

Chapter 2: The Constitution

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is true?
- The significance of the slavery issue at the Constitutional Convention is greatly exaggerated, given the fact that there were less than 50,000 slaves in the United States in 1787.
 - James Madison characterized slavery as "evil" and argued that there would be nothing worse than allowing it to continue.
 - Benjamin Franklin, the president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, insisted that the Constitution be written to prohibit slavery.
 - George Washington, a slave owner from Virginia, was one of the few delegates to state firmly and unapologetically his support for the institution of slavery.
 - It was feared that the delegates from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland and Virginia would withhold their support if the Constitution threatened the existence of slavery.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 30 NOT: Conceptual

2. The Constitution defines the structure of the national and state governments and _____.
- restricts the power of county or parish government
 - outlines the nomination process for selecting the executive officer
 - regulates the relationship between government and each individual citizen
 - restricts the power of the individual citizen
 - promotes the formation of a confederation of states

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 31 NOT: Conceptual

3. The colonists at Jamestown instituted a _____ and set a precedent in government that would be duplicated in later colonies.
- authoritarian leader
 - democratic republic
 - direct democracy
 - representative assembly
 - welfare state

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 31 OBJ: LO1

NOT: Factual

4. The _____ represented a willingness of the first New England colonists to submit to the authority of a government and established a prototype for other agreements that depended on the consent of the governed.
- Waterfront Protocol
 - Articles of Confederation
 - Mayflower Compact
 - Constitution
 - Declaration of Independence

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 32 OBJ: LO1

NOT: Factual

5. Theoretically, the colonies were governed by England, but the colonists were able to exercise a large _____ measure of self-government because the _____.

- a. British Crown had little interest in the activities in the colonies
- b. distance between mother country and the colonies allowed more freedom
- c. British were more concerned with colonies in India
- d. colonial representatives in Parliament had lobbied for more freedom
- e. British had not issued a charter to each of the colonies thus allowing greater individual rights

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 33 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Factual

6. The _____ were imposed on the colonists by the British government to help pay the costs of the French and Indian War.
- a. Coercive Acts
 - b. Sugar Act and Stamp Act
 - c. Tea Act and Coffee Act
 - d. Tea Act and Sugar Act
 - e. War Debt Acts

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 33 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Factual

7. The First Continental Congress, which met in 1774, _____.
- a. approved a declaration of war against England
 - b. called for King George to step down from the throne
 - c. approved a resolution calling for a declaration of independence from England
 - d. called on the colonies to raise armies but encouraged colonies to continue trade with England so as to improve economic conditions
 - e. called for individuals to watch their neighbors and report violations of the ban on trade with Britain

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 34 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Factual

8. The Second Continental Congress, which met in 1775, _____.
- a. established an army and named George Washington as commander in chief
 - b. established a navy and named John Paul Jones supreme commander
 - c. entered into an agreement with France to go to war with Great Britain
 - d. declared war on Great Britain, France, and Spain
 - e. drafted a peace treaty that was rejected by Great Britain

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 34 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Factual

9. *Common Sense*, written by _____, argued in favor of declaring independence from Great Britain and establishing a new government for the citizens of a new country.
- a. James Madison
 - b. Patrick Henry
 - c. Paul Revere
 - d. Thomas Jefferson
 - e. Thomas Paine

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 34 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Factual

10. Thomas Paine's work, *Common Sense*, was important for both his ideas and his _____.
-

- a. continuing loyalty to aristocratic ideals
- b. ability to make the arguments in plain language for the readers
- c. ties to Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and George III
- d. orations in local speeches
- e. command of the armies of Rhode Island

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 34 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Conceptual

11. The Declaration of Independence was necessary to _____.
- a. establish a framework for a new system of government that would allow representation without taxation
 - b. establish the legitimacy of the new nation in the eyes of the governments in Europe and those of the colonists
 - c. create for a delicate balance of federal and state power
 - d. identify the reasons the British saw separation from the colonies as necessary
 - e. demand a separation of church and state

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 35 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Conceptual

12. The Declaration of Independence was written by _____.
- a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Thomas Paine
 - c. Patrick Henry
 - d. Paul Revere
 - e. James Madison

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 35 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Factual

13. The _____ identified the causes that compelled the colonists to separate from Britain.
- a. Waterfront Protocol
 - b. Articles of Confederation
 - c. Mayflower Compact
 - d. Constitution
 - e. Declaration of Independence

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 36 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Factual

14. Which provision in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence had to be removed to gain the unanimous approval of all the colonies?
- a. Calling for the separation of church and state
 - b. Establishing that the United States would be a Christian nation
 - c. Arguing the necessity of allowing all citizens to vote
 - d. Calling for the assassination of King George
 - e. Condemning the slave trade

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 35 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Applied

15. The Declaration of Independence reflects the philosophy of John Locke, who argued that _____.
- a. government must pledge its allegiance to God before it can claim legitimacy
 - b. government cannot interfere with the reality that life is nasty, brutish, and short

- c. government must be divided into executive, legislative, and judicial branches in order to be effective
- d. all people possess certain natural rights and that it is the duty of the government to protect those rights
- e. people possess only those rights that government grants to them

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 35 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Applied

16. An agreement by the people to form a government and abide by its rules is called a _____.
- a. community agreement
 - b. social contract
 - c. unification authority
 - d. natural law
 - e. nullification

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 36 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Factual

17. Following the Revolutionary War, those individuals who were against a strong central government and opposed to monarchy, executive authority, and any form of restraint on the power of local groups became known as _____.
- a. Democrats
 - b. Federalists
 - c. Tories
 - d. Redcoats
 - e. Republicans

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 36 OBJ: LO1
NOT: Factual

18. After the United States gained its independence, the first system of government was established under the _____.
- a. Articles of Confederation
 - b. Constitution
 - c. Declaration of Independence
 - d. Franklin Proclamation
 - e. Mayflower Compact

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 36 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Factual

19. The Article of Confederation established a voluntary association of independent states that _____.
- a. relied on the national government to resolve all regional conflicts
 - b. paid a yearly levy to the national government to enforce state laws
 - c. agreed to only limited restraint on their freedom of action
 - d. were represented on the basis of population in the Confederate Assembly
 - e. did not collect tariffs on goods coming into the state

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 37 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Conceptual

20. The Second Continental Congress drafted the Articles of Confederation to create a government that had _____.
-

- a. very little power
- b. very strong, broad powers
- c. strong economic but weak military powers
- d. strong military but weak economic powers
- e. strong diplomatic powers

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 37 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Applied

21. The two major accomplishments that occurred under the Articles of Confederation were _____.
- a. passage of the Northwest Ordinance and ending the French and Indian War
 - b. ending the French and Indian War and passage of the Bill of Rights
 - c. passage of the Bill of Rights and settlement of states' claims to western lands
 - d. settlement of states' claims to western lands and passage of the Northwest Ordinance
 - e. establishment of the Supreme Court and payment of damages that occurred during the Revolutionary War

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 37 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Conceptual

22. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress had the power to _____.
- a. establish and control armed forces
 - b. compel states to meet military quotas
 - c. collect taxes directly from the people
 - d. regulate interstate and foreign commerce
 - e. compel states to pay their share of government costs

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 37 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Factual

23. Functioning of the national government under the Articles of Confederation _____.
- a. depended on the goodwill of the people of the Republic
 - b. depended on the goodwill of the states
 - c. depended on the strength of the army of Confederation
 - d. depended on tariffs collected by the government
 - e. was in direct correlation to the popularity of the president of the Continental Congress

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 37 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Conceptual

24. The most fundamental weakness of the Articles of Confederation was a lack of _____.
- a. a bicameral legislature
 - b. a national system of courts
 - c. power to raise funds for the militia
 - d. power to tax exports
 - e. state-supported currencies

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 38 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Factual

25. The actions of _____ demonstrated the inability of the federal government under the Articles of Confederation to protect the citizenry from armed rebellion or provide adequately for the public welfare.
- a. John Lee
 - b. Daniel Shays

- c. Paul Revere
- d. Patrick Henry
- e. John Locke

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 38 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Factual

26. Shay's Rebellion plays an important role in American history because _____.
- a. it represents the first major battle to occur in a Southern colony during the American Revolution
 - b. it represents the first major battle of the Civil War
 - c. it was the last major battle of the Revolutionary War
 - d. it made obvious the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation
 - e. it enabled the colonists to reorganize and gain the upper hand against the British in the Revolutionary War

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 38 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Applied

27. The publicly stated purpose of the convention to be held in 1787 was to _____.
- a. develop and write a new Constitution
 - b. revisit the principles established in the Declaration of Independence
 - c. revise the Articles of Confederation
 - d. expand the rights of individuals who did not own property
 - e. create a system of government that would abolish the institution of slavery

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 39 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Factual

28. Generally speaking, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were _____.
- a. representative of a wide cross section of American society of the 1700s
 - b. inexperienced legislators
 - c. members of the working class
 - d. diverse in terms of gender and race
 - e. experienced in political office or military service

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 40 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Factual

29. James Madison played a vital role at the convention because he _____.
- a. maintained a personal journal that detailed discussions and votes
 - b. served as president of the convention and led the meetings
 - c. secured the room where meetings were held, ensuring discussion would remain private
 - d. served as a "reporter" relaying each day's events to people waiting outside
 - e. maintained order during discussion and debates by serving as parliamentarian

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 41 OBJ: LO2
NOT: Factual

30. The Virginia plan favored _____ states.
- a. small, less populous
 - b. western
 - c. Southern
 - d. New England
 - e. large, more populous

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 42 OBJ: LO3
NOT: Applied

31. Edmund Randolph's Virginia plan was a proposal of 15 resolutions that _____.
- called for all states to be represented equally in the national legislature
 - called for a unicameral legislative body
 - were basically a minor variation on the Articles of Confederation
 - called for a national executive who would be elected by the legislative body
 - included no provision for a president because of the distrust of so much power being given to a single individual

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 42 OBJ: LO3
NOT: Applied

32. The most notable part of the New Jersey plan was its _____.
- reference to a supremacy doctrine
 - provisions for a Supreme Court
 - plan for taxation
 - interstate commerce clause
 - specific mention of checks and balances

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 42 OBJ: LO3
NOT: Conceptual

33. The Great Compromise resolved the impasse between the _____.
- large and small states regarding the executive branch
 - large and small states regarding representation
 - Northern and Southern states regarding representation
 - Northern and Southern states regarding slavery
 - Federalists and Anti-Federalists regarding the executive branch

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: LO3
NOT: Conceptual

34. The Great Compromise _____.
- established that states would be equally represented in the House of Representatives
 - created a Congress composed of two chambers: one with representation based on population and the second with equal state representation
 - created a unicameral legislative body
 - prohibited slavery under the new Constitution
 - established that states would be represented according to the size of their populations in the Senate

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 42 OBJ: LO3
NOT: Applied

35. The Great Compromise allowed small states to have political power disproportionate to their size in the _____.
- Senate
 - House of Representatives
 - electoral college
 - cabinet
 - Supreme Court

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: LO3

NOT: Applied

36. According to the original Constitution, only the _____ would be directly elected by the people.
- president
 - Senate
 - House of Representatives
 - Supreme Court
 - cabinet

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: LO3
NOT: Applied

37. The three-fifths compromise, which was crafted to address the impasse on slavery, _____.
- avoided the use of the word “slave,” instead referring to “all other persons”
 - did not abolish slavery but did bring an immediate end to the importation of slaves into this country
 - illustrated the power of the Northern states at the convention
 - brought an immediate end to the institution of slavery
 - enhanced the influence that Northern states would have in a newly created Congress

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: LO3
NOT: Conceptual

38. The three-fifths compromise gets its name from the resolution that _____.
- slaves would be counted as three-fifths of a person, in determining representation in the House of Representatives
 - slave owners would be taxed at three-fifths for each slave that they owned
 - Northern states that did not count slaves as part of their population would receive three additional seats in the Senate and five extra seats in the House of Representatives
 - Southern states that did not count slaves as part of their population would receive three additional seats in the Senate and five extra seats in the House of Representatives
 - after three years the importation of slaves would be prohibited and after five years slavery would be abolished

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 43 OBJ: LO3
NOT: Conceptual

39. At the Constitutional Convention, the South insisted that _____.
- export taxes not be imposed
 - incomes taxes never be imposed
 - lower federal courts be created as well as a Supreme Court
 - slavery be abolished
 - the power to regulate interstate commerce belong to Congress

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 44 OBJ: LO3
NOT: Conceptual

40. Because the founders wanted to prevent the imposition of tyranny, by either the majority or the minority, the government they proposed had a(n) _____.
- amendment proposal and ratification process
 - electoral college
 - separation of powers
 - supremacy doctrine
 - unicameral legislature

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 45 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Applied

41. James Madison argued in *Federalist Paper* No. 51 that “the great security against a gradual concentration of the several powers in the same department” was the _____.
- selection by the voters of men of good character and conscience who would resist the temptation to extend their power
 - granting of the means and the motive to each branch of government to resist encroachment of others into their areas of authority
 - establishment of a Bill of Rights that limited governmental power
 - identification in the Constitution of each specific power that the branches of government would possess
 - establishment of a single branch of government that would be clearly superior to the other branches, thus ensuring consistency and regularity

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 45 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Factual

42. _____ are the constitutional means referred to in *Federalist Paper* No. 51.
- Separation of powers
 - The Supremacy Clause in Article VI of the Constitution
 - The Full Faith and Credit Clause in Article IV of the Constitution
 - Checks and balances
 - The mathematical formula used to calculate the distribution of seats within the House of Representatives

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 45 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Conceptual

43. The electoral college _____.
- ensured congressional control over the presidency
 - guaranteed that the candidate who won the presidency would be the one with the greatest public support
 - subjected the president to direct popular control
 - favored a plural executive composed of representatives from various regions of the country
 - ensured independence of the president from the Congress

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 46 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Conceptual

44. The electoral college created a system in which _____.
- political parties became less important than alliances between interest groups
 - the president was insulated from direct popular control
 - the president relied on intermediaries to a strike a deal with political leaders in each state
 - interest groups became important in the election of the president
 - smaller, less populous states held more power in the election process than did larger, more populous states

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 46 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Conceptual

45. The Constitution created a _____.
- confederal system of government that grants fewer powers to the national government than the Articles of Confederation

- b. federal system of government that grants fewer powers to the national government than the Articles of Confederation
- c. confederal system of government that divides powers between the states and the national government
- d. federal system of government that divides powers between the states and the national government
- e. unitary system of government that divides powers between the states and the national government

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 46 OBJ: LO4
 NOT: Conceptual

46. Special conventions in each state were used to ratify the Constitution because _____.
- a. conventions were more democratic than legislatures
 - b. conventions could meet more quickly than legislatures
 - c. most legislatures were unlikely to approve the document
 - d. legislatures were likely to take far too long to approve the document
 - e. legislatures were far more likely to attempt to amend the document

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 47 OBJ: LO4
 NOT: Conceptual

47. What was significant in having the approval of nine states, rather than all 13, to bring the Constitution into being?
- a. A unanimous vote of the states was necessary to change the Articles of Confederation, which was unlikely to happen.
 - b. Nine-thirteenths provided an unequal percentage.
 - c. In most federal republics a three-fourths vote is required to amend or create a constitution.
 - d. A super majority was unusual but necessary in the eighteenth century to achieve ratification.
 - e. Nine was an odd number.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 47 OBJ: LO4
 NOT: Applied

48. The framers established that the Constitution would be ratified by _____.
- a. nine of thirteen state legislatures and both houses of Congress
 - b. nine of thirteen state legislatures
 - c. nine of thirteen ratifying conventions to be held in the states
 - d. all thirteen ratifying conventions to be held in the states
 - e. all thirteen state legislatures

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 47 OBJ: LO4
 NOT: Factual

49. The first federal system was created by _____.
- a. France
 - b. the United States
 - c. Great Britain
 - d. Greece
 - e. Italy

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 47 OBJ: LO4
 NOT: Factual

50. The Federalists had an advantage over the Anti-Federalists during the ratification process for the Constitution because _____.
- the Federalists stood for the status quo
 - wide public support for the Constitution had already been obtained through the publication of updates in the press during the Constitutional Convention
 - the Federalists were men of little power and property and the public found that appealing
 - the Federalists had been part of the deliberations surrounding the Constitution and understood the plan for the new government better than the Anti-Federalists
 - the Federalists were supported by King George III

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 48 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Conceptual

51. The Federalist Papers were written by _____.
- Madison, Hamilton, and Jay
 - Madison, Jefferson, and Hamilton
 - Madison, Jefferson, and Franklin
 - Madison, Hamilton, and Franklin
 - Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 48 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Factual

52. The Anti-Federalists _____.
- avored ratification of the Constitution
 - represented a radical fringe whose position on the Constitution constituted a very small minority
 - believed the Constitution created an overly powerful central government that would be hostile to personal liberty
 - were mainly wealthy bankers, lawyers, and plantation owners
 - were at a disadvantage because they were arguing in favor of changing the status quo and thus had the burden of advocating change

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 48 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Conceptual

53. Charles Beard argued that the framers of the Constitution were _____.
- flawed, but well-meaning, human beings who did their best under extraordinary circumstances
 - the best and the brightest of their time who wanted a strong government so that they could expand the rights of all people
 - inspired by God and wanted a strong government so that good works could be performed
 - incompetents who ascended to power only through their family's wealth and influence
 - wealthy property owners who wanted a powerful government that could protect their property interests

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 49 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Conceptual

54. The Constitution would not have been ratified in several important states if the Federalists had not assured the states that _____.
- a ban on the importation of slaves would be a focus of the first Congress
 - amendments to the Constitution would be passed to protect individual liberties against incursions by the national government
 - amendments to the Constitution would be passed to protect the rights of states against
-

- incursions by the national government
- d. an amendment to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and consumption of liquor would be passed
 - e. slaves that had escaped to free states would not have to be returned to their owners in slave states

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 50 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Applied

55. Some opponents of the Bill of Rights argued that _____.
- a. carefully articulating certain rights might encourage the national government to abuse any rights that were not specifically defined
 - b. most people opposed the idea of strong individual rights
 - c. most people opposed the principle of strong national government
 - d. the Federalists outnumbered the Anti-Federalists
 - e. specifying particular rights might lead state governments to abuse rights that were not carefully defined

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 50 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Applied

56. A(n) _____ makes one liable for an act that has already taken place.
- a. bill of attainder
 - b. natural law
 - c. constitutional law
 - d. ex post facto law
 - e. statutory law

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 50 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Factual

57. A(n) _____ is a legislative act through which a legislature passes judgment on someone without legal process.
- a. bill of attainder
 - b. constitutional law
 - c. natural law
 - d. ex post facto law
 - e. statutory law

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 50 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Factual

58. Bills of attainder and ex post facto laws are _____.
- a. not prohibited in the United States
 - b. prohibited in the body of the U.S. Constitution
 - c. not allowed under the Third Amendment
 - d. not allowed under the Fourteenth Amendment
 - e. restricted under *Avalon v U.S. Congress*

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 50 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Conceptual

59. Supreme Court Justice Ginsburg called attention to the _____ constitution's bill of rights because it guarantees citizens the right to housing, the right to basic education, and the right to unionize.
-

- a. U.S.
- b. Canadian
- c. Russian
- d. Japanese
- e. South African

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 51 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Factual

60. The Bill of Rights limits the power of _____.
- a. the government over the rights and liberties of individuals
 - b. the national government over the rights of the states
 - c. state governments over the inherent powers of the national government
 - d. national and state governments to tax individuals
 - e. state governments to tax the national government

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 52 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Conceptual

61. Originally, the Bill of Rights _____.
- a. applied only to local governments
 - b. did not apply to the state governments
 - c. did not apply to the national government
 - d. applied only to states that agreed to the amendments
 - e. applied to both the national and state governments

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 52 OBJ: LO4
NOT: Factual

62. Article _____ specifies how the Constitution can be amended.
- a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. V
 - e. VII

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 53 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

63. Constitutional amendments can be proposed by a _____.
- a. majority vote in both houses of Congress
 - b. majority vote in either house of Congress
 - c. unanimous vote in both houses of Congress
 - d. two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress
 - e. two-thirds vote of either house of Congress

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 53 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

64. According to the Constitution, a national constitutional convention can be called by _____ to propose an amendment.
- a. a majority of the states
 - b. a majority vote in both houses of Congress
 - c. a two-thirds vote of either the House or the Senate
 - d. by Congress at the request of two-thirds of state legislatures

e. three-fourths of the states

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 53 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

65. Constitutional amendments can be ratified by a positive vote by _____.
- a. a majority of both houses of Congress
 - b. two-thirds of state legislatures
 - c. two-thirds of state conventions
 - d. two-thirds of both houses of Congress
 - e. three-fourths of state legislatures

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 53 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

66. Most of the constitutional amendments ratified since the Bill of Rights have been directly or indirectly associated with _____.
- a. due process of law
 - b. equal protection of the law
 - c. the structure or composition of the federal government
 - d. expanding civil liberties
 - e. narrowing civil liberties

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Applied

67. Congress chose to use state conventions instead of state legislatures as the method for ratification of the amendment _____.
- a. requiring equal protection under the law
 - b. repealing Prohibition
 - c. prohibiting Congress from voting itself a raise that takes effect before the next election
 - d. giving women the right to vote
 - e. abolishing slavery

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 53 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Applied

68. Congress has considered more than 11,000 amendments to the Constitution but has approved very few. Many amendments lack support because they _____.
- a. address highly specific problems, such as burning or defacing the American flag
 - b. infringe on the rights of the states
 - c. are too broad in principle
 - d. infringe on the rights of individuals
 - e. are worded poorly and are difficult to understand

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

69. An amendment designed to _____ was approved by Congress but ultimately the amendment never received the support necessary to become a part of the Constitution.
- a. abolish the death penalty
 - b. guarantee equal rights for women
 - c. forbid abortion
 - d. restrict immigration
 - e. restrict flag burning

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 55 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

70. Which of the following practices was abolished by a constitutional amendment?
- dueling
 - flag burning
 - slavery
 - execution by the electric chair
 - polygamy

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

71. The practice of slavery in the United States was abolished by the _____ Amendment.
- Thirteenth
 - Fifteenth
 - Nineteenth
 - Twenty-first
 - Twenty-fifth

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

72. Which amendment gave former male slaves the right to vote?
- Thirteenth Amendment
 - Fifteenth Amendment
 - Eighteenth Amendment
 - Twenty-first Amendment
 - Twenty-sixth Amendment

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

73. The constitutional amendment process has been used to _____.
- limit Senators to serving two terms
 - limit members of the House of Representatives to serving five terms
 - limit the total time any individual can spend in Congress to twenty years
 - require Congress to construct a balanced budget
 - allow Congress to tax income

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

74. Which amendment gave women the right to vote in national elections?
- Ninth Amendment
 - Fourteenth Amendment
 - Fifteenth Amendment
 - Nineteenth Amendment
 - Twenty-second Amendment

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

75. The constitutional amendment process has been used to _____.
- require the president to get the approval of Congress before committing the armed forces

- to battle
- b. limit the president's ability to employ the power of the pardon
- c. define the actions for which the president can be impeached
- d. limit the number of terms a president can serve
- e. require the president to deliver a State of the Union address

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

76. The Constitution was amended to prohibit which of the following?
- a. poll taxes
 - b. literacy tests
 - c. grandfather clauses
 - d. racially segregated primaries
 - e. racially segregated drinking fountains

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

77. The Twenty-sixth Amendment to the Constitution extended the right to vote to _____.
- a. pardoned felons
 - b. convicted felons
 - c. eighteen-year-olds
 - d. twenty-one-year-olds
 - e. citizens of the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 54 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

78. Initially proposed as part of the Bill of Rights, the Twenty-seventh Amendment to the Constitution was added in 1992 to prohibit _____.
- a. the Congress from adjourning from session while the president still has a bill to consider
 - b. the Congress from voting itself a raise that takes effect before the next election
 - c. the justices of the Supreme Court from disclosing their party affiliations
 - d. the president from holding more than two terms as executive
 - e. the speaker of the house from voting on legislation in the House of Representatives

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 55 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

79. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. Although there has not been a national constitutional convention held since 1787, more than 430 state constitutional conventions have been held.
 - b. Although there has not been a national constitutional convention held since 1787, 32 amendments have been added to the Constitution.
 - c. Convening a body that could conceivably create a new form of government concerns national political and judicial leaders.
 - d. Each state has filed an application for a national convention at least twice.
 - e. Congress considered convening a national convention in 2012 to mark the 225th anniversary of the 1787 convention.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 55 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Applied

80. The Constitution has remained largely intact for more than 200 years because the principles set forth in the Constitution _____.
- meet the needs of the states and nation
 - are impracticable to amend
 - can only be changed in certain parts
 - are unchallenged principles of the founding fathers
 - are in a direct lineage from the Mayflower Compact to the Articles of Confederation to the Constitution

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 56 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Applied

81. The ability of the Constitution to adjust to changing times can be attributed to its _____.
- detail and descriptiveness
 - exactness and broad scope
 - rigidity and extensiveness
 - stiffness and inflexibility
 - brevity and ambiguity

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 56 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

82. Informal methods of changing the U.S. Constitution include _____.
- decisions of state courts, judicial activism, and presidential action
 - congressional legislation, judicial review, and presidential action
 - acts of international legislatures, stare decisis, and presidential action
 - stare decisis, referendums, and judicial review
 - ad hoc juries, judicial review, and bureaucratic action

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 56 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

83. Which of the following statements represents an informal method used to adapt the Constitution?
- The Supreme Court creates a specialized court to review requests for wiretapping suspected terrorists.
 - The Supreme Court makes recess appointments to lower federal courts when the president delays confirmation of appointees.
 - The president delegates to a federal agency the power to write regulations.
 - Congress suspends civil liberties in a time of war.
 - Congress passes a law that regulates business conducted between different states because of the commerce clause.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 56 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Applied

84. Although the Constitution provides Congress the power to declare war, presidents have relied on their authority as _____ to send American troops into combat.
- commanders in chief of the armed forces
 - chief executives of the armed forces
 - chief diplomats of the armed forces
 - honorary five-star generals
 - members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 56 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

85. The power of the Supreme Court to declare acts unconstitutional was established by _____.
- the Judiciary Act of 1812
 - the Seventeenth Amendment
 - the Judicial Review Act of 1789
 - Marbury v. Madison*
 - Gibbons v. Ogden*

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 57 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

86. The Supreme Court adapts the Constitution to modern situations through _____.
- formal amendment methods
 - stare decisis
 - natural law
 - judicial review
 - bills of attainder

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 57 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Factual

87. Woodrow Wilson summarized _____ work when he described it as “a constitutional convention in continuous session.”
- Congress’s
 - the executive branch’s
 - the president’s
 - the electoral college’s
 - the Supreme Court’s

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: 58 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

88. The modern process for nominating candidates for office _____.
- is the creation of the two major political parties, not the Constitution
 - reflects the resistance of the Constitution to the ways of doing political business
 - is detailed in Article II of the Constitution
 - shows that the founders understood how government would develop over time
 - suggests how the party system has failed to change the way the president is elected

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 58 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

89. The Constitution defines who is a citizen and who is entitled to the protections provided by the Constitution because of _____.
- Article IV
 - the Second Amendment
 - the Tenth Amendment
 - the Fourteenth Amendment
 - the Nineteenth Amendment

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 59 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

90. The right to free expression and the right to assemble to protest the government are _____.
- not protected under the current Constitution

- b. protected under the First Amendment
- c. protected under the Second Amendment
- d. protected under the Fourth Amendment
- e. protected under the Fourteenth Amendment

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 59 OBJ: LO5
NOT: Conceptual

ESSAY

1. Describe the relationship between unalienable rights and the social contract.

ANS:
Students' answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: LO1

2. "We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government."

Identify the excerpt above and analyze the meaning of each clause in relation to the historical background and the author's intent.

ANS:
Students' answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: LO1

3. Discuss accomplishments under the Articles of Confederation and how the weaknesses of the Articles made it necessary to come up with a new system of government.

ANS:
Students' answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: LO2

4. Examine the major conflicts at the Constitutional Convention and how they were ultimately resolved.

ANS:
Students' answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: LO3

5. Describe the Virginia plan and the New Jersey plan and discuss which parts of each plan were incorporated into the Constitution.

ANS:
Students' answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: LO3

6. Explain and provide concrete examples of how each branch checks, and is checked by, the other branches of government.

ANS:
Students' answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: LO4

7. Explain and give examples of the processes of constitutional change.

ANS:
Students' answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: LO5

8. Discuss three major constitutional changes that were achieved by amending of the Constitution.

ANS:
Students' answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: LO5

9. Explain at least three specific examples of how the Constitution changed on an informal basis.

ANS:
Student' answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: LO5

10. How did the Bill of Rights reflect the framers' concerns with natural rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," as defined in the Declaration of Independence?

ANS:
Students' answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: LO1 | LO5

11. Compare the United States during the time of the founders with the country today. Discuss the changes that have occurred and how the Constitution has been able to adapt over the years.

ANS:
Students' answers will vary.

PTS: 1 OBJ: LO5

12. Over the past 25 years new Constitutions have been written in countries around the world, either as new governments evolved or as new nations were created. Evaluate the need to update the Constitution to address liberty and freedom today. What political rights should be included for individuals?

ANS:
~~Students' answers will vary.~~

PTS: 1

OBJ: LO5