

## Chapter 2 Test Bank in Word for 11e

### Single-Select Multiple Choice

Question	Answer	A	B	C	D
Which one of these uprisings convinced Americans to support a stronger national government?	b	Boston Massacre	Shays's Rebellion	Boston Tea Party	The Second Constitutional Convention
The written constitution was 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 instantiated Spain as a threat to the British colonies in North America.	It indebted the French to American financiers.
Did the decision to declare independence from Great Britain happen immediately or did it develop gradually?	a	Gradually	Immediately	Combination of the two	None of the above
During the “critical period,” what major events occurred that spurred the calling of the Constitutional Convention?	c	The Revolutionary War and Northwest	The ratification of the Articles of Confederation and the Battle of	The Annapolis Convention and Shays’s Rebellion	None of the above

		Ordinance	Yorktown		
From what class of society did the delegates at the Constitutional Convention come and was this class 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
In what way does a representative government differ from a direct democracy?	c	It doesn't	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 intent of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution?	a	To declare the Constitution an act of the sovereign people (rather than of sovereign states) and to announce the goals of the proposed government	To declare the Constitution an act of sovereign states (rather than the sovereign people) and to announce the goals of the proposed government	To declare the Constitution an act of the sovereign people (rather than of sovereign states) and to announce the means that the government will use for realizing its goals	To declare the Constitution an act of sovereign states (rather than the sovereign people) and to announce the means that the government will use for realizing its goals
Which proposed plan as a model	b	The Virginia Plan	The New Jersey	The Connecticut	None of the above

for the Constitution called for a unicameral legislature with equality of representation?			plan	plan	
In the Electoral College, the formula contained in the Constitution states that each state's number of electors is equivalent to ^____.^	b	the proportion of political party affiliation of the state's members in both houses of Congress to ensure proportional representation	the number of House and Senate seats in Congress for that state to maintain proportional representation	the number of members of the state's Supreme Court to ensure an absolute indirect representation among the electors	the number only of Senate seats in Congress for that state to assure equal representation
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 and other state governments.	It protected individual rights and liberties from actions taken by the state governments.	All of the above
In the struggle to ratify the Constitution, how did the Federalists defend their argument that a Bill of Rights was unnecessary?	b	They didn't, inasmuch as they supported the immediate need for a Bill of Rights.	By using the "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	By using the "reserved powers theory," that said that powers not given to the national government would be left in reserve for future consideration.	By using "social contract theory," that said that popular agreement was necessary for the constitution of a government.

			the states.		
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 1790-1	None of the above statements is accurate.
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"	None of the above
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	Broad federal judicial powers
In a so-called "representative government," who conducts the business of government?	a	Representatives elected by the people	All citizens who are subjected to the laws passed by government	An unelected group or individual who claims to rule on behalf of the people	None of the above
What is the "take care clause?"	d	The clause in Article I, section 10, of the Constitution that says Congress	The clause in Article II, section 1, of the Constitution that says the Supreme	The clause in Article III, section 1, of the Constitution that says the president shall "take care to	The clause in Article II, section 3, of the Constitution that says the president shall "take care that the

		must “take care that its enumerated powers be not used in betrayal of the public trust”	Court shall “take care that the Constitution and rule of law be upheld”	preserve the Constitution and security of the nation”	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 Congress	The Presidency	The Supreme Court	All of the above
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	None of the above
Federalism is a constitutional arrangement whereby governmental powers are ^ ____.^	c	divided between national and international governments	strictly divided between national and lower levels of government	assigned to a national government, some are assigned to lower levels of government, and some are exercised concurrently by both levels of government	concentrated at the national level
Which of the following is an institutional check on power that violates the pure principle of separation of powers?	a	Executive veto of legislative acts	Federalism	Bicameralism	None of the above

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 United States 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.
What is the Philadelphia or Federal Convention also referred to as?	b	The Annapolis Convention	The Constitutional Convention	The Continental Convention	The state Convention
Why was the Annapolis Convention of 1786 held?	a	To discuss problems related to interstate commerce	To discuss problems arising out of foreign policy security dilemmas	To discuss problems arising out of state diplomatic relations with Indian tribes	To discuss reconciliation 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
Who is widely regarded as the "Father of the U.S. Constitution?"	d	James Monroe	James Wilson	James Madison	James Buchanan
Which of the following statements accurately describes the process by which the Constitution was ratified?	d	The Constitution required approval from nine state conventions in	The Constitution required approval from all thirteen state conventions	The Constitution required approval from ten state conventions in order	None of the above is accurate

		order to be ratified and Massachusetts was the ninth state to approve.	in order to be ratified and Rhode Island was the thirteenth state to approve.	to be ratified and New York was the tenth state to approve.	
Which of the following statements most accurately describes the growth of democracy in the world over the past 180 years?	b	In 1900, about 10 percent of the world's countries were democratic; in 1975, just over 50 percent of countries were democratic; and in 2008, about 75 percent of countries were democratic.	In each period between 1820 and 1990, the vast majority of the world's countries were not democratic. In 2008, however, a sizeable majority of countries were democratic.	In each period prior to 1950, the vast majority of the world's countries were not democratic. From 1950 to 1975, the proportion of countries that were democratic increased to about 60 percent. Since then, however, the proportion of countries that were democratic has declined, and in 2008 it was around 45 percent.	None of the above
Which 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,	Article I established the executive branch, Article II established the judicial branch,	Article I established the legislative branch, Article II established the executive branch, and Article III	None of the above

		and Article III established the judicial branch.	and Article III established the legislative branch.	established the judicial branch.	
Which 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
What document served as the country's "first" constitution?	c	The Confederate Constitution	The U.S. Constitution	The Articles of Confederation	The Declaration of Independence
Which political philosopher (and idea) had the strongest impact on the theory expressed in the Declaration of Independence?	a	Locke and his idea of natural rights	Montesquieu and his idea about the separation of powers	Blackstone and his notion of legislative sovereignty	Hobbes and his idea of a social compact
Which Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence?	b	The first	The second	The third	The fourth
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 in Africa was absolute.
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 Stamp Act in 1765 and the Sugar	c	To offset colonial revolutionary	To raise revenue for waging a	To raise revenues to pay off the debts	To re-distribute wealth from the home country

Act in 1764?		ambitions	planned war with France	incurred in the Seven Years War	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 tripled	It stayed approximately the same	It doubled	It decreased exponentially
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 of the following is not a "Con" position regarding those who were opposed to enacting a Bill of Rights?	c	The Constitution's structure already protects rights.	Some rights might be left off any list.	Protecting some rights is better than none.	Powers not granted cannot be abused.
Which one of the following statements is true regarding the Founders respect for or trust of the common people?	a	Most of the Founders, though not all, respected the common people even if they did not fully trust them.	All of the Founders respected the common people and fully trusted them.	Most of the Founders, though not all, did not respect the common people nor trust them.	All of the Founders did not respect the common people nor trust them.
Which one of the following delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was most skeptical of the people's ability to play a constructive role in government?	c	Thomas Jefferson	Benjamin Franklin	Alexander Hamilton	James Madison
Which one of the following	b	Thomas Jefferson	Benjamin Franklin	Alexander Hamilton	James Madison

delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was least skeptical of the people's ability to play a constructive role in government?					
Which one of the following delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 held a moderate view of the people's ability to play a constructive role in government?	d	Thomas Jefferson	Benjamin Franklin	Alexander Hamilton	James Madison
Madison advocated popular election of members of the ^ ____ ^.	a	House of Representatives	Senate	Supreme Court	All of the above
In ancient Athens, Plato and Aristotle defined democracy as ^ ____ ^.	c	indirect democracy	representative democracy	direct democracy	guardian democracy
The "privileges and immunities clause" of Article IV, section 2, ^ ____ ^ normal social and economic transactions across state lines.	a	guarantees	prohibits	Both of the above	None of the above
Article VI of the Constitution declares that the ^ ____ ^ are the supreme law of the land.	c	treaties, Supreme Court decisions, and Constitution	federal laws, treaties, and Supreme Court decisions	Constitution, federal laws, and treaties	Supreme Court decisions, Constitution, and federal laws

### **Multiple-Select Multiple Choice**

In all of the state constitutions of ^____^, most power was lodged in the ^____^.	a, d	1776	1780	governors and upper houses	lower houses of the legislature
By ^____^ both New York and Massachusetts had adopted new constitutions that re-empowered their ^____^.	b, c	1776	1780	governors and upper houses	lower houses of the legislature
Delegates to the Constitutional Convention representing northern commercial interests were quite determined to shape national ^____^ and ^____^ policy.	c, a	trade	slavery	commercial	agricultural
Despite the ^____^ in the number of democracies in recent years, there has been some ^____^ globally in authoritarian regimes.	d, a	slippage	lack of growth	lack of slippage	growth
Which two of the following characteristics of American government are discussed in the Constitution?	b, d	The role of political parties	The selection of bureaucratic leadership	The internal organization of Congress	The regulation of the economy
Which two of the following institutions are required to amend the Constitution?	a, c	Congress	State governors	State legislatures	The president

--	--	--	--	--	--

### **True-False**

The intolerable acts were passed by the colonists to expose the unfairness of the British taxation system.	FALSE
The declaratory act announced the colonists' intention to withdraw from the crown's jurisdiction.	FALSE
The greatest growth in the number of democracies has happened in the last twenty years.	TRUE
Rhode Island was the last state to ratify the Constitution.	TRUE
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
Separation of powers was present in the colonial governments on the eve of the American Revolution.	TRUE
The Founders believed that stable government rested on the consent of the governed and that the people could or should govern directly.	FALSE
On the eve of the Constitutional Convention, some of the governments of the states, at least as colonies, had been in existence for 150 years.	TRUE
The Constitution provides for the structure and jurisdiction of the federal courts below the level of the Supreme Court.	FALSE

### **Open**

What ideas from John Locke appeared in the Declaration of Independence?
Why did the Articles of Confederation fail? Could they have succeeded with more minor modifications?
If you could have only chosen one of the plans proposed at the Constitutional Convention, would you have preferred the New Jersey or Virginia plan? Why?
Trace the key steps in the constitutional amendment process.
During the ratification debates surrounding the proposed constitution, 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.
How is Article I of the Constitution unique relative to Articles II and III?
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 the relationship between a republican form of government and constitutional democracy.
Discuss the Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise; what did the North gain and what did the South gain?
Explain what it means to say that the Articles of Confederation produced a “league” of states, not a nation of citizens.

--