

**Test Bank for American Government Institutions and Policies 13th
Edition Wilson DiIulio Bose 1111830010 9781111830014**

Full link download

Solution Manual <https://testbankpack.com/p/solution-manual-for-american-government-institutions-and-policies-13th-edition-wilson-diiulio-bose-1111830010-9781111830014/> Test Bank

<https://testbankpack.com/p/test-bank-for-american-government-institutions-and-policies-13th-edition-wilson-diiulio-bose-1111830010-9781111830014/>

CHAPTER 2: The Constitution

MULTIPLE CHOICE the Constitutional Convention is *incorrect*?

- a. The delegates were not chosen by popular election.
- b. The meetings were held in secret.
- c. There was no press coverage.
- e. None of the above.

ANS: E REF: 20 NOT: F

2. The principal goal of the American Revolution was
- a. equality.
 - b. financial betterment.
 - c. political efficacy.
 - d. fraternity.
 - e. liberty.

ANS: E REF: 20 NOT: F

3. Equality was a goal of
- a. the French Revolution.
 - b. the American Revolution.
 - c. both the French and the American revolutions.
 - d. neither the French Revolution nor the American Revolution.
 - e. the French, American, and Russian revolutions.

ANS: A REF: 20 NOT: F

4. One of the basic liberties sought by the colonists through independence from Great Britain was
- a. freedom from taxation without representation.
 - b. the right to bear arms and to defend life and property.
 - c. freedom to assemble in public and to engage in public debate.

- d. the right to own and trade slaves.
- e. the right to travel.

ANS: A REF: 21 NOT: C

5. In 1776, one important reason that colonists regarded independence as a desirable alternative was that they
- a. no longer had confidence in the British constitution.
 - b. could no longer afford the price of British exports.
 - c. had come to reject the philosophy of John Locke.
 - d. had come to reject British ideas of individual rights.
 - e. were struggling economically.

ANS: A REF: 21-22 NOT: C

6. The liberties that the colonists fought to protect were based on
- a. the language of the individual states' constitutions.
 - b. the rights proclaimed originally by the king of Great Britain.
 - c. a historical understanding of the essentials of human progress.
 - d. colonial charters.
 - e. natural rights.

ANS: E REF: 22 NOT: F

7. The colonists fought to protect liberties that they believed were
- a. discoverable in nature and history.
 - b. essential to human progress.
 - c. ordained by God.
 - d. based on "higher law."
 - e. all of the above.

ANS: E REF: 22 NOT: F

8. The author of the Declaration of Independence was
- a. Thomas Jefferson.
 - b. Thomas Paine.
 - c. George Washington.
 - d. Alexander Hamilton.
 - e. James Madison.

ANS: A REF: 22 NOT: F

9. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" were
- a. rights commonly listed in colonial charters.
 - b. Jefferson's variation on commonly listed rights.
 - c. explicitly named in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.
 - d. enumerated in the Bill of Rights.
 - e. incorporated in the First Amendment.

ANS: B REF: 22 NOT: F

10. The list of the essential rights demanded by the colonists included life, liberty, and
- a. trading rights.
 - b. property rights.
 - c. the right to own slaves.
 - d. the pursuit of truth.

e. fraternity.

ANS: B REF: 22 NOT: F

11. The American Revolution is described by the text as a war of
- attrition.
 - ideology.
 - economic viewpoints.
 - political elites.
 - contending social systems.

ANS: B REF: 23 NOT: F

12. The Declaration of Independence explicitly stated that governments were instituted among men to
- improve human nature.
 - create equality.
 - protect borders.
 - secure rights.
 - punish criminals.

ANS: D REF: 23 NOT: F

13. In the Declaration of Independence, the list of complaints against George III and his ministers spoke of
- social conditions in the colonies.
 - economic conditions in the colonies.
 - specific violations of political liberties.
 - the lack of equality among the colonists.
 - all of the above.

ANS: C REF: 23 NOT: F

14. Which of the following statements about the Declaration of Independence is *correct*?
- It was written primarily by George Washington and James Madison.
 - It primarily focused on concerns over economic inequality.
 - It was a rejection of the philosophy of John Locke.
 - It drew on the works of Thomas Hobbes.
 - It was essentially a lawyer's brief justifying a revolution.

ANS: E REF: 23 NOT: F

15. An unalienable right is one that is based on
- nature and Providence.
 - the Constitution and primary documents.
 - custom and tradition.
 - legal precedent.
 - executive proclamations.

ANS: A REF: 23 NOT: C

16. A central premise in the understanding of the colonists was that liberty
- was a privilege, not a right.
 - was to be found in human institutions such as government.
 - was not possible without equality.
 - existed before government.
 - could not be attained in a republic.

ANS: D REF: 23 NOT: C

17. Which of the following was *not* among the ideas underlying the American Revolution?
- a. The need for a strong executive
 - b. The priority of human liberty over government
 - c. The necessity of a written constitution
 - d. Legislative supremacy over the executive branch
 - e. The tendency of human nature toward ambition

ANS: A REF: 23 NOT: F

18. By 1776, eight states
- a. had strong executive leaders.
 - b. had written constitutions.
 - c. had expanded voting rights considerably.
 - d. continued to rely on colonial charters.
 - e. had abolished elective offices.

ANS: B REF: 23 NOT: F

19. One conspicuous feature of *most* state constitutions was
- a. a detailed bill of rights.
 - b. separation of powers.
 - c. a strong executive branch.
 - d. disregard for individual rights.
 - e. economic regulation.

ANS: A REF: 23 NOT: F

20. The public mood in the thirteen states between the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the ratification of the U.S. Constitution can *best* be described as
- a. confident and calmly optimistic.
 - b. warlike but with a common spirit of right and justice.
 - c. brash and arrogant.
 - d. fearful and tumultuous.
 - e. unified and fearless.

ANS: D REF: 23 NOT: C

21. Which statement *most* accurately summarizes the aftermath of the American Revolution?
- a. Many cities were in ruins, and the British were still a powerful presence.
 - b. The economy was strong, and the British military was on the verge of complete collapse.
 - c. Cities were booming, and the currency was strong.
 - d. Taxes were low, and the currency was sound.
 - e. Spain and Britain were no longer relevant on the North American continent.

ANS: A REF: 23 NOT: C

22. In the year 1787, Florida was
- a. still unoccupied.
 - b. one of the original thirteen colonies.
 - c. occupied by France.
 - d. part of Georgia.
 - e. occupied by Spain.

ANS: E REF: 23 NOT: F

23. The Articles of Confederation attempted to create a
- strong central government.
 - unified collective.
 - unitary system.
 - league of friendship.
 - federal system.

ANS: D REF: 24 NOT: F

24. All of the following were true of the government under the Articles of Confederation *except* that
- larger states had more votes in the national legislature.
 - there was no national judicial branch.
 - the national government could not levy taxes.
 - the national government could not regulate commerce.
 - amendment required the support of all thirteen states.

ANS: A REF: 24 NOT: F

25. Under the Articles of Confederation, delegates to the national legislature were
- elected by the people.
 - selected by state governors.
 - appointed by state committees.
 - chosen by the state legislatures.
 - None of the above.

ANS: D REF: 24 NOT: F

26. Under the Articles, Congress could appoint key army officers, but the army was
- too large to fund in any practical manner.
 - small and dependent for support on independent state militias.
 - easily swayed by foreign influences.
 - independent of the states and heavily garrisoned.
 - generally supportive of the British monarchy.

ANS: B REF: 24 NOT: F

27. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government could
- run the post office.
 - levy taxes.
 - regulate commerce.
 - establish a national judicial system.
 - None of the above.

ANS: A REF: 24 NOT: F

28. John Hancock was elected to the position of “president” under the Articles, but he did not even show up for the job because
- the office featured no significant powers and was generally meaningless.
 - there was a controversy concerning his selection.
 - several states threatened to secede if he took office.
 - Washington and Hamilton protested his choice as president.
 - he felt that the national judiciary held too much power over the executive.

ANS: A REF: 24 NOT: F

29. One conspicuous feature of the Articles of Confederation was that there was no
- legislature.
 - executive.
 - national judiciary.
 - recognition of states.
 - mention of the treaty-making power.

ANS: C REF: 24 NOT: F

30. Under the Articles of Confederation, amendments had to
- be written in secret.
 - be submitted to the national judiciary for approval.
 - have the approval of half of the state governors.
 - be supported by all thirteen states.
 - all of the above

ANS: D REF: 24 NOT: F

31. Previous to the Philadelphia Convention, critical meetings were held at
- New York and Boston.
 - George Washington's home and Annapolis Maryland.
 - the homes of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton.
 - Ellis Island and Fort McHenry.
 - Bunker Hill and Dover.

ANS: B REF: 25 NOT: F

32. The purpose of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was to
- prepare a new constitution.
 - consider revisions to the Articles of Confederation.
 - draft a declaration of independence.
 - adopt a common state constitution.
 - prepare for a second revolution.

ANS: B REF: 25 NOT: C

33. In part, the *Federalist* papers contain the results of studies of various forms of government assembled by
- Benjamin Franklin.
 - Thomas Jefferson.
 - John Adams.
 - George Washington.
 - James Madison.

ANS: E REF: 25 NOT: F

34. Madison's review of books on history and law led him to conclude that in the matter of government,
- there were more warnings worth noting than there were models worth emulating.
 - confederations were generally strong and unified.
 - the Roman Republic was a clear example of a stable government that respected the liberties of its citizens.
 - the confederacies of ancient Greece were immune from collapse by internal dissension.
 - personal liberty was rarely affected by governmental structure.

ANS: A REF: 25 NOT: F

35. The Pennsylvania constitution was notable for
- being very democratic.
 - the protection it granted to minorities.
 - granting so much power to the executive.
 - the opposition it drew from French philosophers.
 - all of the above

ANS: A REF: 25 NOT: F

36. Pennsylvania's government was somewhat unusual in that it featured no
- constitution.
 - written laws.
 - elected officials.
 - legislature.
 - governor.

ANS: E REF: 25 NOT: F

37. The Pennsylvania constitution was
- hailed by philosophers in France.
 - used as a model in Germany.
 - based on documents from Russia.
 - created by immigrants from Spain.
 - the cause of several riots in Great Britain.

ANS: A REF: 25 NOT: F

38. The state of affairs in Pennsylvania seemed to suggest that
- state constitutions were generally successful.
 - the rights and liberties of citizens were secure in a confederation.
 - unitary systems were more liberal than confederations.
 - democracy and tyranny might not be all that far apart from one another.
 - it is not a good thing to create a separate, independent executive.

ANS: D REF: 25 NOT: F

39. Compared with the Pennsylvania state constitution of 1776, the constitution adopted by Massachusetts in 1780 was
- less democratic, with power residing largely in the hands of a strong executive council.
 - more democratic, with power residing largely in the hands of the people through town meetings.
 - less democratic, with a clear separation of powers among the various branches of government.
 - more democratic, with power given to a one-house legislature, the members of which were elected to one-year terms.
 - more democratic, with power residing largely in the hands of the courts.

ANS: C REF: 25 NOT: C

40. Shays's Rebellion, an early test of the powers of the Articles of Confederation, took place in
- Virginia.
 - Rhode Island.
 - Massachusetts.
 - Maryland.
 - Pennsylvania.

ANS: C REF: 25 NOT: F

41. The individuals who participated in Shays's Rebellion were
- lawyers.
 - ex-Revolutionary War soldiers and officers.
 - former officials appointed by the King.
 - former slaves.
 - French immigrants.

ANS: B REF: 26 NOT: F

42. The effect of Shays's Rebellion on attendance by delegates at the planned Constitutional Convention of 1787 was to
- encourage attendance by delegates fearing the collapse of state governments.
 - encourage attendance by delegates fearing intervention by the British.
 - discourage attendance by delegates fearing a public outcry against any strengthening of the Articles of Confederation.
 - discourage attendance by delegates fearing intervention by the British.
 - discourage attendance by delegates who fought in the Revolutionary War.

ANS: A REF: 26 NOT: C

43. Which of the following responded to news of Shays's Rebellion by saying, "A little rebellion now and then is a good thing"?
- Thomas Jefferson
 - George Washington
 - John Adams
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - Benjamin Franklin

ANS: A REF: 26 NOT: F

44. The Constitutional Convention attracted ___ delegates.
- 74
 - 55
 - 39
 - 30
 - 12

ANS: B REF: 26 NOT: F

45. About ___ of the delegates to the Convention were regular participants.
- 74
 - 55
 - 39
 - 30
 - 12

ANS: D REF: 26 NOT: F

46. Which state refused to send a delegate to the Constitutional Convention?
- New York
 - Pennsylvania
 - Massachusetts
 - Virginia

e. Rhode Island

ANS: E REF: 26 NOT: F

47. If a new constitutional convention were called today and the delegates modeled their behavior precisely on that of delegates to the original Constitutional Convention, the first group to be outraged by the delegates' behavior would probably be
- state legislators.
 - Supreme Court justices.
 - the media.
 - the general public.
 - governors in the various states.

ANS: C REF: 26 NOT: C

48. Among those who were conspicuously absent from the Constitutional Convention were
- Alexander Hamilton and George Washington.
 - Benjamin Franklin and John Hancock.
 - John Adams and James Madison.
 - George Washington and James Madison.
 - Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry.

ANS: E REF: 26 NOT: F

49. Who said that he "smelled a rat" and would not attend the Constitutional Convention?
- Benjamin Franklin
 - George Washington
 - John Adams
 - Henry Clay
 - Patrick Henry

ANS: E REF: 26 NOT: F

50. Which of the following does the text suggest may have been "the most famous American in the world?"
- Washington
 - Franklin
 - Madison
 - Hamilton
 - Adams

ANS: B REF: 26 NOT: F

51. The "state of nature" refers to
- society without government.
 - government without society.
 - formation of government along the lines of natural law.
 - the clash between government and society.
 - the very highest form of government.

ANS: A REF: 27 NOT: F

52. John Locke suggested that the chief limitation on government should derive from the fact that it
- is created by the consent of the governed.
 - has checks and balances.
 - is separated into various branches.

- d. was not found in the state of nature.
- e. cannot function without military strength.

ANS: A REF: 27 NOT: F

53. Madison dramatized his perspective in a *Federalist* paper by observing that “if men were _____, no government would be necessary.”
- a. Federalists
 - b. Anti-Federalists
 - c. angels
 - d. aristocrats
 - e. Puritans

ANS: C REF: 27 NOT: F

54. The presiding officer at the Philadelphia convention was
- a. James Madison.
 - b. George Washington.
 - c. Thomas Jefferson.
 - d. Alexander Hamilton.
 - e. Benjamin Franklin.

ANS: B REF: 28 NOT: F

55. The central issue in the framing of the U.S. Constitution was that of
- a. how strong to make the national government.
 - b. how best to divide powers among the branches of government.
 - c. how best to break with Great Britain.
 - d. how to adopt liberty but still allow slaveholding.
 - e. how to create a truly independent judiciary.

ANS: A REF: 28 NOT: C

56. Under the Virginia Plan, acts of the national legislature could have been vetoed by
- a. the president.
 - b. the Supreme Court.
 - c. a council of revision.
 - d. any federal court.
 - e. no one; they would have been supreme.

ANS: C REF: 28 NOT: F

57. The national legislature would have had the power to veto state laws under the
- a. Connecticut Plan.
 - b. New Jersey Plan.
 - c. Maryland Plan.
 - d. Virginia Plan.
 - e. Great Compromise.

ANS: D REF: 28 NOT: F

58. According to the Virginia Plan, proposed at the Constitutional Convention, all state laws would be
- a. immune from interference by the central government.
 - b. immediately null and void, and new national laws would be enacted.
 - c. subject to veto by a national legislature.
 - d. subject to revision by a national judiciary.

e. revised and then submitted to a national judiciary.

ANS: C REF: 28 NOT: F

59. The New Jersey Plan was a reaction by some states primarily to the fear that
- the legislative veto power called for by the Virginia Plan would seriously undermine individual states' rights.
 - the weak central government devised by the Virginia Plan would grant too much power to rural states.
 - the strong central government devised by the Virginia Plan would grant too much power to small states.
 - the Virginia Plan gave too much power to populous states.
 - Hamilton's suggestions about the executive branch would be accepted by the convention.

ANS: D REF: 28 NOT: C

60. The intent of the New Jersey Plan was to _____ the old Articles of Confederation.
- replace
 - amend
 - rescind
 - weaken
 - emasculate

ANS: B REF: 28 NOT: F

61. Each state would have had an equal number of votes in the legislature under the
- Connecticut Plan.
 - New Jersey Plan.
 - Maryland Plan.
 - Virginia Plan.
 - Georgia Plan.

ANS: B REF: 28 NOT: F

62. The New Jersey Plan would have allotted votes in Congress to states on the basis of
- area.
 - statehood seniority.
 - population.
 - voting population.
 - equality.

ANS: E REF: 28 NOT: F

63. When the first decisive vote was taken on the Virginia and New Jersey plans, the vote
- was unanimous in favor of starting over.
 - was evenly split.
 - avored the Virginia Plan seven to three.
 - was unanimous in favor of the Virginia Plan.
 - avored the New Jersey Plan seven to six.

ANS: C REF: 28 NOT: F

64. One indication of the degree of contention at the convention might be found in Benjamin Franklin's suggestion that each day's meeting begin with
- fisticuffs.
 - a mock gun duel.

- c. a toast.
- d. prayer.
- e. handshakes.

ANS: D REF: 29 NOT: F

65. A majority of the states at the Convention _____ the Great Compromise.
- a. voted for
 - b. voted against
 - c. favored the Virginia Plan over
 - d. favored the New Jersey Plan over
 - e. either voted against, or did support,

ANS: A REF: 29 NOT: F

66. The Great Compromise was supported by the votes of delegates from _____ states.
- a. thirteen
 - b. twelve
 - c. ten
 - d. nine
 - e. five

ANS: E REF: 29 NOT: F

67. The Great Compromise finally allocated representation on the basis of
- a. population, in both houses.
 - b. equality, in both houses.
 - c. population in the House and statehood equality in the Senate.
 - d. equality in the House and population in the Senate.
 - e. None of the above.

ANS: C REF: 29 NOT: F

68. The importance of the Great Compromise was that it
- a. created a legislature similar in structure to that under the Articles of Confederation.
 - b. established a single, one-state-one-vote formula under which all states would benefit.
 - c. strengthened the power of larger states at the expense of smaller states.
 - d. granted equal power to the three branches of the new central government.
 - e. ensured support for a strong national government from small as well as large states.

ANS: E REF: 29 NOT: F

69. Among the many compromises worked out at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 *after* the adoption of the Great Compromise was that of the
- a. adoption of a five-year term of office for the president.
 - b. selection of the Supreme Court by the Senate.
 - c. popular election of members of the House of Representatives.
 - d. use of an Electoral College for choosing a president.
 - e. establishment of an elective monarchy.

ANS: D REF: 29 NOT: C

70. Which of the following statements is *correct* with respect to the Philadelphia convention's Committee on Detail?
- a. It consisted of only five members.
 - b. It inserted new proposals into the Constitution.

- c. It made changes in old proposals.
- d. It drew inspiration from state constitutions.
- e. All of the above

ANS: E REF: 29 NOT: F

71. The final report of the Constitutional Convention was approved on September 17, 1787 by
- a. all twelve states in attendance.
 - b. eleven of the twelve states attending.
 - c. every state and delegate attending.
 - d. every state in the Confederation.
 - e. None of the above.

ANS: A REF: 29 NOT: F

72. The goal of the Framers of the U.S. Constitution was to create a(n)
- a. political system in which majority rule was supreme.
 - b. pure democracy modeled after the New England town meeting.
 - c. pluralist democracy ruled by a political elite.
 - d. autonomous collective.
 - e. republic based on a system of representation.

ANS: E REF: 30 NOT: C

73. Relative to the notion of democratic government, the Supreme Court's power of judicial review
- a. places limits on majority rule.
 - b. is limited to state issues.
 - c. generally favors the executive.
 - d. is sometimes democratic, sometimes not.
 - e. is applied frequently.

ANS: A REF: 30 NOT: C

74. The power of the people—popular majority rule—was limited by the U.S. Constitution in several ways, including by
- a. establishing a directly elected House of Representatives.
 - b. granting lawmaking powers to the judicial branch of government.
 - c. concentrating political power in a single, supreme legislature.
 - d. making the amending of the U.S. Constitution relatively difficult.
 - e. removing all formal titles from the heads of government.

ANS: D REF: 30 NOT: C

75. An amendment can be proposed by
- a. a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress.
 - b. a national convention called by Congress at the request of two-thirds of the states.
 - c. a two-thirds vote by the Senate only.
 - d. either a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress or a national convention called by Congress at the request of two-thirds of the states.
 - e. None of the above.

ANS: D REF: 30 NOT: F

76. The nature of the amendment process has probably kept the amendments added to the U.S. Constitution
- a. relatively simple in nature.

- b. legally complex in nature.
- c. relatively few in number.
- d. extremely controversial.
- e. somewhat redundant.

ANS: C REF: 30 NOT: C

77. Dividing power between the states and the national government is referred to as
- a. sovereignty.
 - b. dual legitimacy.
 - c. egalitarianism.
 - d. plutocracy.
 - e. federalism.

ANS: E REF: 30 NOT: F

78. Those powers that are given to the national government exclusively are _____ powers.
- a. enumerated
 - b. reserved
 - c. concurrent
 - d. revolving
 - e. complicit

ANS: A REF: 31 NOT: C

79. Those powers that are given exclusively to the states are _____ powers.
- a. enumerated
 - b. reserved
 - c. concurrent
 - d. revolving
 - e. complicit

ANS: B REF: 31 NOT: C

80. Collecting taxes, building roads, borrowing money, and establishing courts would be examples of _____ powers.
- a. enumerated
 - b. reserved
 - c. concurrent
 - d. revolving
 - e. complicit

ANS: C REF: 31 NOT: C

81. Which of the following is *not* a way in which Congress can check the federal courts?
- a. Refusing to approve a person nominated to be a judge (Senate only)
 - b. Changing the number of the lower courts
 - c. Overturning a court decision with a two-thirds vote in the Senate
 - d. Using the impeachment power to remove a judge from office
 - e. Changing the jurisdiction of the lower federal courts

ANS: C REF: 31 NOT: F

82. Congress has a check on the federal courts via
- a. impeachment.
 - b. the number of courts that are created.

- c. the jurisdiction of courts.
- d. the judicial nomination process.
- e. all of the above

ANS: E REF: 31 NOT: F

83. Ancient political philosophers, such as Aristotle, held that the first task of any government was to
- a. cultivate virtue among the governed.
 - b. represent the will of the people.
 - c. exalt those who were wise above all others.
 - d. protect and enlarge the aristocracy.
 - e. build and maintain a conquering army.

ANS: A REF: 32 NOT: F

84. Which statement regarding human self-interest best represents Madison's view?
- a. It can be modified.
 - b. It can be purged from humans through good government.
 - c. It is beyond control and a constant threat.
 - d. It is not relevant to government.
 - e. It can be harnessed and redirected toward positive ends.

ANS: E REF: 32 NOT: F

85. Madison's confidence in the usefulness of separation of powers rested on the assumption that
- a. the strongest would survive.
 - b. human nature was basically good.
 - c. no one would purposely seek power.
 - d. ambitions would counteract each other.
 - e. government would create virtuous citizens.

ANS: D REF: 32 NOT: F

86. Separation of powers and federalism were two key principles in the framing of the U.S. Constitution. These two principles are related in that each
- a. requires a strong central government elected by a popular majority.
 - b. involves a system of checks and balances in which power is dispersed.
 - c. grants power to a political elite that acts on behalf of the people.
 - d. reflects a need for "political virtue"—frugality, industry, temperance, and simplicity.
 - e. implies that it is sometimes necessary to exercise unrestrained power.

ANS: B REF: 32 NOT: C

87. Which of the following statements regarding factions would Madison disagree with?
- a. They would seek their own advantage.
 - b. They might come to dominate one part of government.
 - c. They might come to dominate government in one place.
 - d. Federalism would create opportunities for them to gain power.
 - e. None of the above.

ANS: E REF: 32 NOT: F

88. The text suggests the Federalists might more accurately have been called the
- a. nationalists.
 - b. states' righters.
 - c. monarchists.

- d. loyalists.
- e. anarchists.

ANS: A REF: 32 NOT: F

89. The text suggests that the Antifederalists might have been more accurately called the
- a. nationalists.
 - b. states' righters.
 - c. monarchists.
 - d. loyalists.
 - e. anarchists.

ANS: B REF: 32 NOT: F

90. The text suggests that perhaps the "most democratic feature of the Constitution" was
- a. the Electoral College.
 - b. the selection process for senators.
 - c. the provision for judicial review.
 - d. its requirements for ratification.
 - e. its creation of a federal judiciary.

ANS: D REF: 32 NOT: F

91. The U.S. Constitution was ratified by
- a. the Congress elected under the Articles of Confederation.
 - b. state legislatures.
 - c. special conventions elected by the people.
 - d. unanimous acclaim by all thirteen states.
 - e. popular vote in state elections.

ANS: C REF: 32 NOT: F

92. The process established by the Framers for ratifying the Constitution was
- a. embedded in the Articles of Confederation.
 - b. in compliance with the mandate of state governors.
 - c. inconsistent with the Declaration of Independence.
 - d. technically illegal.
 - e. changed midway through the process.

ANS: D REF: 32 NOT: F

93. Which of the following statements regarding the ratification process is *incorrect*?
- a. It was technically illegal.
 - b. It was created in order to bypass state legislatures.
 - c. It required unanimity among the states.
 - d. It was democratic.
 - e. All of the above

ANS: C REF: 32 NOT: F

94. Which of the following states was *not* strongly in favor of the Constitution early on in the ratification process?
- a. Connecticut
 - b. Delaware
 - c. Rhode Island
 - d. New Jersey

e. New York

ANS: C REF: 33 NOT: F

95. Generally, the Antifederalists felt that the government created by the U.S. Constitution was
- an insufficient check on the power of the states.
 - too strong and too centralized.
 - too liberal.
 - barely strong enough to be effective.
 - overprotective of individual rights.

ANS: B REF: 33 NOT: F

96. The Antifederalists voiced several concerns with a strong national government, including the fear that Congress would tax heavily. In general, over time, their fears have
- proved to be groundless.
 - been diminished through the Bill of Rights.
 - been compounded by the Bill of Rights.
 - largely been realized.
 - relegated to the domain of political myth.

ANS: D REF: 33 NOT: C

97. The *Federalist* papers were
- written at the Constitutional Convention as a way to explain the work that was done there.
 - composed by Hamilton and Washington just before the meeting at Annapolis.
 - articles written for New York City newspapers.
 - adopted by the Constitutional Convention as a substitute for the Bill of Rights.
 - rejected by the Federalists as Antifederalist propaganda.

ANS: C REF: 34 NOT: F

98. Most of the *Federalist* papers were written by
- Hamilton.
 - Madison.
 - Jefferson.
 - Jay.
 - Franklin.

ANS: A REF: 34 NOT: F

99. In which notable *Federalist* paper does James Madison warn against the danger of factions?
- Federalist* No. 51
 - Federalist* No. 25
 - Federalist* No. 11
 - Federalist* No. 10
 - Federalist* No. 1

ANS: D REF: 34 NOT: F

100. James Madison's main argument in favor of a federalist position, stated in *Federalist* No. 10 and No. 51, was in defense of
- large republics.
 - small democracies governed by direct democracy.
 - a bill of rights.
 - large legislatures with small districts and frequent turnover.

e. centralized judiciaries.

ANS: A REF: 34 NOT: F

101. The contribution of Madison’s arguments to the ratification of the Constitution may very well have been outweighed by
- Hamilton’s arguments on commerce.
 - popular resentment of the executive under the Articles.
 - popular resentment of the judiciary under the Articles.
 - political realities and bitter experiences under the Articles.
 - his personal popularity.

ANS: D REF: 34 NOT: F

102. The U.S. Constitution contained no bill of rights because, among other things,
- liberty—not rights—was the chief concern of such bills.
 - the U.S. Constitution was ratified before a bill of rights was deemed necessary.
 - the Framers thought they were creating a government with specific, limited powers.
 - special-interest groups forced the changes after the document was ratified.
 - Hamilton and Madison opposed the addition of such a bill.

ANS: C REF: 36 NOT: F

103. All of the following are addressed in the text of the Constitution *except*
- the right to a trial by jury.
 - freedom of speech.
 - ex post facto laws.
 - habeas corpus.
 - bills of attainder.

ANS: B REF: 36 NOT: F

104. It quickly became clear that the Constitution would *not* be ratified without at least the promise of
- the abolition of slavery.
 - female suffrage.
 - an elaborate federal court system.
 - a bill of rights.
 - a two-party system.

ANS: D REF: 36 NOT: F

105. Ratification of the U.S. Constitution was opposed by
- James Madison.
 - Thomas Jefferson.
 - Benjamin Franklin.
 - George Washington.
 - Patrick Henry.

ANS: E REF: 36 NOT: F

106. Which of the following was among the dramatic events of the ratification process?
- Pennsylvania voted over four hundred times before finally deciding in favor of ratification.
 - New York City threatened to secede.
 - Delegates in New Hampshire insisted on voting after an extended prayer service.
 - Delegates in Georgia insisted that all “political prisoners” be released before the ratification vote.

e. North Carolina rejected the Constitution eight times before finally agreeing to ratify.

ANS: B REF: 36 NOT: F

107. Who introduced a set of twelve proposals to the First Congress from which the eventual Bill of Rights would be ratified?
- Hamilton
 - Jefferson
 - Washington
 - Adams
 - Madison

ANS: E REF: 36 NOT: F

108. The Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution was intended to limit the power of
- state governments over citizens.
 - citizens to amend the U.S. Constitution.
 - the federal government.
 - legislatures to amend the U.S. Constitution.
 - all of the above

ANS: C REF: 37 NOT: F

109. Eventually, the _____ Amendment, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, extended many of the guarantees of the Bill of Rights to cover state governmental action.
- Tenth
 - Eleventh
 - Twelfth
 - Thirteenth
 - Fourteenth

ANS: E REF: 37 NOT: F

110. The Bill of Rights constitutes the first ____ amendments of the Constitution.
- 5
 - 10
 - 12
 - 14
 - 22

ANS: B REF: 37 NOT: F

111. The First Amendment addressed the issue of
- double jeopardy.
 - trial by jury.
 - cruel and unusual punishment.
 - unreasonable searches and seizure.
 - freedom of speech.

ANS: E REF: 37 NOT: F

112. Which of the following is *not* addressed in the Bill of Rights?
- Ex post facto* laws
 - Trial by jury
 - Unreasonable searches and seizures
 - Cruel and unusual punishment

e. Double jeopardy

ANS: A REF: 37 NOT: F

113. The sentiments of the various state delegations to the Constitutional Convention toward slavery can *best* be described as
- highly mixed, with many states strongly opposed and others strongly in favor of slavery.
 - unified and strongly opposed to slavery.
 - largely divided according to class, with urban and commercial delegates mostly in favor of slavery.
 - unified and strongly in favor of slavery.
 - uninformed as to the widespread nature of the practice of slavery.

ANS: A REF: 37-38 NOT: C

114. The U.S. Constitution failed to outlaw slavery because
- no one at the convention saw slavery as a moral evil.
 - the opponents of slavery lacked the courage of their convictions.
 - southern support was essential to the adoption of the document.
 - the Framers had no such mandate from those who had selected them.
 - Jefferson owned slaves.

ANS: C REF: 38 NOT: F

115. Three-fifths of the slaves were counted for purposes of
- electing state legislatures.
 - apportioning delegates to presidential conventions.
 - allotting seats in the House of Representatives.
 - assigning delegates to state conventions.
 - allotting seats in the Senate.

ANS: C REF: 38 NOT: F

116. The Great Compromise is also known as the _____ Compromise.
- Large-State
 - Connecticut
 - Amending
 - New Jersey
 - Electoral

ANS: B REF: 38 NOT: F

117. The issue of importation of slaves was addressed by the Constitutional Convention in what way?
- It immediately ended all importation of slaves.
 - It allowed slavery where approved by the citizens of a state.
 - It ignored altogether the issue of slavery importation.
 - It allowed only five southern states to continue to import slaves.
 - It allowed regulation of such trade after 1808.

ANS: E REF: 38 NOT: C

118. The U.S. Constitution provided that slaves escaping to a free state were to
- become free persons.
 - be imprisoned.
 - be returned to their masters.
 - remain free as long as they stayed in the North.

e. remain free as long as they went to New York.

ANS: C REF: 38 NOT: F

119. Which of the following statements *most accurately* characterizes the motives behind the support that different Framers gave to the U.S. Constitution?
- a. Most Framers acted out of a mixture of motives, with economic interests playing only a modest role.
 - b. Those Framers who did not hold government debt but who did own slaves tended to support the U.S. Constitution.
 - c. Those Framers who held debt but who did not own slaves tended to oppose the U.S. Constitution.
 - d. The support that different Framers gave to the U.S. Constitution tended to divide along class lines.
 - e. The Framers acted in a manner that reflected the religious convictions of their respective states.

ANS: A REF: 39 NOT: C

120. Charles A. Beard's economic interpretation of the U.S. Constitution concluded that two major economic interests were present at the time of the Constitutional Convention; the dominant group included
- a. those who owned real property (farmers and slaveholders).
 - b. East Coast shippers and sea merchants.
 - c. public and government officials.
 - d. those holding government IOUs.
 - e. signers of the Articles of Confederation.

ANS: D REF: 39 NOT: F

121. After reviewing Beard's economic interpretation of the U.S. Constitution, historians found
- a. substantial support for it.
 - b. very little support for it.
 - c. more support for it regarding the Constitutional Convention than the ratifying conventions.
 - d. more support for it regarding the ratifying conventions than the Constitutional Convention.
 - e. more support for it, controlling for the presence of slave owners.

ANS: B REF: 39 NOT: F

122. A number of the Framers of the U.S. Constitution held government IOUs. Why should ownership of government debt have influenced a Framer's support for the Constitution?
- a. If you owned IOUs, you probably also owned slaves and therefore wanted the national government to survive.
 - b. If you owned IOUs, you had a strong economic motive for wanting the national government to fail.
 - c. If you owned IOUs, you had a strong economic motive for wanting the national government to survive.
 - d. If you owned IOUs, you probably also owned slaves and therefore wanted the national government to fail.
 - e. If you owned IOUs, you were probably satisfied with the army under the Articles and wanted the national government to survive.

ANS: C REF: 39 NOT: C

123. Compared with Federalists, Antifederalists tended to favor a

- a. strong national government as a protection against political privilege.
- b. weak, decentralized government as a protection against institutional imbalance.
- c. weak, decentralized government as a protection of liberty.
- d. strong national government as a protection of political privilege.
- e. strong national government for purposes of taxation.

ANS: C REF: 40 NOT: C

124. The text suggests that the Antifederalists are comparable to today's
- a. socialist activists.
 - b. political science professors.
 - c. legal scholars.
 - d. liberal Democrats.
 - e. religious conservatives.

ANS: E REF: 40 NOT: F

125. Deists believe that
- a. one can never really know if there is, or is not, a God.
 - b. political power and institutions are ordained by God.
 - c. there is a God but one who does not intervene in human affairs.
 - d. religious tests should be required for political office.
 - e. it is necessary for the state to have an official religion.

ANS: C REF: 40 NOT: F

126. The Federalists were concerned that religious groups might
- a. encourage sympathy with the British.
 - b. legitimize antisocial and illegal behavior.
 - c. influence public education.
 - d. motivate candidates to run for office.
 - e. degenerate into factions.

ANS: E REF: 40 NOT: F

127. In *Federalist 10*, _____ warned against a “zeal for different opinions concerning religion.”
- a. Washington
 - b. Hamilton
 - c. Jefferson
 - d. Madison
 - e. Luther

ANS: D REF: 40 NOT: F

128. According to the text, the type of person *least likely* to be involved in debates on how to amend the U.S. Constitution is a(n)
- a. elected officeholder.
 - b. bureaucrat with tenure.
 - c. senator.
 - d. federal judge.
 - e. average citizen.

ANS: E REF: 41 NOT: F

129. A major argument in favor of reducing the separation of powers called for in the U.S. Constitution is that it would

- a. allow prompt, decisive leadership in times of crisis.
- b. weaken the presidency and give greater protection against executive dictatorship.
- c. disperse credit or blame equally among the three branches of government.
- d. apportion responsibility for implementing government programs among members of Congress.
- e. create a truly independent judiciary.

ANS: A REF: 41 NOT: C

130. A reduction in the separation of powers might also assist voters in that they would be able to
- a. vote more often.
 - b. understand more complex issues.
 - c. see and understand more of the conflict that goes on in Washington.
 - d. hold the president and his party accountable.
 - e. communicate with leaders more effectively.

ANS: D REF: 41 NOT: C

131. Typically, the result of today's bargaining processes is legislation that
- a. favors the president.
 - b. favors Congress.
 - c. dissatisfies most of the major participants.
 - d. features little compromise between branches.
 - e. is popular but not very effective.

ANS: C REF: 41 NOT: F

132. Some critics of the separation of powers complain that whereas the president is supposed to be in charge of the bureaucracy, in fact he has to share this authority with
- a. cabinet appointees.
 - b. federal judges.
 - c. many members of Congress.
 - d. various interest groups.
 - e. state officials.

ANS: C REF: 41 NOT: F

133. One way to reduce the separation of powers called for in the U.S. Constitution would be to
- a. allow the president to serve two consecutive terms in office.
 - b. allow Congress or the president to call for special elections between regular elections.
 - c. forbid the president to appoint members of Congress to serve in the cabinet.
 - d. reduce the term of office for members of the House of Representatives from four years to two years.
 - e. forbid the president to select cabinet members.

ANS: B REF: 41 NOT: C

134. A person who believes that the president is too weak and insufficiently accountable in the current system of separation of powers would be *most likely* to support
- a. the president's serving a single six-year term, rather than being eligible for two four-year terms.
 - b. stronger checks on the president by Congress.
 - c. expanded interference from interest groups.
 - d. greater compromise between the executive and legislative branches.
 - e. stronger checks on the president by the Supreme Court.

ANS: A REF: 41 NOT: C

135. Those who would support a reduction in the separation of powers might argue for all of the following *except*
- allowing members of Congress to be appointed to the cabinet.
 - requiring presidential and congressional candidates to run as a team in each congressional district.
 - extending the length of the president's term.
 - extending the term length for members of the House.
 - extending the term length for senators.

ANS: E REF: 41 NOT: C

136. *Most* proposals to reduce the separation of powers in the U.S. government have as their implicit model the political system of
- Sweden.
 - France.
 - Germany.
 - Great Britain.
 - None of the above.

ANS: D REF: 43 NOT: F

137. *Most* amendments to the U.S. Constitution have been ratified by the vote of
- ratifying conventions in three-fourths of the states.
 - one-half of the state legislatures.
 - two-thirds of the members of both houses of Congress.
 - two-thirds of the representatives to a national convention.
 - three-fourths of the state legislatures.

ANS: E REF: 43 NOT: C

138. An individual who thinks that government does too much, not too little, would be likely to support
- a constitutional amendment that requires a balanced budget each year.
 - a broadening of the authority of federal courts.
 - the repeal of the president's current line-item veto power.
 - a more democratic system that calls for frequent elections and greater attention to the special-interest claims of citizens.
 - All of the above.

ANS: A REF: 44 NOT: C

139. All of the following statements concerning the Line-Item Veto Act of 1996 are correct *except* that
- it was signed by President Clinton.
 - it gave the president full line-item veto power.
 - it also gave the president enhanced rescission authority.
 - it gave Congress the power to force the president to accept or reject an entire bill.
 - the Supreme Court struck down the act.

ANS: B REF: 44 NOT: F

140. The line-item veto would allow a president to
- send a bill back to Congress for reconsideration.
 - veto part of a bill while approving the rest.
 - suspend the enactment of a bill temporarily.

- d. veto a bill if Congress were not in session.
- e. veto a bill within six hours of passage by Congress.

ANS: B

REF: 44

NOT: C

TRUE/FALSE

1. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were popularly elected.

ANS: F

REF: 20

2. The newspapers of the day carefully followed the deliberations at the Constitutional Convention.

ANS: F

REF: 20

3. The primary goal of the American Revolution was equality.

ANS: F

REF: 20

4. The Russian Revolution (1917) and the Chinese Revolution (1949) chiefly sought equality.

ANS: T

REF: 20

5. The British constitution was a single written document that was a model for the colonists.

ANS: F

REF: 22

6. The colonists saw “higher law” as something that was discoverable in nature.

ANS: T

REF: 22

7. Most Americans benefited financially from the Revolution.

ANS: F

REF: 22

8. Taxes were higher during and after the Revolutionary War.

ANS: T

REF: 22

9. Most Americans viewed the Revolution more in economic terms than in political terms.

ANS: F

REF: 23

10. The American Revolution was a war of ideology.

ANS: T

REF: 23

11. Jefferson used twenty-seven paragraphs in the Declaration of Independence to complain about the social and economic conditions in the colonies.

ANS: F

REF: 23

12. An “unalienable” right has its origin in the will of the majority, or “the people.”

ANS: F REF: 23

13. Ironically, the slave trade was mentioned four times in the Declaration of Independence.

ANS: F REF: 23

14. The colonists generally favored the idea of having the judicial branch as the dominant branch of government.

ANS: F REF: 23

15. In 1776, most states had written constitutions.

ANS: T REF: 23

16. In 1776, most state constitutions had detailed bills of rights.

ANS: T REF: 23

17. Over a decade passed between the end of the American Revolution and the writing of the U.S. Constitution.

ANS: T REF: 23

18. After the American Revolution, the British remained quite powerful on the North American continent.

ANS: T REF: 23

19. A strong central government existed under the Articles of Confederation.

ANS: F REF: 24

20. The Articles of Confederation created only a league of friendship.

ANS: T REF: 24

21. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government could neither levy taxes nor regulate commerce.

ANS: T REF: 24

22. Each state had one vote in the national legislature under the Articles of Confederation.

ANS: T REF: 24

23. John Hancock was elected president in 1785 but never showed up for the job.

ANS: T REF: 24

24. Under the Articles of Confederation, there was no national judiciary.

ANS: T REF: 24

25. Alexander Hamilton was a strong supporter of the government set up by the Articles of Confederation.
ANS: F REF: 24-25
26. George Washington believed the country could survive only with a strong national government.
ANS: T REF: 25
27. Commerce between the states was greatly hampered during the era of the Articles of Confederation.
ANS: T REF: 25
28. The Philadelphia convention was advertised as a meeting to create a new constitution.
ANS: F REF: 25
29. The Constitutional Convention lasted four months.
ANS: T REF: 25
30. The Framers modeled our government with reference to the many successful models they found in the works of ancient and modern history.
ANS: F REF: 25
31. James Madison was convinced that ancient Greece provided the perfect model for American government.
ANS: F REF: 25
32. The constitution of the Pennsylvania convention was the least democratic.
ANS: F REF: 25
33. Quakers were disenfranchised by the Assembly of Pennsylvania.
ANS: T REF: 25
34. The experience of state constitutions seemed to prove that no democratic government is capable of tyranny.
ANS: F REF: 25
35. In Massachusetts, principal officeholders had to swear that they were Christians.
ANS: T REF: 26
36. Shays's Rebellion was put down with a volunteer army.
ANS: T REF: 26
37. Shays's Rebellion discouraged many delegates from attending the Philadelphia convention.
ANS: F REF: 26

38. Thomas Jefferson loudly condemned the participants in Shays's Rebellion.
ANS: F REF: 26
39. Over one hundred delegates came to Philadelphia for the convention.
ANS: F REF: 26
40. One state refused to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention.
ANS: T REF: 26
41. The typical delegate in Philadelphia was older, a farmer, and inexperienced in politics.
ANS: F REF: 26
42. Thomas Jefferson "smelled a rat" and refused to attend the convention in Philadelphia.
ANS: F REF: 26
43. The U.S. Constitution is the world's oldest written national constitution.
ANS: T REF: 26
44. Unfortunately, no one kept notes at the Constitutional Convention, so it is impossible to really know who said what.
ANS: F REF: 27
45. The Framers' view of natural rights was heavily influenced by the writings of John Locke.
ANS: T REF: 27
46. The Framers faced a paradox in trying to produce a constitution that would allow government to govern but not threaten liberty.
ANS: T REF: 27
47. Madison famously argued that if men were angels, no government would be necessary.
ANS: T REF: 27
48. The Virginia Plan called for a strong national government.
ANS: T REF: 28
49. Under the Virginia Plan, the executive was to be chosen by the legislature.
ANS: T REF: 28
50. The smaller states at the convention submitted and supported the New Jersey Plan.
ANS: T REF: 28

51. When the first vote was taken on competing plans, a majority of the delegates supported the Virginia Plan.
- ANS: T REF: 28
52. A motion to begin each day of the Philadelphia convention with prayer was passed unanimously.
- ANS: F REF: 28-29
53. The Great Compromise is also known as the Connecticut Compromise.
- ANS: T REF: 29
54. The Great Compromise reconciled the interests of the small and large states over representation.
- ANS: T REF: 29
55. James Madison opposed equal representation in the Senate.
- ANS: T REF: 29
56. Some of the delegates to the Philadelphia convention favored a life term for the president.
- ANS: T REF: 29
57. The somewhat disappointed author of the Virginia Plan was the first to sign his name to the final draft of the Constitution.
- ANS: F REF: 29
58. The Framers of the U.S. Constitution intended to create, as far as was humanly possible, a pure democracy.
- ANS: F REF: 29
59. A republic is a government in which a system of representation operates.
- ANS: T REF: 30
60. Under the new Constitution, senators were not directly elected by the people.
- ANS: T REF: 30
61. It is not altogether clear that the Framers of the Constitution intended that there be judicial review.
- ANS: T REF: 30
62. The two central principles of American representative democracy are separation of powers and equality.
- ANS: F REF: 30-31
63. The powers to print money, declare war, and make treaties are enumerated powers.

ANS: T REF: 31

64. Congress can change the number of federal courts.

ANS: T REF: 31

65. Congress cannot change the jurisdiction of federal courts.

ANS: F REF: 31

66. The powers to issue licenses and regulate commerce wholly within a state are examples of concurrent powers.

ANS: F REF: 31

67. James Madison had a somewhat negative view of human nature, believing people were self-interested and ambitious.

ANS: T REF: 32

68. James Madison saw federalism as a mechanism to protect the rights of citizens.

ANS: T REF: 32

69. Federalism was conceived as a system for keeping some factions from dominating others.

ANS: T REF: 32

70. The proponents of the U.S. Constitution called themselves Federalists.

ANS: T REF: 32

71. The Federalists might more accurately have been called “states’ righters.”

ANS: F REF: 32

72. The Constitution was to be ratified by special conventions.

ANS: T REF: 32

73. The ratification process for the Constitution was technically illegal.

ANS: T REF: 32

74. The Constitution was initially rejected by the conventions in two states.

ANS: T REF: 33

75. The great issue before the state conventions in 1787 was liberty, not democracy.

ANS: T REF: 33

76. The Antifederalists were in general agreement that liberty would be most secure in a large republic.

ANS: F REF: 33

77. The Antifederalists predicted that a newly created Supreme Court would overrule the decisions of state courts.

ANS: T REF: 33

78. Some Antifederalists favored increasing the size of the House of Representatives in order to reflect a greater variety of popular interests.

ANS: T REF: 33

79. James Madison argued liberty was most secure in large or “extended” republics.

ANS: T REF: 33

80. Madison argued that the coalitions that are formed in small republics are more likely to be moderate.

ANS: F REF: 34

81. The *Federalist Papers* were written in order to mobilize support for the Constitution in the State of New York.

ANS: T REF: 34

82. Dozens of unknown authors penned the *Federalist Papers*.

ANS: F REF: 34

83. Most of the Federalist Papers were written by Alexander Hamilton.

ANS: T REF: 34

84. The authors suggest the *Federalist Papers* probably played on a small role in securing ratification of the Constitution.

ANS: T REF: 34

85. *Federalist 10*, which focused on the causes and cures of “faction” was written by Madison.

ANS: T REF: 35

86. At the time the U.S. Constitution was written, slaves accounted for about one-third of the population of the southern states.

ANS: T REF: 37

87. The words *slaves* and *slavery* do not appear in the U.S. Constitution.

ANS: T REF: 37

88. Jefferson tried to put a clause opposing the slave trade into the Declaration of Independence.

ANS: T REF: 37

89. The Constitution forbade the outlawing of slavery for twenty years.

ANS: T REF: 38

90. The text largely agrees with Charles A. Beard's economic interpretation of the U.S. Constitution.

ANS: F REF: 39

91. Deists believe there is a God, but that God does not intervene in human affairs.

ANS: T REF: 40

92. Both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were Deists.

ANS: F REF: 40

93. Despite its name, the Line-Item Veto Act that Congress passed in 1996 did not give the president full line-item veto power.

ANS: T REF: 44

94. George W. Bush opposed the idea of a line-item veto.

ANS: F REF: 44

95. An amendment to the U.S. Constitution would probably be necessary to give the president a true line-item veto.

ANS: T REF: 44

ESSAY

1. Describe some of the revolutionary ideas about government held by the colonists.

ANS:

- a. Legitimate government required the consent of the government.
- b. Power should be granted in a written document, constitution.
- c. Government should respect human liberty.
- d. The legislative branch should be superior to the executive branch.

REF: 23

2. Describe the 11 years that elapsed between the Declaration of Independence and the signing of the Constitution in 1787.

ANS:

- a. There was no strong national government.
- b. Supply and financing of the army was difficult.
- c. Much of the Nation was in shambles.
- d. There was still a powerful British presence.
- e. Spain still made claims and occupied areas.

- f. Soldiers came home to debt.
- g. Currency was virtually worthless.

REF: 23

3. Note 5–6 specific features of government under the Articles of Confederation.

ANS:

- a. The national government could not tax.
- b. Each state had one vote in Congress, regardless of size.
- c. There was no national judiciary.
- d. Amendments required the support of all 13 states.
- e. The army was small and dependent upon state militias.
- f. The office of president was meaningless.
- g. Congress could coin money, but there was little to coin.

REF: 24

4. Compare and contrast the constitutions of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and the political environment in each state.

ANS:

- a. *Pennsylvania*: Radically democratic; one-year term for legislators; term limits of four years; no governor or president; Quakers disenfranchised; conscientious objectors persecuted; manipulation of the judiciary, right to trial by jury violated.
- b. *Massachusetts*: A good deal less democratic, governor was directly elected and had the veto power, judges served for life, voters and elected official had to be property owners, officeholders had to swear they were Christians.

REF: 25

5. Explain what Shays's Rebellion was all about and why it was such a significant event.

ANS:

- a. Former Revolutionary War soldiers were in considerable debt and fearful of losing their property to creditors and tax collectors
- b. It forcibly prevented the courts in Western Massachusetts from operating.
- c. Governor desperately sought help from the national government and state militia.
- d. Volunteer army eventually marched and the rebellion was quelled.
- e. Event may have encouraged delegates to attend the Philadelphia Convention who may not have attended otherwise.

REF: 26

6. Summarize John Locke's view of liberty.

ANS:

- a. Some rights are discoverable in nature by reason
- b. In the "state of nature" (society before government), the strong can threaten the liberty of the weak.
- c. The instinct for self-preservation leads people to want government.
- d. The power of the government must be limited by the consent of the governed.

REF: 27

7. Identify the primary features of the so-called Virginia Plan.

ANS:

- a. The plan called for a strong national union.
- b. It provided for a separation of powers.
- c. It suggested a bicameral legislature.
- d. It proposed one branch of the legislature to be directly elected and the second to be chosen by state legislatures.
- e. Executive and members of the national judiciary were to be chosen by the national legislature.
- f. A council of revision could veto legislation (which could be overridden).

REF: 28

8. Carefully explain the result of the Great Compromise.

ANS:

- a. There would be a bicameral national legislature.
- b. The House of Representatives would be directly elected by the people and membership would be based on population (larger states would have more members).
- c. The Senate would be selected by the state legislatures and membership would be based on equality (each state would have two Senators).

REF: 29

9. Identify the three types of powers retained by the state and national governments and provide examples of each.

ANS:

- a. *Enumerated*: Powers given to the national government exclusively (print money, declare war, make treaties, conduct foreign affairs, and regulate commerce among the states).
- b. *Reserved*: Powers given exclusively to the states (power to issue licenses, regulate intrastate commerce).
- c. *Concurrent*: Powers shared by both the national and state governments (taxes, building roads, borrowing money, having courts).

REF: 31

10. Identify 3–4 ways that Congress can “check” the powers of the president.

ANS:

- a. Refusing to pass a bill the president wants
- b. Passing a law over the president’s veto
- c. Impeachment
- d. Refusing to approve of a presidential nominee
- e. Refusing to ratify a treaty

REF: 31

11. Carefully explain James Madison’s view of liberty and the size of a republic.

ANS:

Liberty is most secure in a large (or “extended”) republic because

- a. In a small republic, a dominant view can suffocate minority viewpoints.
- b. In a large republic, opinions and interests will multiply.

- c. As a result, it is much harder for a tyrannical majority to develop in a large republic.
- d. The coalitions necessary to form in order to gain power are likely to be more moderate in a large republic.
- f. Moreover, Liberty is more likely to be respected, secure.

REF: 33

12. Summarize the reasons provided by the authors as to why the Constitution contained no Bill of Rights.

ANS:

- a. The Constitution did contain a number of specific guarantees of individual liberty.
- b. Most states had bills of rights.
- c. The Framers thought they were creating a government with specific, limited powers.

REF: 35-36

13. Identify the three places where slavery is addressed in the Constitution.

ANS:

- a. The Three-Fifths Compromise
- b. Agreement to allow no prohibitions on slavery until at least 1808
- c. Guarantee that escaped slaves would be returned to their owners.

REF: 38

14. What was Charles Beard's view of the Constitution and how has it held up under the light of subsequent research?

ANS:

- a. The better-off urban and commercial classes favored the Constitution because they could benefit the most from it (they held government IOUs).
- b. Research in the 1950s indicated economic self-interest could not explain much of the support for the Constitution (some rich delegates were non-supportive, some of modest means were supportive).
- c. Advanced statistical research in the 1980s found the economic interest of states carried more weight than the economic interests of individuals.

REF: 39

15. Some believe the government would benefit from reforms which reduce the separation of powers. What are some specific proposals might accomplish this end?

ANS:

- a. Allow the president to appoint members of Congress to the Cabinet.
- b. Allow the president to dissolve Congress and call for a special election.
- c. Allow Congress to require presidents to face special elections when confidence appears to be lost.
- d. Require presidential and congressional candidates to run as a team in each congressional district.
- e. Have the president serve a single six-year term.
- f. Lengthen the terms for members of the House.

REF: 41-43