

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Democracy and American Politics..... 1

Chapter 2: The Constitution..... 39

Chapter 3: Federalism: States and Nations 86

Chapter 4: The Structural Foundations of American Government and Politics 139

Chapter 5: Public Opinion 186

Chapter 6: The News Media 230

Chapter 7: Interest Groups and Business Corporations 273

Chapter 8: Social Movements..... 319

Chapter 9: Political Parties..... 360

Chapter 10: Voting, Campaigns, and Elections 407

Chapter 11: Congress 456

Chapter 12: The Presidency 503

Chapter 13: The Executive Branch 546

Chapter 14: The Courts 591

Chapter 15: Freedom: The Struggle for Civil Liberties..... 639

Chapter 16: Civil Rights: The Struggle for Equality 689

Chapter 17: The Budget and Economic Policy 729

Chapter 18: Social Safety Nets 767

Chapter 19: Foreign Policy and National Defense 804

Chapter 1 – Democracy and American Politics

1.1 - The questions in this section appear only in this printed Test Bank and in the Computerized Test Bank.

Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1) Robert Parris Morris was
 - A) founder of the freedom schools.
 - B) the first African American appointed as a federal judge.
 - C) a leading opponent of the Civil Rights Acts of the 1950s and 1960s.
 - D) one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
 - E) one of the authors of the US Constitution.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 3
Skill: Knowledge
- 2) In the 1960s, African Americans
 - A) were essentially deprived of the rights of citizenship and were excluded from the democratic political process.
 - B) were registered to vote in southern states in equal proportion to white Americans.
 - C) held national, state, and local elected positions roughly in proportion to their share of the population.
 - D) in the South enjoyed all of the same rights and privileges as the white majority.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: A
Page Ref: 3
Skill: Comprehension
- 3) Jim Crows represented
 - A) the official system of segregation in the West.
 - B) the official system of segregation in the North.
 - C) the official system of segregation in the East.
 - D) the official system of segregation in the South.
 - E) the institution of slavery.

Answer: D
Page Ref: 20
Skill: Knowledge
- 4) The idea that ordinary people want to rule themselves and are capable of doing so is associated with
 - A) political culture.
 - B) political socialization.
 - C) democracy.
 - D) government.
 - E) socialism.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 4
Skill: Knowledge

- 5) Some political thinkers believe that democracy is superior to other forms of government because it
- A) encourages dreams that can never be achieved.
 - B) is incapable of promoting progress on important decisions.
 - C) protects human rights.
 - D) is found only in the United States.
 - E) relies on the views of the masses.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Comprehension

- 6) In what type of government is society ruled by the people?
- A) theocracy
 - B) aristocracy
 - C) oligarchy
 - D) democracy
 - E) monarchy

Answer: D

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) Which of the following statements is TRUE with respect to democracy?
- A) Democracy was widely practiced by western European nations in the eighteenth-century.
 - B) Western European rulers of the 1700s believed that governing required little sophistication.
 - C) Eighteenth-century European rulers accepted that government was the province of common citizens.
 - D) Most Western philosophers and rulers before the eighteenth century were not friendly to the idea of rule by the many.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Comprehension

- 8) What was the major concern among those who were skeptical of democracy?
- A) The idea of having a few rulers reign over the masses.
 - B) The idea that ordinary people might rule themselves.
 - C) The requirement that in a democracy there must be a separation of church and state.
 - D) The idea that democracy must use capitalism as an economic system.
 - E) The idea that elites would have too much power and authority.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Comprehension

- 9) More than other forms of government, democracy and democratic theory
- A) puts faith in the capacity of ordinary human beings.
 - B) puts faith in the capacity of a governing elite.
 - C) encourages citizens to follow the law.
 - D) ignores the rule of law.
 - E) places the important decisions of government in the hands of a few.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Comprehension

10) Direct democracy

- A) means that citizens elect representatives in free elections.
- B) is synonymous with the concept of "representative democracy."
- C) best typifies government in the United States under the Articles of Confederation.
- D) means that citizens are able to meet together regularly to debate and decide the issues of the day.
- E) is an accurate depiction of the US government under the US Constitution.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 6

Skill: Comprehension

11) Representative democracy is also known as

- A) direct democracy.
- B) indirect democracy.
- C) political equality.
- D) popular equality.
- E) popular sovereignty.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 6

Skill: Comprehension

12)) Which of the following may be considered a significant difference between direct and representative democracies?

- A) There is no difference between direct and representative democracies.
- B) Citizen participation is unnecessary in a representative democracy.
- C) The only major difference is that direct democracies have been around longer than representative democracies.
- D) Only direct democracy was practical in ancient Greece.
- E) In a direct democracy, citizens themselves make decisions, whereas in a representative democracy, citizens choose intermediaries who make decisions for them.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 6

Skill: Knowledge

13) In large societies like the United States, democracy means what in practice?

- A) direct rule by the people through protest movements
- B) direct rule by the people through participation in local government and the workplace
- C) rule by the people mainly through elected representatives
- D) rule by the people mainly through referendums
- E) rule by the people mainly through national initiatives

Answer: C

Page Ref: 6

Skill: Comprehension

14) Representative democracy best describes government in

- A) ancient Greece.
- B) Europe, until the 19th century.
- C) the United States.
- D) the former Soviet Union.
- E) none of the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 6

Skill: Knowledge

- 15) That people are the ultimate source of authority in a government is known as
- A) popular sovereignty.
 - B) political freedom.
 - C) the right to self-governance.
 - D) political equality.
 - E) political liberty.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 7

Skill: Knowledge

- 16) According to the principle of popular sovereignty,
- A) power should be exercised by an educated elite.
 - B) the final or ultimate source of authority rests with the people.
 - C) a democratic system is based on the concept of material equality.
 - D) majority rule is unacceptable because it may be tyrannical.
 - E) minority rule trumps majority power in close elections.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7

Skill: Comprehension

- 17) Which of the following is an observable condition for determining whether popular sovereignty is realized?
- A) the majority rules
 - B) people participate in the political process
 - C) government policies reflect the wishes of the people
 - D) government leaders are selected in competitive elections
 - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 7

Skill: Comprehension

- 18) Democracies are typically stronger with what level of political participation?
- A) less
 - B) more
 - C) coercive
 - D) mandatory
 - E) all democracies are strong, regardless of participation levels.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 10

Skill: Comprehension

- 19) _____ is the idea that each person, being of equal intrinsic value as other human beings, carries the same weight in voting and other political decision.
- A) Popular sovereignty
 - B) Majority rules
 - C) High quality information
 - D) Political liberty
 - E) Political equality

Answer: E

Page Ref: 11
Skill: Knowledge

20) The notion of political equality is found where in the US Constitution?

- A) The equal protection clause of the 14th amendment
- B) Article VI of the US Constitution
- C) Throughout the original and unamended Constitution
- D) Political equality is expressed nowhere in the Constitution
- E) Article I, section 7

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Knowledge

21) With respect to the distribution of wealth in a nation, according to Aristotle and Jefferson, the ideal society for the practice of democracy is one

- A) where inequality is not too extreme.
- B) where a small elite controls most wealth.
- C) without a middle class.
- D) in which men and women share equally.
- E) in which all citizens are generally equal.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11-12

Skill: Comprehension

22) Political equality means that

- A) the opinions and preferences of citizens are combined into a binding decision through the principle of majority rule.
- B) each person carries the same weight in voting and other political decision making.
- C) protection will be provided for basic freedom essential to the formation and expression of the popular will and its translation into policy.
- D) the will of the majority should not be the ultimate determinant of what government does.
- E) each person should have the same opportunities to succeed in society.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Comprehension

23) Political liberty refers to

- A) the concept that government draws its power from the people.
- B) the equal rights afforded to individuals when voting.
- C) nonexclusionary rights.
- D) basic freedoms essential to the formation and expression of majority opinion and its translation into public policies.
- E) absolute rights protected by the states.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Knowledge

24) When taken together, political equality and equal treatment are known as

- A) civil rights.
- B) direct democracy.
- C) the deliberative will.
- D) representative government.

E) majority tyranny.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Knowledge

25) Civil rights are a combination of

A) popularity sovereignty and majority rule.

B) equal treatment and majority rule.

C) political equality and equal treatment.

D) majority rule and political liberty.

E) civil liberties and equality.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Knowledge

26) _____ refers to basic freedoms essential to the formation and expression of majority opinion and its translation into public policies.

A) Popular sovereignty

B) Political liberty

C) Political equality

D) Majority rules

E) Tyranny of the majority

Answer: B

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Knowledge

27) Freedom of speech, religion, association, and the press are examples of

A) civil rights.

B) state mandates.

C) nonexclusionary rights.

D) political liberties.

E) absolute equalities.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Comprehension

28) The constitutional system was designed to

A) support the majority in nearly all instances.

B) protect liberties against violations by the majority.

C) promote direct democracy.

D) establish a Bill of Rights to promote majority preferences.

E) centralize power.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Comprehension

29) James Madison feared majority rule because he thought it would have which of the following negative effects?

A) It would increase the political influence of wealthy elites.

B) It would prohibit swift decision making.

C) It would make it easy for large numbers of people to agree on decisions.

D) It would undermine freedom and threaten individual rights.

E) It would promote less responsiveness of elected officials to citizens.

Answer: D
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Comprehension

- 30) James Madison and other Founders of the American republic feared that
- A) minority tyranny would impede democracy by interfering with majority rule.
 - B) democracy would be undermined because the majority of the population would be unwilling to participate in decision-making.
 - C) democracy would not develop in the new republic because inadequate educational facilities could not provide adequate training for leadership.
 - D) majority rule would undermine freedom and threaten the rights of the individual.
 - E) majority rule would prove to alleviate all ills of human self-interest.

Answer: D
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Comprehension

- 31) Which of the following statements best reflects the position taken in *Struggle for Democracy* concerning the concept of "majority tyranny"?
- A) Violations of freedom are much more likely to come from majorities than from minorities.
 - B) The majority does not seem to be a special or unique threat to liberty.
 - C) Violations of freedom are much more likely to come from minorities than from majorities.
 - D) If citizens are unequal in economic resources, they are likely to also be unequal in political resources.
 - E) All of the above

Answer: B
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Comprehension

- 32) When the majority abuses their power vis-à-vis a political minority this is called
- A) majority rule.
 - B) representative democracy.
 - C) federalism.
 - D) the tyranny of the majority.
 - E) civil liberties.

Answer: D
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Comprehension

- 33) In part due to the constant shifting by issue of the composition of the majority and minority,
- A) direct democracy prevails.
 - B) majority rule is preeminent.
 - C) majority tyranny is prevented.
 - D) political equality is guaranteed.
 - E) political liberty is ignored.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 14
Skill: Comprehension

- 34) At times in American history, minorities such as Native Americans, Asians, and African Americans have experienced severe political repression. This history shows that
- A) democracy can be a very dangerous form of government.
 - B) majorities in a democracy oppress others more often or more seriously than minorities or other forms of government.
 - C) to the extent that we do not protect the rights of minorities, we fall short of the democratic ideal.
 - D) American oppression of racial minorities is consistent with the democratic ideal.
 - E) discrimination is a necessary part of democratic governance.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

Skill: Comprehension

Source: Test Bank only

- 35) Which of the following is an example of tyranny of the majority in US history?
- A) The Fifteenth Amendment
 - B) The Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - C) The Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - D) Jim Crow Laws
 - E) the federal budget

Answer: D

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Comprehension

Source: Test Bank only

- 36) The United States government is also a
- A) social contract.
 - B) leviathan.
 - C) direct democracy.
 - D) monarchy.
 - E) confederation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Comprehension

- 37) A _____ is a system of representative government characterized by popular sovereignty, political equality, and liberty.
- A) Liberal democracy
 - B) Capitalistic democracy
 - C) Direct democracy
 - D) Indirect monarchy
 - E) Direct oligarchy

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Comprehension

- 38) A potential criticism of American democracy, the authors of your textbook point out that
- A) Congress is too powerful vis-à-vis the presidency.
 - B) the minority actually tyrannizes the majority.
 - C) individual Americans do not care a great deal about politics and are rather poorly informed.
 - D) political equality is attainable in perfect form.
 - E) political liberty is attainable in perfect form.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Comprehension

Source: Test Bank only

- 39) According to *Struggle for Democracy*, popular sovereignty, political equality, and political liberty
- A) are attainable in perfect form.
 - B) are components of capitalism.
 - C) are vital benchmarks of representative democracy.
 - D) are not important aspects of democracy.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 15

Skill: Comprehension

Source: Study Guide

- 40) What evidence is there to support the assertion that the rights of minorities are better protected under forms of government other than democracy?
- A) Historical abuses of minorities in the American democracy suggests that this are better forms of government.
 - B) The history of the Articles of Confederation suggest that rule by states protects minorities better than a democracy in a federal system of government.
 - C) Rule by one, such as dictatorships, are more responsive to minority needs.
 - D) Rule by the few tends to protect minorities better than democracies.
 - E) As Robert Dahl argues, there is none.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 14

Skill: Application

Source: Test Bank only

- 41) Which of these statements best reflects the conclusion of your authors concerning democracy as a form of government?
- A) Majority rule constitutes a threat to freedom because majority tyranny often threatens the citizenship rights of a minority.
 - B) Citizens are ill-equipped for the responsibility of self-governance and democratic decision-making.
 - C) Liberty is essential to self-government, and rule by the majority does not seem to be a special or unique threat to liberty.
 - D) The American public is too irrational and incompetent for a democratic system to prevail.

E) Democracy is a simple form of government, one that works without due diligence by the people.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

Skill: Comprehension

42) According to the text,

A) democracy is a useful evaluative standard for judging the political process.

B) democracy is attainable in perfect form if we have a better understanding of what democracy is.

C) democracy deserves attention because the American form of government most closely resembles democracy in its true ideal.

D) using democracy as an evaluative standard allows us to analyze government without using values or opinions.

E) democracy will function optimally even if only one benchmark of representative democracy is reached.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 15

Skill: Comprehension

43) The framework of this textbook is used to

A) help us understand why political events occur.

B) show how individual rights have been extended.

C) understand how the Constitution is interpreted.

D) evaluate short-term principles and procedures of politics.

E) show how policy affects our everyday lives.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Comprehension

44) Which of the following is a sector of the framework advanced by the authors of your textbook?

A) government action

B) government

C) political linkage

D) structure

E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

45) Among other things, Lyndon Johnson is known for which of the following concerning civil rights?

A) The longest filibuster in Senate history

B) Supporting civil rights in the 1960s

C) opposing the Civil Rights Act of 1957

D) opposing the Civil Rights Act of 1964

E) issuing an executive order to ban affirmative action in governmental hiring.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Knowledge

- 46) According to the *Struggle for Democracy*, government factors include
- A) what government does.
 - B) those enduring features of American life that influence which issues become important.
 - C) all public officials and institutions (Congress, the president, the federal bureaucracy, and the Supreme Court) that have formal, legal responsibilities for making public policy for the United States.
 - D) using democracy as an evaluative standard allows us to analyze government without using values or opinions.
 - E) all political actors, institutions, and processes that transmit the wants and demands of people and groups in our society to government officials.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 47) Which of the following is an example of a political linkage-level actor or influence?
- A) public opinion
 - B) interest groups
 - C) elections
 - D) news media
 - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Knowledge

- 48) Political actors, institutions, and processes that transmit the demands of the people is known as a
- A) political linkage.
 - B) governmental process.
 - C) tyrannical abuse of power.
 - D) media-driven society.
 - E) public opinion poll.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 49) Which of the following is an example of a structural-level factor or influence?
- A) the U.S. Congress
 - B) the mass media
 - C) culture
 - D) corporations
 - E) interest groups

Answer: C

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 50) By government action, the authors mean
- A) public officials and official institutions that have formal, legal responsibility in making policy.
 - B) political actors that do not hold official public office.
 - C) parties, interest groups, and other institutions that transmit preferences to elected officials.
 - D) what government does.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 51) According to *Struggle for Democracy*, the structural framework constrains
- A) the most fundamental and enduring factors that influence politics.
 - B) public officials and institutions.
 - C) media and interest groups.
 - D) government action.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Comprehension

- 52) According to *Struggle for Democracy*, political linkages are particularly suited to
- A) communicate the most fundamental and enduring factors that influence politics.
 - B) transmit the desires of people to representatives in government.
 - C) oversee the policymaking activities of Congress and the presidency.
 - D) act on behalf of the government.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: B

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Comprehension

- 53) World War II had what effect on African Americans?
- A) African Americans insisted on full citizenship rights.
 - B) African Americans suspended their demand for civil rights.
 - C) African Americans became less involved with future conflicts, such as the Korean War.
 - D) It perpetuated and further solidified segregation in American society.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Comprehension

- 54) Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) The United States is a majoritarian representative democracy--meaning that the people rule through elected representatives.
 - B) Democracy is a system of rule by the people, rooted in three fundamental principles: representatives, with elections are decided on the basis of what a majority of the people want.
 - C) The organizing framework of the book visualizes the world of American politics as a set of interrelated *actors* and *influences*—institutions, groups, and individuals—that operate in three interconnected realms: the *structural*, *political linkage*, and *governmental* sectors.
 - D) Democracy is a system of self-government by the people; rule by the many.
 - E) All of the above are true

Answer: E

Page Ref: 5, 14, 19,

Skill: Knowledge

- 55) The authors of your text conclude, in part, that the United States is NOT the most democratic nation in the world because
- A) it's "freedom score" is one of the highest.
 - B) it's "freedom score" is one of the lowest.
 - C) it has failed to establish all three of the authors' benchmarks for democracy.
 - D) it has failed to establish one of the authors' benchmarks for democracy.
 - E) There is no systematic way to evaluate a nation's level of democracy.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 16-17

Skill: Knowledge

True/False Questions:

- 1) Prior to the civil rights movement African Americans in the South were denied the basic rights of citizenship.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 3

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee was active during the civil rights movement.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 3

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) A literacy test is an example of a Jim Crow policy.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 3

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) Reapportionment laws required separation and segregation of the races.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 3

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) The Greek roots of the term *democracy* mean rule by the people.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) The Greek word, "democracy", refers to "the people" and "to rule".

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) Oligarchy is rule by the many.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Comprehension

- 8) Monarchy is rule by one.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 5
Skill: Comprehension
- 9) The American government is best described as a system of direct democracy.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 6
Skill: Knowledge
- 10) Direct democracy requires that all citizens be able to meet together regularly to debate and decide issues.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 6-7
Skill: Comprehension
- 11) Democracy is viewed by many as best at protecting human rights.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 5
Skill: Comprehension
- 12) James Madison and other Founders of the American republic believed that majority rule was the only effective way to protect freedom and individual rights.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Knowledge
- 13) The three fundamental benchmarks of representative democracy are popular sovereignty, political equality, and political liberty.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Skill: Comprehension
- 14) The definition of popular sovereignty is a form of political decision making in which policies are decided on the basis of what a majority of the people want.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 7
Skill: Knowledge
- 15) The clearest sign of political liberty is the existence of a close correspondence between what government does and what the people want it to do.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 8
Skill: Knowledge
- 16) One of the most obvious signs of popular sovereignty is a close correspondence between what the people want and what government does.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Skill: Knowledge

- 17) The "deliberative will" as a concept is synonymous with "political liberty."
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11
Skill: Comprehension
- 18) Fair elections mean that all candidates have an equal chance of being elected.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 10
Skill: Comprehension
- 19) Political equality is the principle that says that each person in a democracy carries equal weight in voting and political decision making.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
Skill: Comprehension
- 20) Political liberty refers to basic freedoms essential to the formation and expression of the popular will and its translation into policy.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Comprehension
- 21) One of the great fears concerning democratic government is that the minority will tyrannize the majority of the population.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Comprehension
- 22) A social contract is the idea that government is a result of an agreement among people to form one.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Knowledge
- 23) The question-- Do some individuals and groups have persistent and substantial advantages over other individuals and groups in the political process—is important for issues of political equality.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 15
Skill: Comprehension
- 24) The four categories of the analytical framework in *Struggle for Democracy* are structural, political linkages, governmental, and governmental action.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 18
Skill: Knowledge
- 25) The political linkage sector includes political actors, institutions, and processes that are involved in transmitting the wants and demands of individuals and groups to government officials and in effecting the policies that the government pursues.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 26) Public officials (like the president) and institutions (like Congress) are examples of political linkage-level factors in the analytical framework used in *Struggle for Democracy*.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 27) Actors, institutions, and processes located within each of the four categories in the analytical framework used in *Struggle for Democracy* interact with each other.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Comprehension

- 28) Democracy is the main standard of evaluation used throughout your text, in part because it is a standard based on widely shared values.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 16

Skill: Comprehension

- 29) "Jim Crow" was a system of legal racial segregation in the South that existed until the middle of the twentieth century.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Knowledge

Short Answer Questions:

- 1) Who was Robert Parris Moses?

Answer: He showed black farmers in the South how to register to vote, including how to pass the literacy test of the state of Mississippi to be able to register.

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) Government by one is also called what?

Answer: monarchy

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) According to the text, what are the three fundamental benchmarks of representative democracy?

Answer: popular sovereignty, political equality, and political liberty

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) What is the deliberative will of the people?

Answer: The "deliberative will" of the people refers to what people want after a period of reflection and discussion with others. It is more long term than just expressed opinions off the top of the head.

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) How might majority tyranny threaten political liberty? What is a recent example?

Answer: Majority tyranny may restrict freedom, including freedom of speech and assembly. Among others, McCarthyism is a recent example.

Skill: Application

- 6) Provide three examples of actors and influences associated with the political linkages level.
Answer: Actors/influences for the political linkage-level include interest groups, elections, the mass media, political parties, and social movements.
Skill: Knowledge
- 7) Define "Jim Crow."
Answer: Popular term for the system of legally sanctioned racial segregation that existed in the American South until the middle of the twentieth century.
Skill: Knowledge
- 8) The _____ launched its Voter Education Project in 1961 with the aim of ending black political isolation and powerlessness in the Deep South.
Answer: Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
Skill: Knowledge
- 9) The Greek roots of the term *democracy* mean _____.
Answer: rule by the people
Skill: Knowledge
- 10) Self government by the few is called _____.
Answer: oligarchy
Skill: Knowledge
- 11) Before the eighteenth century, most political thinkers advocated rule by the _____.
Answer: few
Skill: Comprehension
- 12) By _____ democracy, we mean a system in which the people select others to act in their place.
Answer: representative
Skill: Knowledge
- 13) _____ means that the ultimate source of all public authority in a democracy rests with the people.
Answer: Popular sovereignty
Skill: Knowledge
- 14) One of the great fears concerning democratic government is that the majority will tyrannize a _____ of the population.
Answer: minority
Skill: Comprehension
- 15) The nature of the U.S. economy, the population, the constitutional rules of the game, the political culture, and the place of the United States in the international system constitute the _____ level in the authors' analytical framework.
Answer: structural
Skill: Knowledge

Essay Questions:

- 1) Evaluate American political life using democracy as a standard. In doing so, pick one branch of government (executive, legislative, and judicial) and ask specific questions that would need to be answered if we wanted to know about how that branch enhanced democracy in the U.S.
Skill: Analysis

2) Write an essay in which you define and give examples of direct democracy and representative democracy. Also defend the use of representative democracy with contemporary and historical examples.

Skill: Comprehension

3) Apply your understanding of great thinkers (e.g. Aristotle, Locke) to the shaping of American democracy. In your opinion, which aspects of their views on democracy are most enduring, today?

Skill: Application

4) Discuss major objections to majoritarian representative democracy. According to the authors of *Struggle for Democracy*, are the arguments valid? Why or why not? Do you think the objections are valid? Why?

Skill: Comprehension

5) Using information provided by the textbook (including the authors' three benchmarks for representative democracy) and other useful sources, answer the following question: how democratic is the United States of America? Feel free to use historical or contemporary examples to support your argument

Skill: Analysis

6) Discuss "freedom scores", including what they are and what they are used for. Are they effective measuring what they intend to measure? What are some benefits of them? What are some of their limitations? If you could how would you improve these scores to ensure an adequate measure?

Page Ref: 16-17

Skill: Synthesis

1.2 - The questions in this section also appear in the student Study Guide available with the textbook.

Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1) At the beginning of the 1960s,
 - A) African Americans in the South had virtually no political power.
 - B) most African Americans in the South voted.
 - C) most African Americans in southern cities voted heavily, but rural African-Americans in the South were usually denied the right to vote.
 - D) there were more African-American officeholders in the South than there were white officeholders.
 - E) African Americans in the South were well represented in Congress.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) African Americans were initially given the right to vote with
- A) the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965.
 - B) the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.
 - C) the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in 1870.
 - D) the implementation of the Voter Education Project in 1961.
 - E) state legislation which allowed people without property to vote in the 1820s.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) Significant increase in voter registration, especially among African Americans, did not occur until after the enactment of the
- A) 1798 Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - B) 1957 Civil Rights Act.
 - C) 1961 Voter Education Project.
 - D) 1965 Voting Rights Act.
 - E) 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 3

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) African Americans did not see a substantial increase in voter registration until
- A) 1798 Alien and Sedition Acts.
 - B) 1957 Civil Rights Act.
 - C) the Civil Rights cases.
 - D) 1965 Voting Rights Act.
 - E) 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 3

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) Which of the following is a reason why democracy might be superior to other forms of political organizations?
- A) Democracy is most conducive to economic growth and material well-being.
 - B) Democracy best protects human rights.
 - C) Democracy is most likely to reach rational decisions due to pooled knowledge and expertise.
 - D) Democracies are more stable and long-lasting.
 - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) To the ancient Greeks, democracy meant
- A) rule by the people, exercised directly in open assemblies.
 - B) rule by the people, exercised indirectly through elected representatives.
 - C) rule by the people, exercised by a select few.
 - D) rule by the people, exercised on their behalf by hereditary positions.
 - E) rule by the people, exercised directly in the voting booth.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 5
Skill: Knowledge

- 7) Rule by the people which is exercised in open assemblies is synonymous
- A) with modern democracy.
 - B) with the Framers' view of democracy.
 - C) with the Roman view of democracy.
 - D) with the ancient Greeks' view of democracy.
 - E) with representative democracy.

Answer: D
Page Ref: 5
Skill: Knowledge

- 8) Which of the following are reasons why democracy enjoys widespread popularity?
- A) Democracy best protects human rights.
 - B) Democracies are based on a recognition of the intrinsic worth and equality of human beings.
 - C) Democratic governments enjoy a strong sense of legitimacy among their citizens.
 - D) Democracies best promote individuals' natural talents.
 - E) all of the above

Answer: E
Page Ref: 4
Skill: Comprehension

- 9) The central idea of democracy is that
- A) minorities have full power of decision-making over all matters that directly or indirectly affect them.
 - B) rule by the majority must prevail, even if majority tyranny is the result.
 - C) ordinary people want to rule themselves and are capable of doing so.
 - D) tyranny by the majority is impossible because a democratic system is based on consent by a rational majority.
 - E) majority rule is the best form of government.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 4
Skill: Comprehension

- 10) Many of our ideas about democracy originated in
- A) Africa.
 - B) Mesopotamia.
 - C) ancient Greece.
 - D) east-Asian islands.
 - E) Rome.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 5-6
Skill: Knowledge

- 11) The "deliberative will" of the people refers to
- A) what the people want at any given point in time.
 - B) what the people want after a period of reflection and discussion with others.
 - C) the common good, discovered through the study of tradition and common culture.
 - D) the general will, which Rousseau said must be discovered in a face-to-face assembly of all

citizens.

E) the belief that

Answer: B

Page Ref: 8-9

Topic: Democracy

Skill: Comprehension

12) A social contract is defined as

A) a form of political decision making in which the public business is decided by all citizens meeting in small assemblies.

B) a form of political decision making in which policies are decided on the basis of what a majority of the people want.

C) system of self-government by the people; rule by the many.

D) the idea that government is the result of an agreement among people to form one, and that people have the right to create a new government.

E) the principle that citizens in a democracy are protected from government interference in the exercise of a range of basic freedoms, such as the freedoms of speech, association, and conscience.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Skill: Knowledge

13) The definition of a free election is one in which

A) there is no coercion of voters or election officials.

B) the campaign for election does not cost money.

C) election rules do not favor one candidate or party over another.

D) everyone has a right to vote.

E) individuals are allowed to vote for policy directly either through initiative or referendum.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

Skill: Comprehension

14) Why is participation in the political process an important condition of popular sovereignty?

A) conveying the will of the people

B) keeping leaders responsible

C) keeping leaders responsive

D) all of the above

E) A & C

Answer: D

Page Ref: 9

Skill: Comprehension

15) _____ is necessary to ensure not only that responsive representatives will be chosen, but that they will have continuous incentives to pay attention to the people.

A) Political participation

B) A free and fair election

C) Quality information

D) That the majority rules

E) Political equality

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

Skill: Comprehension

- 16) Why is it important for citizens in a representative democracy to have high-quality information?
- A) People cannot form credible political opinions if they do not receive accurate information about the political world.
 - B) If accurate information is available, the people will inevitably form a consensus about the course of government.
 - C) Most problems are so complex that they cannot be understood without extensive information.
 - D) Political leaders respond only to an informed populace.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

Skill: Comprehension

- 17) The question—are citizens' rights universally protected—is used to evaluate what?
- A) popular sovereignty
 - B) majority rule
 - C) political equality
 - D) political liberty
 - E) civil rights

Answer: D

Page Ref: 15

Skill: Comprehension

- 18) _____ are used to measure a country's level of democracy.
- A) Freedom scores
 - B) Liberty assessments
 - C) Democracy indicators
 - D) Liberty indicators
 - E) Majoritarian liberties

Answer: A

Page Ref: 16

Skill: Knowledge

- 19) Many agree that freedom scores
- A) are perfect measures of democracy.
 - B) tend to focus only on competitive elections and civil liberties.
 - C) prioritize the importance of religion over other indicators of democracy.
 - D) are not used frequently by scholars or journalists.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: B

Page Ref: 16

Skill: Knowledge

- 20) According to the electoral map presented in chapter 1 of your text, George W. Bush won each of the followings states in 2004 except
- A) Florida.

- B) Ohio
- C) Wyoming
- D) Missouri
- E) California

Answer: E

Page Ref: 8

Skill: Knowledge

True/False Questions:

- 1) It is generally understood by others that when people live together in groups and communities, an entity of some sort is needed to provide law and order.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) African Americans have voted in droves since ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 3

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) People around the world are demanding the right to govern by military regimes.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) Democracy's central idea is trusting in those who make the law.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) By "representative democracy," we mean a system in which the people make public policy directly.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 6-7

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) It is safe to say that democracy has reached perfection in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Comprehension

- 7) Majority rule has never seriously threatened the civil rights of a minority in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Comprehension

- 8) Civil rights is seen as a combination of political equality and equal treatment.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Comprehension

- 9) Structural factors largely determine what becomes important in American politics; that is, they

help shape the political agenda.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 10) The governmental sector of the political system includes fundamental and enduring factors that influence government.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

Short Answer/Essay Questions:

- 1) What is the difference between direct democracy and representative democracy?

Answer: In a direct democracy, citizens meet regularly to debate and decide the issues of the day. In a representative democracy, citizens select representatives, to act in their place.

Skill: Comprehension

- 2) According to the text, what are the six conditions of popular sovereignty?

Answer: Government policies reflect wishes of the people; government leaders are selected in competitive elections; elections are free and fair; people participate in politics; quality information is available; the majority rules

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) If you were to debate critics of majority rule, how would you respond to their most common criticisms?

Answer: Although majority rule may lead to poor outcomes, there is no evidence that majority rule consistently produces outcomes that are any worse than the outcomes from other types of governments.

Skill: Synthesize

- 4) Identify the four categories in the authors' analytical framework.

Answer: structural, political linkages, governmental, and governmental action

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) How does the 1965 Voting Rights Act fit in the analytical framework used in *Struggle for Democracy*?

Answer: The civil rights movement is part of the political linkage-level that led to civil rights legislation. As a social movement, it must be seen in the context of structural changes such as World War II, African-American migration, and the American political culture.

Skill: Comprehension

- 6) Why is Robert Moses a key figure in the struggle for democracy? What did he do and why is this important both in terms of the civil rights movement and democracy, in general

Skill: Evaluation

- 7) Discuss how the concept "democracy" can be used as a standard for evaluating American political life.

Skill: Comprehension

- 8) Write an essay in which you identify and discuss the three fundamental principles of representative democracy as discussed by the authors of *Struggle for Democracy* in chapter one.
Skill: Comprehension
- 9) Pick a policy issue with which you are familiar. Next, trace that issue through the analytical framework provided by the authors. Be sure to include specific examples as you develop your argument.
Skill: Synthesis
- 10) The authors of *Struggle for Democracy* use a case study of voting rights legislation passed in the 1960s to illustrate their four-category analytical framework. Which particulars of this case are particularly important to the authors' analytical framework? Which ones, if any, are questionable applications to the framework?
Skill: Synthesis

1.3 - These questions also appear in MyPolisciLab, the Website that accompanies the textbook.

Pre-Test Questions:

- 1) African Americans were not able to vote in any numbers until
 - A) the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965.
 - B) the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.
 - C) the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment in 1870.
 - D) the implementation of the Voter Education Project in 1961.
 - E) all states passed legislation allowing people without property to vote in the 1820s.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 2
Skill: Knowledge
- 2) The landmark civil rights bill that allowed widespread African-American political participation in the South was the
 - A) Voting Rights Act of 1965.
 - B) Emancipation Proclamation.
 - C) Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.
 - D) Civil Rights Act of 1875.
 - E) Reconstruction Act of 1867.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 3
Skill: Knowledge
- 3) Which of these is NOT a reason given why democracy might be superior to other forms of political organizations?
 - A) It is the most popular form of government throughout the world.
 - B) It is the form of government that best protects human rights.
 - C) It is the form of government most likely to reach rational decisions due to pooled knowledge and expertise.
 - D) Democracies are more stable and long-lasting.
 - E) It is the form of government most conducive to economic growth and material well-being.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 4
Skill: Knowledge

- 4) What is the central idea of a democracy?
- A) Ordinary people want to rule themselves and are capable of doing so.
 - B) Ordinary people want representatives to govern them.
 - C) Governing should be carried out by a select few or by a single, enlightened leader.
 - D) Every person in the country should be allowed to vote.
 - E) Security, along with religious laws and values, is the most important function of government.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) The less political participation, the _____ the democracy.
- A) weaker
 - B) stronger
 - C) more representative
 - D) more racist
 - E) more direct

Answer: A

Page Ref: 10

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) The principle that says that each person carries equal weight in the conduct of the public business is known as
- A) political equality.
 - B) political sovereignty.
 - C) popular liberty.
 - D) popular sovereignty.
 - E) civil rights.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) Which amendment to the Constitution promises "equal protection," meaning that everyone in a democracy is treated the same by government?
- A) the Fourteenth Amendment
 - B) the Thirteenth Amendment
 - C) the Fifteenth Amendment
 - D) the Nineteenth Amendment
 - E) the Sixteenth Amendment

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Comprehension

- 8) Which of the following questions can be used to evaluate political liberty?
- A) Are citizens' rights universally protected, available, and used?

- B) Can people be involved in government when they choose to be?
- C) Does government do what citizens want it to do?
- D) Do government policies benefit some groups more than others?
- E) Does the public have access to complete and accurate information about government policies and actions?

Answer: A

Page Ref: 15

Skill: Comprehension

- 9) The number of people living in democratic societies has increased over the years.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Comprehension

- 10) Most Western philosophers and rulers before the eighteenth century were friendly to the idea of a government in which the many can, and should, rule themselves.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Comprehension

- 11) What was the other name for the official system of segregation in the South?

- A) Jim Crow
- B) Tyranny of the Minority
- C) Tyranny of the Majority
- D) the Second-Class System
- E) the Southern Structure

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Knowledge

- 12) The framework advanced by the authors to aid our understanding of American politics suggests that every political actor, institution, and process can be located in one of four categories. Which of the following is NOT one of those sectors?

- A) system
- B) government
- C) political linkage
- D) structure
- E) government action

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 13) The growth of African Americans' voting power in states outside of the South and their influence on the Voting Rights Act of 1965 would represent which part of the framework for understanding American politics?

- A) the political linkage level
- B) the governmental action level
- C) the governmental level
- D) the structural level
- E) the political action level

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Knowledge

- 14) Which of the following was a structural factor contributing to the downfall of segregation?
- A) African Americans migrating from the South to the North in search of better jobs
 - B) political parties beginning to decline in importance
 - C) Lyndon Johnson's superior legislative skills
 - D) a Congress controlled by the Democrats
 - E) the Vietnam War

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Knowledge

- 15) Which of these is NOT part of the structural level of analytical framework for politics?
- A) the bureaucracy
 - B) the economy
 - C) society
 - D) culture
 - E) constitutional rules

Answer: A

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Knowledge

- 16) Which of the following is an example of a governmental actor or factor?
- A) the Supreme Court
 - B) a political party
 - C) the position of the United States in world affairs
 - D) public opinion
 - E) political action committees

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21

Skill: Knowledge

- 17) The term "political linkage" refers to
- A) political actors, institutions, and processes that transmit the wants and demands of the people and groups to government officials.
 - B) formal policy makers.
 - C) external factors, such as the U.S. economy.
 - D) the allocation of values among population subgroups.
 - E) U.S. foreign relations.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Knowledge

- 18) Why did the Cold War play an important role in the struggle for civil rights?

- A) Many American felt it was wrong to ask people of color to fight against the Soviet Union when they were being treated as second-class citizens.
- B) African Americans who served in this war began to insist on full citizenship rights.
- C) The Cold War triggered the "great migration" of African Americans to the urban North.
- D) The Cold War inspired the moral leadership in people like Robert Moses and Martin Luther King, Jr.
- E) President Johnson believed that civil rights were more important than the Cold War, so he was able to convince Congress to pass voting rights legislation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Comprehension

- 19) Violations of freedom come only from majority tyranny.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Knowledge

- 20) The major actors and influences that comprise the structural factors in the analytical framework of American politics are political elites, such as the president, Congress, and the courts.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

Post-Test Questions:

- 1) What mechanism forces leaders to be responsive to the peoples' wishes and to be responsible to them for their actions?

- A) the contested election
- B) representative government
- C) majority rule
- D) town meetings
- E) a social contract

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) The principle that states that each person carries equal weight in the conduct of the public business is known as

- A) political equality.
- B) political sovereignty.
- C) popular liberty.
- D) popular sovereignty.
- E) civil rights.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) Wealth and income in the United States are distributed

- A) in a highly unequal fashion.
- B) fairly evenly among all groups.
- C) fairly evenly among whites, but not between whites and minorities.
- D) with little or no gender bias.
- E) unequally, but not in a way that affects political equality.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Knowledge

- 4) What is the term used when the government develops policies based on what MOST people want?
- A) majority rule
 - B) the deliberative will
 - C) a direct democracy
 - D) political equality
 - E) political liberty

Answer: A
Page Ref: 11
Skill: Knowledge

- 5) Which of the following questions can be used to evaluate political liberty?
- A) Are citizens' rights universally protected, available, and used?
 - B) Can people be involved in government when they choose to be?
 - C) Does government do what citizens want it to do?
 - D) Do government policies benefit some groups more than others?
 - E) Does the public have access to complete and accurate information about government policies and actions?

Answer: A
Page Ref: 15
Skill: Comprehension

- 6) What was designed to protect liberties against unwelcome intrusions of the majority?
- A) the constitutional system
 - B) direct democracy
 - C) majoritarian representative democracy
 - D) the presidency
 - E) the Supreme Court

Answer: A
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Comprehension

- 7) The most obvious sign of popular sovereignty is the existence of a close correspondence between what government does and what the people want it to do.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Skill: Knowledge

- 8) A representative democracy always includes free elections.

Answer: TRUE

- 9) Why were the founders of the nation afraid of "majority tyranny?"
- A) They were afraid that the majority might try to undermine the freedoms of minorities and/or threaten individual rights.
 - B) They mainly feared that their positions of power in society would be undermined.
 - C) They knew that a constitutional system would not be enough to protect individual rights.
 - D) They were concerned that African Americans might never receive equal rights.
 - E) They were afraid they might become the minority.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Comprehension

- 10) _____ was (were) an example of majority tyranny that occurred in the United States.
- A) Jim Crow laws
 - B) The Voting Rights Act
 - C) The Nineteenth Amendment
 - D) Indirect democracy
 - E) The history of the United States does not include any examples of majority tyranny because the Constitution provides safeguards against it.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Comprehension

- 11) The framework advanced by the authors to aid our understanding of American politics suggests that every political actor, institution, and process can be located in one of four categories. Which of the following is NOT one of those sectors?

- A) system
- B) government
- C) political linkage
- D) structure
- E) government action

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 12) The growth of African Americans' voting power in states outside of the South and their influence on the Voting Rights Act of 1965 would represent which part of the framework for understanding American politics?

- A) the political linkage level
- B) the governmental action level
- C) the governmental level
- D) the structural level
- E) the political action level

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Knowledge

- 13) The person (or group) who supported voting rights legislation at the governmental level of the analytical framework was
- A) President Johnson.
 - B) the media.
 - C) the civil rights movement.
 - D) public opinion.
 - E) the Democratic party.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Knowledge

- 14) Which of these is NOT part of the structural level of analytical framework for politics?
- A) the bureaucracy
 - B) the economy
 - C) society
 - D) culture
 - E) constitutional rules

Answer: A

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Knowledge

- 15) Which of the following is an example of a governmental actor or factor?
- A) the Supreme Court
 - B) a political party
 - C) the position of the United States in world affairs
 - D) public opinion
 - E) political action committees

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21

Skill: Knowledge

- 16) The term "political linkage" refers to
- A) political actors, institutions, and processes that transmit the wants and demands of the people and groups to government officials.
 - B) formal policy makers.
 - C) external factors, such as the U.S. economy.
 - D) the allocation of values among population subgroups.
 - E) U.S. foreign relations.

Answer: A

- 17) Why did the Cold War play an important role in the struggle for civil rights?
- A) Many American felt it was wrong to ask people of color to fight against the Soviet Union when they were being treated as second-class citizens.
 - B) African Americans who served in this war began to insist on full citizenship rights.
 - C) The Cold War triggered the "great migration" of African Americans to the urban North.
 - D) The Cold War inspired the moral leadership in people like Robert Moses and Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - E) President Johnson believed that civil rights were more important than the Cold War, so he was able to convince Congress to pass voting rights legislation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Comprehension

- 18) Violations of freedom come only from majority tyranny.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Knowledge

- 19) The major actors and influences that comprise the structural factors in the analytical framework of American politics are political elites, such as the president, Congress, and the courts.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

Chapter Exam Questions:

- 1) African Americans were not able to vote in any numbers until
- A) the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965.
 - B) the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920.
 - C) the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment in 1870.
 - D) the implementation of the Voter Education Project in 1961.
 - E) all states passed legislation allowing people without property to vote in the 1820s.
- Answer: A
- Page Ref: 2*
- Skill: Knowledge*
- 2) The landmark civil rights bill that allowed widespread African-American political participation in the South was the

- A) Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- B) Emancipation Proclamation.
- C) Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.
- D) Civil Rights Act of 1875.
- E) Reconstruction Act of 1867.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 3

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) What is the central idea of a democracy?
- A) Ordinary people want to rule themselves and are capable of doing so.
 - B) Ordinary people want representatives to govern them.
 - C) Governing should be carried out by a select few or by a single, enlightened leader.
 - D) Every person in the country should be allowed to vote.
 - E) Security, along with religious laws and values, is the most important function of government.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 4

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) Democracy in Ancient Greece was more a set of utopian ideas than a description of real societies.
 - B) Democracy has been the dominate form of government throughout European history.
 - C) Democracy has been the dominate form of government throughout Asian history.
 - D) Democracy has been the dominate form of government throughout British history.
 - E) Ancient Athens had a perfect democratic system in place.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Comprehension

- 5) The struggle for democracy in the United States
- A) is unfinished and ongoing.
 - B) is no longer an important question.
 - C) is generally considered a sign of democracy's weakness by people around the world.
 - D) Has failed.
 - E) Has achieved complete success.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Comprehension

- 6) What is the major difference between a direct democracy and a representative democracy?
- A) In a direct democracy, citizens themselves make decisions, whereas in a representative democracy, citizens choose intermediaries who make decisions for them.
 - B) A direct democracy is possible only if citizens participate, whereas in a representative democracy, citizen participation is unnecessary.

- C) The only major difference between the two is that direct democracies have been around longer than representative democracies.
- D) Representative democracy was not practicable in ancient Greece, but direct democracy was.
- E) There is no difference between the two types of democracy.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 6

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) What mechanism forces leaders to be responsive to the peoples' wishes and to be responsible to them for their actions?
- A) the contested election
 - B) representative government
 - C) majority rule
 - D) town meetings
 - E) a social contract

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

Skill: Knowledge

- 8) The principle that states that each person carries equal weight in the conduct of the public business is known as
- A) political equality.
 - B) political sovereignty.
 - C) popular liberty.
 - D) popular sovereignty.
 - E) civil rights.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Knowledge

- 9) What prevents majority tyranny over a minority in most policy decisions in a democracy?
- A) The composition of the majority and minority is always shifting, depending on the issue.
 - B) Elected representatives must conform to voters' wishes.
 - C) Competitive elections require two sides to every issue.
 - D) Majoritarian concerns are not associated with democracies, so they can't create a tyranny.
 - E) When the minority enjoys a fixed status, there is no need to worry about the majority's power.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 14

Skill: Comprehension

- 10) _____ was (were) an example of majority tyranny that occurred in the United States.
- A) Jim Crow laws
 - B) The Voting Rights Act
 - C) The Nineteenth Amendment

D) Indirect democracy

E) The history of the United States does not include any examples of majority tyranny because the Constitution provides safeguards against it.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Comprehension

- 11) The framework advanced by the authors to aid our understanding of American politics suggests that every political actor, institution, and process can be located in one of four categories.

Which of the following is NOT one of those sectors?

A) system

B) government

C) political linkage

D) structure

E) government action

Answer: A

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

- 12) The growth of African Americans' voting power in states outside of the South and their influence on the Voting Rights Act of 1965 would represent which part of the framework for understanding American politics?

A) the political linkage level

B) the governmental action level

C) the governmental level

D) the structural level

E) the political action level

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Knowledge

- 13) Which of these is NOT part of the structural level of analytical framework for politics?

A) the bureaucracy

B) the economy

C) society

D) culture

E) constitutional rules

Answer: A

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Knowledge

- 14) Which of the following is an example of a governmental actor or factor?

A) the Supreme Court

- B) a political party
- C) the position of the United States in world affairs
- D) public opinion
- E) political action committees

Answer: A

Page Ref: 21

Skill: Knowledge

- 15) The term "political linkage" refers to
- A) political actors, institutions, and processes that transmit the wants and demands of the people and groups to government officials.
 - B) formal policy makers.
 - C) external factors, such as the U.S. economy.
 - D) the allocation of values among population subgroups.
 - E) U.S. foreign relations.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Knowledge

- 16) Why did the Cold War play an important role in the struggle for civil rights?
- A) Many American felt it was wrong to ask people of color to fight against the Soviet Union when they were being treated as second-class citizens.
 - B) African Americans who served in this war began to insist on full citizenship rights.
 - C) The Cold War triggered the "great migration" of African Americans to the urban North.
 - D) The Cold War inspired the moral leadership in people like Robert Moses and Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - E) President Johnson believed that civil rights were more important than the Cold War, so he was able to convince Congress to pass voting rights legislation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 20

Skill: Comprehension

True and False Questions:

- 1) The number of people living in democratic societies has increased over the years.
- Answer: TRUE
- Page Ref: 5*
- Skill: Comprehension*
- 2) Most Western philosophers and rulers before the eighteenth century were friendly to the idea of a government in which the many can, and should, rule themselves.
- Answer: FALSE
- Page Ref: 5*

Skill: Comprehension

- 3) Direct democracy is best for large countries like the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 6

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) An indirect democracy is a form of government in which the people choose representatives who determine what the government does.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 6

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) The most obvious sign of popular sovereignty is the existence of a close correspondence between what government does and what the people want it to do.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) A representative democracy always includes free elections.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 10

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) A cartogram is a map that visually presents information organized in a geographical fashion.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 8

Skill: Knowledge

- 8) Violations of freedom come only from majority tyranny.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 13

Skill: Knowledge

- 9) Women gained the right to vote along with African Americans in 1870.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 11

Skill: Knowledge

- 10) The major actors and influences that comprise the structural factors in the analytical framework of American politics are political elites, such as the president, Congress, and the courts.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Knowledge

Chapter 2 - The Constitution

2.1 - The questions in this section appear only in this printed Test Bank and in the Computerized Test Bank.

Multiple Choice

- 1) Signing statements are
 - A) unconstitutional, according to the US Supreme Court.
 - B) found in Article II of the US Constitution.
 - C) issued by presidents to set out their thinking on a law.
 - D) have only been used by recent presidents.
 - E) none of the aboveAnswer: C
Page Ref: 27
Skill: Knowledge
- 2) According to your text, which of the following presidents have issued signing statements?
 - A) George W. Bush
 - B) Teddy Roosevelt
 - C) Franklin Roosevelt
 - D) Harry Truman
 - E) All of the aboveAnswer: E
Page Ref: 27
Skill: Knowledge
- 3) _____ are best known as the years in which the American Revolution took place.
 - A) 1697-1713
 - B) 1776-1789
 - C) 1861-1864
 - D) 1775-1783
 - E) 1753-1776Answer: D
Page Ref: 28
Skill: Knowledge
- 4) The phrase, “We hold these truths to be self evident...” is found in what document?
 - A) The Magna Carta
 - B) The US Constitution
 - C) The Articles of Confederation
 - D) The Declaration of Independence
 - E) The *Federalist Papers*Answer: D
Page Ref: 30
Skill: Knowledge

- 5) Initially, the American Revolution was fought primarily to
- A) establish a basis for popular sovereignty.
 - B) create a democracy.
 - C) preserve the colonists' traditional rights.
 - D) eliminate unfair laws.
 - E) create a system of government predicated on checks and balances.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Comprehension

- 6) The author of *Common Sense* was
- A) John Locke.
 - B) James Madison.
 - C) Alexander Hamilton.
 - D) Thomas Paine.
 - E) Thomas Jefferson.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) England decided to impose taxes on sugar and tea during the Colonial Era in order to
- A) put down the impending colonial rebellion.
 - B) raise an army to put down Shays's Rebellion.
 - C) pay for raising an army to protect England against the French in Europe.
 - D) establish a prominent role of parliament under the new English government.
 - E) pay for the military protection against the Native Americans and their French allies.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Knowledge

- 8) The Declaration of Independence outlined which of the following rights?
- A) Public policies are not made by the people, but by the people's elected representatives acting in their stead.
 - B) Human beings are inherently equal and slavery is unjust, as a result.
 - C) The people have the right to change government, so long as government agrees with those changes.
 - D) People create government to rule and guide them.
 - E) People can void the existing social contract and agree to create a new one if the government has not lived up to its responsibilities.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 30-31

Skill: Knowledge

- 9) According to the Declaration of Independence, human beings possess rights
- A) granted them by the government.
 - B) protected by local authorities.
 - C) established by secular law.
 - D) endowed by their Creator.
 - E) guaranteed by their neighbors.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 30

Skill: Comprehension

10) Which of the following statements is a principal part of the political philosophy of Jefferson and Locke that is embodied in the Declaration of Independence?

- A) Government must be obeyed if society is to work efficiently.
- B) Rule by a monarchy is inherently evil.
- C) People can create a new government if the government fails to protect their rights.
- D) Governments should have absolute authority over the people.
- E) A strong, central government is necessary for a functioning government.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 30

Skill: Comprehension

11) America's first constitution was the

- A) U.S. Constitution as ratified in 1789.
- B) Articles of Confederation.
- C) Declaration of Independence.
- D) Magna Carta.
- E) several state constitutions.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 31

Skill: Knowledge

12) The Articles of Confederation

- A) established a loose organization of independent states with a weak central government.
- B) established a strong central government with certain powers reserved to the states.
- C) created a legislature with powers to make war, levy taxes, and regulate commerce.
- D) created an independent executive to carry out its provisions.
- E) centralized executive powers in a national governor's office.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 31

Skill: Comprehension

13) Which of the following was a feature of the Articles of Confederation?

- A) States could only prevent national action with nine states in support.
- B) The legislature had no power to regulate commerce between the states.
- C) The chief executive of the national government was subservient to the Continental Congress.
- D) The states had no power to control the militia or interstate commerce.
- E) States could not coin their own money.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 32

Skill: Knowledge

14) A _____ is a loose association of states or territorial units formed for a common purpose is known as

- A) confederation.
- B) republic.
- C) democracy.
- D) social contract.
- E) constitution.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 31

Skill: Knowledge

15) How many of the original thirteen states had to approve an amendment to the Articles of Confederation before the amendment passed?

- A) thirteen
- B) three-fourths
- C) two-thirds
- D) one-half
- E) none

Answer: A

Page Ref: 32

Skill: Comprehension

16) A governmental body that had limited power under the Articles of Confederation was the

- A) national presidency.
- B) national courts system.
- C) state legislatures.
- D) Continental Congress.
- E) state governors.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 32

Skill: Knowledge

17) An excess of democracy in the states was a worry that was

- A) addressed during the Constitutional Convention.
- B) a concern of the Anti-federalists.
- C) remedied by the Bill of Rights.
- D) a concern of Thomas Jefferson when he wrote the Declaration of Independence.
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Page Ref: 34

Skill: Knowledge

18) Under the Articles of Confederation, all national laws had to be approved by how many states?

- A) thirteen
- B) nine
- C) six
- D) three
- E) none

Answer: B

Page Ref: 32

Skill: Knowledge

19) Which of the following was NOT a problem resulting from the weakness of the central government under the Articles of Confederation?

- A) The central government had no way of raising money to finance its activities.
- B) The central government could not prevent the outbreak of civil war among the states over the issue of slavery.
- C) States could coin their own money, making trade between states inefficient.
- D) The state governments under the confederation were too strong.
- E) The national government had no way to put down such insurgencies like Shays's Rebellion.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 32-33
Skill: Comprehension

- 20) Why were the Articles of Confederation not amended or corrected?
- A) Any changes required the unanimous approval of the states.
 - B) Any changes required the signature of the president and the House of Representatives.
 - C) Any changes were difficult to implement because there was no standing army.
 - D) Any changes required communication between thirteen very geographically distant states, and so the process was unwieldy.
 - E) It wasn't difficult to amend the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 32
Skill: Comprehension

- 21) Laws that helped poor farmers by postponing tax and mortgage payments were known as
- A) Shays's laws.
 - B) shield laws.
 - C) stay laws.
 - D) creditors' laws.
 - E) debtors' laws.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 35-36
Skill: Knowledge

- 22) Shays's Rebellion
- A) resulted from unhappiness over the Bill of Rights in the Constitution.
 - B) highlighted the weakness of the central government under the Articles of Confederation.
 - C) highlighted the need for state militia.
 - D) successfully overthrew a British outpost during the Revolutionary War.
 - E) illustrated the military genius of Benedict Arnold.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 36
Skill: Comprehension

- 23) Shays's Rebellion was a revolt of
- A) farmers in western Massachusetts who took up arms to protest high taxation and foreclosure proceedings.
 - B) citizens in Massachusetts who did not want the state to ratify the proposed Constitution.
 - C) farmers in western Massachusetts who protested the absence of a Bill of Rights in the Articles of Confederation.
 - D) citizens in Massachusetts who opposed the British policy of taxation without representation.
 - E) former British loyalists intent on overthrowing the newly formed American government.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 36
Skill: Knowledge

- 24) In the climate of crisis following Shays' Rebellion,
- A) leading citizens demonstrated their growing concern with the welfare of minority factions.
 - B) the rebellion reinforced fears about the dangers of popular democracy.
 - C) prominent citizens were pleased with the ability of the government to respond quickly to a crisis.
 - D) public demands for a bill of rights resulted in the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.
 - E) the British government began to reassert its control of the former colonies.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 36

Skill: Comprehension

- 25) Shays's Rebellion took place in which state?

- A) Massachusetts
- B) Rhode Island
- C) Virginia
- D) New York
- E) North Carolina

Answer: A

Page Ref: 36

Skill: Knowledge

- 26) According to the authors of your text, Shays's Rebellion was the result of a near "perfect storm" due to which of the following development?

- A) plummeting prices for crops
- B) a dramatic increase in state taxes to pay off Revolutionary War debts
- C) the government of Massachusetts' insistence that the note-holders be paid in full by the state
- D) the state of Massachusetts did not help debt-ridden farmers
- E) All of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 36

Skill: Knowledge

- 27) Republicans saw the right of the people to acquire and enjoy private property as a(n)

- A) important freedom to protect against the intrusions of a tyrannical government.
- B) important component to protecting religious freedom.
- C) necessary condition to own slaves.
- D) extension of the constitutional protection of the right to privacy.
- E) protection that was absent from the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 35

Skill: Knowledge

Source: Test Bank only

- 28) In the 1780s, the creation of popular assemblies in the several states

- A) helped create the Whig party.
- B) gave republicans reason to fear a rise of untamed democracy.
- C) helped slow ratification support for the US Constitution.

- D) were necessary for promoting civil liberties in the states.
- E) none of the above

Answer: B

Page Ref: 34

Skill: Knowledge

- 29) Republicanism is a doctrine that holds that
- A) ordinary people should control the everyday affairs of the government.
 - B) natural law, popular sovereignty, and majority rule justify social contracts.
 - C) government is based on popular consent, limits powers of government, and prevents majority tyranny.
 - D) direct democracy and majority rule are favorable, in spite of the general unruliness of the ordinary classes.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 33

Skill: Comprehension

- 30) The republican form of government that was favored by the Founders included the belief that
- A) rule by the majority must be absolutely guaranteed.
 - B) limitations must be placed on government powers.
 - C) a democracy must be instituted as soon as possible.
 - D) suffrage must be extended to all white adult males.
 - E) direct democracy was vital to full political participation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 33

Skill: Comprehension

- 31) Which of the following is NOT considered to be an important debate at the Constitutional Convention?
- A) representation in the national government
 - B) the status of slavery
 - C) how to select the president
 - D) what kind of government would replace the Articles of Confederation
 - E) the structure of a federal judicial system

Answer: E

Page Ref: 38-40

Skill: Comprehension

- 32) At the Constitutional Convention, there was general consensus and agreement concerning
- A) slavery.
 - B) representation of the states.
 - C) selection of the president.
 - D) a republican form of government.
 - E) individual rights

Answer: D

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Knowledge

- 33) Most of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were generally
- A) old men who tended to be businessmen without formal education.
 - B) old men who tended to be farmers.
 - C) wealthy and highly educated.

- D) young men who tended to have a lot in common with ordinary Americans.
- E) former revolutionary war heroes.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Knowledge

- 34) Charles Beard's assessment of the intentions of the Framers of the Constitution was that the Framers
- A) were engaged in a conspiracy to protect their immediate and personal economic interests.
 - B) were motivated solely by such concerns as the national interest, economic stability, and the preservation of liberty.
 - C) wanted to establish a democracy in order to put an end to an unfair system of elitism and self-interest.
 - D) were altruistic.
 - E) realized that the Articles of Confederation were too similar to England's form of government and had to be amended.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Knowledge

- 35) What kind of government did the Constitution create?
- A) confederal
 - B) direct democracy
 - C) parliamentary
 - D) unicameral
 - E) republican

Answer: E

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Knowledge

- 36) The Connecticut Compromise
- A) established that each slave would count $\frac{3}{4}$ of a person for the purposes of representation.
 - B) outlawed the slave trade in 1808.
 - C) created a House proportionate to population along with a Senate in which all states were represented equally.
 - D) balanced state powers and national authority in a federalist system.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Knowledge

- 37) Which plan called for a multi-person executive?
- A) The Connecticut Plan
 - B) The Virginia Plan
 - C) Franklin's Plan
 - D) The New Jersey Plan
 - E) The Northern Plan

Answer: D

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Knowledge

38) The _____ Plan favored large states.

- A) New Jersey
- B) Three-fifths
- C) Virginia
- D) Connecticut
- E) Pennsylvania

Answer: C

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Knowledge

39) The _____ Plan favored small states.

- A) New Jersey
- B) Three-fifths
- C) Virginia
- D) Connecticut
- E) Pennsylvania

Answer: A

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Knowledge

Source: Test Bank only

40) The Virginia Plan

- A) was a compromise between the New Jersey Plan and the Connecticut Plan.
- B) called for a single-house legislature in which each state would have one vote.
- C) was designed to create a strong central government controlled by the most populous states.
- D) counted three-fifths of a state's slave population to determine taxation and representation in the House of Representatives.
- E) was favored by small states, who preferred equal representation to large states.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Knowledge

41) Delegates to the Constitutional Convention from large states concerned about representation in the new national Congress were most likely to support which of the following "plans"?

- A) Virginia Plan
- B) New York Plan
- C) Rhode Island Plan
- D) New Jersey Plan
- E) Pennsylvania Plan

Answer: A

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Application

42) The _____ Compromise broke the deadlock at the Constitutional Convention concerning the issue of representation.

- A) New York
- B) Georgia
- C) Connecticut
- D) Virginia

Answer: C

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Knowledge

- 43) Today, we would associate the _____ plan with the Senate and the _____ plan with the House of Representatives.

- A) New Jersey - Virginia
- B) Virginia – New Jersey
- C) New Jersey – Rhode Island
- D) Rhode Island - Virginia
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Page Ref: 38-39

Skill: Application

- 44) Which of the following was approved at the Constitutional Convention with respect to the institution of slavery?

- A) Three-fifths of the state's slave population was used in the calculation of how many representatives a state was entitled to in the House of Representatives.
- B) Enactments against slave trade were forbidden immediately upon ratification.
- C) Nonslave states could hold runaway slaves and set them free.
- D) Children of slaves would be granted citizenship and equal protection of the laws
- E) all of the above

Answer: A

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Comprehension

- 45) The major controversial issue over the executive branch at the constitutional convention was

- A) how the president should be selected.
- B) whether there should be a single or a plural executive.
- C) whether the president could choose Supreme Court justices.
- D) which house of the legislature would choose electors.
- E) whether the president would have the power to issue signing statements.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 40-41

Skill: Knowledge

- 46) Which of the following is NOT one of the provisions of the U.S. Constitution?

- A) The national government has powers to tax, regulate interstate commerce, and provide a uniform national currency.
- B) The states have electoral votes in presidential elections and have power to ratify constitutional amendments.
- C) The local governments have control over police protection, education, and the interstate highway system.
- D) The national government has powers to raise an army and a navy and to call state militias to national service.
- E) The president is commander in chief, as expressed in Article II.

Answer: C

Page Ref:
Skill: Knowledge

- 47) Which of the following is a provision of the US Constitution?
- A) The national government has powers to tax and regulate interstate commerce.
 - B) The states have the power to ratify constitutional amendments.
 - C) The president is commander in chief, as expressed in Article II.
 - D) The national government has powers to raise an army and a navy and to call state militias to national service.
 - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 41-50
Skill: Knowledge

- 48) The US president is elected
- A) directly by the American people.
 - B) through the Electoral College.
 - C) by caucus in the US Congress.
 - D) indirectly by political party.
 - E) through a proportional system of democracy

Answer: B

Page Ref: 40
Skill: Knowledge

- 49) Let us say that the state of California has 52 members in the U.S. House of Representatives. How many votes does the state of California have in the Electoral College?
- A) 54
 - B) 52
 - C) 26
 - D) 50
 - E) There is not enough information to answer this question.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 40
Skill: Analysis

- 50) In the event that no presidential candidate receives a majority in the Electoral College, who decides who should be president?
- A) the previous president
 - B) the Senate
 - C) the previous Supreme Court
 - D) the House of Representatives
 - E) the state legislatures

Answer: D

Page Ref: 41
Skill: Knowledge

- 51) The Electoral College provides for
- A) presidential election by political parties.
 - B) election of the president by proportionate representation.
 - C) direct popular election of the president.
 - D) An indirect election of the president.
 - E) presidential election through caucuses.
- Answer: D
Page Ref: 45
Skill: Knowledge
- 52) Which of the following best defines American federalism?
- A) Some powers are reserved for the states, some powers are reserved for the central government, and some powers are shared by the states and the central government.
 - B) All powers are shared by the states and the central government, a system known as "checks and balances."
 - C) All powers are invested in the central government, which can then delegate powers to the states.
 - D) all of the above
 - E) none of the above
- Answer: D
Page Ref: 46
Skill: Comprehension
- 53) Dividing government powers between a national and state government is
- A) how checks and balances work at the federal level.
 - B) is integral to the notion of separation of powers.
 - C) a way in which federalism fragments government power.
 - D) central to protecting individual rights in the Constitution.
 - E) ensures no tyranny of the majority.
- Answer: C
Page Ref: 46
Skill: Comprehension
- 54) A federal system of government is one in which powers are
- A) divided between states and a central government.
 - B) divided between judicial and executive branches.
 - C) concentrated in a central government.
 - D) concentrated in state or regional government.
 - E) dispersed across three branches of government
- Answer: A
Page Ref: 46
Skill: Comprehension
- 55) A system of government in which powers are divided between states and a central government is called
- A) a federal system.
 - B) a republican system of government.
 - C) a democracy.
 - D) a representative government.
 - E) a tyrannical system of government.
- Answer: A
Page Ref: 46

56) The elastic clause of the Constitution

- A) gives Congress broad powers to carry out its responsibilities.
- B) explicitly grants the Supreme Court ultimate authority.
- C) was instrumental in keeping parties out of American politics for several decades after ratification of the Constitution.
- D) grants state legislatures the power to choose college electors if no majority forms.
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Knowledge

57) The _____ has become one of the foundations for the growth of the federal government in the twentieth century.

- A) three-fifths compromise
- B) necessary and proper clause
- C) "reserved powers" clause of the Tenth Amendment
- D) Connecticut compromise
- E) Bill of Rights

Answer: B

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Knowledge

58) The power to regulate commerce, to provide a uniform currency, to declare war, and to provide for the common defense of the United States are examples of

- A) powers given to state governments.
- B) powers given to local governments.
- C) implied powers given to the national government.
- D) enumerated powers given to the national government.
- E) powers granted to the executive branch of the federal government.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 46-47

Skill: Comprehension

59) Which of the following is an important attribute of American federalism?

- A) All adults should be allowed to vote, regardless of wealth, race, or gender.
- B) Citizens should decide policy issues directly, without the participation of legislators or other elected officials.
- C) States should determine qualifications for voting within their boundaries.
- D) Elected officials should always represent the views of their constituents.
- E) State policy trumps federal authority on issues of interstate commerce and trade.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 47
Skill: Comprehension

- 60) The right to determine qualifications for voting is
- A) granted to the Congress by the Constitution.
 - B) granted to the states by the Constitution.
 - C) not addressed by the Constitution.
 - D) established in the Tenth Amendment of the US Constitution.
 - E) is not subject to Constitutional Amendment.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Knowledge

- 61) The first ten amendments to the Constitution
- A) are known as the Bill of Rights.
 - B) were added to the Constitution to protect citizens from state governments.
 - C) outline the powers of each branch of the federal government.
 - D) provide for institutional "checks and balances."
 - E) initially restricted on state, not federal action.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Knowledge

- 62) The Bill of Rights establishes which of the following rights?
- A) freedom of religion
 - B) the right to bear arms.
 - C) the right to a speedy and public trial before an impartial jury.
 - D) the right to a trial by jury in civil suits.
 - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Knowledge

- 63) Which of the following rights are protected by the First Amendment?
- A) freedom of religion
 - B) freedom of speech
 - C) freedom of press
 - D) freedom of assembly
 - E) all of the above

Answer: E

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Knowledge

- 64) The basic purpose of the Bill of Rights is to
- A) expand the powers of the federal government to protect citizens from state government acts of discrimination.
 - B) expand the powers of state governments versus federal government control.
 - C) limit what government may legitimately do.
 - D) protect the tyranny of the majority.
 - E) promote the clarity of governmental regulation.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Comprehension

65) Of the various national officeholders, which was made directly accountable to the people by the original Constitution?

- A) the Supreme Court
- B) the Senate
- C) the House of Representatives
- D) the President
- E) none of the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 33

Skill: Knowledge

66) The original Constitution made which of the following officeholders directly elected by the people?

- A) Justices of the Supreme Court
- B) US Senators
- C) members of the US House of Representatives
- D) the President
- E) state judges

Answer: C

Page Ref: 33

Skill: Knowledge

67) Which branch of the government was made directly accountable to the people under the Constitution?

- A) the House of Representatives
- B) the president
- C) the U.S. Supreme Court
- D) the U.S. Senate
- E) the electoral college

Answer: A

Page Ref: 33

Skill: Comprehension

68) Which of the following statements BEST reflects why the Constitution originally allowed only members of the House of Representatives to be elected directly by the people?

- A) The Founders were afraid of voting fraud.
- B) The Founders were afraid of unbridled democracy.
- C) The Founders wanted to punish the Southern states for allowing slavery.
- D) The Founders felt that the president should appoint all federal judges and U.S. Senators.
- E) none of the above

Answer: B

Page Ref: 34

Skill: Application

69) Montesquieu's views are incorporated in

- A) separation of powers.
- B) federalism.
- C) popular sovereignty.
- D) republicanism.
- E) democracy.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 48
Skill: Comprehension

- 70) Separation of powers in the Constitution refers to
- A) federalism between states and the national government.
 - B) distinct spheres of responsibility for the three branches of the national government.
 - C) procedures for each branch of the national government to limit the power of the other branches.
 - D) civilian control of the national military.
 - E) influence of one branch of government over another.

Answer: B
Page Ref: 48
Skill: Knowledge

- 71) Checks and balances in the Constitution refer to
- A) the idea that republican virtues are best nurtured in small states.
 - B) the idea that true republicanism can only occur in large states.
 - C) the principle that government power shall be divided and that the fragments should balance or check one another to prevent tyranny.
 - D) distinct spheres of responsibility for the three branches of the national government.
 - E) the system of federalism that divides powers between the states and national government.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 49
Skill: Knowledge

- 72) Three equal and independent branches of government best illustrates the concept of
- A) the supremacy clause.
 - B) checks and balances.
 - C) separation of powers.
 - D) reserved powers.
 - E) republicanism

Answer: C
Page Ref: 49
Skill: Comprehension

- 73) The provision of the Constitution that forbids states from impairing the obligation of contracts is
- A) also vital to promoting interstate commerce.
 - B) ensures that states do not coin their own money.
 - C) is essential to protecting property rights.
 - D) related to reserve powers granted to the states.
 - E) none of the above

Answer: C
Page Ref: 49
Skill: Comprehension

- 74) One of the major goals of the Founders at the Constitutional Convention was to
- A) create the foundations for a national, free enterprise economy.
 - B) provide for universal suffrage.
 - C) eliminate suffrage.
 - D) write long and detailed constitution that specified exactly the powers of each branch of government.
 - E) guarantee equal rights as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 49
Skill: Comprehension

- 75) Article I, Section 10, of the Constitution forbids the states from impairing the obligations of contracts, coining money, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. These provisions
- A) were declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Marbury v. Madison*.
 - B) basically enlarged states' rights.
 - C) were ignored by state governments.
 - D) meant that states could no longer help debtors by inflating money or forgiving debts.
 - E) were declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court in *McCulloch v. Maryland*.

Answer: D
Page Ref: 49
Skill: Comprehension

- 76) Article IV, Section 1, states that states must give "full faith and credit" to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. These provisions mean that
- A) one could no longer escape legal and financial obligations in one state by moving to another.
 - B) only the federal government can go in debt.
 - C) state governments can sue each other if a citizen in one state moves without paying his/her debts.
 - D) citizens can file for bankruptcy only in federal and not in state courts.
 - E) slaves who escaped to free states would themselves be free.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 49
Skill: Comprehension

- 77) The fundamental importance the Framers placed on a national free enterprise economy is illustrated by
- A) paying debts with cheap money.
 - B) guaranteeing contracts.
 - C) permitting states to coin currencies.
 - D) allowing states to regulate interstate commerce.
 - E) allowing states to trade with other nations.

Answer: B
Page Ref: 50
Skill: Knowledge

- 78) Article I, Sections 9 and 10, forbids states from imposing taxes or duties on other states' exports or entering into foreign treaties. These provisions
- A) expanded state governments' trading options.
 - B) broke down barriers to trade.
 - C) allowed only the federal government to trade with foreign nations.
 - D) were declared unconstitutional in *Gibbons v. Ogden*.
 - E) increased the federal government's tax base.

Answer: B
Page Ref: 50
Skill: Comprehension

- 79) For the U.S. Constitution to be established, Article VII held that it would have to be ratified by
- A) a majority of the members of the House of Representatives.
 - B) two-thirds of the state legislatures.

- C) nine state conventions.
- D) a majority of the people in direct elections in all thirteen states.
- E) a national constitutional convention.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Knowledge

80) The Anti-Federalists were primarily concerned with

- A) too much state power.
- B) centralized power and the absence of a bill of rights.
- C) the indirect election of the president.
- D) the shorter elected terms of members of the House of Representatives.
- E) provisions established by Article VII.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 50-51

Skill: Knowledge

81) Federalists won the ratification fight partly because

- A) every state supported their arguments.
- B) the wealthier Anti-Federalists were disliked by most Americans.
- C) the Constitution was very similar to the Articles of Confederation.
- D) they did a better job of making their case to the people, primarily through the *Federalist Papers*.
- E) the government outlined was identical to most state governments.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 50-51

Skill: Knowledge

78) The Federalists were not in favor of a bill of rights, but

- A) the Anti-Federalists forced members of the Constitutional convention to include the ten famous amendments in the original Constitution.
- B) the Southern states demanded one.
- C) agreed to add one soon after ratification.
- D) the Anti-Federalists were even more opposed to one.
- E) none of the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Knowledge

79) The Bill of Rights is expressed in the

- A) Declaration of Independence.
- B) original Constitution.
- C) first ten amendments to the Constitution.
- D) Articles of Confederation.
- E) various state constitutions.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Knowledge

82) Freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly are guaranteed by the _____ Amendment.

- A) First
- B) Second
- C) Third

D) Fourth

E) Fifth

Answer: A

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Knowledge

83) Which of the following statements is true about ratification of the Constitution?

A) Every state immediately approved the Constitution.

B) Ratification was a closely fought struggle.

C) It took many decades for the ratification struggle to simmer down.

D) The Constitution was not ratified until after Bill of Rights was included.

E) There was not enough support for ratification.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 50-51

Skill: Knowledge

84) What is the basic rule book for the game of American politics?

A) the Constitution

B) the Supreme Court

C) the Declaration of Independence

D) congressional law

E) executive action

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Comprehension

85) Why has the office of the presidency changed from that envisioned by the framers?

A) The political and military involvement of the United States in world affairs

B) Amendments to the Constitution have granted the president greater powers.

C) Universal suffrage has changed presidential powers.

D) The Supreme Court rulings of *Marbury v. Madison* and *Griswold v. Connecticut*

E) The president's role has not changed significantly since the ratification of the Constitution.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52-53

Skill: Knowledge

86) In its 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision, the Court supported a fundamental right of _____, even though such a right is nowhere explicitly mentioned in the Constitution.

A) religion

B) "peace of mind"

C) equal protection of the laws

D) privacy

E) a right to counsel

Answer: D

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Knowledge

87) The US Constitution is often called a "living Constitution" because it

A) was written by the living.

B) tends to take a lifetime to interpret and change it.

C) tends to change with the times.

- D) requires judicial advice to amend.
- E) acts as a basic play book for American government

Answer: C

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Knowledge

88) The Constitution

- A) still reflects the basic intentions of the Framers with regard to democracy and popular sovereignty.
- B) became far more democratic over the years than was originally intended by the Framers.
- C) has become less democratic and more republican than the Framers intended.
- D) has been amended so often that there is little of substance that remains from the original document.
- E) has proven to be inflexible at dealing with problems of modern society.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 52-53

Skill: Comprehension

89) According to the authors of your textbook, provisions designed to keep the majority in check

- A) undermine notions of political liberty.
- B) provide minorities disproportionate power in government.
- C) provide presidents with disproportionate power in government.
- D) are easily changed through the amendment process.
- E) make the US Constitution look more like a confederation than a federation.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 53-54

Skill: Comprehension

True/False Questions:

- 1) Signing statements are powers that are clearly granted to the president in the US Constitution.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 26-27

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) Signing statements have been declared unconstitutional by the US Supreme Court.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 27

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) President George W. Bush is the first president to issue signing statements that reveal the president's thinking on the meaning of a law.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 26-27

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) A social contract suggests that government is only legitimate if created by the people.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 31

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) Initially, the American Revolution was fought primarily to eliminate unfair laws.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 29
Skill: Knowledge

6) The Articles of Confederation was the first government of the former 13 colonies.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 31
Skill: Knowledge

7) A confederation is a system of government in which power is concentrated in one central government.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 31
Skill: Comprehension

8) Under the Articles of Confederation, the Continental Congress had virtually no power.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 32
Skill: Knowledge

9) The Articles of Confederation provided for a strong central government and a legislature with the powers to make war, levy taxes, and regulate interstate commerce.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 31-32
Skill: Knowledge

10) Most of America's leaders were convinced by 1787 that Articles of Confederation had serious shortcomings.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 32-33
Skill: Knowledge

11) Some states passed "stay laws" after the Revolutionary War. The purpose of stay laws was to postpone tax and mortgage payments.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 35
Skill: Knowledge

12) Many of the nation's leading citizens were alarmed by the apparent inability the Articles of Confederation government to maintain public order during Shays's Rebellion.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 36
Skill: Comprehension

13) The decision to convene a Constitutional Convention reflected a growing concern felt by many of the most influential people about the failure to democratize the nation following the American Revolution.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 36-37
Skill: Comprehension

14) The Framers of the Constitution believed that liberty and popular sovereignty were contradictory principles.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Knowledge
Source: Study Guide

15) A republican form of government is one that is led by the Republican party.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 41

Skill: Knowledge

16) The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were in fundamental agreement about the need to scrap the Articles of Confederation and strengthen the national government.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Knowledge

17) According to Charles Beard, the Founders went out of their way to accommodate the interests of the lower classes.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 37

Skill: Comprehension

18) In terms of representation, the New Jersey Plan favored large states.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Knowledge

19) Based on representation, the Virginia plan favored large states.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Knowledge

20) The Connecticut Compromise at the constitutional convention temporarily settled the issue of slavery.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Knowledge

21) The electoral college was created by the first Congress as a service to future generations. Located in Washington, D.C., students at the university learn about politics from national politicians.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 40

Skill: Knowledge

22) The supremacy clause of the Constitution creates the basis for a more centralized federal system.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Knowledge

23) Article VI of the US Constitution includes the Supremacy Clause.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Knowledge

24) Article I, Section 8, is known as the elastic clause because it allows for judicial review.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 46
Skill: Knowledge

25) The key idea of “all men are created equal” is found clearly in the original US Constitution.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 30
Skill: Analysis

26) Separation of powers in the Constitution refers to distinct responsibilities held by the branches of the government.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 47-48
Skill: Knowledge

27) The Declaration of Independence is best known for the phrase “all men are created equal”

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 47-48
Skill: Knowledge

28) The Senate was the only institution directly elected by the people, according to the original Constitution.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 47
Skill: Knowledge

29) Checks and balances ensure that no branch of government can transcend its legal limits without being constrained by another branch.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 42-43
Skill: Knowledge

30) The separation of powers principle restricts the interaction between the federal and state governments in a federalist system of government.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 47-48
Skill: Knowledge

31) The basic purpose of the Constitution is to define the purposes and powers of the government.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 41-49
Skill: Knowledge

32) Those opposing ratification of the U.S. Constitution were known as Federalists.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 50
Skill: Knowledge

33) Judicial review is clearly outlined in Article II of the US Constitution.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 52
Skill: Knowledge

34) The American constitutional system was not designed to promote gridlock in American politics and governmental policy.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Knowledge

35) The preamble to the US Constitution states the purpose of the Constitution.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Knowledge

Short Answer Questions:

1) According to *Struggle for Democracy*, what were three main political ideas from the Declaration of Independence?

Answer: The three main ideas were that human beings have rights that cannot be taken away from them, that people create government to protect these rights, and that the people can overthrow the government if it fails to protect these rights.

Skill: Knowledge

2) What do the key omissions of the Declaration of Independence (e.g., political status of women and minorities) say about early American's views of equality?

Answer: They did not support such notions of equality.

Skill: Analysis

3) Why was the central government ineffective under the Articles of Confederation?

Answer: The Articles set up such a weak central government that it could not enforce any of the laws it made. It simply could not carry out its powers.

Skill: Knowledge

4) What did Shays's Rebellion reveal about the national government under the Articles of Confederation?

Answer: Shays's Rebellion revealed the weaknesses of the national government. It was not powerful enough to settle domestic disputes, carry out diplomacy with foreign powers, or control commercial warfare between the states. In short, the central government could not secure domestic tranquility.

Skill: Knowledge

5) What was the general attitude of a majority of the Framers toward democracy?

Answer: One answer: The Framers greatly feared democracy and wrote the Constitution to avoid it. They believed the people were subject to dangerous swings of passion that, if the government were led by public opinion and popular rule, would threaten the tranquility of the nation.

Skill: Comprehension

6) According to *Struggle for Democracy*, what issues at the Constitutional Convention evoked the greatest debate?

Answer: The most important debates involved the conflict between large and small states over the issue of representation in the national government, the status of slavery, and the selection of the president.

Skill: Knowledge

7) The Connecticut Compromise was a compromise between what two other plans submitted for consideration at the constitutional convention?

Answer: The Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan.

Skill: Knowledge

8) Why do we sometimes refer to the Constitution as "the living Constitution"?

Answer: Because of its tendency to change with the times.

Skill: Comprehension

9) The philosopher who exercised the principal influence on Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, especially its ideas of natural rights and government based on popular consent, was _____.

Answer: John Locke

Skill: Knowledge

10) The first constitution, which bound the states in a "loose confederation" among states, was the _____.

Answer: Articles of Confederation

Skill: Knowledge

11) _____ was a rebellion of farmers in western Massachusetts who took up arms in 1786 to prevent courts from carrying out foreclosure proceedings.

Answer: Shays's Rebellion

Skill: Knowledge

12) "_____ laws" forbade farm foreclosures for nonpayment of debts.

Answer: Stay

Skill: Knowledge

13) In a _____, each state retains most of its powers and independence.

Answer: confederation

Skill: Knowledge

14) In his book, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution*, _____ argued that the Framers were motivated by immediate and personal economic interests.

Answer: Charles Beard

Skill: Knowledge

15) The delegates at the convention in Philadelphia agreed that a substantially strengthened _____ government was needed to protect American interests in the world.

Answer: national

Skill: Knowledge

16) The _____ Plan proposed the creation of a strong central government controlled, in the main, by the wealthiest and most populous states.

Answer: Virginia

Skill: Knowledge

17) The set of proposals to the Constitutional Convention calling for a unicameral legislature in which each state would have one vote, regardless of population size, was known as the _____.

Answer: New Jersey Plan

Skill: Knowledge

18) The _____ Compromise, or Great Compromise, basically gave us the form of legislative government used in the United States today.

Answer: Connecticut

Skill: Knowledge

19) For purposes of determining how many representatives a state was entitled to in the House of Representatives, slave states got to count _____ of all slaves.

Answer: three-fifths

Skill: Knowledge

20) The Framers ultimately agreed that the President would be elected by _____.

Answer: an electoral college

Skill: Knowledge

21) The Constitution, federal laws, and treaties are given precedence over state laws in the _____ clause in Article VI, Section 2, of the Constitution.

Answer: supremacy

Skill: Knowledge

22) Many of the Framers' ideas about balanced government were derived from the French philosopher _____.

Answer: Montesquieu

Skill: Knowledge

23) Each branch of government has power, but none is able to exercise all of its powers on its own. This feature of American government is known as _____.

Answer: checks and balances

Skill: Knowledge

24) Article VII provides that the Constitution will be established when ratified by _____ state conventions.

Answer: nine

Skill: Knowledge

25) _____ were a series of newspaper articles written in defense of the Constitution by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay.

Answer: The Federalist Papers

Skill: Knowledge

26) The _____ argued in favor of the ratification of the US Constitution.

Answer: Federalists

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Knowledge

27) People like Patrick Henry and George Mason, who opposed the Constitution, were called _____.

Answer: Anti-Federalists

Skill: Knowledge

28) Freedom of assembly is guaranteed in the _____ Amendment.

Answer: First

Skill: Knowledge

29) Prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures is found in the _____ Amendment.

Answer: Fourth

Skill: Knowledge

30) According to the authors of *Struggle for Democracy*, the U.S. Constitution can be considered one of the major _____ factors that has influenced the evolution of American government.

Answer: structural

Skill: Knowledge

Essay Questions:

1) What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

Skill: Comprehension

2) What was Shays's Rebellion? Discuss the implications of the rebellion for the formation of a new government in the United States.

Skill: Comprehension

3) What are the major ideas of "republicanism"?

Skill: Comprehension

4) Compare and contrast eighteenth-century republicanism and the democratic ideal.

Skill: Comprehension

5) Assess Charles Beard's provocative argument that the Framers were engaged in a conspiracy to protect their immediate and personal economic interests. Based on what you have read, does his argument make sense? Why?

Skill: Analysis

6) Discuss the particulars of the Virginia Plan, the New Jersey Plan, the Connecticut Plan, and the three-fifths compromise.

Skill: Comprehension

7) The Connecticut Compromise included aspects of both the Virginia and New Jersey Plans and helped shape our current representational system in Congress. What did each plan emphasize vis-à-vis representation? Based on your assessment, how well has the compromise worked in terms of ensuring representation for both large and small states, today?

Skill: Application

8) Who were the Federalists and Anti-Federalists? What were their arguments? Discuss some provisions that each advocated for inclusion in the US Constitution and assess their value, today.

Skill: Comprehension

9) Although the Constitution is called a living document, the formal processes for change are slow and arduous. Why did the Framers make formal change difficult? Based on your understanding of the Constitution, how well has the original intention of the Framers been met?

Skill: Application

10) There are several ways that the Constitution may change or "live" over time. List and describe three of these, noting which one is most complicated and actually serves to limit change over time.

Skill: Comprehension

2.2 - The questions in this section also appear in the student Study Guide available with the textbook.

Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1) The United States' international reputation entered a free-fall over treatment of prisoners in
- A) Guantanamo Bay.
 - B) American prisons.
 - C) Abu Ghraib.
 - D) European prisons.
 - E) A & C

Answer: E

Page Ref: 26

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) By separated powers and checks and balances, the authors of your text mean
- A) that signing statements are explicitly constitutional.
 - B) that the framers divided government between national and state governments.
 - C) that the framers divided executive, legislative, and judicial powers and placed them into separate branches of the national government.
 - D) that presidents are more powerful than Congress.
 - E) that the courts have the power to review legislative statutes.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 27

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) Key ideas of the Declaration of Independence include
- A) checks and balances.
 - B) separation of powers.
 - C) human beings possess inherent rights.
 - D) people create government to protect basic rights.
 - E) C & D

Answer: E

Page Ref: 30-31

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) Which of the following is an important omission from the Declaration of Independence?
- A) The notion of a social contract.
 - B) The political status of women and Native Americans.
 - C) Natural rights.
 - D) The consent of the governed.
 - E) Creating a new government.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 31
Skill: Knowledge

- 5) The ability to ensure Americans' traditional rights against the intrusions of a distant government describes
- A) a central tenet of the Bill of Rights.
 - B) the justification for separation of powers.
 - C) a rationale for checks and balances in the Constitution.
 - D) the concept of liberty as conceived of in pre-Revolutionary America.
 - E) the concept of equality as realized through the Declaration of Independence.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 29
Skill: Comprehension

- 6) _____ was the author of *Common Sense*.
- A) John Locke.
 - B) James Madison.
 - C) Alexander Hamilton.
 - D) Thomas Paine.
 - E) Thomas Jefferson.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 29
Skill: Knowledge

- 7) Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
- A) John Locke
 - B) George Washington
 - C) Benjamin Franklin
 - D) James Madison
 - E) Thomas Jefferson

Answer: E

Page Ref: 29-30
Skill: Knowledge

- 8) In 1776, Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*, in which he argued that
- A) the Revolution should proceed cautiously to avoid cutting ties to the British throne.
 - B) the American colonies should become independent.
 - C) the King of England represented the best chance for the American colonies to prosper.
 - D) few people possessed the common sense to participate fully in government.
 - E) a republican form of government should be created, immediately.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 29
Skill: Knowledge

- 9) Which of the following is NOT a right outlined in the Declaration of Independence?
- A) life
 - B) liberty
 - C) property
 - D) pursuit of happiness
 - E) all of the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 30
Skill: Knowledge

10) What was the principal philosophical text that influenced the writing of the Declaration of Independence?

- A) John Locke's *The Second Treatise on Government*
- B) Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
- C) James Madison's *Federalist Papers*
- D) Plato's *Republic*.
- E) Montesquieu's *Checks and Balances*

Answer: A

Page Ref: 30
Skill: Knowledge

11) The divine right of kings

- A) is a philosophy of government that still reigns.
- B) is consistent with the notion of democracy.
- C) is plausible under a republican form of government.
- D) was dominant in the late eighteenth century.
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 30
Skill: Knowledge

12) How were most societies ruled during the eighteenth century?

- A) by kings with authority purportedly derived from God
- B) by constitutional monarchies with authority derived from the people
- C) by parliaments in conjunction with kings, with their authority derived from the kings
- D) by elected parliaments
- E) by the Pope with authority derived from God

Answer: A

Page Ref: 30
Skill: Comprehension

13) The phrase "all men are created equal" in the Declaration of Independence

- A) was specific only to voting rights.
- B) gave a clear message to the South that slavery was doomed.
- C) did not settle the issue of slavery.
- D) began a section of the document banning slavery.
- E) also applied to women, at the time.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 30
Skill: Knowledge

14) Which of the following events occurred most recently?

- A) the battles of Lexington and Concord
- B) the writing of the Declaration of Independence
- C) the ratification of the Articles of Confederation by the required number of states
- D) the first presidential and congressional elections take place
- E) Shays's Rebellion

Answer: D

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Knowledge

15) Which of the following was NOT one of the features of the Articles of Confederation?

- A) Sovereign states had a veto power over constitutional change.
- B) The legislature had no power to regulate commerce between the states.
- C) There was no chief executive or national judiciary.
- D) The states had no power to control the militia or interstate commerce.
- E) States could coin their own money.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 32-33

Skill: Knowledge

16) According to Table 2.1, the Preamble of the Constitution

- A) establishes the legislative branch.
- B) establishes the executive branch.
- C) states the purpose of the Constitution.
- D) establishes judicial review.
- E) outlines concerns about federalism.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Knowledge

17) A Bill of Rights was

- A) ratified at the same time as the U.S. Constitution.
- B) ratified in state constitutional conventions.
- C) passed by the First Congress and sent to the states for ratification.
- D) drafted by Thomas Jefferson.
- E) drafted and supported at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Knowledge

18) Protections against double jeopardy and self-incrimination are guaranteed in the _____ Amendment.

- A) First
- B) Fourth
- C) Fifth
- D) Eighth
- E) Tenth

Answer: C

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Knowledge

19) Formally amending the U.S. Constitution

- A) typically requires two-thirds support by Congress and support by three-fourths of state legislatures.
- B) requires presidential support and a simple majority in both houses of Congress.

- C) requires a simple majority in both houses of Congress
- D) happens quite frequently.
- E) requires a majority support in Congress and among the states

Answer: A

Page Ref: 48

Skill: Knowledge

20) The Executive power is found in

- A) Article I of the Constitution
- B) Article II of the Constitution
- C) Article III of the Constitution
- D) Article IV of the Constitution
- E) Article V of the Constitution

Answer: B

Page Ref: 43

Skill: Knowledge

True/False

1) There is no separation of executive and legislative powers in parliamentary systems.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Comprehension

2) The basic characteristics of American society influence the working of our political and governmental institutions, as well as the attitudes and behaviors of our citizens and public officials.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 25

Skill: Knowledge

3) The Declaration of Independence was written primarily by Thomas Jefferson.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 29-30

Skill: Knowledge

4) The Declaration of Independence is clear about how to deal with the issue of slavery.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 31

Skill: Knowledge

5) In a federal system of government, each state retains most of its powers and independence.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Knowledge

6) Under the Articles of Confederation, government was unable to prevent the outbreak of commercial warfare between the states.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 32

Skill: Knowledge

7) The theory of republicanism is based on direct democracy and majority rule.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 44

Skill: Comprehension

8) The Founders were republicans, which means they created the Republican Party.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 44-45

Skill: Comprehension

9) The Federalists argued in favor of the ratification of the US Constitution.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Knowledge

10) The meaning of the Constitution can only be changed by formal amendment.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 52-53

Skill: Comprehension

Short Answer Questions

1) According to *Struggle for Democracy*, Bush was able to sidestep the “how a bill becomes a law” process by issuing what to nullify his signing of the bill?

Answer: a signing statement that claimed the law would not be followed if it conflicted with the president’s authority as Commander in Chief

Skill: Knowledge

2) What do those who favor a republican form of government believe?

Answer: Republicans believed that government must be based on popular consent, but limited in powers, and inoculated against the sometimes rash judgments of the majority.

Skill: Comprehension

3) Briefly summarize Charles Beard's views on the Constitutional Convention and its delegates.

Answer: Beard claimed that the delegates were engaged in a conspiracy to protect their immediate financial and personal economic interests. They purposely created a constitution that protected and even promoted the interests of wealthy citizens.

Skill: Knowledge

4) What are the arguments in favor of a system of separation of powers and checks and balances in government?

Answer: The central idea of balanced government is that concentrated power of any kind is dangerous and the way to protect against tyranny is to fragment government executive, legislative, and judicial powers and place them in separate branches.

Skill: Comprehension

5) What were the *Federalist Papers*?

Answer: A series of 85 articles written in defense of the constitution for New York newspapers, under the name "Publius," by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay.

Skill: Knowledge

Essay Questions

1) What ideas of Locke did Jefferson include in the Declaration of Independence? What did the Declaration leave unsettled?

Skill: Comprehension

2) Compare and contrast Locke's ideas of limited government and Jefferson's application of these in the Declaration of Independence. How are they the same and how are they different? In the grand scheme of things, whose ideas or application of ideas were more influential?

Skill: Analysis

3) Imagine that you are charged with writing a new Constitution. Thinking about aspects of the Articles of Confederation and the US Constitution, which aspects would you include and why? Which provisions of either document would you exclude? In your opinion, which document would be stronger today, and why?

Skill: Synthesis

4) Discuss the ratification process of the U.S. Constitution.

Skill: Comprehension

5) Why do the authors argue that the Constitution is the basic rule book for the game of American politics? Do you agree or disagree with their observation? Substantiate your answer with current and past examples.

Skill: Evaluation

2.3 - These questions also appear in MyPoliSciLab, the Website that accompanies the textbook.

Pre-Test Questions:

- 1) How was the concept of liberty originally perceived in pre-Revolutionary America?
 - A) The ability to ensure Americans' traditional rights against the intrusions of a distant government.
 - B) The creation of a separate country apart from England.
 - C) The abolishing of all taxes imposed by England and the states.
 - D) The right to create an American military unit to protect against Native Americans and the French.
 - E) The right to decide which states would allow slavery.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Comprehension

- 2) Why did England impose taxes on sugar, tea, and stamps during the colonial era?
 - A) to pay for the military protection against the Native Americans and their French allies

- B) to raise an army to put down Shays's Rebellion
- C) to pay for raising an army to protect England against the French in Europe
- D) to prove the king's power over the colonists
- E) to pay for the protection of the colonies against the Spanish invaders in the South

Answer: A

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) Which traditional rights were threatened by British policies on trade and taxation in the colonial era?

- A) the rights to life, liberty, and property
- B) the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
- C) the rights to life, liberty, and freedom of expression
- D) the rights to freedom of expression, life, and property
- E) the rights to the freedom of expression and the pursuit of happiness

Answer: A

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) In the late eighteenth century, most societies in the world were ruled by

- A) kings with authority purportedly derived from God.
- B) constitutional monarchs.
- C) parliamentary systems.
- D) presidents.
- E) bicameral legislatures.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 30

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) During the American Revolution, what was the Constitution that the colonists wanted to preserve?

- A) the English Constitution
- B) the Articles of Confederation
- C) the Bill of Rights
- D) the American Constitution
- E) the Magna Carta

Answer: A

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) The creators of the Articles of Confederation believed that, given the great geographic expanse of the colonies, along with their varied ways of life and economic interests, the formation of a single, unified republic seemed unworkable.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 31-32

Skill: Comprehension

- 7) Where were most important decisions made under the Articles of Confederation?

- A) in the state legislatures
- B) in the House of Representatives
- C) in the Senate
- D) in the White House by the president
- E) in town hall meetings

Answer: A
Page Ref: 31
Skill: Knowledge

- 8) Why were defects in the Articles of Confederation difficult to correct?
- A) Any changes required the unanimous approval of the states.
 - B) Any changes required the signature of the president and the House of Representatives.
 - C) Any changes were difficult to implement because there was no standing army.
 - D) Any changes required communication between thirteen very geographically distant states, and so the process was unwieldy.
 - E) It wasn't difficult to amend the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 32
Skill: Comprehension

- 9) One of the freedoms that republicans wanted to protect against the intrusions of a tyrannical government was the right of the people
- A) to acquire and enjoy private property.
 - B) to practice their own religions.
 - C) to vote.
 - D) to privacy.
 - E) to own slaves.

Answer: A
Page Ref: 35
Skill: Knowledge

- 10) Shays's Rebellion was a resounding success against the governor of Massachusetts.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 36
Skill: Comprehension

- 11) The framers of the Constitution were attempting to create a form of government that existed nowhere else during the late eighteenth century.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 41-42
Skill: Comprehension

- 12) The Constitution created what form of government?

- A) republican
- B) direct democracy
- C) parliamentary
- D) unicameral
- E) democratic

Answer: A
Page Ref: 38
Skill: Knowledge

- 13) The electoral college is

- A) based on the total number of representatives in Congress (House and Senate) from each of the states.
- B) the method used to select federal judges.
- C) no longer in existence, since the Twenty-Eighth Amendment provides for the direct election of the president.
- D) the select group of enlightened voters envisioned by the founders who appoint the members of the United States Supreme Court.
- E) a term for the portion of the American population that is eligible to vote.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 40

Skill: Knowledge

14) How did the framers intend to make tyranny unlikely or impossible?

- A) by electing government leaders
- B) by limiting the power of the government
- C) by placing roadblocks in the path of the majority
- D) by fragmenting governmental power
- E) All of the above are correct.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 41-50

Skill: Knowledge

15) The constitutional division of power that gave each government institution the power to block the actions of the others was known as the theory of

- A) checks and balances.
- B) majority faction.
- C) federal division.
- D) the Bill of Rights.
- E) the separation of powers.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Knowledge

16) Anti-Federalist opposition to the Constitution was based on

- A) the fear of centralized power and the absence of a bill of rights.
- B) the movement to require a unanimous vote to ratify the Constitution.
- C) slavery and property issues.
- D) the opposition's requirement of a bill of rights to reiterate safeguards already in place.
- E) concerns about universal suffrage.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 50-51

Skill: Knowledge

- 17) Ratification of the new Constitution was not difficult because all Americans agreed that the government under the Articles of Confederation was a failure.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 50-51

Skill: Knowledge

- 18) What is most different about the American system of government versus other democracies?

A) the level of fragmentation in all government responsibilities and authority

B) the creation of an office of the presidency

C) universal suffrage

D) the creation of the Supreme Court

E) the unique role of the House of Representatives as the controlling force of most governmental activities

Answer: A

Page Ref: 53-54

Skill: Knowledge

- 19) Which of these is an example of a successful amendment to the Constitution?

A) making the Senate subject to popular vote

B) giving equal rights to women

C) banning same-sex marriages

D) creating protection for the flag

E) appointing Supreme Court justices for life terms

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Knowledge

- 20) The gridlock of American politics and government policy is exactly what most of the framers had in mind when they designed the American constitutional system.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Comprehension

Post-Test Questions:

- 1) The American Revolution took place between

A) 1775-1783

B) 1776-1789

C) 1861-1864

D) 1697-1713

E) 1753-1776

Answer: A

Page Ref: 28

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) Who was the person primarily responsible for the drafting of the Declaration of Independence?

A) Thomas Jefferson

- B) George Washington
- C) Benjamin Franklin
- D) James Madison
- E) Thomas Paine

Answer: A

Page Ref: 29-30

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) Which of these is NOT a reason why the Second Continental Congress moved towards independence from Britain even though that was not its original intent?
- A) Shays's Rebellion had brought revolutionary fever to the people of the colonies.
 - B) Armed conflict had already begun in Lexington and Concord.
 - C) The British government continued its unyielding policies towards the colonists.
 - D) Thomas Paine's Common Sense was published and widely read.
 - E) A special committee was appointed to draft a declaration of independence.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 29

Skill: Knowledge

- 4) During the American Revolution, the common people were convinced that success would bring
- A) substantial improvements to their lives.
 - B) a republican government.
 - C) the end of slavery.
 - D) a fairer monarchical system.
 - E) universal suffrage.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 33

Skill: Knowledge

- 5) By and large, American colonists in the 1760s and 1770s were ashamed to be affiliated with Great Britain.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 28

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) A loose association of states or territorial units formed for a common purpose is known as
- A) a confederation.
 - B) a republic.
 - C) a democracy.
 - D) a social contract.
 - E) a constitution.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 31

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) Under the "confederation" established by the Continental Congress,
- A) each state retained most of its powers and independence.
 - B) a single, unified nation comprised of 13 states was created.

- C) state governments were subordinate to the central government.
- D) the president of the Continental Congress was the most powerful leader in the United States.
- E) the idea of any central government was discarded.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 31-32

Skill: Knowledge

- 8) Which of the following was a problem resulting from the weakness of the central government under the Articles of Confederation?
- A) The central government had no way of raising money to finance its activities.
 - B) The central government could not prevent the outbreak of civil war among the states over the issue of slavery.
 - C) The central government was so powerful that it threatened individual liberty.
 - D) The state governments under the confederation were too weak.
 - E) The resulting national army was too large to support.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 32

Skill: Comprehension

- 9) Many people were alarmed by Shays's Rebellion, not so much because of the fear of the insurrection itself, but because
- A) of the inability of the government to maintain public order under the Articles of Confederation.
 - B) the rebellion was led by Daniel Shays with the blessing and support of General George Washington.
 - C) of the tens of thousands of farmers who participated in the rebellion.
 - D) French troops were sent to support the farmers participating in the rebellion.
 - E) it was the first time most people had ever seen a black person using a weapon.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 36

Skill: Comprehension

- 10) What gave Republicans reason to fear a rise of "untamed democracy" in the 1780s?
- A) the creation of popular assemblies in several states
 - B) the creation of the office of the presidency
 - C) the granting of suffrage to all adults in several states
 - D) the granting of the vote to African Americans in several states
 - E) the creation of the Bill of Rights

Answer: A

Page Ref: 34

Skill: Knowledge

- 11) The Virginia Plan was a scheme submitted by the large states for organizing the new government in order to maximize their representation in the new national legislature.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Comprehension

- 12) Which of the following was among the most important debates at the Constitutional Convention?
- A) representation in the national government

- B) the status of slavery
- C) how to select the president
- D) what kind of government would replace the Articles of Confederation
- E) All of the answers are correct.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 38-40

Skill: Comprehension

- 13) The fact that slaves and free blacks played no significant role in America during the Articles of Confederation period is part of which level of the analytical framework explaining why slavery was allowed in the Constitution of 1787?

- A) the political linkage level
- B) the government action level
- C) the governmental level
- D) the structural level
- E) the systems level

Answer: A

Page Ref: 42

Skill: Knowledge

- 14) What was the basic purpose of the Constitution?

- A) to define the purposes and powers of the government
- B) to create a republican government
- C) to define and create a democratic government
- D) to list the powers granted to the people
- E) to create a confederation

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Comprehension

- 15) All of these are *explicitly* part of the Bill of Rights EXCEPT

- A) the right to privacy.
- B) freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly.
- C) the right to bear arms.
- D) the right to a speedy and public trial before an impartial jury.
- E) the right to a trial by jury in civil suits.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Knowledge

- 16) How did the framers of the Constitution create the context for ratification?

- A) They stated that the votes needed for ratification would be based on the guidelines of the unratified Constitution.
- B) They required a unanimous vote so that ratification would appear legitimate.
- C) They would vote only if the Bill of Rights was not attached to the unratified Constitution.
- D) They would ratify the Constitution on the guidelines of the Articles of Confederation.

E) Each representative could vote rather than having their state vote; thus, a majority could be achieved without having Virginia and New York approve.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Knowledge

17) Who among the following was NOT an anti-federalist?

A) Edmund Randolph

B) George Mason

C) Richard Henry Lee

D) Patrick Henry

E) all were anti-federalists

Answer: A

Page Ref: 50-51

Skill: Knowledge

18) Formally amending the Constitution

A) is extremely difficult.

B) requires a vote of the people for each proposed amendment.

C) is quite easily done.

D) requires the approval of five justices on the U.S. Supreme Court.

E) can be done by executive order.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Comprehension

19) The Constitution is a fundamental _____ factor influencing all of American political life.

A) structural

B) political linkage

C) governmental action

D) systems

E) governmental

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Knowledge

20) Which of these is an argument that supports the idea that today's government is significantly more democratic than the framers originally intended?

A) the creation of the Seventeenth Amendment, allowing the people to directly elect the Senate

B) the Supreme Court's extension of civil rights protections to racial and ethnic minorities

C) the presidency has become more attentive to majority opinion

D) All of the above are correct.

E) None of the above is correct.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 53-54

Skill: Comprehension

Chapter Exam Questions:

1) Which group of men was chosen by the Continental Congress to draft a Declaration of Independence?

- A) Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin
- B) Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Benjamin Franklin
- C) Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Benjamin Franklin
- D) Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, and George Washington
- E) Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, and Benjamin Franklin

Answer: A

Page Ref: 29-30

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) Which of these is NOT one of the rights outlined in the Declaration of Independence?
- A) Public policies are not made by the people, but by the people's elected representatives acting in their stead.
 - B) Human beings possess rights that cannot be legitimately given to or taken away from them.
 - C) If government fails to protect the people's rights, people can withdraw their consent from that government.
 - D) People create government to protect their rights.
 - E) People can void the existing social contract and agree to create a new one if the government has not lived up to its responsibilities.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 30-31

Skill: Knowledge

- 3) Which of these events occurred first?
- A) the battles of Lexington and Concord
 - B) the writing of the Declaration of Independence
 - C) the ratification of the Articles of Confederation by the required number of states
 - D) the first presidential and congressional elections take place
 - E) Shays's Rebellion

Answer: A

Page Ref: 29

Skill Knowledge:

- 4) Under the Articles of Confederation, the Continental Congress
- A) had little to do and had virtually no power.
 - B) was comprised of a House of Representatives and a Senate.
 - C) frequently declared state laws unconstitutional.
 - D) was all-powerful.
 - E) was dissolved.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 32

Skill: Comprehension

- 5) One of the central worries that the founders addressed during the Constitutional Convention was
- A) an excess of democracy in the states.
 - B) freedom of religion.
 - C) the lack of universal suffrage.

- D) the lack of a stated policy regarding personal privacy.
- E) excess capital in the states.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 34

Skill: Comprehension

- 6) After the Revolutionary War, some states passed "stay" acts. What did "stay" acts do?
- A) They helped poor farmers by postponing tax and mortgage payments.
 - B) They required all British citizens to remain in the United States for one year to help pay for the war debt.
 - C) They required soldiers to remain in the army for 90 days after the end of the war.
 - D) They required farmers to stay on the land and not migrate to newly developing cities.
 - E) They prevented citizens from migrating to other states.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 35-36

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) By far, the most intense debate at the Constitutional Convention involved the issue of slavery and resulted in the Great Compromise.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Comprehension

- 8) Which of the following is an important attribute of eighteenth-century republicanism?
- A) Well-educated, elected representatives were to exercise independent judgment.
 - B) Citizens should decide policy issues directly, without the participation of legislators or other elected officials.
 - C) The republic should only be ruled by well-educated, appointed representatives.
 - D) Direct democracy is essential for government to work.
 - E) The republic is best served when the representatives serve the will of the people.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 35

Skill: Comprehension

- 9) Which of the following features best illustrates the concept of mixed or balanced government?
- A) separation of powers
 - B) the necessary and proper clause
 - C) the elastic clause
 - D) the creation of the electoral college
 - E) the creation of the United States Supreme Court

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Comprehension

- 10) On which of the following general points did most of the delegates at the Constitutional Convention agree?

- A) The need for a substantially strengthened national government to protect American interests around the world.
- B) The method to be used to elect a president.
- C) The method of apportioning representatives in the national legislature.
- D) The acceptance of slavery as an important part of the South's economy.
- E) The need to keep most of the Articles of Confederation intact.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Knowledge

- 11) The proposal during the Constitutional Convention that created a House proportionate to population along with a Senate in which all states were represented equally was called
- A) the Connecticut Compromise.
 - B) the Virginia Plan.
 - C) the Articles of Confederation.
 - D) the New Jersey Plan.
 - E) the Federal Plan.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 39

Skill: Knowledge

- 12) Under the New Jersey Plan,
- A) each of the states would remain sovereign as in the Articles of Confederation.
 - B) senators would be elected by state legislators.
 - C) the president would be elected directly by the people.
 - D) a strong central government would prevail.
 - E) All of the answers are correct.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 38

Skill: Knowledge

- 13) Which of these is NOT a creation of the framers that diluted the power of the majority in the national government?
- A) The United States Supreme Court is given the power of judicial review.
 - B) Only one branch of the government is selected by direct vote.
 - C) The election cycles for senators, representatives, and the president are not in synch.
 - D) The Constitution is not easily amended.
 - E) Each branch of the government is chosen by a different method.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 41-50

Skill: Knowledge

- 14) How does federalism fragment government power?
- A) by dividing government powers between a national government and the states
 - B) by dividing the government into a bicameral legislature
 - C) by dividing the government into executive, legislative, and judicial branches
 - D) by appointing a federal judiciary with life tenure
 - E) by electing members of the House of Representatives directly

Answer: A

Page Ref: 46

Skill: Comprehension

- 15) Which of these is an example of the powers granted to the states by the Constitution?

- A) The right to determine qualifications for voting within their borders
- B) The right to coin money to pay for debts incurred within the state
- C) The ability to regulate interstate trade
- D) The right to raise an army to settle its disputes
- E) The right to negotiate with foreign powers that border the state

Answer: A

Page Ref: 47

Skill: Knowledge

16) Which of the following provisions of the Constitution aids in the protection of property rights?

- A) the provision that forbids states from impairing the obligation of contracts
- B) the provision that allows states to coin money
- C) the three-fifths compromise
- D) the Great Compromise
- E) the supremacy clause

Answer: A

Page Ref: 49

Skill: Comprehension

17) Which state would have assuredly voted against any ratification to the Articles of Confederation, thus making any hope for unanimous approval impossible?

- A) Rhode Island
- B) New York
- C) Virginia
- D) Pennsylvania
- E) Georgia

Answer: A

Page Ref: 50

Skill: Knowledge

18) Which of these groups of men wrote *The Federalist Papers*?

- A) James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton
- B) Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Benjamin Franklin
- C) James Madison, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin
- D) Thomas Paine, John Jay, and John Adams
- E) Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and "Publius"

Answer: A

Page Ref: 50-51

Skill: Knowledge

19) How did the Federalists address the fears of an all-powerful, centralized government to sway opinion towards ratifying the Constitution?

- A) They promised to create a bill of rights.
- B) They promised to create a supremacy clause.
- C) They promised to create an elastic clause.
- D) They promised to allow for full faith and credit to become the law of the land.
- E) All of the above comprised the offer made to encourage Anti-Federalists to ratify the Constitution.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 51

Skill: Knowledge

- 20) In the 1803 case of *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court claimed the right to declare the actions of other branches of government null and void if they contradict the Constitution; a power also known as
- A) judicial review.
 - B) checks and balances.
 - C) the separation of powers.
 - D) constitutional amendment.
 - E) ratification.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Knowledge

- 21) How do constitutional changes occur?
- A) formal amendment, judicial interpretation, and political practices
 - B) formal amendment and political practices
 - C) formal amendment and electoral results
 - D) formal amendment and informal amendment
 - E) formal amendment, political practices, and electoral results

Answer: A

Page Ref: 52

Skill: Knowledge

- 22) Which of these is NOT an argument for the United States having become more of a democracy than the framers envisioned?
- A) the selection of the president by the electoral system
 - B) the Seventeenth Amendment's creation of a Senate whose members are directly elected by the people
 - C) the Supreme Court's extension of civil rights protections to racial and ethnic minorities
 - D) the presidency has become both more powerful and more attentive to majority opinion
 - E) the extension of the vote to African Americans and women

Answer: A

Page Ref: 53-54

Skill: Knowledge

- 23) Which of these would NOT lead you to agree with the argument that the Constitution created a limited democracy?
- A) the Supreme Court's extension of protections to racial and ethnic minorities
 - B) the separation of powers into executive, judicial, and legislative branches
 - C) checks and balances to prevent any of the branches from governing on its own
 - D) an appointed federal judiciary with life tenure
 - E) the election of the president by the electoral college

Answer: A

Page Ref: 53-54

Skill: Comprehension

