 - d. Delaware.

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

19. In the early eighteenth century, _____ of the English colonies in America had a colonial assembly.
- a. none
 - b. half
 - c. two-thirds
 - d. **all (p. 41)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

20. ~~Which English tax against the American colonies occurred first?~~ The period known as the Great Squeeze, during which British Parliament imposed a number of taxes upon the colonists in rapid succession, was intended to raise revenue for which of the following?
- a. ~~Sugar Act~~ **the French and Indian War (p. 42)**
 - b. ~~the slave trade~~ Tea Tax
 - c. ~~the use of British ships to populate the colonies~~ Stamp Act
 - d. ~~the Revolutionary War~~ Townshend Act

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: ~~Easy~~ Moderate

21. The French and Indian War was fought by which two foreign powers against each other in North America?
- a. France and Spain
 - b. **France and Great Britain (p. 42)**
 - c. Spain and the Netherlands
 - d. Sweden and the Netherlands

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Multiple Choice

22. What was the name of the company that was given a monopoly on importing tea into the American colonies by the British in the early 1770s?
- a. West Caribbean Collective
 - b. East Asia Company
 - c. **East India Company (p. 45)**
 - d. West Europe Chain

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

23. Who wrote *Two Treatises of Government* in 1690?
- a. Adam Smith
 - b. **John Locke (p. 45)**
 - c. Thomas Hobbes
 - d. John Milton

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

24. *Common Sense*, an articulation of the case for American independence, was written by

- _____.
- a. **Thomas Paine (p. 47)**
 - b. Edmund Burke
 - c. Edward Smith
 - d. John Adams

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

25. The First Continental Congress met for the first time in _____.
a. 1769
b. 1772
c. **1774 (p. 48)**
d. 1776

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

26. The first battles of the American Revolution occurred in what state?
a. Virginia
b. Rhode Island
c. New York
d. **Massachusetts (p. 48)**

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

27. In the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson presents a notion of individual rights granted by
a. **God. (p. 49)**
b. a monarch.
c. the representatives of a republic.
d. the collective will of the people.

Question Type: *Conceptual*
Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

28. In the aftermath of Lexington and Concord,
a. neither the Americans nor the British gave much thought to the skirmishes.
b. Britain hastily attempted to reconcile with its rebellious colonies.
c. **shockwaves were sent throughout the colonies and across the Atlantic the wheels of war were set in motion. (p. 48)**
d. both the British and the Americans were devastated by the large loss of life and property.

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

29. Who gave the speech to the Virginia Assembly in which he said, “give me liberty or give me death”?
- a. Nathan Hale
 - b. Patrick Henry (p. 53)**
 - c. Samuel Adams
 - d. Benjamin Franklin

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

30. Why did American public support for the Continental Army lag throughout the revolution against England?
- a. The public was confident of an American victory.
 - b. Most Americans supported the British cause.
 - c. A lack of information about the war meant that the public was unaware of conditions.
 - d. A majority of Americans were deeply suspicious of professional armies. (p. 50)**

Question Type: *Conceptual*
Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

Fill-in-the-Blanks

31. _____ headed the Continental Army against the British throughout the American Revolution.

Answer: **George Washington (p. 50)**
Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

32. American soldiers suffered terrible conditions during the Winter of 1777–1778 at _____.

Answer: **Valley Forge (p. 50)**
Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

Short Answer

33. Identify the three key developments which turned the tide of the revolution in favor of the Americans. **(pp. 50, 51)**

Question Type: *Conceptual*
Difficulty Level: *Challenging*

Essay

34. How did the ideas of John Locke influence Thomas Jefferson's vision of the relationship between the people and government? (**pp. 45–50**)

Question Type: *Conceptual*

Difficulty Level: *Challenging*

35. Discuss similarities and differences between the acts of protest by Americans leading to the revolution against Britain and the 1995 bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building.
(pp. 41–52)

Question Type: *Conceptual*
Difficulty Level: *Challenging*

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Multiple Choice

36. The Articles of Confederation were officially adopted in what year?
- a. 1776
 - b. 1781 (p. 53)**
 - c. 1787
 - d. 1790

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

37. Shays's rebellion was a response to
- a. taxation without representation.
 - b. slavery.
 - c. the lack of responsiveness on the part of a state government to the needs of its citizens. (pp. 54, 55)**
 - d. the displacement of Native Americans by Europeans that settled in the original thirteen colonies.

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

38. The mechanism to alter the Articles of Confederation required the consent of how many states?
- a. 5
 - b. 7
 - c. 9
 - d. all 13 (unanimous) (p. 54)**

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

39. Which of the following was a reason for the failure of the Articles of Confederation?
- a. The national government could collect revenue.
 - b. The national government had no way to regulate interstate commerce. (p. 54)**
 - c. The national government was able to conduct foreign affairs.
 - d. The nation experienced an economic revival during the 1780s.

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

True/False

40. The Articles of Confederation did not create an executive branch of government.

Answer: **True (p. 54)**
Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

41. The Constitutional Convention began two years after Shays's Rebellion.

Answer: **False (p. 55)**
Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

Essay

42. Discuss how the lack of leadership within the national government led to the downfall of the Articles of Confederation. **(pp. 53–55)**

Question Type: *Conceptual*
Difficulty Level: *Challenging*

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Multiple Choice

43. What state did NOT send delegates to the Constitutional Convention?

- a. **Rhode Island (p. 56)**
- b. South Carolina
- c. Maryland
- d. North Carolina

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

44. Who was selected as the Constitutional Convention's presiding officer?

- a. Alexander Hamilton
- b. George Wyche
- c. **George Washington (p. 57)**
- d. Luther Martin

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

45. The person who proposed the New Jersey Plan at the Constitutional Convention was

- a. Frederick Camden.
- b. Samuel Orange.
- c. Paul Princeton.
- d. **William Paterson. (p. 57)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

46. Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution prohibits Congress from stopping the importation of slaves from overseas until

- a. 1796.
- b. **1808. (p. 60)**
- c. 1819.
- d. 1832.

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

47. The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention dealt with
- a. the number of Supreme Court justices.
 - b. the term length of the president.
 - c. representation in the two chambers of Congress. (p. 58)**
 - d. the process by which the Constitution would be ratified.

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

48. At the time of the Constitutional Convention, the states of Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia possessed what percent of the slaves in North America?
- a. 25
 - b. 50
 - c. 75
 - d. 90 (p. 58)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

49. Which of the following was NOT a feature of the Virginia Plan at the Constitutional Convention?
- a. a multi-person executive council (p. 57)**
 - b. life terms for judges appointed by the legislature
 - c. a system whereby acts of the new national legislature would override state law
 - d. a system of checks and balances

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

Fill-in-the-Blanks

50. The Constitution specified that slaves would count as _____ - _____ of a Caucasian person.

Answer: **three-fifths (pp. 58, 59)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

51. _____ of Connecticut presented what became known as the Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention.

Answer: **Roger Sherman (p. 58)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

52. The Virginia Plan was named for the home state of its principal author, _____.

Answer: **James Madison (p. 57)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

53. The Virginia Plan proposed a _____, which would have some control over national legislation and an absolute veto over state legislation.

Answer: **Council of Revision (p. 57)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

54. Because he was serving as American minister to France, _____ was not present at the Constitutional Convention.

Answer: **Thomas Jefferson (p. 57)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

55. The Constitutional Convention was held in the city of _____.

Answer: **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (p. 56)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

Essay

56. Describe the traditional view of the forces that led to the Constitutional Convention. What alternative theories have been put forward? Which theory do you find most convincing and why? (**pp. 56–60**)

Question Type: *Conceptual*

Difficulty Level: *Challenging*

U.S. CONSTITUTION

Matching

Match the Article of the Constitution with the topic it covers: a = Article I, b = Article II, c = Article III, d = Article IV, e = Article V, f = Article VI, g = Article VII.

57. Amendment Process _____

Answer: **e (p. 60)**

58. Legislative Branch _____

Answer: **a (p. 60)**

59. How the Constitution Can be Ratified _____

Answer: **g (p. 60)**

60. Guidelines for Relations Between States _____

Answer: **d (p. 60)**

61. Judicial Branch _____

Answer: **c (p. 60)**

62. Oath for Officials _____

Answer: **f (p. 60)**

63. Executive Branch _____

Answer: **b (p. 60)**

64. Supremacy Clause _____

Answer: **f (p. 60)**

65. Full Faith and Credit Clause _____

Answer: **d (p. 63)**

66. Privileges and Immunities Clause _____

Answer: **d (p. 63)**

Questions 57 – 66:

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

Short Answer

67. Identify two ways for Amendments to be proposed and two ways that Amendments may be ratified. **(pp. 60–65)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Challenging*

68. What is federalism? **(pp. 61–63)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

Essay

69. Do you believe that the system of checks and balances created in the Constitution favors one branch over another? Explain your position. **(pp. 60–65)**

Question Type: *Conceptual*

Difficulty Level: *Challenging*

70. Define, discuss, and evaluate the system of representative republicanism created in the Constitution. **(p. 61)**

Question Type: *Conceptual*

Difficulty Level: *Challenging*

THE STRUGGLE OVER RATIFICATION

Multiple Choice

71. Who did NOT participate in the writing of the *Federalist Papers*?

- a. **Benjamin Franklin (pp. 66, 67)**
- b. Alexander Hamilton
- c. John Jay
- d. James Madison

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

72. The most visible disagreement between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists was on

- a. who would elect the president.
- b. how long members of Congress would serve.
- c. **whether representation should cover the entire republic or be based on the interests and needs of the states. (pp. 65, 66)**
- d. the Constitution's amendment process.

Question Type: *Conceptual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

73. Which states rejected the Constitution in the initial ratification vote?

- a. Georgia and Delaware
- b. **North Carolina and Rhode Island (p. 69)**
- c. Connecticut and Maryland
- d. Virginia and New York

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

74. The Bill of Rights—the first ten Amendments to the Constitution—was ratified

- a. immediately after they were proposed.
- b. more than a decade after the Constitution was ratified.
- c. in the early nineteenth century.
- d. **upon adoption of the Constitution. (pp. 68, 69)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

75. Which *Federalist Paper* explains the logic behind the sharing of powers and the essence of checks and balances?
- a. #10
 - b. #23
 - c. **#51 (p. 67)**
 - d. #78

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

76. In 1789, each member of the U.S. House of Representatives represented how many citizens?
- a. 10,000
 - b. **30,000 (p. 68)**
 - c. 50,000
 - d. 100,000

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

OTHER CRITICAL PERIODS

Multiple Choice

77. Who served as President George Washington's Secretary of the Treasury during the 1790s?
- a. James Madison
 - b. James Monroe
 - c. Aaron Burr
 - d. **Alexander Hamilton (p. 70)**

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

78. Who won the election of 1800, creating a new political party in the process?
- a. **Thomas Jefferson (p. 71)**
 - b. John Adams
 - c. George Washington
 - d. John Quincy Adams

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

79. The so-called “Era of Good Feeling” lasted from
- a. 1800 to 1814.
 - b. 1815 to 1824. (p. 71)**
 - c. 1824 to 1836.
 - d. 1836 to 1848.

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

80. During the period of Jacksonian Democracy, election turnout of eligible voters often exceeded
- a. 50 percent.
 - b. 65 percent.
 - c. 80 percent. (p. 72)**
 - d. 90 percent.

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT

Multiple Choice

81. At the time of the American Revolution, many Americans argued that the essence of self-governance was the ability to
- a. control taxes. (pp. 24, 25, 45)**
 - b. elect judges.
 - c. join the military.
 - d. make laws concerning religion.

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Difficult*

82. The belief that there were no available peaceful pathways of action contributed to the outbreak of _____ in Massachusetts in 1786.
- a. Jacksonian Resistance
 - b. Harper’s Uprising
 - c. Shays’s Rebellion (pp. 12–16, 55, 56)**
 - d. Johnson’s Revolt

Question Type: *Factual*
Difficulty Level: *Easy*

True/False

83. According to the Declaration of Independence, individual rights are granted by governments.

Answer: **False (pp. 3–5, 49)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Easy*

Short Answer

84. Prior to the American Revolution, what were the most important institutions of American government? What pathways of action were open to American colonists? **(pp. 12–16, 41–43)**

Question Type: *Conceptual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

85. What forms of grassroots mobilization were employed by the colonists between 1765 and 1776? How effective were they? **(pp. 17, 43, 44)**

Question Type: *Factual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

86. How did issues of diversity shape the Constitutional Convention of 1787? **(pp. 18–21, 56–60)**

Question Type: *Conceptual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

87. How did the Federalists and Anti-Federalists go about trying to influence the public to accept their respective visions of American government? How did the public debate over the Constitution shape its eventual provisions? **(pp. 9–15, 65–69)**

Question Type: *Conceptual*

Difficulty Level: *Moderate*

Essay

88. How do the ideas of John Locke and Adam Smith express basic elements of American political culture? How did these ideas shape the beliefs and actions of the leaders of the American Revolution? **(pp. 24–26, 44–51)**

Question Type: *Conceptual*

Difficulty Level: *Difficult*

89. What do the Articles of Confederation tell us about the views held by the members of the Continental Congress regarding the “will of the people”? Why was protecting state sovereignty so important to them? **(pp. 12–16, 53–55)**

Question Type: *Conceptual*

Difficulty Level: *Difficult*

90. In your opinion, why has reverence for the Constitution become such an important element in our shared political culture? What are the key strengths of this document? What are some of its main weaknesses? **(pp. 24–26, 60–64)**

Question Type: *Conceptual*

Difficulty Level: *Difficult*

CHAPTER 2 QUICK QUIZ 1

- c (p. 52)** 1. What percent of the Declaration of Independence dealt with grievances against Britain?
- a. 40 percent
 - b. 70 percent
 - c. 90 percent
 - d. 98 percent
- d (pp. 65, 66)** 2. The _____ believed that representative republics must be small and relatively homogenous if they are to succeed.
- a. Federalists
 - b. Whigs
 - c. Republicans
 - d. Anti-Federalists
- b (p. 54)** 3. _____ led 2500 farmers against Massachusetts militia forces.
- a. Thomas Paine
 - b. Daniel Shays
 - c. Daniel Boone
 - d. Edmund Randolph
- c (pp. 62, 63)** 4. The relationship between the layers of government is often called the
- a. vertical powers.
 - b. police powers.
 - c. expressed powers.
 - d. horizontal powers.
- d (p. 67)** 5. In *Federalist #10*, James Madison explains why
- a. women should not have the same rights as men.
 - b. only the propertied elite should have voting rights.
 - c. many small nations are preferable to one large one.
 - d. one large nation is preferable to many small ones.
- T (p. 39)** 6. Belgium is a nation with a constitutional monarchy. (True/False)
- F (p. 36)** 7. Government is the process by which things take place in a political system. (True/False)
- T (p. 37)** 8. Power determines the outcome of conflicts over governmental decisions; it charts the course of public policy. (True/False)

- F (p. 41)** 9. The Mayflower Compact was written by the Pilgrims who sailed to Virginia in 1607. (True/False)
- F (p. 43)** 10. The Sons of Liberty was an organization of British veterans of the French and Indian War. (True/False)

CHAPTER 2 QUICK QUIZ 2

- a (p. 47)** 1. Political change during the American Revolution focused on which pathway of action?
- grassroots mobilization
 - court-centered action
 - elections
 - the two-percent solution
- d (p. 47)** 2. Following his return to the United States after the French Revolution, Thomas Paine was shunned by Americans because
- he took sides in the ongoing wars between Britain and France.
 - he was considered an illegal immigrant.
 - he embraced Christianity.
 - his views about the revolution were out of place in a nation seeking stability under a new government.
- b (p. 42)** 3. In eighteenth-century Britain, the wealthiest members of Parliament were often referred to as the
- Tories.
 - Court Party.
 - Whigs.
 - gentry.
- a (p. 47)** 4. The Stamp Act Congress, called to protest the Stamp Act of 1765, produced which document immediately after the meeting ended?
- Declaration of Rights and Grievances
 - Complaints Against the Crown
 - American Freedom Statement
 - Declaration of Independence
- c (p. 50)** 5. Americans in which state toppled a statue of King George and had it melted down to make 42,000 bullets for the revolution against Britain?
- New Hampshire
 - Rhode Island
 - New York
 - New Jersey
- T (p. 39)** 6. Japan is a nation with a constitutional monarchy. (True/False)
- T (p. 39)** 7. An example of a contemporary dictator is North Korea's Kim Jong Il. (True/False)

- F (p. 69)** 8. The Twenty-Seventh Amendment limits presidents to two terms in office.
(True/False)

- |
- F (p. 71)** 9. Henry Clay won the presidential election of 1824. (True/False)
- T (p. 61)** 10. The Seventeenth Amendment provides for the election of Senators by the people of each state. (True/False)