

1

The assignment of legislative, executive, and judicial powers to different institutions is an example of:

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(A) Federalism

(B) Checks and Balances

(C) Bicameralism

(D) Separation of Powers

Answer:

(D) Separation of Powers

2

In a so-called "representative government," who conducts the business of government?

(A) Representatives elected by the people

(B) All citizens who are subjected to the laws passed by government

(C) An unelected group or individual who claims to rule on behalf of the people

(D) None of the above

Answer:

(A) Representatives elected by the people

3

What is the "take care clause?"

(A) The clause in Article I, section 10, of the Constitution that says Congress must "take care that its enumerated powers be not used in betrayal of the public trust"

(B) The clause in Article II, section 1, of the Constitution that says the Supreme Court shall "take care that the Constitution and rule of law be upheld"

(C) The clause in Article III, section 1, of the Constitution that says the President shall "take care to preserve the Constitution and security of the nation"

(D) The clause in Article II, section 3, of the Constitution that says the President shall "take care that the laws be faithfully executed"

Answer:

(D) The clause in Article II, section 3, of the Constitution that says the President shall "take care that the laws be faithfully executed"

4

In the struggle for ratification of the Constitution, which side opposed ratification?

(A) The Federalists

Answer:

(B) The Anti-Federalists

(B) The Anti-Federalists

(C) The Democratic-Republicans

(D) The Loyalists

5

To which branch of government does the necessary and proper clause apply?

(A) The Congress

(B) The Presidency

(C) The Supreme Court

(D) All of the above

Answer:

(A) The Congress

6

Which section of the U.S. Constitution lists the so-called "enumerated powers?"

(A) Article III, section 6

(B) Article II, section 3

(C) Article I, section 8

(D) None of the above

Answer:

(C) Article I, section 8

7

What is federalism?

(A) A form of government where powers are divided between national and international governments

(B) A form of government where powers are strictly divided between national and lower levels of government

(C) A form of government where some powers are assigned to a national government, some are assigned to lower levels of government, and some are exercised concurrently by both levels of government

Answer:

(C) A form of government where some powers are assigned to a national government, some are assigned to lower levels of government, and some are exercised concurrently by both levels of government

- (D A form of government where powers are concentrated at the national level
)

8

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

(B) Federalism

(C) Bicameralism

(D None of the above
)

Answer:

- (A Executive veto of legislative acts
)

9

What impact did Shay's Rebellion have on public opinion during the "Critical Period?"

- (A) It convinced many that the states required more power in order to check the power of the central government

(B) It convinced many that the U.S. Constitution was in need of amendment

(C) It convinced many that the U.S. was going to win independence in the Revolutionary War

(D It convinced many that the states were unstable and that a stronger national government was needed
)

Answer:

- (D It convinced many that the states were unstable and that a stronger national government was needed
)

10

What is the Philadelphia or Federal Convention also referred to as?

- (A) The Annapolis Convention

(B) The Constitutional Convention

(C) The Continental Convention

(D The state Convention
)

Answer:

- (B The Constitutional Convention
)

11

Why was the Annapolis Convention of 1786 held?

Answer:

- (A) To discuss problems related to interstate

commerce

(B) To discuss problems arising out of foreign policy security dilemmas

(C) To discuss problems arising out of state diplomatic relations with Indian tribes

(D) To discuss reconciliation with the British Empire

(A) To discuss problems related to interstate commerce

12

What was the Confederation Congress?

(A) The national government created by the Constitution

(B) The executive branch component of the national government during the Revolutionary War

(C) The central government created by the Articles of Confederation

(D) The central government established by the Confederate Constitution

Answer:

(C) The central government created by the Articles of Confederation

13

Who is widely regarded as the "Father of the U.S. Constitution?"

(A) James Monroe

(B) James Wilson

(C) James Buchanan

(D) None of the above

Answer:

(D) None of the above

14

Which of the following was NOT a provision or characteristic of the Virginia Plan?

(A) Based on popular sovereignty

(B) Bicameralism

(C) Strictly enumerated federal legislative powers

(D) Broad federal judicial powers

Answer:

(C) Strictly enumerated federal legislative powers

15

In what context does the phrase "advice and consent" appear in the Constitution?

- In the preamble, where it is declared that the
- (A) U.S. government is a system of "rule according to the advice and consent of the people"
- The requirement that the President may commit
- (B) troops into combat "only with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives"
- The requirement that the Congress "may declare
- (C) war only with the advice and consent of the President"

(D) None of the above

Answer:

(D) None of the above

16

What was the most important consequence of the Seven Years War (aka the French and Indian War) with respect to American political development?

- (A) It increased the French as a threat to the British colonies in North America
- (B) It ended the French as a threat to the British colonies in North America
- (C) It instantiated Spain as a threat to the British colonies in North America

(D) It indebted the French to American financiers

Answer:

(B) It ended the French as a threat to the British colonies in North America

17

Did the decision to declare independence from Great Britain happen immediately or did it develop gradually?

- (A) Gradually
- (B) Immediately
- (C) Combination of the two

(D) None of the above

Answer:

(A) Gradually

18

During the "critical period," what major events occurred that spurred the calling of the Constitutional Convention?

Answer:

- (A) The Revolutionary War and Northwest Ordinance
- (B) The ratification of the Articles of Confederation and the Battle of Yorktown
- (C) The Annapolis Convention and Shay's Rebellion
- (D) None of the above

19

From what class of society did the Delegates at the Constitutional Convention come from and was this representative of the average American?

- (A) Social, economic, and political elites who were representative of the average American
- (B) Social, economic, and political elites who were not representative of the average American
- (C) Social, economic, and political masses who were representative of the average American
- (D) Social, economic, but not political elites who were not representative of the average American

Answer:

(B Social, economic, and political elites who were not representative of the average American)

20

How does a representative government differ from a direct democracy?

- (A) It doesn't
- (B) In a representative government the people rule directly
- (C) In a representative government the people elect representative(s) to conduct the business of government
- (D) In a representative government the people elect a tyrant to rule on their behalf during times of extended crisis

Answer:

(C In a representative government the people elect representative(s) to conduct the business of government)

21

What does bicameralism mean?

- (A) That the executive branch will exist in a plural form
- (B) That the legislative branch will exist in a dual chamber form
- (C) That the judicial branch will exist under the

Answer:

(B That the legislative branch will exist in a dual chamber form)

conditions of "dual sovereignty"

- (D) That the structure of the government will be conditioned by "dual federalism"

22

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 explicate the goals of the proposed government
- (B) To declare the Constitution an act of sovereign states (rather than the sovereign people) and to explicate the goals of the proposed government
- (C) To declare the Constitution an act of the sovereign people (rather than of sovereign states) and to explicate the means the government will use for realizing its goals
- (D) To declare the Constitution an act of sovereign states (rather than the sovereign people) and to explicate the means the government will use for realizing its goals

Answer:

- (A) To declare the Constitution an act of the sovereign people (rather than of sovereign states) and to explicate the goals of the proposed government

23

Which plan that was proposed as a model for the Constitution called for a unicameral legislature with equality of representation?

- (A) The Virginia Plan
- (B) The New Jersey Plan
- (C) The Connecticut Plan
- (D) None of the above

Answer:

- (B) The New Jersey Plan

24

In the Electoral College, what formula was utilized to set the number of electors?

- (A) Equivalent to the number of members of Congress with equality of representation as derived from the House and proportionality of representation as derived from the Senate
- (B) Equivalent to the number of members of Congress with equality of representation as derived from the Senate and proportionality of representation as derived from the House
- (C) Equivalent to the number of members of the

Answer:

- (B) Equivalent to the number of members of Congress with equality of representation as derived from the Senate and proportionality of representation as derived from the House

Supreme Court to ensure an absolute in-direct representation among the electors

- (D) Equivalent to the number of members of the Senate but not the House to ensure an absolute equality in representation among the electors

25

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

- (B) It protected state rights and liberties from the actions of the national government and other states governments

- (C) It protected individual rights and liberties from actions taken by the state governments

- (D) All of the above

Answer:

(A It protected individual rights and liberties from actions by) the national government

26

In the struggle to ratify the Constitution, how did the Federalists defend their argument that a Bill of Rights was unnecessary?

- (A) They didn't; they supported the ratification of the Constitution

- (B) 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 the states

- (C) By using the "reserved powers theory," that said that powers not given to the national government would be left in reserve for future consideration

- (D) By using "social contract theory," that said that popular agreement was necessary for the constitution of government

Answer:

By using the "reserved powers theory," they said that (B powers not expressly granted to the national government) by the federal Constitution would be retained by the people and the states

27

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

- (B) It was proposed with the original Constitution in 1787, but it was ratified separately (in 1789) according to the wishes of the Anti-Federalists

Answer:

(A It was proposed by the first Federal Congress and ratified) by the state legislatures in 1791

- It was proposed by the second Constitutional Convention in 1790 and approved by state ratification conventions in 1790-1791
- (D) None of the above statements are accurate

28

Which of the following statements accurately describes the process by which the Constitution was ratified?

- The Constitution required approval from nine state conventions in order to be ratified and Massachusetts was the ninth state to approve
- (B) The Constitution required approval from all thirteen state conventions in order to be ratified and Rhode Island was the thirteenth state to approve
- (C) The Constitution required approval from ten state conventions in order to be ratified and New York was the tenth state to approve
- (D) None of the above is accurate

Answer:

- (D) None of the above is accurate

29

Which of the following statements most accurately describes the growth of democracy in the world over the past 180 years?

- 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.
- (B) 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.
- (C) 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.
- (D) None of the above

Answer:

- (B) 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.

30

Which of the following statements accurately delineates the branches of government established by the first three Articles of the Constitution?

Article I established the executive branch, Article
(A) II established the legislative branch, and Article
III established the judicial branch

Article I established the executive branch, Article
(B) II established the judicial branch, and Article III
established the legislative branch

Article I established the legislative branch,
(C) Article II established the executive branch, and
Article III established the judicial branch

(D) None of the above
)

Answer:

(C Article I established the legislative branch, Article II
established the executive branch, and Article III
established the judicial branch

31

Describe the evolution of Anglo Government. What is the impact on the US? How is the US experience molded by what England, Great Britain, and the colonies went through? What are the lessons learned from this process? What the institutions that we have derived from this process?

Answer:

32

How did President Obama frame the issue of racism in relation to the Constitution?

Answer:

33

What ideas from John Locke appeared in the Declaration of Independence?

Answer:

34

Why did the Articles of Confederation fail? Could they have succeeded with more minor modifications?

Answer:

35

If you could have only chosen one plan, would you have preferred the New Jersey or Virginia plan? Why?

Answer:

36

Trace the key steps in the constitutional amendment process.

Answer:

37

Would you have sided with the Federalists or Anti-Federalists? Why?

Answer:

38

Discuss the separation of powers and checks and balances within the framework provided by the first three articles of the U.S. Constitution.

Answer:

39

Discuss the debate between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists over the ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

Answer:

40

Discuss the Amendment process for the Constitution as laid out in Article V.

Answer:

41

How is Article I of the Constitution unique relative to Articles II and III?

Answer:

42

Which plan ultimately served as the most influential model for the Constitution and what were some of its major features?

Answer:

43

Why did the US decide to have a Constitutional Convention in 1787? What was its purpose? What did it do? Why did it do it? What were the events driving the process for creating the Constitution? How was the Constitution eventually adopted? What is the legacy of this process?

Answer:

44

Describe the reasons for the American Revolution. How did it evolve? How did we win? What kind of state and what kind of society comes from those events?

Answer:

45

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

(B) Limited government and the idea of a written constitution

(C) Representative government

(D) Separation of powers

Answer:

(A) Strong unitary national executive

46

What document served as the country's "first" constitution?

- (A) The Confederate Constitution
- (B) The U.S. Constitution
- (C) The Articles of Confederation
- (D) The Declaration of Independence

Answer:

(C) The Articles of Confederation

47

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
- (B) Montesquieu and his idea about the separation of powers
- (C) Blackstone and his notion of legislative sovereignty
- (D) Hobbes and his idea of a social compact

Answer:

(A) Locke and his idea of natural rights

48

Which Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence?

- (A) The second
- (B) The first
- (C) The third
- (D) The fourth

Answer:

(A) The second

49

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
- (B) Their power to make laws binding on the colonies in America was subject to colonial

Answer:

(A) Their power to make laws binding on the colonies in America was absolute

review

- (C) Their power to make laws binding on the colonies in America was subject to international arbitration
- (D) Their power to make laws binding on the colonies in Africa was absolute

50

The Intolerable Acts were passed by the British Parliament in response to what event?

- (A) The start of the American Revolution
- (B) The Boston Tea Party
- (C) The start of the War of 1812
- (D) The Stamp Act Congress of 1765

Answer:

(B) The Boston Tea Party

51

Why did the British impose the Stamp Act in 1765 and the Sugar Act in 1764?

- (A) To offset colonial revolutionary ambitions
- (B) To raise revenue for waging a planned war with France
- (C) To raise revenues to pay off the debts incurred in the Seven Years War
- (D) To re-distribute wealth from the home country back to the colonies

Answer:

(C) To raise revenues to pay off the debts incurred in the Seven Years War

52

Between 1700 and the start of the American Revolution, what did the population of the colonies do every twenty years?

- (A) It tripled
- (B) It stayed approximately the same
- (C) It doubled
- (D) It decreased exponentially

Answer:

(C) It doubled

53

What are the most significant differences between the

Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution of 1787?

Answer:

54

Briefly compare and contrast the positions of Country Republicans and Court Republicans. In our game, which factions were Country Republicans most likely to belong to? Which factions were Court Republicans most likely to belong to?

Answer:

55

According to Montesquieu, why does size matter, the size of a country, that is? What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a small country? What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a large country?

Answer:

56

In Federalist #51, Madison asks how to maintain a "separation of powers" in government and prevent either branch from exerting too much control over the other. The "great security" against either branch becoming too powerful is to give both branches the constitutional tools to defend themselves. Give examples of the constitutional tools (checks and balances) that each branch (legislative and executive) can use to protect itself from the other branch becoming too powerful.

Answer:

57

Discuss the Great Compromise as fully yet succinctly as possible.

Answer:

58

Thomas Jefferson is credited with writing the first draft of the Declaration of Independence.

(A) True
)

Answer:

(A) True

(B) False
)

59

Rhode Island was the last state to ratify the Constitution.

(A) True
)

Answer:

(A) True

(B) False
)

60

The new state governments formed during the Revolution tended to empower executives and upper legislative chambers at the expense of lower legislative chambers.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

61

The New Jersey Plan called for a much stronger national government than did the Virginia Plan.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

62

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.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

63

Separation of powers was present in the colonial governments on the eve of the American Revolution.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B) False
)

64

Why did the Articles of Confederation fail?

- (A) The Articles provided for three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial.
- (B) Not enough power was given to the states and the Articles were too easy to amend.

Answer:
(C) economic growth in the newly established country, mostly because not enough power was given to the federal government.

- The Articles were ineffective to provide stability and foster economic growth in the newly established country, mostly because not enough power was given to the federal government.
- (C)
- (D) The Articles established a national military that was too powerful.

65

Including the Bill of Rights, how many amendments to the U.S. Constitution are there?

- (A) 27
- (B) 17
- (C) 26
- (D) 16

Answer:
(A) 27

66

What was the "Great Compromise" reached during the Constitutional debate?

- (A) That the President would be chosen by the Electoral College.
- (B) That Congress would be a two-house legislature.
- (C) That the President could veto laws passed by Congress.
- (D) That states would be represented on the basis of population in the House and each state would be represented equally in the Senate.

Answer:
(D) That states would be represented on the basis of population in the House and each state would be represented equally in the Senate.

67

Which man kept a journal that gave us the best record of what happened during the Constitutional Convention and is also considered to be the "father" of the Constitution?

- (A) Ben Franklin
- (B) Thomas Jefferson
- (C) James Madison
- (D) George Washington

Answer:
(C) James Madison

68

Which of the following does the Constitution NOT

mention?

- (A) Right to levy taxes and coin money.
- (B) President's Cabinet.
- (C) Appointment of U.S. Ambassadors and approval of treaties.
- (D) Treason.

Answer:

(B) President's Cabinet.

69

Who were the main Federalist writers?

- (A) George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Ben Franklin
- (B) George Clinton and Patrick Henry
- (C) James Madison, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton
- (D) Both A and C.

Answer:

(C) James Madison, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton

70

What was a major concern of the Anti-Federalists?

- (A) Believed a single executive would become tyrannical.
- (B) That the national government as proposed in the Constitution was not powerful enough.
- (C) Believed government should be larger.
- (D) That the ten amendments in the Bill of Rights were too expansive.

Answer:

(A) Believed a single executive would become tyrannical.

71

The greatest growth in the number of democracies has happened in the last twenty years.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Answer:

(A) True

72

The Declaratory Act announced the colonists' intention to

withdraw from the Crown's jurisdiction.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

73

The "Full Faith and Credit Clause" in the Constitution states that federal laws shall be given the same credit due to the laws of each state.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

74

The constitution established a republican government in the United States.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(A) True

(B) False
)

75

The Constitution does not mention the oath taken by the President or the "State of the Union."

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

76

The most common way that amendments to the Constitution are proposed is by call of two-thirds of the state legislatures.

(A) True
)

Answer:
(B) False

(B) False
)

77

In exchange for moving the national capitol from

Philadelphia to New York, Alexander Hamilton was able to create the first U.S. Bank.

(A) True
)

Answer:

(B) False

(B) False
)

78

The so-called "enumerated powers" are those specifically listed in Article I of the Constitution and apply to the powers of Congress.

(A) True
)

Answer:

(A) True

(B) False
)

79

Federalist Paper Number 10 states that the extensive territory of the new United States meant broad diversity of groups and interests which would check and balance each other and prevent oppression of minority views.

(A) True
)

Answer:

(A) True

(B) False
)

80

There was over 200 Federalist Papers published under the name Publius with the purpose of convincing the nation to adopt the Articles of Confederation.

(A) True
)

Answer:

(B) False

(B) False
)

81

In a Republic, not all branches of government are equal, the legislative must dominate, as mentioned in Federalist Paper Number 51.

(A) True
)

Answer:

(A) True

(B
) False

82

The Federalist Papers were published mostly in newspapers in New York City but were also distributed throughout the colonies.

(A
) True

Answer:

(A) True

(B
) False

83

The US Constitution was substantially rewritten after the Civil War in the 1860s and today's version barely resembles that written by the Founding Fathers.

(A
) True

Answer:

(B) False

(B
) False

84

The intolerable acts were passed by the colonists to expose the unfairness of the British taxation system.

(A
) True

Answer:

(B) False

(B
) False

85

Which of the following accurately describes the Federalists and Anti-Federalists and how each felt about the national government and Constitution.

(A) The Anti-Federalists supported the Constitution and the Federalists were opposed to it.

(B) The Federalists believed in "small republics" where people could come together but the Anti-Federalists felt the average person should not be involved in government.

Answer:

(C The Federalists supported the Constitution and the Anti-Federalists were opposed to it.

(C) The Federalists supported the Constitution and the Anti-Federalists were opposed to it.

(D) The Federalists and Anti-Federalists agreed that the federal government should be strong.

- Preserved areas of personal autonomy, choice
- (A) and expression where government power should not intrude.
- (B) Defined how persons would be subject to the power of the government.
- (C) Satisfied the Anti-Federalists and achieved ratification of the Constitution.
- (D) All of the above.

Answer:

(D) All of the above.

- A majority of the states had to approve the
- (A) Constitution and eight did so within three months.
- The Constitution required approval from ten
- (B) state conventions in order to be ratified and New York was the tenth state to approve
- The Constitution required approval from all
- (C) thirteen state conventions in order to be ratified and Rhode Island was the thirteenth state to approve
- (D) Nine states were sufficient to put the new government into effect and it took nearly seven months to secure the ninth ratification.

Answer:

(D) Nine states were sufficient to put the new government into effect and it took nearly seven months to secure the ninth ratification.

- (A) Republics that become too large tend to lose their liberty.
- Empires tend to be too large to be ruled by a
- (B) unitary government, like a monarchy, and are often divided into smaller countries.
- By joining in confederate republics, small states
- (C) can retain their liberties and defend themselves in international affairs.
- (D) Montesquieu argued all of the above.

Answer:

(D) Montesquieu argued all of the above.

89

In Essay #1, Brutus says that in republic the manners, sentiments, and interests of the people should be similar. His argument best reflects the views of

- (A) Country Republicans
- (B) Court Republicans
- (C) Madison in Federalist Paper #10
- (D) Jefferson in "Notes on the State of Virginia"

Answer:

(A) Country Republicans

90

The state that during the Critical Period had the most difficulty implementing a stable currency policy was

- (A) Virginia
- (B) Delaware
- (C) Rhode Island
- (D) Connecticut

Answer:

(C) Rhode Island

91

How does a republic differ from a democracy?

- (A) It doesn't
- (B) In a republic the people rule directly; in a democracy people elect a body of representatives who rule in their name.
- (C) In a republic the people elect representatives to make policy decisions; whereas in a democracy the citizens make all the policy decisions directly.
- (D) In a republic the people elect a tyrant to rule on their behalf during times of extended crisis; in a democracy the people elect a congress to rule in crisis and calm.

Answer:

(C) In a republic the people elect representatives to make policy decisions; whereas in a democracy the citizens make all the policy decisions directly.

92

What was the main purpose of Federalist Paper Number 51?

- (A) To convince the public that the Supreme Court should have an even number of Justices.
- (B) To inform public of safeguards in the Constitution for separate branches of

Answer:

(B) To inform public of safeguards in the Constitution for separate branches of government with checks and balances.

government with checks and balances.

- To persuade the other members of the
- (C) Constitutional Convention that the Bill of Rights should be adopted.
- (D) To outline the seven articles in the Constitution and what each contains.

93

In the struggle to ratify the Constitution, how did the Federalists defend their argument that a Bill of Rights was unnecessary?

- (A) They didn't; they supported the ratification of the Constitution
- They believed that in calm the government would have no reason to limit the rights of the people and in crisis would not respect a Bill of Rights in any case.
- (B)
- By using the "reserved powers theory," that said that powers not given to the national government would be left in reserve for future consideration
- (C)
- By using "social contract theory," that said that popular agreement was necessary for the constitution of government
- (D)

Answer:

- (B) They believed that in calm the government would have no reason to limit the rights of the people and in crisis would not respect a Bill of Rights in any case.
-)

94

Who is widely regarded as the "Father of the U.S. Constitution?"

- (A) George Mason
- (B) Thomas Jefferson
- (C) James Monroe
- (D) None of the above
-)

Answer:

- (D) None of the above
-)

95

The Marbury v Madison (1803) ruling

- (A) made the Supreme Court a powerful political institution.
- (B) stole power from the states.
- (C) upset nearly every political actor and institution in the US, except the Supreme Court.

Answer:

- (D) all of the above.
-)

(D
) all of the above.

96

Shays Rebellion

- was started because farmers who were losing
(A) their land to tax foreclosures in order to make the rich richer, rebelled.
- (B) caused a crisis of confidence for the Articles of Confederation.
- (C) was resolved when British mercenaries defeated US veterans in battle.
- (D
) all of the above.

Answer:

(D
) all of the above.

97

James Madison means by "balance and check the other,"

- (A) that the US government ought to be divided into three branches of government.
- the "minority of the opulent," ought to have
(B) enough political power to prevent the majority from ruling.
- (C) that the states ought to be so constituted as to check and balance the federal government.
- (D
) that we should have a mixed system of democracy and republic where the democracy and republic check and balance each other.

Answer:

(B the "minority of the opulent," ought to have enough
) political power to prevent the majority from ruling.

98

The American Revolution was originally fought for _____, but eventually was redirected by elites to be for _____.

- (A) the rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights (1689); independence
- (B) against the tyranny of taxation; independence
- (C) independence; republicanism
- (D
) against the tyranny of taxation; to become a different people

Answer:

(A the rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights (1689);
) independence

99

An uprising that convinced Americans to support a

stronger national government.

- (A) Boston Massacre
- (B) Shay's Rebellion
- (C) Boston Tea Party
- (D) The Second Constitutional Convention

Answer:

(B) Shay's Rebellion

100

Which of the following best describes John Locke's ideas about government?

- (A) Supremacy belongs to the executive power, while sovereignty belongs to the people.
- (B) Supremacy belongs to the legislative power, while sovereignty belongs to the people.
- (C) Supremacy belongs to the legislative power, while sovereignty belongs to God.
- (D) None of these statements accurately describes Locke's views.

Answer:

(B) Supremacy belongs to the legislative power, while sovereignty belongs to the people.

101

The central problem of republican theory is

- (A) To provide for a government that has enough power to guarantee stability and safety
- (B) To prevent the government from becoming tyrannical and endangering liberty
- (C) To provide for a government strong enough to guarantee stability and safety while preventing the government from becoming tyrannical and endangering liberty
- (D) To provide for a government that reflects the moral values of society and creates the conditions for a righteous society

Answer:

(C) To provide for a government strong enough to guarantee stability and safety while preventing the government from becoming tyrannical and endangering liberty

102

In what context does the phrase "advice and consent" appear in the Constitution?

- (A) 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"
- (B) In Article II, where it requires the President to

Answer:

(B) In Article II, where it requires the President to seek the "advice and consent" of the Senate in appointing Supreme Court justices and other officials.

seek the "advice and consent" of the Senate in appointing Supreme Court justices and other officials.

(C) The requirement that the Congress "may declare war only with the advice and consent of the President"

(D) In Article IV when it states that the Constitution can only be amended "with the advice and consent of the people governed."

103

The United States won the American Revolution due to what factors?

(A) Guerilla warfares

(B) Spying Using invisible ink

(C) Assassination of commanders

(D) All above the above

Answer:

(D) All above the above

104

By whom were Federalist Papers Number 10 and Number 51 written?

(A) George Washington

(B) Alexander Hamilton

(C) John Jay

(D) James Madison

Answer:

(D) James Madison

105

In Federalist Paper Number 10, what did the author warn against?

(A) Causes and effects of factions

(B) Too much power given to the Judiciary

(C) Adding more states to the Union

(D) Representative form of Government

Answer:

(A) Causes and effects of factions

106

What was the main purpose of Federalist Paper Number

51?

- (A) To convince the public that the Supreme Court should have an even number of Justices.
- (B) To inform public of safeguards in the Constitution for separate branches of government with checks and balances.
- (C) To persuade the other members of the Constitutional Convention that the Bill of Rights should be adopted.
- (D) To outline the seven articles in the Constitution and what each contains.

Answer:

- (B) To inform public of safeguards in the Constitution for separate branches of government with checks and balances.

107

What was one of the goals behind Alexander Hamilton's creation of the first US Bank?

- (A) To start minting US coins.
- (B) To establish the United States of America as a country able to compete militarily and economically with other countries.
- (C) To ensure the US Capitol stayed in New York City.
- (D) All of the above.

Answer:

- (B) To establish the United States of America as a country able to compete militarily and economically with other countries.

108

Frustrations with the Confederation Congress included which of the following:

- (A) Inability to secure unanimous consent of the states to amend the Articles of Confederation.
- (B) Equality of votes between the large states and the small states.
- (C) Failure to resolve commercial disputes among the states.
- (D) All of the above.

Answer:

- (D) All of the above.

109

Which of the following is not a "Con" position regarding those who were opposed to enacting a Bill of Rights?

Answer:

- (A) The Constitution's structure already protects

rights.

- (B) Some rights might be left off any list.
- (C) Protecting some rights is better than none.
- (D) Powers not granted cannot be abused.

(C) Protecting some rights is better than none.

110

Who is widely regarded as the "Father of the U.S. Constitution?"

- (A) James Madison
- (B) James Wilson
- (C) Roger Sherman
- (D) Charles Pinckney

Answer:

(A) James Madison

111

Which state ratified the U.S. Constitution only after it became clear that Virginia and New Hampshire had ratified the Constitution and so the adoption of the Constitution was inevitable

- (A) North Carolina
- (B) Massachusetts
- (C) Pennsylvania
- (D) New York

Answer:

(D) New York

112

What was the executive body (more or less) of the Congress under the Articles of the Confederation called?

- (A) The Committee of States
- (B) The President of the United States
- (C) The Executive Board of Congress
- (D) The Committee of the Whole

Answer:

(A) The Committee of States

113

In his essay "Vices of the Political System of the United

States, James Madison said that state governments during the Critical Period were guilty of all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) Passing too many laws
- (B) Passing laws that tended to favor the economic elite
- (C) Changing laws too frequently
- (D) Passing unjust laws

Answer:

- (B) Passing laws that tended to favor the economic elite

114

The written constitution first developed:

- (A) In the writings of John Locke
- (B) In Scotland
- (C) In the United States
- (D) In France

Answer:

- (C) In the United States