

Chapter 1 – The Revolution and the Constitution – Test Bank for *American Government: Constitutional Democracy Under Pressure, 2e*

Single-Select Multiple Choice

Question	Answer	A	B	C	D
Who wrote that, without an all-powerful monarch, human beings will fall into a war of all against all in which life is “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short”?	c	Niccolò Machiavelli	John Calvin	Thomas Hobbes	John Locke
In addition to social contract theory, what are two other concepts taken from classical liberalism that influenced the Founding generation?	a	Separation of powers and free markets	Divine right monarchy and the Common Law	Hereditary monarchy and civil law	Unlimited, immoderate constitutional regime
John Winthrop led which early group of settlers into colonial America?	b	Wealthy English Puritans who settled in the South in order to avoid religious persecution in the home country	Middling English Puritans who settled in New England in order to avoid religious persecution in the home country	Wealthy English Anglicans who settled in the South in order to develop it economically	Middling English Anglicans who settled in the Mid-Atlantic in order to develop it economically
What drove the idea behind the notion that the Americans had “space” for dissent?	d	The orthodox did not feel the need to destroy the unorthodox	Banishment was an accepted form of punishment	The vastness of the land allowed for pockets of dissent interspersed between places of orthodoxy	All of the above
To what area of social life did Adam	c	Law	Government and	The economy	Culture

Smith apply the principles of classical liberalism?			politics		
Which Enlightenment thinker argued most influentially that science and discovery worked for the eternal benefit of society?	d	Hobbes	Machiavelli	Montesquieu	Bacon
What did the ancients, including Plato and Aristotle, mean by “democracy?”	b	They thought it required elections	They thought it meant direct rule by the people meeting together personally	Rule by the people in their own self-interest	They thought it was equivalent to “free government”
Name two philosophers associated with social contract theory	b	Locke and Smith	Locke and Hobbes	Polybius and Machiavelli	Rorty and Rawls
What two concepts does classical liberalism favor?	c	Large government and aggregate rights	Large government and individual rights	Limited government and individual rights	Limited government and aggregate rights
What was the dominant American political and social ideology in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?	b	Social Democracy	Classical Liberalism	Classical Republicanism	Corporatist Capitalism
Which of the following are characteristics of American colonial settlement that influenced American political development?	d	Space for dissent and economic opportunity	Social fluidity and heterogeneity	Equality and tolerance	All of the above
What was the official religion of the British colonies in North America?	a	There was no single official religion throughout all of the British colonies	Puritanism	Anglican	Catholicism
Who is the legitimate source of political authority, according to the idea of individualism?	d	The powerful	The rich	The divine	The people

What is social contract theory?	a	An argument that the legitimate origin of government is in the agreement of a free people	An argument that the legitimate origin of government rests with the “divine right of kings”	An argument that the non-legitimate origin of government is in the agreement of a free people	An argument that power rests exclusively with those best suited to exercise it
An uprising that convinced Americans to support a stronger national government was ^__^.	b	Boston Massacre	Shay's Rebellion	Boston Tea Party	The Second Constitutional Convention
The written constitution first developed in ^__^.	c	the writings of John Locke	Scotland	the United States	France
The assignment of legislative, executive and judicial powers to different institutions is an example of ^__^.	d	Federalism	Checks and Balances	Bicameralism	Separation of Powers
What was the most important consequence of the Seven Years War (aka the French and Indian War) with respect to American political development?	b	It increased the French as a threat to the British colonies in North America.	It ended the French as a threat to the British colonies in North America.	It established Spain as a threat to the British colonies in North America.	It indebted the French to American financiers.
During the “critical period,” what major events occurred that spurred the calling of the Constitutional Convention?	c	The Revolutionary War and Northwest Ordinance	The ratification of the Articles of Confederation and the Battle of Yorktown	The Annapolis Convention and Shays's Rebellion	None of the above
From what class of society did the delegates at the Constitutional Convention come and was this representative of the average American?	b	Social, economic, and political elites who were representative of the average American	Social, economic, and political elites who were not representative of the average American	Social, economic, and political masses who were representative of the average American	Social, economic, but not political elites who were not representative of the average American

How does a representative government differ from a direct democracy?	c	In a representative government, a strong executive must balance an unruly legislature.	In a representative government the people rule directly.	In a representative government the people elect representative(s) to conduct the business of government.	In a representative government the people elect a tyrant to rule on their behalf during times of extended crisis.
What does bicameralism mean?	b	The executive branch will exist in a plural form.	The legislative branch will exist in a dual chamber form.	The judicial branch will exist under the conditions of "dual sovereignty."	The structure of the government will be conditioned by "dual federalism."
What was purpose of the Preamble to the Constitution?	a	To declare the Constitution an act of the sovereign people (rather than of sovereign states) and to describe the goals and purposes of government	To declare the Constitution an act of sovereign states (rather than the sovereign people) and to describe the goals and purposes of government	To declare the Constitution an act of the sovereign people (rather than of sovereign states) and to describe the rights of each citizen	To declare the Constitution an act of sovereign states (rather than the sovereign people) and to describe the rights of each citizen
Which plan proposed as a model for the Constitution called for a unicameral legislature with equality of representation?	b	The Virginia Plan	The New Jersey Plan	The Connecticut Plan	The Georgia Plan
In what sense did the original Bill of Rights protect rights and liberties?	a	It protected individual rights and liberties from actions by the national government.	It protected state rights and liberties from the actions of the national government.	It protected individual rights and liberties from actions taken by the state governments.	It protected racial equality throughout the nation.
In the struggle to ratify the	b	They supported the	By using the	By using the "reserved	By using "social contract

Constitution, how did the Federalists defend their argument that a Bill of Rights was unnecessary?		ratification of the Constitution even at the expense of individual rights and liberties.	“reserved powers theory,” they said that powers not expressly granted to the national government by the federal Constitution would be retained by the people and the states.	powers theory,” they said that powers not given to the national government would be left in reserve for future consideration.	theory,” they said that popular agreement was necessary for the constitution of government.
Which of these statements accurately describes the proposal and ratification of the Bill of Rights?	a	It was proposed by the first Federal Congress and ratified by the state legislatures in 1791.	It was proposed with the original Constitution in 1787, but it was ratified separately (in 1789) according to the wishes of the Anti-Federalists.	It was proposed by the second Constitutional Convention in 1790 and approved by state ratification conventions in 1790-91.	It was proposed by a meeting of state governors and ratified by Congress in 1812.
In what context does the phrase “advice and consent” appear in the Constitution?	d	In the preamble, where it is declared that the U.S. government is a system of “rule according to the advice and consent of the people”	The requirement that the President may commit troops into combat “only with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives”	The requirement that the Congress “may declare war only with the advice and consent of the President”	The requirement that the president can make treaties, judicial nominations etc. only with the “advice and consent” of the Senate
Which of the following was not a provision or characteristic of the Virginia plan?	c	Based on popular sovereignty	Bicameralism	Strictly enumerated federal legislative powers	Power to tax
In a so-called “representative government,” who conducts the	a	Representatives elected by the	All citizens who are subjected to the	An unelected group or individual who claims	Leading families who have earned the people’s

business of government?		people	laws passed by government	to rule on behalf of the people	confidence
What is the “take care clause”?	d	The clause in Article I of the Constitution that says Congress must “take care that its enumerated powers not be used in betrayal of the public trust”	The clause in Article II of the Constitution that says the Supreme Court shall “take care that the Constitution and rule of law be upheld”	The clause in Article III of the Constitution that says the President shall “take care to preserve the Constitution and security of the nation”	The clause in Article II of the Constitution that says the President shall “take care that the laws be faithfully executed”
In the struggle for ratification of the Constitution, which side opposed ratification?	b	The Federalists	The Anti-Federalists	The Democratic-Republicans	The Loyalists
To which branch of government does the “necessary and proper clause” apply?	a	The Legislative	The Executive	The Judiciary	Bureaucracy
Which section of the U.S. Constitution lists the so-called “enumerated powers”?	c	Article III, section 6	Article II, section 3	Article I, section 8	Article VI, section 2
What impact did Shays’s Rebellion have on public opinion during the “Critical Period”?	d	It convinced many that the states required more power in order to check the power of the central government.	It convinced many that the U.S. Constitution was in need of amendment.	It convinced many that the U.S. was going to win independence in the Revolutionary War.	It convinced many that the states were unstable and that a stronger national government was needed.
To what is the Philadelphia or Federal Convention also referred?	b	The Annapolis Convention	The Constitutional Convention	The Continental Convention	The State Convention
Why was the Annapolis Convention	a	To discuss	To discuss problems	To discuss problems	To discuss reconciliation

of 1786 held?		problems related to interstate commerce	arising out of foreign policy	arising out of state relations with Indian tribes	with the British Empire
What was the Confederation Congress?	c	The national government created by the Constitution	The executive branch component of the national government during the Revolutionary War	The central government created by the Articles of Confederation	The central government established by the Confederate Constitution
Which one of the following statements accurately describes the process by which the Constitution was ratified?	b	The Constitution required approval from all 13 state conventions in order to be ratified.	The Constitution required approval from nine state conventions in order to be ratified.	The Constitution required approval from ten state conventions in order to be ratified.	The Constitution required approval by a simple majority of seven states to be ratified.
Which one of the following statements accurately delineates the branches of government established by the first three Articles of the Constitution?	c	Article I established the executive branch, Article II established the legislative branch, and Article III established the judicial branch.	Article I established the executive branch, Article II established the judicial branch, and Article III established the legislative branch.	Article I established the legislative branch, Article II established the executive branch, and Article III established the judicial branch.	None of the above
Which one of the following was not a political principle or institutional arrangement that was supported by most of the delegates at the Constitutional Convention?	a	Strong unitary national executive	Limited government and the idea of a written constitution	Representative government	Separation of powers
Which political philosopher (and	a	Locke and his idea	Montesquieu and	Blackstone and his	Hobbes and his idea of a

idea) had the strongest impact on the theory expressed in the Declaration of Independence?		of natural rights	his idea about the separation of powers	idea of legislative sovereignty	social compact
What did the Declaratory Act of 1766 state regarding the authority of the British King and Parliament over the colonies?	a	Their power to make laws binding on the colonies in America was absolute.	Their power to make laws binding on the colonies in America was subject to colonial review.	Their power to make laws binding on the colonies in America was subject to international arbitration.	Their power to make laws binding on the colonies was limited to trade policy.
The Intolerable Acts were passed by the British parliament in response to what event?	b	The start of the American Revolution	The Boston Tea Party	The start of the War of 1812	The Stamp Act Congress of 1765
Why did the British impose the Sugar Act in 1764 and the Stamp Act in 1765?	c	To offset colonial revolutionary ambitions	To raise revenue for waging a planned war with France	To raise revenues to pay off the debts incurred in the Seven Years War	To redistribute wealth from the home country back to the colonies
Between 1700 and the start of the American Revolution, what did the population of the colonies do every twenty years?	c	It decreased exponentially	It stayed approximately the same	It doubled	It tripled
Frustrations with the Confederation Congress included which of the following?	d	Inability to secure unanimous consent of the states to amend the Articles of Confederation	Equality of votes between the large states and the small states	Failure to resolve commercial disputes among the states	All of the above
Which one of the following institutions did the Founders leave in the hands of the voters?	a	House of Representatives	Senate	President	Supreme Court
Which one of the following was not a belief of the Founders regarding	b	to limit and separate	to encourage political parties	for officeholders to watch and check each	to define and secure the liberty of citizens

what a written constitution allows?		institutional power		other	
After the Puritans in Massachusetts banished Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson for their unorthodox religious beliefs, the two made their way to ^__^.	c	Connecticut	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	Vermont
In colonial America, the French threat was removed due to ^__^.	d	Gen. Washington's victory over the French forces at the siege of Yorktown	Thomas Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana territory from France	the alliance between Americans and Hessians in French Canada	the British victory in the French and Indian War
During the Seven Years War, which one of the following posed the greatest threat to the American colonies?	b	British troops	French troops	Spanish troops	Dutch troops
In England, who opposed with force the Puritans' demand for religious freedom?	d	the King	the Anglican Church	the economic elites	All of the above
What concept, belief, or value transferred from Europe did the open spaces in America undermine?	d	intolerance	political hierarchy	feudal restrictions	All of the above
The average white man in colonial America wielded an economic and political influence enjoyed by the mass of men in no other place on earth because most had access to ^__^.	c	The British Crown	religious freedom	firearms	property
During the American Revolution, the best estimates are that ^__^ of adult white males were patriots.	a	40 percent	60 percent	80 percent	90 percent

The actual declaration of independence approved by the Second Continental Congress was ____.	c	the Virginia House of Burgesses' instruction to its delegates on May 15	an election of a committee to prepare a statement on June 10	Richard Henry Lee's resolution passed on July 2	Thomas Jefferson's document adopted on July 4
Richard Henry Lee wrote ____.	a	The resolution on independence passed by the Second Continental Congress	The Declaration of Independence	Common Sense	The Rights of Man
Shays's Rebellion ____ in their decision to call the Federal Constitutional Convention Constitution.	d	was unknown to the Founders and thus of no consequence	had no impact on the Founders	gave pause and reluctance to the Founders	was perceived as a warning of instability by the Founders
In the Founders' development of American democratic constitutionalism, all but which of the following ideas and concepts were included.	d	limited government	separation of powers and checks and balances	bicameralism and federalism	Oligarchy and equal rights
The Great Compromise between the large states and the small states agreed to count slaves as three-fifths of a person with regard to ____.	c	representation only	taxes only	both representation and taxes	Constitutional ratification
The delegates to the Constitutional Convention decided ____.	b	to allow the federal government to set the rules for voting and conducting elections	to allow each state to set the rules for voting and conducting elections	to allow the federal government and each state to establish eligibility for voting and to conduct elections	To allow the first Congress to set conditions for voting
At the Constitutional Convention, the Brearley Committee proposed	b	Great Compromise	Electoral College	Federalism	Interstate Commerce

the ^ ____ ^ .					
Which clause seemed to defeat the purpose of the Constitution's list of enumerated powers of Congress?	c	"take care" clause	"full faith and credit" clause	"necessary and proper" clause	"privileges and immunities" clause
When legislation has been sent to the president by Congress, the president may ^ ____ ^ the legislation.	d	sign	veto	ignore	All of the above
How many amendments did Congress send to the states in an effort to add a Bill of Rights to the Constitution?	c	10	11	12	13

Multiple-Select Multiple Choice

Which two of the following are institutional checks on the legislature's ability to act rashly?	a, c	Presidential veto	Unilateralism	Bicameralism	Incrementalism
Montesquieu contributed which two of the following concepts to the constitutional thinking of the Founders?	a, d	Freedom and equality make moderate government possible	Divine right monarchy renders consent unnecessary	Society benefits from science, discovery, and invention	Government is best limited by institutionally separating political power
Which two of the following institutions are necessary to amend the Constitution?	b, d	President	Congress	Supreme Court	States
Which two of the following were	a, d	Thomas Jefferson	Federalists	Alexander Hamilton	Anti-Federalists

strongly in favor of adding a Bill of Rights to the Constitution?					
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True-False

The Intolerable Acts were passed by the colonists to expose the unfairness of the British taxation system.	FALSE
A republic may retain residual elements of monarchy and aristocracy.	TRUE
The Puritans of early Massachusetts shared many ideas about politics with medieval Europeans.	TRUE
The Puritans fled religious persecution to settle in America and then provided all others who also fled religious persecution a safe haven regardless of religious beliefs.	FALSE
Montesquieu argued that circumstance and a nation's people should be considered when deciding what sort of government is most useful and effective for a society.	TRUE
John Locke and Adam Smith were British intellectuals who influenced American thought.	TRUE
The concept of individual rights is central to the ideas of individualism and classical liberalism.	TRUE
The principles of equality and tolerance were inherent among the religious traditions of most of the colonial settlers in America.	FALSE
The Declaratory Act announced the colonists' intention to withdraw from the crown's jurisdiction.	FALSE
Rhode Island was the last state to ratify the Constitution.	TRUE
The new state governments formed during the Revolution tended to empower executives and upper legislative chambers at the expense of lower legislative chambers.	FALSE
The New Jersey Plan called for a much stronger national government than did the Virginia Plan.	FALSE
During the colonial period, governors, backed by the power and majesty of the British King and Parliament, ruled the colonies with practically no limitations on their power.	FALSE
Most of the Founders, though not all, respected the common people even if they did not fully trust them.	TRUE
The idea of separation of powers was present in the colonial governments on the eve of the America Revolution.	TRUE

During the early colonial era, British rule rested lightly on the colonists in America.	TRUE
British imperial administrators in London chose not to involve themselves deeply in the political and economic affairs of the colonies.	TRUE
Before the United States, no nation in the world, including Great Britain, had a written constitution.	TRUE

Open

What ideas from John Locke appeared in the Declaration of Independence?
How have Individualism and secularism contributed to the development of the American government?
In what major ways did diversity impact American colonial development?
Do you believe that the social contract is a practical reality or only an abstract idea? Support your answer with concrete examples.
Would Montesquieu support the spread of democracy across the globe? Why or why not?
What does the notion that there was a natural “openness” of America entail?
Discuss the major concepts associated with classical liberalism.
What role, if any, did religion play in the colonial settlement of America?
Why did the Articles of Confederation fail?
If you could have only chosen one plan, would you have preferred the New Jersey plan or Virginia plan? Why?
Trace the key steps in the constitutional amendment process.
Would you have sided with the Federalists or Anti-Federalists? Why?
Discuss the separation of powers and checks and balances within the framework provided by the first three articles of the U.S. Constitution.
Discuss the debate between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists over the ratification of the U.S. Constitution.
Discuss the amendment process for the Constitution as laid out in Article V.
Which plan ultimately served as the most influential model for the Constitution and what were some of its major features?
Discuss the Great Compromise as fully yet succinctly as possible.
Discuss how open space and a diverse population corroded hierarchy in colonial America.
Discuss the differences between the authority and role of colonial governors with governors during and after the Revolution.
Discuss the values that those who opposed the Revolution that they thought they were defending.