

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The goal of the American Revolution was
- equality.
 - financial betterment.
 - political efficacy.
 - liberty.
 - fraternity.

ANS: D REF: The Problem of Liberty, p. 10 NOT: Conceptual

2. The Russian Revolution (1917) and the Chinese Revolution (1949) were chiefly concerned with
- politics.
 - economics.
 - equality.
 - liberty.
 - fraternity.

ANS: C REF: The Problem of Liberty, p. 11 NOT: Conceptual

3. The explanation for the inadequacy of British government was
- ideology.
 - human nature.
 - distance.
 - economics.
 - political inefficiency.

ANS: B REF: The Problem of Liberty, p. 11 NOT: Conceptual

4. The liberties that the colonists fought to protect were based on
- the Bill of Rights in the federal Constitution.
 - the rights proclaimed originally by the king of England.
 - the leaders of the French Revolution.
 - "natural rights" created by God.
 - human nature.

ANS: D REF: Human Nature, p. 11 NOT: Conceptual

5. Jefferson changed _____ to "pursuit of happiness" when he wrote the Declaration of Independence.
- "pleasure"
 - "security"
 - "welfare"
 - "equality"
 - "property"

ANS: E REF: Human Nature, p. 11 NOT: Factual

6. For most Americans, the Revolution was about
- money.
 - property.
 - ideology.
 - trade.
 - expansion.

ANS: C REF: Human Nature, p. 11 NOT: Conceptual

7. The Declaration of Independence contains twenty-seven paragraphs that list
- specific complaints against the king and his ministers.
 - political prisoners in the colonies.
 - rights enumerated in the British constitution.
 - trade regulations violated by British ships.
 - reasons for desiring a written constitution.

ANS: A

REF: Human Nature, p. 12

NOT: Factual

8. The political theory of the Declaration of Independence was influenced greatly by the writings of
- Thomas Hobbes.
 - Soren Kierkegaard.
 - John Locke.
 - Karl Marx.
 - Elbert Hubbard.

ANS: C

REF: Human Nature, p. 12

NOT: Factual

9. *Two Treatises of Government* argued that _____ was a critical element in the formation of government.
- representation
 - elasticity
 - compromise
 - voluntary consent
 - social equality

ANS: D

REF: Human Nature, p. 12

NOT: Conceptual

10. Who said that the “real revolution” was the “radical change in the principles, opinions, and sentiments, and affections of the people?”
- James Madison
 - John Locke
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - John Adams
 - George Washington

ANS: D

REF: The Real Revolution, p. 12

NOT: Factual

11. The “new sentiment” that the United States was founded upon was
- concentrated political power.
 - tradition.
 - compromise.
 - economic equality.
 - consent of the governed.

ANS: E

REF: The Real Revolution, p. 12

NOT: Conceptual

12. The period of time between the Revolution and the signing of the Constitution was _____ years.
- two
 - four
 - six
 - nine
 - eleven

ANS: E

REF: The Articles of Confederation, p. 13

NOT: Factual

13. The problem with the government created under the Articles of Confederation was that
- it allowed well-populated states to exploit less-populated states.
 - it offended citizens with high rates of taxation.
 - it received such strong support that it became abusive.

- d. several states refused to ratify the Articles and did not belong to the new government.
- e. it was too weak and could not rule effectively.

ANS: E REF: The Articles of Confederation, p. 13

NOT: Conceptual

14. The Articles of Confederation went into effect in
- a. 1770.
 - b. 1790.
 - c. 1781.
 - d. 1776.
 - e. 1787.

ANS: C REF: The Articles of Confederation, p. 13

NOT: Factual

15. Under the Articles of Confederation, there was
- a. no national judicial system.
 - b. a politically inept judicial system.
 - c. a small judicial system.
 - d. a weak judicial system.
 - e. an all-powerful judicial system.

ANS: A REF: The Articles of Confederation, p. 13

NOT: Factual

16. The stated purpose for the delegates' assembly in Philadelphia in 1787 was to
- a. write a new constitution.
 - b. discuss trade regulation.
 - c. discuss taxation.
 - d. revise the Articles of Confederation.
 - e. discuss slavery.

ANS: D REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 14

NOT: Factual

17. The _____ constitution created the most radically democratic of the new state regimes.
- a. Massachusetts
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. New Jersey
 - d. Virginia
 - e. Connecticut

ANS: B REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 14

NOT: Factual

18. The experience of Pennsylvania's constitution demonstrated that
- a. the people are competent to exercise power wisely.
 - b. it is possible to give minority groups too much protection.
 - c. the doctrine of separation of powers works well.
 - d. majority rule is an efficient safeguard to political rights.
 - e. even democracies can be tyrannical by placing all power in one set of hands.

ANS: E REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 14

NOT: Conceptual

19. Which of the following is *true* of the Massachusetts constitution?
- a. It was far more democratic than the Pennsylvania constitution.
 - b. It did not provide for a separation of powers.
 - c. It provided for a directly elected governor.
 - d. It allowed a limited four-year term for state judges.

e. It created the office of governor to be held by three persons at once.

ANS: A REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 14

NOT: Factual

20. The experience of the Massachusetts constitution of 1780 proved that even a conservative form of government could
- be too weak.
 - guarantee personal liberties.
 - function without a clear separation of powers.
 - govern effectively without a court system.
 - reduce the possibility of excessive taxes.

ANS: A REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 14

NOT: Conceptual

21. Shays's Rebellion was interpreted by political leaders at the time as proving that
- too little political power was left to the states.
 - state militias were a satisfactory answer to foreign invasion.
 - there was much popular dissatisfaction with the leadership of George Washington.
 - the British still retained the allegiance of many Americans.
 - many state governments were about to collapse from internal dissension.

ANS: E REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 15

NOT: Conceptual

22. The Philadelphia convention attracted a total of _____ delegates.
- seventy-four
 - fifty-five
 - thirty-nine
 - thirty
 - twelve

ANS: B REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 15

NOT: Factual

23. About _____ of the delegates in Philadelphia were regular participants at the convention.
- seventy-four
 - fifty-five
 - thirty-nine
 - thirty
 - twelve

ANS: D REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 15

NOT: Factual

24. Of the men at the Constitutional Convention, the most famous in the world as a scientist and writer was
- Alexander Hamilton.
 - George Washington.
 - James Madison.
 - Thomas Jefferson.
 - Benjamin Franklin.

ANS: E REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 15

NOT: Factual

25. The Constitutional Convention can be described as
- creating a new form of national government.
 - revising the Articles of Confederation.
 - supporting state sovereignty.

- d. favoring a parliamentary system of governance.
- e. forming the world's first large direct democracy.

ANS: A REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 15

NOT: Conceptual

26. The framers believed that which of the following is a greater threat than rule by the few?
- a. inequality
 - b. tyranny of the majority
 - c. decentralization
 - d. states' rights
 - e. aristocracy

ANS: B REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 16

NOT: Conceptual

27. The chief problem the framers faced was balancing the power of the government to maintain
- a. liberty.
 - b. equality.
 - c. states' rights.
 - d. economic status.
 - e. political efficacy.

ANS: A REF: The constitutional Convention, p. 16

NOT: Conceptual

28. The Virginia Plan was authored by
- a. Alexander Hamilton.
 - b. George Washington.
 - c. Benjamin Franklin.
 - d. James Madison.
 - e. John Adams.

ANS: D REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 17

NOT: Factual

29. The Virginia Plan called for
- a. a strong national union with two branches of government.
 - b. a strong national union with three branches of government.
 - c. a weak national union with two branches of government.
 - d. a weak national union with three branches of government.
 - e. a weak national union with an all powerful legislature.

ANS: B REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 17

NOT: Factual

30. The New Jersey Plan was favored by less-populated states because
- a. both houses of Congress would be based on population.
 - b. the president probably would reside in less-populated states.
 - c. the president would be elected by vote of the people.
 - d. states were taxed on the basis of population.
 - e. Congress would be unicameral, with each state having one vote.

ANS: E REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 18

NOT: Conceptual

31. The Great Compromise allocated representation on the basis of
- a. population in both houses.
 - b. equality in both houses.
 - c. population in the House and equality in the Senate.
 - d. equality in the House and population in the Senate.

e. a changing structure every four years.

ANS: C REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 19

NOT: Factual

32. The number of senators allowed to each state under the Great Compromise was

- a. one.
- b. two.
- c. based on population.
- d. two, plus additional members on the basis of population.
- e. two, plus additional members on the basis of state seniority.

ANS: B REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 19

NOT: Factual

33. Under the Great Compromise, senators were chosen by

- a. the electoral college.
- b. vote of the people.
- c. state governors.
- d. the judiciary of each state.
- e. state legislatures.

ANS: E REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 19

NOT: Factual

34. The Great Compromise received support because it

- a. reconciled the interests of small and large states.
- b. allowed for the election of the president by the electoral college.
- c. proposed the Bill of Rights.
- d. gave the Supreme Court the power of judicial review.
- e. allowed slavery to continue in the southern states.

ANS: A REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 19

NOT: Conceptual

35. The Framers of the Constitution intended to create a

- a. democracy.
- b. pure democracy.
- c. direct democracy.
- d. republic.
- e. participative democracy.

ANS: D REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 19

NOT: Factual

36. The Constitution was approved in Philadelphia by

- a. five states still in attendance.
- b. nine states still in attendance.
- c. all twelve states still in attendance.
- d. all thirteen states.
- e. none of the states in attendance.

ANS: C REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 20

NOT: Factual

37. The Framers of the Constitution believed that two types of majorities were essential on important questions. They are majorities of

- a. both large and small states.
- b. the Supreme Court and Congress.
- c. voters and states.
- d. state governors and state legislatures.

e. state legislatures and judges.

ANS: C REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 20

NOT: Conceptual

38. The power of popular majorities is limited by
- a. national sovereignty.
 - b. majority rule.
 - c. selection of the House of Representatives.
 - d. the First Amendment.
 - e. judicial review.

ANS: E REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 21

NOT: Conceptual

39. Under the Constitution, the powers of the branches of government are not separated but shared owing to
- a. the Great Compromise.
 - b. the commerce clause.
 - c. judicial review.
 - d. checks and balances.
 - e. the Fourth Amendment.

ANS: D REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 21

NOT: Conceptual

40. The Constitution is based on the philosophical belief that
- a. people are good and can be trusted with power.
 - b. only a few people can be trusted to rule, and the people have the wisdom to recognize them.
 - c. power does not corrupt if rulers are subjected to regular elections.
 - d. people will pursue their self-interest, but their ambition can be checked by the self-interest of others.
 - e. government can reform human nature if given an adequate amount of power.

ANS: D REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 21

NOT: Conceptual

41. James Madison argued that
- a. liberty is safest in a small republic because all people will have the same interests.
 - b. liberty is safest in a large republic where each faction will be moderated through competition with other factions.
 - c. liberty is not possible without a bill of rights.
 - d. no liberty is possible so long as factions exist.
 - e. liberty is most secure when there are a small number of factions.

ANS: B REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 23

NOT: Conceptual

42. Generally, the Anti-Federalists felt that the government created by the Constitution was
- a. an insufficient check on the power of the states.
 - b. too strong and too centralized.
 - c. too liberal.
 - d. barely strong enough to be effective.
 - e. weak as a result of the absence of a federal judiciary.

ANS: B REF: The Constitution and Liberty, p. 23

NOT: Conceptual

43. According to Madison, it was best for the government to be at some distance from the people because

- a. a government should debate in secrecy to allow the representatives to say what they truly believe.
- b. to avoid corruption, legislators should not be distracted by too many influences.
- c. presidents could play to the crowd and be tempted to become demagogues.
- d. the government should be insulated from the momentary passions of the people.
- e. the people tend to be better informed about local matters.

ANS: D REF: The Constitution and Liberty, p. 24

NOT: Conceptual

44. The Constitution contained no bill of rights because, among other things,
- a. liberty—not rights—was the chief concern of such bills.
 - b. the Constitution was ratified before a bill of rights was deemed necessary.
 - c. the Framers thought they were creating a government with specific, limited powers.
 - d. special interest groups forced the changes after the document was ratified.
 - e. the delegates were instructed to create a new government, but not a bill of rights.

ANS: C REF: The Constitution and Liberty, p. 25

NOT: Conceptual

45. When the Constitution was written, slaves were ____ of the population of the five Southern states.
- a. one-half
 - b. one-third
 - c. two-thirds
 - d. three-fourths
 - e. one-fourth

ANS: B REF: The Constitution and Slavery, p. 26

NOT: Factual

46. The Constitution failed to outlaw slavery because
- a. few at that time recognized slavery as a moral evil.
 - b. the opponents of slavery lacked the courage of their convictions.
 - c. it was agreed in advance that the Constitution would make no direct or indirect mention of slavery.
 - d. the Framers had no such mandate from those who had selected them.
 - e. southern support was essential to adoption of the document.

ANS: E REF: The Constitution and Slavery, p. 27

NOT: Conceptual

47. Double jeopardy is forbidden in the _____ Amendment.
- a. First
 - b. Second
 - c. Fifth
 - d. Eighth
 - e. Ninth

ANS: C REF: The Constitution and Slavery, p. 28

NOT: Factual

48. Cruel and unusual punishment is forbidden in the _____ Amendment.
- a. First
 - b. Second
 - c. Fifth
 - d. Eighth
 - e. Ninth

ANS: D REF: The Constitution and Slavery, p. 28

NOT: Factual

49. According to Charles Beard, the chief factor motivating the Framers of the Constitution was
- punishing British loyalists.
 - opposing antistate sentiment.
 - protecting slavery.
 - protecting economic self-interest.
 - weakening the power of the central government.

ANS: D REF: Political Ideals or Economic Interests? p. 28

NOT: Conceptual

50. Charles A. Beard's economic interpretation of the Constitution concluded that there were two major economic interests present at the time of the Constitutional Convention; the dominant group included
- urban and commercial leaders.
 - East Coast shippers and sea merchants.
 - public and government officials.
 - farmers and slaveholders.
 - lawyers and craftsmen.

ANS: A REF: Political Ideals or Economic Interests? p. 29

NOT: Conceptual

51. Most historians today reject the argument of Charles Beard because
- ratification debates in most states centered on political questions.
 - ratification debates in most states centered on economic questions.
 - wealthy landowners consistently opposed the Constitution.
 - slavery was not an important issue at the time.
 - economic inequalities were not nearly so pronounced at the time.

ANS: A REF: Political Ideals or Economic Interests? p. 29

NOT: Conceptual

52. The ratification debates about the Constitution focused on the question of
- slavery.
 - equality.
 - economics.
 - liberty.
 - commerce.

ANS: D REF: Political Ideals or Economic Interests? p. 29

NOT: Factual

53. If one were to argue that the Constitution included women, they might focus on the
- direct mention of females in several instances.
 - right of females to vote in the states.
 - use of masculine pronouns.
 - use of such words as "citizens" and "person."
 - use of wholly generic terminology.

ANS: D REF: A Recipe for Moderation, p. 30 NOT: Conceptual

54. Under the U.S. constitutional system, generally the only time when the government can take bold, decisive action is when
- one party controls both chambers of Congress.
 - there is consensus of opinion and a broad, generally moderate coalition.
 - the president takes strong action.
 - there is a radical coalition in control of the government.
 - the judiciary is selected by the party in power.

ANS: B REF: A Recipe for Moderation, p. 32 NOT: Conceptual

TRUE/FALSE

1. The goal of the American Revolution was equality.
ANS: F REF: The Problem of Liberty, p. 10
2. The Russian Revolution (1917) and the Chinese Revolution (1949) were little concerned with liberty.
ANS: T REF: The Problem of Liberty, p. 11
3. The English constitution was a single written document that served as a model for the colonists.
ANS: F REF: The Problem of Liberty, p. 11
4. Locke argued that men are born equal with respect to rights.
ANS: T REF: Human Nature, p. 12
5. Whatever the merit of his work, Locke did not think the will of the majority was relevant in matters related to government.
ANS: F REF: Human Nature, p. 12
6. The Articles of Confederation were so flawed that several states refused to ratify them.
ANS: F REF: The Articles of Confederation, p. 13
7. The Articles of Confederation created only a league of friendship.
ANS: T REF: The Articles of Confederation, p. 13
8. The Articles of Confederation granted the federal government the rights to levy taxes and regulate commerce.
ANS: F REF: The Articles of Confederation, p. 13
9. Each state had one vote in Congress under the Articles of Confederation.
ANS: T REF: The Articles of Confederation, p. 13
10. A strong central government existed under the Articles of Confederation.
ANS: F REF: The Articles of Confederation, p. 13
11. The Constitutional Convention was advertised as a meeting to revise the Articles of Confederation.
ANS: T REF: The Articles of Confederation, p. 13
12. Madison's review of history found that confederations tended to collapse from internal dissension.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 14
13. The constitution adopted by Pennsylvania in 1776 was radically antidemocratic.
ANS: F REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 14
14. The experience of state constitutions proved that democratic government is incapable of tyranny.
ANS: F REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 14
15. Shays's Rebellion had a profound effect on public opinion.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 14
16. Few of the delegates in Philadelphia were lawyers.
ANS: F REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 15
17. The U.S. Constitution is the world's oldest written national constitution.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 15
18. The Framers faced major challenges in trying to produce a constitution that was strong enough to unite the country without threatening liberty.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 16
19. James Madison had a cautious view of human nature, believing people were ambitious.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 17
20. George Washington was the presiding officer at the Constitutional Convention.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 17
21. The Virginia Plan featured a weak national union with three governmental branches.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 17
22. The New Jersey Plan would have simply amended the Articles of Confederation.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 18

23. The Great Compromise established a Senate based on population and a House of Representatives with two members per state.
ANS: F REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 19
24. The Great Compromise reconciled the interests of the small and large states in terms of representation.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 19
25. The Framers intended to create a "pure" democracy.
ANS: F REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 19
26. Prohibition was repealed when an amendment was ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the states.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 20
27. There have been thousands of proposed constitutional amendments.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 20
28. Separation of powers refers to the allocation of power among national, state, and local governments.
ANS: F REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 21
29. Under federalism, states surrender all their power to the central government.
ANS: F REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 21
30. James Madison believed that government could be kept in check by allowing the self-interest of one person to check the self-interest of another.
ANS: T REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 21
31. The proponents of the Constitution called themselves Federalists.
ANS: T REF: The Constitution and Liberty, p. 23
32. The Antifederalists wanted most of the powers of government kept firmly in the hands of state legislatures and state courts.
ANS: T REF: The Constitution and Liberty, p. 23
33. An *ex post facto* law makes an act a crime that was not a crime at the time that it was committed.
ANS: T REF: The Constitution and Liberty, p. 25
34. *Habeas corpus* cannot be suspended.
ANS: F REF: The Constitution and Liberty, p. 25
35. At the time of the Constitution, slaves accounted for about one-third of the population of southern states.
ANS: T REF: The Constitution and Slavery, p. 26
36. The Constitution specifically outlawed the slave trade but allowed for slave ownership.
ANS: F REF: The Constitution and Slavery, p. 26
37. Most states' debates over ratification centered on political rather than economic questions.
ANS: T REF: Political Ideals or Economic Interests? p. 29
38. In designing the Constitution, the Founders wanted to encourage bold action on the part of the government.
ANS: F REF: A Recipe for Moderation, p. 32

ESSAY

1. Summarize the views of John Locke regarding the purpose, role, and foundation of government.
ANS:
Answer Notes a. All men are born equal in rights in the state of nature. b. Government is formed to avoid the conflicts and inconveniences of the state of nature. c. Government must rest on voluntary consent of the governed. d. Government exists to protect life, liberty, and property. e. Government should be based on the principle of majority rule.
REF: Human Nature, pp. 11-12
2. List some of the notable features of the Articles of Confederation
ANS:

Answer Notes a. A league of friendship. b. National government could not levy taxes or regulate commerce. c. Each state had one vote in Congress. d. Nine of thirteen votes needed to pass any measure. e. No national judiciary. f. Amending the Articles took all 13 states

REF: The Articles of Confederation, p. 13

3. Compare and contrast the constitutions of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

ANS:

Answer Notes a. Massachusetts: Clear separation of powers, directly elected governor with a veto power, judges served for life, government was too weak. b. Pennsylvania: The most radically democratic state constitution, unicameral legislature, term limits, no real executive, popular with philosophers. Rights and liberties were violated by an all-powerful legislature.

REF: The Constitutional Convention, pp. 14-15

4. Summarize some of the key provisions of the Virginia Plan.

ANS:

Answer Notes a. Strong national union organized into 3 branches---legislative, executive, and judicial b. Strong bicameral national legislature c. Direct election of at least one house of the legislature

REF: The Constitutional Convention, pp. 17-18

5. Identify some of the constitutional checks that Congress has on the president.

ANS:

Answer Notes a. Refusing to pass a bill the president wants b. By passing a law over a presidential veto c. The impeachment power d. Refusing to confirm presidential appointments e. Refusing to ratify treaties

REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 22

6. Identify some of the constitutional checks Congress has on the courts.

ANS:

Answer Notes a. Changing the number and jurisdiction of lower courts b. The power of impeachment c. Refusing to confirm judicial nominations d. Proposing constitutional amendments

REF: The Constitutional Convention, p. 22

7. What are some of the possible explanations for the Constitution's lack of a bill of rights?

ANS:

Answer Notes a. The Constitution did contain some specific guarantees of individual liberty. b. Most states already had detailed bills of rights. c. Framers thought they were creating a government with specific limited powers.

REF: The Constitution and Liberty, p. 25

8. Identify and summarize the three provisions in the Constitution related to slavery.

ANS:

Answer Notes a. The 3/5 compromise for apportioning seats in the House of Representatives. b. Congress was forbidden to prohibit the "importation" of persons before 1808. c. Fugitive slaves were to be returned to original owners.

REF: The Constitution and Slavery, pp. 26-27