

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What was the most common form of taxation during the colonial era?
 - a. the income tax
 - b. taxes on commercial products and activities
 - c. the animal head tax
 - d. taxes for use of governmental services and lands

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

2. The Stamp Act was a
 - a. tax on commerce.
 - b. prohibition on all unofficial mail.
 - c. law permitting the Crown to open mail.
 - d. tax on sugar, molasses, and other commodities.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

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3. Colonial protesters of the Stamp Act and the Sugar Act rallied around which slogan?
 - a. “no taxation without representation”
 - b. “give me liberty or give me death”
 - c. “a house divided against itself cannot stand”
 - d. “don’t tread on me”

ANS: A DIF: Easy

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4. Which of the following statements best describes British rule of the American colonies during the first half of the eighteenth century?
 - a. The British ruled with a heavy hand and exerted a strong influence in every colonial town and city.
 - b. The British ruled with a heavy hand in small towns but exerted no influence at all in the largest cities.
 - c. The British ruled with a light hand and exerted a strong influence only in the largest colonial cities.
 - d. The British ruled with a light hand and exerted almost no influence at all in any colonial town or city.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Applying

5. The events that led to the Revolutionary War were triggered by which of the following?

- a. The British raised revenue by increasing the tax rate of the colonies.
- b. The British had established suspicious alliances with Indian tribes during the French and Indian War.
- c. American separatists assassinated King George III.
- d. The British attempted to end slavery in the colonies.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of

Confederation MSC: Understanding

6. A _____ is a system of government in which member states retain almost all of their sovereign authority and delegate limited powers to a weak central body.
- a. republic
 - b. confederation
 - c. bicameral state
 - d. unitary state

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of

Confederation MSC: Remembering

7. The United States' first written constitution was called the
- a. Magna Carta.
 - b. Bill of Rights.
 - c. Articles of Confederation.
 - d. Declaration of Independence.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

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Confederation MSC: Remembering

8. According to the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution, which of the following is one of the purposes of government?
- a. to promote justice and secure the “blessings of liberty”
 - b. to maintain peace at home
 - c. to guarantee an equal distribution of wealth for all citizens
 - d. to guarantee happiness

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

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Confederation MSC: Remembering

9. Which of the following sectional interests was considered unimportant in the politics of the colonial period?
- a. New England merchants
 - b. slaves
 - c. royalists loyal to Britain
 - d. southern planters

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

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Confederation MSC: Remembering

10. The Boston Massacre occurred when
- a. five British soldiers were killed by an angry mob of colonists protesting outside of the seat of the colonial government in Boston.

- b. five colonists were killed by British soldiers outside of the seat of the colonial government in Boston.
- c. 50 colonists were killed by British soldiers outside of the seat of the colonial government in Boston.
- d. 50 British soldiers were killed by an angry mob of colonists protesting outside of the seat of the colonial government in Boston.

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

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MSC: Remembering

11. _____ defended the British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre.

- a. Thomas Jefferson
- b. Samuel Adams
- c. John Adams
- d. John Hancock

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

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MSC: Remembering

12. The Boston Tea Party was largely a response to the
- a. British government's decision to grant the East India Company a monopoly on the export of tea from Britain.
 - b. British government's decision to remove all of its soldiers from the colonies.
 - c. British government's decision to tax the colonists' personal incomes.
 - d. Boston Massacre.

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

13. Who orchestrated the Boston Tea Party?

- a. John Adams
- b. Samuel Adams
- c. John Hancock
- d. Paul Revere

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

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MSC: Remembering

14. The First Continental Congress was
- a. the meeting arranged between British and colonial forces to negotiate the end of the Revolutionary War.
 - b. the British government's lawmaking body for the colonies prior to 1776.
 - c. a loose affiliation of small farmers and artisans that organized protests against British rule between 1770 and 1774.
 - d. a group of colonial delegates assembled in 1774 that called for a total boycott of all British goods.

ANS: D

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

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MSC: Remembering

15. Under the Articles of Confederation the
- president of the Continental Congress was more powerful than the Congress itself.
 - Senate was the most powerful political institution.
 - Continental Congress had no power to lay taxes.
 - Supreme Court was the most powerful political institution.

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

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MSC: Remembering

16. How was political power in the Continental Congress divided under the Articles of Confederation?
- Each state had an equal vote.
 - Each state's votes were proportionate to its population.
 - Each state's power depended on its geographic size.
 - Each state's power depended on its economic wealth.

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

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17. The Articles of Confederation were adopted in
- 1763.
 - 1777.
 - 1787.
 - 1791.

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

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MSC: Remembering

18. Which of the following statements about national defense under the Articles of Confederation is FALSE?
- Congress was given the power to declare war.
 - Congress was given the power to make treaties and form alliances with other countries.
 - The nation's armed forces were composed entirely of the state militias.
 - The president served as commander in chief of the nation's armed forces.

ANS: D

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Applying

19. Under the Articles of Confederation, it was left to the _____ to execute laws passed by the Continental Congress.
- states
 - council of presidents
 - courts
 - president

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Remembering

20. Why was the Declaration of Independence a remarkable political statement for its time?

- a. It convinced southern states to abolish slavery.
- b. It persuaded the British government to give back all of the tax revenue it had collected from the colonies.
- c. It ended the Revolutionary War by offering a compromise with the British government.
- d. It helped unify colonial groups that were divided along economic, regional, and philosophical lines by identifying shared problems, grievances, and principles.

ANS: D

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Understanding

21. Why was the Declaration of Independence a remarkable philosophical statement for its time?
- a. It asserted that slavery was a “morally unjust” institution that should be outlawed.
 - b. It asserted that there were “unalienable rights” that could not be abridged by governments.
 - c. It asserted that laissez-faire capitalism would be the “supreme law of the land” in America.
 - d. It asserted that America was “first and foremost, a Christian nation.”

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Understanding

22. Thomas Jefferson, the primary draftsman of the Declaration of Independence, was appointed to the Committee of Five along with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and
- a. John Hancock.
 - b. Robert Livingston.
 - c. George Washington.
 - d. James Otis.

ANS: B

DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

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MSC: Remembering

23. Under the Articles of Confederation, the relationship between the states and the federal government can best be compared to
- a. the United Nations’ relationship with member states.
 - b. a state government’s relationship with counties.
 - c. a state government’s relationship with cities.
 - d. the United States’ relationship with the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

ANS: A

DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Understanding

24. What led British officials to raise taxes on the American colonists during the 1760s?
- a. a deficit that was incurred as a result of the French and Indian War
 - b. the cost of war against Napoleon in Europe
 - c. the expenses incurred in colonizing South Africa
 - d. the extensive roads and canals built by the British in North America

ANS: A

DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation

MSC: Understanding

25. The Articles of Confederation were concerned primarily with
- creating a unitary form of government.
 - creating a federal form of government.
 - creating a government in which the states were largely subservient to the national government.
 - limiting the powers of the central government.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Understanding

26. Under the Articles of Confederation
- the armed forces of the United States consisted of state militias.
 - the Continental Congress had the power to lay taxes on citizens.
 - there was no president.
 - the Continental Congress required only a simple majority to make decisions; the unanimous consent of all states was not necessary.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

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27. The 1787 convention to draft a new constitution was held in
- New York City.
 - Philadelphia.
 - Washington, D.C.
 - Richmond, VA.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons many Americans thought a new Constitution was needed, and assess the obstacles to a new Constitution MSC: Remembering

28. The Three-Fifths Compromise
- determined that three out of every five slaves would be counted for purposes of representation and taxation.
 - determined the ratio between free states and slave states.
 - declared that the states would pay three-fifths of the Revolutionary War debt and the federal government would pay the rest.
 - determined that all American citizens would pay three-fifths of their incomes to the federal government in taxes every year.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

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29. The Land Ordinance of 1785 was significant because it
- imposed large tariffs on luxury goods arriving on American lands through East Coast ports.
 - established the principles of land surveying and landownership that governed America’s westward expansion.
 - redistributed the property of British loyalists to small farmers who supported the revolution.

- d. provided 40 acres of free land to all immigrants from western and northern European countries.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

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30. What was the purpose of the Annapolis Convention?
- to discuss revamping the Articles of Confederation
 - to plot the revolt known as Shays’s Rebellion
 - to draft a new Bill of Rights
 - to vote on ratifying the Articles of Confederation

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

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31. Which of the following is true of the Annapolis Convention?
- Delegates from all 13 states attended.
 - Delegates from nine states attended.
 - Delegates from five states attended.
 - The delegates passed amendments that strengthened the national government under the Articles of Confederation.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

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32. Daniel Shays was
- one of the authors of the Federalist Papers.
 - the primary architect of the New Jersey Plan.
 - the primary architect of the Virginia Plan.
 - a former army captain that led a mob of farmers in a rebellion against the Massachusetts government.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

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33. Which state did NOT send delegates to the convention in Philadelphia?
- Rhode Island
 - Massachusetts
 - Virginia
 - Maine

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

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34. The writing of the Constitution demonstrates the
- marriage of interests and principles.
 - triumph of self-interest over the common good.

- c. epitome of civic virtue.
- d. triumph of the common good over self-interest.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

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35. According to historian Charles Beard, the framers of the Constitution were mostly concerned with
- a. pursuing military glory and imperialism.
 - b. promoting their own economic interests.
 - c. creating a religious community.
 - d. creating a form of government that maximized popular sovereignty.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

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36. The Virginia Plan proposed a system of representation in the national legislature that was based upon
- a. equal representation between the states.
 - b. the concept of universal suffrage.
 - c. the population of each state or the proportion of each state’s revenue contribution, or both.
 - d. the strength of each state’s militia.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

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37. At the Philadelphia Convention, the proposed plan to create a Congress where representation was distributed according to population was called the _____ Plan.
- a. Virginia c. Marshall
 - b. New Hampshire d. New Jersey

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

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38. Why did states like Delaware, Connecticut, and New York oppose the Virginia Plan?
- a. They disliked the Bill of Rights that was contained within the Virginia Plan.
 - b. They wanted to eliminate the state governments rather than giving them the constitutional status suggested by the Virginia Plan.
 - c. They wanted every plan for a new government to include a provision protecting the institution of slavery for at least 25 years, and the Virginia Plan did not contain such a provision.
 - d. They feared that large states would dominate the new government if representation were to be determined by population as stipulated by the Virginia Plan.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons many Americans thought a new Constitution was needed, and assess the obstacles to a new Constitution MSC: Understanding

39. What did the New Jersey Plan propose for Congress?
- Representation would be equal for each state.
 - Representation would be based on population.
 - Representation would be proportionate to the share of taxes paid by each state to the federal government.
 - Representatives to Congress would be appointed by the state legislatures.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

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40. During the Philadelphia Convention, the New Jersey Plan was supported by _____ states.
- less populous
 - slaveholding
 - free
 - southern

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons many Americans thought a new Constitution was needed, and assess the obstacles to a new Constitution MSC: Remembering

41. The issue of representation, which threatened to cause the Philadelphia Convention to fail, was resolved by the
- New Jersey Plan.
 - Connecticut Compromise.
 - Delaware Deal.
 - Virginia Plan.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

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42. In order to win concessions from large states at the Philadelphia Convention, representatives from smaller states such as Delaware threatened to
- boycott goods from large states.
 - ban travel across their borders.
 - form alliances with foreign nations.
 - create their own independent country.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

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43. James Madison believed that the greatest conflict of interests in the Philadelphia Convention was between _____ and _____.
- large states; small states
 - northern states; southern states
 - the wealthy; the poor
 - Catholics; Protestants

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

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44. How did the American victory in the Revolutionary War change the balance of political power in the new states?
- Royal land, office, and patent holders became the controlling force in many state legislatures, and pre-Revolutionary radicals were significantly weakened.

- b. Royal land, office, and patent holders were significantly weakened, and pre-Revolutionary radicals became the controlling forces in many state legislatures.
- c. Royal land, office, and patent holders became the controlling force in many state legislatures, and royalists were placed in positions of power in the federal government.
- d. Royal land, office, and patent holders were significantly weakened, and Native Americans were placed in positions of power in many states.

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons many Americans thought a new Constitution was needed, and assess the obstacles to a new Constitution

MSC: Understanding

45. Shays’s Rebellion was an attempt to
- a. prevent the state of Massachusetts from foreclosing on the lands of debt-ridden farmers.
 - b. invade New England by royalists from Canada.
 - c. bring a Georgian slave revolt to Virginia.
 - d. force the British government to rescind the Tea Act.

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons many Americans thought a new Constitution was needed, and assess the obstacles to a new Constitution

MSC: Remembering

46. Which of the following was a ramification of the Three-Fifths Compromise?
- a. It allowed for a political agreement between the North and the South.
 - b. It allowed for a political agreement between large states and small states.
 - c. It permanently outlawed the slave trade.
 - d. It temporarily outlawed slavery.

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

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MSC: Understanding

47. Shays’s Rebellion was significant because it
- a. convinced many observers that the government under the Articles of Confederation had become dangerously inefficient and indecisive.
 - b. started the Revolutionary War.
 - c. persuaded many colonists that slavery should be outlawed in the Constitution.
 - d. convinced Congress to approve the Louisiana Purchase.

ANS: A

DIF: Difficult

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MSC: Understanding

48. Which of the following statements best describes the motivations of the Founders in writing the U.S. Constitution?
- a. The primary goal was to devise a system consistent with the dominant philosophical and moral principles of the day while also promoting commerce and protecting private property from radical state legislatures.
 - b. The primary goal was to devise a system of direct democracy that maximized popular sovereignty.
 - c. The primary goal was to devise a system that concentrated authority in one branch of government.

d. The primary goal was to devise a system that ended slavery.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons many Americans thought a new Constitution was needed, and assess the obstacles to a new Constitution MSC: Understanding

49. Bicameralism is a constitutional principle that means the division of
- the national government into two branches.
 - the powers of the executive branch between two individuals: the president and the vice president.
 - Congress into two chambers.
 - the federal court system into two levels: the Supreme Court and the appellate courts.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America’s governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Remembering

50. Direct election of senators was instituted with the
- Supreme Court’s decision in *Marbury v. Madison*.
 - ratification of the Constitution.
 - passage of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913.
 - passage of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment in 1965.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

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51. The president’s power to veto a bill passed by Congress is a good example of
- separation of powers.
 - federalism.
 - checks and balances.
 - civil liberties.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America’s governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Applying

52. The electoral college is
- an expression of direct democracy.
 - designed to select the president of the United States.
 - the institution that originally selected U.S. senators.
 - the federal organization that oversees the operation of all elections held in the United States.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

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53. The three branches of government created by the Constitution are
- constitutional, elected, and appointed.
 - executive, legislative, and judicial.
 - federal, state, and local.
 - military, courts, and bureaucracy.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power
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MSC: Remembering

54. The system of shared powers, divided between a central government and the state governments, is called
- a. the electoral college.
 - b. federalism.
 - c. checks and balances.
 - d. the separation of powers.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

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55. Federal judges are appointed by the _____ and must be approved by the _____.
- a. Senate: president
 - b. president: Senate
 - c. president: House of Representatives
 - d. president: Supreme Court

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power
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MSC: Remembering

56. What is the term length of a federal judge?
- a. two years
 - b. four years
 - c. six years
 - d. barring impeachment, life

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power
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MSC: Remembering

57. The expressed powers of Congress are listed in _____ of the U.S. Constitution.
- a. Article I, Section 8
 - b. Article II, Section 1
 - c. Article III, Section 2
 - d. the Bill of Rights

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power
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MSC: Remembering

58. Which office did the framers design to be directly elected by the people?
- a. a U.S. representative
 - b. a U.S. senator
 - c. a U.S. president
 - d. a U.S. vice president

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power
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MSC: Applying

59. Which of the following possesses the sole power to create revenue bills?
- a. the House of Representatives
 - b. the Senate
 - c. the president
 - d. the Treasury Department

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

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MSC: Remembering

60. According to Article II of the U.S. Constitution, the president has the power to
- officially recognize other nations.
 - override federal judges.
 - regulate commerce in the states.
 - convene Congress in special session.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

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MSC: Applying

61. Judicial review is the power of
- the courts to decide on the constitutionality of actions taken by the other branches of government.
 - Congress to review the decisions of the federal courts.
 - the states to review the constitutionality of federal actions and laws.
 - the courts to review and edit pieces of legislation before they are voted on in Congress.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution
MSC: Remembering

62. The power of judicial review was
- asserted by the court in the case *Marbury v. Madison*.
 - explicitly assigned to the courts in Article III of the Constitution.
 - granted to the courts by the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789.
 - ceded to the courts by President Lincoln during the Civil War.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

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MSC: Remembering

63. Montesquieu called _____ the principle of giving each branch of government its own constituency.
- tyranny
 - democracy
 - a mixed regime
 - a republic

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution
MSC: Remembering

64. In order for the Constitution to be formally adopted, ____ of the ____ states in the Union had to agree to its terms.
- 7; 13
 - 9; 13
 - 13; 13
 - 34; 50

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution
MSC: Remembering

65. The decision to give the national government control over interstate commerce and finance was motivated primarily by the framers' desire to
- end slavery in the United States.
 - eliminate state and local governments.
 - promote economic development and protect property from radical state legislatures.
 - guarantee economic equality for all citizens.

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

66. The framers of the U.S. Constitution intended to create a presidency capable of
- completely dominating Congress.
 - withstanding excessive democratic popular pressure by making it subject to indirect election through the electoral college.
 - spending money with little interference from any other branch of government.
 - regulating all forms of commerce.

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

67. Only one-third of the Senate is up for reelection during any single election year because the framers believed that
- too many elections would be difficult for the states to run.
 - this was a way to make the Senate resistant to popular pressure.
 - the state legislatures would conspire with each other to elect a Senate dominated by a single party.
 - this would make members of the Senate more responsive to the preferences of their constituents.

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

68. Why did the delegates at the Philadelphia Convention turn down the idea of including a list of citizens' rights in the Constitution?
- They believed that such a list would limit economic development.
 - They believed that since the federal government was already limited to its expressed powers, further protection of citizens was not needed.
 - They believed that citizens should vote directly on which rights should be protected.
 - They believed that such a list would make government too weak to protect national security.

ANS: B

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

69. The "comity" provision of Article IV of the Constitution was designed to promote national unity by
- asserting that the federal constitution, and federal law generally, take precedence over state laws and even state constitutions.

- b. claiming that powers not explicitly delegated to the federal government were reserved for the states.
- c. prohibiting state governments from discriminating against citizens of other states in favor of their own citizens.
- d. outlawing government discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, and gender.

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

70. The framers employed the separation of powers and federalism in order to
- a. prevent the new government from abusing its power.
 - b. end the slave trade.
 - c. create a replica of the British political system.
 - d. promote economic equality among all citizens.

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

71. Which of the following statements about the House of Representatives and the Senate is true?
- a. The Senate and the House have the power to ratify treaties.
 - b. The Senate and the House have the power to approve presidential appointments.
 - c. The House has the power to overturn a president's veto while the Senate does not.
 - d. The House has the power to originate revenue bills while the Senate does not.

ANS: D

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Remembering

72. The framers designed the Senate to be a check against excessive democracy by doing which of the following?
- a. Senators were originally appointed by state legislatures.
 - b. Senators have shorter terms than members of the House of Representatives.
 - c. Senators were directly elected by the people.
 - d. Senators are the only officials immune from impeachment.

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

73. In order to signify that the enumerated powers were meant to be a source of strength to the national government and not a limitation on it, the framers of the Constitution
- a. included provisions for direct democracy in the Constitution.
 - b. included the full faith and credit clause in the Constitution.
 - c. included the elastic clause in the Constitution.
 - d. made it difficult to amend the Constitution.

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the

74. Which two constitutional provisions have been at the heart of constitutional struggles between federal and state powers throughout American history?
- the Preamble and the elastic clause
 - the Eighteenth Amendment and the Twentieth Amendment
 - the Eighteenth Amendment and the Twenty-Fifth Amendment
 - the elastic clause and the Tenth Amendment

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Applying

75. The Constitution expressly grants which of the following powers to Congress?
- to appoint judges
 - to receive ambassadors
 - to regulate interstate commerce
 - to abolish state boundaries

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Remembering

76. Why was the decision to assign jurisdiction over controversies between citizens of different states to the Supreme Court significant?
- It meant that the federal judiciary, rather than the state courts, would ultimately become the primary venue for resolving disputes.
 - It meant that the state courts, rather than the federal judiciary, would ultimately become the primary venue for resolving disputes.
 - It meant that courts at both the state and federal levels would become irrelevant to the operating of the American political system.
 - It meant that the state courts would be allowed to use the power of judicial review on cases involving economic disputes.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Understanding

77. Which of the following is true about the U.S. Constitution?
- The president is elected directly by the people.
 - The Constitution can be amended with a two-thirds majority vote of both houses of Congress and a ratification vote by three-fourths of the states.
 - Federal judges are appointed for life by Congress.
 - Senators are elected directly by the people for 10-year terms.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Remembering

78. How did the framers attempt to reassure citizens that their views would be represented in the new government created by the Constitution?
- by allowing citizens to vote directly on all laws enacted by the federal government
 - by making the Constitution very easy to amend

- c. by requiring the direct election of senators, members of the House, and the president
- d. by defining the new government's most important powers, such as collecting taxes, borrowing money, and regulating commerce, as belonging to Congress

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Understanding

79. Compared with the Articles of Confederation, federalism under the Constitution has led to
- a. greater centralization of power.
 - b. increased state autonomy.
 - c. more local autonomy, at the expense of the states.
 - d. a weaker national military.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Applying

80. What does the supremacy clause assert?
- a. Congress is the most powerful branch of the government.
 - b. The Constitution and all laws made under it are superior to any state laws.
 - c. State laws are superior to any federal laws.
 - d. No European powers shall interfere in North America.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution MSC: Remembering

81. During the ratification debates, who were the Federalists?
- a. those who opposed the new Constitution because they wanted a weaker national government
 - b. those who opposed the Constitution because it did not create a strong enough central government
 - c. those who opposed the Constitution because it did not provide women with the right to vote
 - d. those who supported the Constitution because it contained a strong national government

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Remembering

82. During the ratification debates, who were the Antifederalists?
- a. those who opposed the new Constitution because they wanted a weaker central government
 - b. those who opposed the Constitution because it did not create a strong enough central government
 - c. those who opposed the Constitution because it contained a strong national government
 - d. those who believed that the United States should enter into a confederation with Britain and Canada

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

MSC: Remembering

- James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton
- John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson
- Charles Beard, Daniel Shays, and Paul Revere
- James Madison, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson

MSC: Remembering

- Federalists.
- Antifederalists.
- Monarchists.
- Constitutionalists.

MSC: Remembering

- opposed the Constitution and preferred decentralized government.
- supported the Constitution and preferred a strong national government.
- supported a return to British rule.
- refused to support the Constitution unless a Bill of Rights was added.

MSC: Remembering

- a. the king of Great Britain.
b. the popular majority.
- c. the northern merchants.
d. the landowning elite.

MSC: Remembering

- a. providing Congress with a larger grant of powers.
- b. decreasing the powers of the executive branch, especially those of the vice president.
- c. adding a bill of rights to the Constitution.
- d. preventing government from collecting revenue through taxation.

MSC: Remembering

88. On the subject of representation, Antifederalists wanted
- representative bodies that resembled those represented to the highest degree.
 - representatives who would reflect commercial interests.
 - as few representatives as possible.
 - representatives who were significantly more educated and wealthier than the majority of the public.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Applying

89. The Federalists believed that the powers of government could be limited by
- decreasing the powers of the executive branch, especially those of the vice president.
 - confining the powers of the federal government to certain narrowly defined areas and by adding a bill of rights to the Constitution.
 - creating an internal system of checks and controls within government.
 - preventing government from collecting revenue through taxation.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Remembering

90. Which of the following statements best summarizes the Federalists' view on representation?
- Citizens are too apathetic and uninformed to be given the right to vote, and good representation can only come from entrusting enlightened members of the aristocracy to make decisions.
 - Representative democracy can never provide good representation for its citizens, and direct democracy is the best way to achieve popular sovereignty.
 - Representatives must be "a true picture of the people" in order to provide good representation, and this can only be achieved in small, relatively homogeneous republics.
 - Representatives need not be a "true picture of the people," and the best system of representation allows citizens to elect individuals possessing ability, experience, and talent superior to their own.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Applying

91. Procedures for amending the Constitution are found in Article
- | | |
|--------|-------|
| a. I. | c. V. |
| b. II. | d. X. |

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Remembering

92. There are ____ amendments to the U.S. Constitution.
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a. 10 | c. 27 |
| b. 20 | d. 30 |

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Remembering

93. Successful amendments to the Constitution

- a. are most commonly concerned with the structure or composition of the government.
- b. have often been used to restrict the rights of citizens.
- c. have typically had little effect on the actual workings of the government.
- d. have been those designed to promote economic equality.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Understanding

94. The most important political value for the framers of the Constitution was

- a. democracy.
- b. political equality.
- c. economic equality.
- d. individual liberty.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Understanding

95. A _____ vote by both houses of Congress and a ratification vote of _____ of the states are required to amend the U.S. Constitution.

- a. majority; a majority
- b. two-thirds; three-fourths
- c. three-fourths; a majority
- d. three-fourths; three-fourths

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Remembering

96. Which statement about amendments to the Constitution is most accurate?

- a. No amendment to the Constitution has ever been successfully repealed.
- b. One amendment to the Constitution has been successfully repealed.
- c. Five amendments to the Constitution have been successfully repealed.
- d. Congress has officially proposed 29 amendments throughout American history and 27 have been added to the Constitution.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Applying

97. The most common method of passing an amendment to the Constitution is passage

- a. in both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, followed by a majority vote in three-fourths of the state legislature.

- b. in both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, followed by ratification by three-fourths of the state supreme courts.
- c. by a constitutional convention, called by three-fourths of the states.
- d. by the initiative process in three-fourths of the states and unanimous approval by the Supreme Court.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—Constitutional Amendments Dramatically Changed the Relationship between Citizens and the Government

OBJ: Trace how the Constitution has changed over time through the amendment process

MSC: Remembering

ESSAY

1. Describe the origins of the American Revolution. Who were the main groups that made up colonial society and what were their grievances against the British? What conflicts, if any, existed among the colonists themselves?

ANS:

There are three components to this question.

- a. Main groups in colonial society: Five groups were important in colonial politics: (1) the New England merchants; (2) the southern planters; (3) the “royalists”—holders of royal lands, offices, and patents; (4) shopkeepers, artisans, and laborers; and (5) small farmers.
- b. Grievances against the British: Dissatisfaction with British tax policies and discontent over retaliatory acts of political repression radicalized many colonists to push for independence from British rule. Particularly important were the Stamp Act as well as other taxes on commerce, such as the Sugar Act of 1764 (which most heavily affected the New England merchants and the southern planters). The planters and merchants organized the shopkeepers, small farmers, laborers, and artisans against the British. The Boston Tea Party, organized in response to the British government granting the East India Company a monopoly on the export of tea from Britain, goaded the British into enacting a number of harsh reprisals that further radicalized Americans.
- c. Conflicts among colonists: Throughout the eighteenth century, these groups were in conflict over issues of taxation, trade, and commerce. For the most part, however, the southern planters, the New England merchants, and the royal office and patent holders—groups that together made up the colonial elite—were able to maintain a political alliance that held in check the more radical forces representing shopkeepers, laborers, and small farmers.

DIF: Moderate REF: CH02—The First Founding: Ideals, Interests, and Conflicts

OBJ: Describe the events that led to the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation MSC: Remembering

2. Describe some of the problems under the Articles of Confederation that led to the drafting of a new constitution. In your answer, be sure to discuss national defense, foreign affairs, and the national government’s power under the Articles of Confederation as well as Shays’s Rebellion.

ANS:

There are four components to this question.

- a. National defense: The central government had no army and the nation’s armed forces were composed entirely of the state militias. Without a national military, the nation’s borders were difficult to protect against this potentially hostile foreign power.

- b. Foreign affairs: The federal government was unable to enforce existing treaties and there was no national military. Furthermore, competition among the states for foreign commerce allowed the European powers to play the states off one another, which created confusion on both sides of the Atlantic.
- c. National power: The Articles of Confederation allowed for only a weak federal government, with state governments retaining most of the powers of government. This situation became alarming when “radical” forces began to exert considerable influence in a number of state governments.
- d. Shays’s Rebellion: In 1787, Daniel Shays led a mob of farmers in a rebellion against the government of Massachusetts. It is quite possible that the Constitutional Convention would never have taken place without this event. The rebellion showed that the Congress under the Confederation was unable to act decisively in a time of crisis.

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons many Americans thought a new Constitution was needed, and assess the obstacles to a new Constitution

MSC: Remembering

3. Describe and analyze the conflicts and compromises that occurred during the drafting of the Constitution. What was the main source of conflict between large and small states, and how did the Great Compromise resolve it? What was the nature of the conflict regarding slavery during the Philadelphia Convention? How did the Three-Fifths Compromise address this conflict?

ANS:

There are four components to this question.

- a. Conflict between large and small states: Large and small states were divided over representation. The Virginia Plan framework that called for representation in the national legislature based on the population of each state was supported by large states. The New Jersey Plan framework that called for equal state representation in the national legislature regardless of population was supported by small states.
- b. The Great Compromise: Under this compromise, in the House of Representatives, representatives would be apportioned according to the population in each state. This was what delegates from the large states had sought. But, in the Senate, each state would have equal representation regardless of its size.
- c. Slavery: Whatever they thought of slavery, most delegates from the northern states opposed counting slaves in the distribution of congressional seats. Southern delegates stated that they would never enter the Union if slaves were not counted as part of the basis for representation.
- d. Three-Fifths Compromise: Northerners and southerners eventually reached agreement through the Three-Fifths Compromise. The seats in the House of Representatives would be apportioned according to a “population” in which five slaves would count as three free persons. The slaves would not be allowed to vote, of course, but the number of representatives would be apportioned accordingly.

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—The Failure of the Articles Made the “Second Founding” Necessary

OBJ: Analyze the reasons many Americans thought a new Constitution was needed, and assess the obstacles to a new Constitution

MSC: Understanding

4. The separation of powers and federalism are two key features of the Constitution. Discuss why the Founders chose to include these institutional arrangements in the Constitution and how they function. In your answer, be sure to define what is meant by the separation of powers and federalism and to describe how each functions in the American political system.

ANS:

There are three components to this question.

- a. Why the Founders included these: The Founders incorporated the separation of powers and federalism in order to guard against the possible misuse of governmental power.
- b. Discussing separation of powers: The separation of powers refers to the division of governmental power among several institutions that must cooperate in decision making. Another important feature of the separation of powers is the principle of giving each of the branches a distinctly different constituency (e.g., the president chosen, indirectly, by electors; the House, by popular vote; the Senate, by state legislatures; and the judiciary, by presidential appointment). The separation of powers requires a system of checks and balances (mechanisms through which each branch of government is able to participate in and influence the activities of the other branches). Examples of these features include the presidential veto power over congressional legislation, the power of the Senate to approve presidential appointments, and judicial review of congressional enactments.
- c. Discussing federalism: Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided, by a constitution, between a central government and regional governments. Compared with the Articles of Confederation, federalism was a step toward greater centralization of power. The framers' concern with national supremacy was expressed in Article VI, in the supremacy clause. Thus, they devised a system of two sovereigns—the states and the nation—with the hope that competition between the two would be an effective limitation on the power of both.

DIF: Difficult

REF: CH02—The Constitution Created Both Bold Powers and Sharp Limits on Power

OBJ: Explain how the Constitution attempted to improve America's governance and outline the major institutions established by the Constitution

MSC: Understanding

5. The process of ratifying the Constitution generated extensive disagreements between Federalists and Antifederalists. Discuss three issues that divided the Federalists and Antifederalists during the ratification debate and summarize each side's arguments on these issues.

ANS:

There are three components to this question.

- a. Representation: One major area of contention between the two sides was representation. Antifederalists asserted that representatives must be "a true picture of the people." They argued this could be achieved only in small, relatively homogeneous republics such as the existing states. Federalists saw no reason that representatives should be precisely like those they represented. In their view, one of the great advantages of representative government was precisely the possibility that the people would choose as their representatives individuals possessing ability, experience, and talent superior to their own.
- b. Tyranny: A second important issue was the threat of tyranny. From the Antifederalist perspective, the greatest danger was that the few would use their power to tyrannize the many. For this reason, Antifederalists were critical of the unelected institutions in the Constitution (such as the Senate, the executive, and the federal judiciary). The Federalists were fearful of majority tyranny. From the Federalist perspective, it was precisely those features of the Constitution that the Antifederalists attacked as potential sources of tyranny that actually offered the best hope of averting the threat of oppression.
- c. Governmental power: A third major difference was the issue of governmental power. Antifederalists favored limiting and enumerating the powers granted to the national government in relation both to the states and to the people at large. Antifederalists also demanded that a bill of rights be added to the Constitution to place limits on the government's power. Federalists favored the construction of a government with broad powers to defend the nation against foreign foes, guard against domestic strife and insurrection, promote commerce, and expand the nation's economy.

DIF: Moderate

REF: CH02—Ratification of the Constitution Was Difficult

OBJ: Present the controversies involved in the struggle for ratification

MSC: Remembering