

# 2

## The Constitution

### ▣ Multiple-Choice Questions

1. At the Constitutional Convention, the delegates agreed that slaves would be counted as \_\_\_\_\_ of a person for determining population for representation in the House of Representatives.
- a. four-fifths – Consider This: It was determined that slaves would represent just over one-half of a free citizen.
  - b. one-fourth
  - c. one-third
  - d. three-fifths

**Answer:** d

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.4: Describe and evaluate the framework for the government that the Constitutional Convention created.

**Page Reference:**31

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

2. Which of the following was the key inspiration for the American Revolution?
- a. to increase trade with Great Britain
  - b. to preserve an existing way of life
  - c. to promote expansion to the west – Consider This: The main goal of the Revolution was less related to growth and expansion of a new country, and more related to maintaining traditional rights that seemed threatened by British policies.
  - d. to protect fledgling state's rights

**Answer:** b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:**The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.1: Assess the enduring legacies of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence.

**Page Reference:**19

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

3. It was the weaknesses of the first constitution, known as the \_\_\_\_\_, that prompted the call for a constitutional convention by the various states.

- a. Magna Carta
- b. Articles of Confederation
- c. Confederacy of Newly Independent States
- d. Declaration of Independence – Consider This: The Declaration of Independence preceded the first constitution.

**Answer:** b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.3: Analyze the developments that led to the Constitutional Convention.

**Page Reference:**24

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

4. The colonists rebelled against the unilateral imposition by the British government of which of the following?

- a. a military draft
- b. curfews
- c. religious laws – Consider This: Freedom of religion was one of the prime reasons that American colonists left England.
- d. taxes

**Answer:** d

**Test Bank Item Title:**

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**Page Reference:**19

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

5. The Declaration of Independence was debated and adopted by which of the following institutions?

- a. the U.S. Congress
- b. Constitutional Congress – Consider This: The Constitutional Congress convened in 1787, after the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

- c. Continental Congress
- d. Revolutionary Congress

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:** TB\_Q2.1.7

**Topic:** The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.1: Assess the enduring legacies of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence.

**Page Reference:**20

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

6. Which clause provides that the Constitution shall have ultimate authority in the United States?

- a. due process
- b. full faith and credit – Consider This: “Full faith and credit” refers to Article IV, Section 1 of the Articles of Confederation.
- c. primacy
- d. supremacy

**Answer:** d

**Test Bank Item Title:**

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**Page Reference:**34

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

7. Which of the following generally favored a strong national government and supported the proposed U.S. Constitution?

- a. Anti-Federalists – Consider This: Anti-Federalists opposed the Constitution.
- b. Constitutionalsists
- c. Federalists
- d. Whigs

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.5: Outline the arguments for and against ratification of the Constitution.

**Page Reference:**37

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

8. Which of the following plans proposed proportional representation for the U.S. Congress?

- a. New Jersey – Consider This: The New Jersey Plan proposed a strong central government with power proportionate to states based upon population.
- b. Ohio
- c. Pennsylvania
- d. Virginia

**Answer:** d

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.4: Describe and evaluate the framework for the government that the Constitutional Convention created.

**Page Reference:**30

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

9. To date what is the total number of amendments added to the U.S. Constitution?

- a. 10
- b. 17 – Consider This: Seventeen amendments have been added since 1791.
- c. 27
- d. 37

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Changing Constitution, Democracy, and American Politics

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.6: Describe the processes by which the Constitution can be altered.

**Page Reference:**39

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

10. In what year was the U.S. Constitution ratified?

- a. 1776 – Consider This: In 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted.
- b. 1777
- c. 1788
- d. 1791

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.1: Assess the enduring legacies of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence.

**Page Reference:**21

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

11. In which of the following systems is government by representatives of the people instead of directly by the people themselves?

- a. democracy – Consider This: Democracy is the system of self-government.
- b. monarchy
- c. oligarchy
- d. republic

**Answer:** d

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.4: Describe and evaluate the framework for the government that the Constitutional Convention created.

**Page Reference:**25

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

12. In order for a democracy to work, elections must be which of the following?

- a. fair
- b. inexpensive – Consider This: When elections are referred to as “free” it is not a reference to the financial costs, but rather that they are without coercion.
- c. hotly contested
- d. frequent

**Answer:** a

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

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**Page Reference:**33

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

13. The Founders were both politicians and philosophers who were heavily influenced by the work of which of the following great thinkers?

- a. George Berkeley – Consider This: George Berkeley was an Irish philosopher who can be viewed as the opposition to the great thinker in question.
- b. John Dewey
- c. John Locke
- d. Michael Foucault

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

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**Learning Objective:** LO 2.1: Assess the enduring legacies of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence.

**Page Reference:**22

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

14. Under the Articles of Confederation, the most important decisions were made by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Congress
- b. local governments
- c. state legislatures
- d. the federal government – Consider This: Given the great geographic expanse of the colonies, a single, unified government seemed unmanageable.

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Articles of Confederation: The First Constitution

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.2: Describe the system of government established by our first constitution.

**Page Reference:**23

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Easy

15. Both eighteenth-century republicanism and the democratic ideal believed that government must be based on which of the following?

- a. submission
- b. popular consent
- c. equality – Consider This: Eighteenth-century Republicanism defined both “the people” and those eligible for office in narrow terms; thus, an emphasis on equality was not part of the ideology.
- d. participation

**Answer:**b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.3: Analyze the developments that led to the Constitutional Convention.

**Page Reference:**26

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

16. Which Continental Congress approved the Declaration of Independence?

- a. Second
- b. Third – Consider This: The “third” Continental Congress was referred to as the Confederation Congress and adopted the Articles of Confederation.
- c. Fourth
- d. Fifth

**Answer:** a

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

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**Page Reference:**20

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Easy

17. The biggest and most hotly contested question in the design of the governing institutions in the U.S. Constitution was \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. representation in Congress
- b. states' rights and federalism – Consider This: Both the Virginia and the New Jersey Plans attempted to sort out this hotly contested issue.
- c. the military powers of the president
- d. the scope of judicial review under the Supreme Court

**Answer:**a

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**Page Reference:**30

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

18. The stay acts passed by various states prior to the adoption of the U.S. Constitution were seen by some American notables as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. threat to private property by radical state legislatures
- b. assault against the power of the national government
- c. attempt to establish an aristocracy similar to that in Great Britain
- d. test of the ability of the states to force citizens to quarter state militia in their homes – Consider This: The quartering of troops in private homes was prohibited in Amendment III of the Bill of Rights.

**Answer:**a

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:**Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.3: Analyze the developments that led to the Constitutional Convention.

**Page Reference:**26

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Difficult

19. In what year was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?

- a. 1776 – Consider This: The Declaration of Independence was drafted and adopted in 1776.
- b. 1788
- c. 1789
- d. 1791

**Answer:** d

**Test Bank Item Title:** TB\_Q2.5.23

**Topic:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.5: Outline the arguments for and against ratification of the Constitution.

**Page Reference:**38

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

20. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution contains which powers of Congress?

- a. enumerated
- b. executive – Consider This: Article II of the Constitution relates to executive power.
- c. implied
- d. military

**Answer:** a

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.4: Describe and evaluate the framework for the government that the Constitutional Convention created.

**Page Reference:**34

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

21. What explains the decision to eventually eliminate anti-slavery language in the new constitution?

- a. anti-slavery sentiment – Consider This: Anti-slavery delegates at the Convention feared states with large slave populations would doom efforts to create a new government if forced to give up their slaves.
- b. Connecticut Compromise
- c. fear of splintering the convention
- d. slave states had more votes

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.4: Describe and evaluate the framework for the government that the Constitutional Convention created.

**Page Reference:**32

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

22. \_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion was a protest by farmers in Massachusetts to stop foreclosures by state courts.

- a. Brown's
- b. James's – Consider This: This rebellion occurred when armed men took over courthouses in order to prevent judges from ordering seizure of farms and incarceration of owners in debtors' prison.



- c. Miller's
- d. Shays's

**Answer:** d

**Test Bank Item Title:** TB\_Q2.3.26

**Topic:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.3: Analyze the developments that led to the Constitutional Convention.

**Page Reference:**27

**Skill Level:** Remember the Facts

**Difficulty:** Easy

23. Which of the following statements best characterizes the ratification process for the new constitution?

- a. It was done without debate. – Consider This: The battle for ratification was heated and its outcome was far from certain.
- b. It was done by unanimous consent.
- c. It was relatively easy.
- d. It was a close call.

**Answer:**d

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

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**Page Reference:**37

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

24. Many of the Founders believed that the \_\_\_\_\_ contract gave the government its legitimacy.

- a. consent – Consider This: While the idea of consent played into this contract, it was not what Founders believed gave government its legitimacy.
- b. governing
- c. natural
- d. social

**Answer:**d

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.1: Assess the enduring legacies of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence.

**Page Reference:**22

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

25. In spite of the recent changes to the U.S. Constitution that have enhanced its democratic character, the U.S. system is best described as \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.

- a. republican
- b. oligarchic
- c. dogmatic
- d. socialist – Consider This: While the term “socialism” is mentioned quite a bit in recent years, true socialism is a complex system of economic and social systems characterized by equality of ownership and production.

**Answer:**a

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.3: Analyze the developments that led to the Constitutional Convention.

**Page Reference:**25

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

26. Which of the following advocates for limited government that is based on popular consent, but protects against majority tyranny?

- a. constitutionalism
- b. democracy – Consider This: A direct democratic system allowed for common people to play a larger role in public life and did not address the prevention of majority tyranny explicitly.
- c. libertarianism
- d. republicanism

**Answer:**d

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:**Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.3: Analyze the developments that led to the Constitutional Convention.

**Page Reference:**25

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

27. Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution, commonly called the supremacy clause, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. blocked the possibility of a tyrannical federal government
- b. recast a loose confederation into a more centralized federal system
- c. positioned the judiciary as the ultimate arbiter of federal law
- d. protected states’ rights against a powerful national government – Consider This: The supremacy clause asserts that the Constitution and laws of the United States take precedence over state laws and constitutions.

**Answer:**b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

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**Page Reference:**34

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Difficult

28. As a check against majority tyranny, under the Constitution the president is elected by which of the following?

- a. Congressional College
- b. Election College – Consider This: There is no formal entity referred to as the “election college”.
- c. Electoral College
- d. Presidential College

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.4: Describe and evaluate the framework for the government that the Constitutional Convention created.

**Page Reference:**35

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Easy

29. What is the principle that each branch of the federal government has the means to thwart or influence actions by other branches of government?

- a. balances and powers – Consider This: The separation of powers is an important aspect to help prevent the abuse of power or misrule of executives and judges.
- b. checks and balances
- c. checks and freedoms
- d. freedom and power

**Answer:** b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

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**Page Reference:**35

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

30. Which of the following specifies the procedure for amending the Constitution?

- a. Article I
- b. Article III – Consider This: Article III addresses the Judicial Branch and its powers.
- c. Article V
- d. Article IX

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

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**Page Reference:**39

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Difficulty:** Moderate

31. Which of the following would the framers have seen as a serious encroachment on controls to protect against majority rule?

- a. abolishment of the Electoral College
- b. expansion of the use of executive privilege
- c. repeal of the Seventeenth Amendment
- d. voter ID laws and other voter suppression efforts – Consider This: Voter ID laws and voter suppression efforts are viewed by many as a means to prevent Democratic voter turnout.

**Answer:** a

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.4: Describe and evaluate the framework for the government that the Constitutional Convention created.

**Page Reference:**32

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Difficulty:** Difficult

32. The U.S. Supreme Court has just declared a law passed by Congress as unconstitutional. In the context of checks and balances, which of the following can Congress do?

- a. vote to eliminate the Supreme Court
- b. rewrite the law to address the constitutional concerns of the Court
- c. impeach the majority justices for failing to comply with the will of Congress – Consider This: Checks and balances are set up to prevent this exact situation from occurring.
- d. pass an immediate constitutional amendment to deal with the constitutionality issue

**Answer:**b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

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**Page Reference:**36

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Difficulty:** Difficult

33. Jackie attends a protest against animal testing. Which of the following secures her right to attend this protest?

- a. *The Second Treatise on Government*
- b. *The Federalist Papers*

- c. Declaration of Independence – Consider This: The Declaration of Independence is a document declaring the United States as its own nation; it does not address the rights of individuals.
- d. Bill of Rights

**Answer:**d

**Test Bank Item Title:**

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**Page Reference:**38

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Difficulty:** Moderate

34. Which plan called for a one-house legislature and multi-person executive?

- a. Connecticut
- b. Maryland
- c. New Jersey
- d. Virginia – Consider This: The Virginia Plan proposed the creation of a strong central government dominated by a bicameral Congress that would be controlled by the most populous states.

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.4: Describe and evaluate the framework for the government that the Constitutional Convention created.

**Page Reference:**30

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Difficulty:** Moderate

35. The Great Compromise sought to address which heavily debated issue at the 1787 Constitutional Convention?

- a. the form of the executive branch
- b. the form of the legislative branch
- c. the legality of slavery – Consider This: Though slavery was a heavily debated issue, it is not the issue referred to in terms of The Great Compromise.
- d. the number of Supreme Court justices

**Answer:** b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

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**Page Reference:**30

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Difficulty:** Moderate

36. Who among the following founding thinkers was most likely to support proposed provisions that strengthened national power?

- a. George Mason
- b. James Madison
- c. James Winthrop
- d. Samuel Adams – Consider This: Samuel Adams was thought of as a radical democrat who supported the notion that the Constitution be easily amended.

**Answer:** b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

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**Page Reference:**25

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Difficulty:** Moderate

37. The members of the Second Continental Congress were pushed toward independence in part through the publication of which essay?

- a. *American Cousin*
- b. *Articles of Confederation*
- c. *Common Sense*
- d. *Federalist No. 10* – Consider This: James Madison was the author of *Federalist No. 10*, which asserted that too much participation of the people may negatively impact democracy.

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

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**Page Reference:**20

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Difficulty:** Moderate

38. Which of the following was a problem under the Articles of Confederation?

- a. The national government was too strong compared to the states. – Consider This: The Articles preserved the power, independence, and sovereignty of the states and ensured that the central government would not encroach upon the liberties of the people.
- b. The government derived its power from the citizens themselves.
- c. Congress imposed excessive taxes.
- d. Citizens lacked a national identity.

**Answer:** d

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Articles of Confederation: The First Constitution

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.2: Describe the governmental system established by our first constitution.

**Page Reference:**23

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Difficulty:** Moderate

39. Which of the following best describes the Constitutional Convention?

- a. The convention was free of significant disagreement.
- b. The convention was secretive.
- c. The convention was transparent. – Consider This: Leaders in the states selected seventy-three delegates to attend the convention; fifty-five showed up.
- d. The convention was split by party divisions.

**Answer:**b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** Factors Leading to the Constitution Convention

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**Page Reference:**24

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Difficulty:** Moderate

40. The Articles of Confederation were so weak they could not prevent states from engaging in \_\_\_\_\_ war with one another.

- a. political
- b. outright
- c. commercial
- d. territorial – Consider This: The Articles did give states power, independence, and sovereignty, such that territorial disputes were not the most significant problem.

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Articles of Confederation: The First Constitution

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.2: Describe the governmental system established by our first constitution

**Page Reference:**23

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Difficulty:** Moderate

41. The original purpose of the 1787 meeting in Philadelphia was to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. repeal the stay acts
- b. approve the Bill of Rights for the new Constitution
- c. amend and strengthen the Articles of Confederation

d. write a new constitution for the United States – Consider This: While this was the ultimate outcome of the convention, it was not the original purpose of it.

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.3: Analyze the developments that led to the Constitutional Convention.

**Page Reference:** 24

**Skill Level:** Analyze It

**Difficulty:** Difficult

42. Prior to the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment, how were senators selected?

a. by direct election – Consider This: The Seventeenth Amendment set forth that senators would be elected by the people.

b. by the president

c. by state governors

d. by state legislators

**Answer:** d

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**Page Reference:** 33

**Skill Level:** Analyze It

**Difficulty:** Moderate

43. Why did Madison and others insist on adopting a system of separation of powers for the United States?

a. to ensure the power of the executive

b. to promote justice

c. to prevent tyranny by any one branch

d. to create gridlock in government – Consider This: Some might argue that the systems of checks and balances that we have in our modern government create some gridlock, but it was not the intention.

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.4: Describe and evaluate the framework for the government that the Constitutional Convention created.

**Page Reference:** 35

**Skill Level:** Analyze It

**Difficulty:** Difficult

44. Which of the following was not included in the Articles of Confederation?



- a. Congress
- b. the presidency
- c. a central government – Consider This: Though the central government was given little power in the Articles of Confederation, it was included.
- d. the ability to declare war

**Answer:**b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Articles of Confederation: The First Constitution

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.2: Describe the governmental system established by our first constitution.

**Page Reference:**23

**Skill Level:** Analyze It

**Difficulty:** Difficult

45. Which of the following can be found in Article I?

- a. Electoral College
- b. procedure for presidential impeachment
- c. necessary and proper clause
- d. supremacy clause – Consider This: The supremacy clause is found in Article VI.

**Answer:** c

**Test Bank Item Title:**

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**Page Reference:**33

**Skill Level:** Analyze It

**Difficulty:** Difficult

46. Why were the Founders worried about the popular assemblies that had been implemented by the states at the time of the Constitutional Convention?

- a. the assemblies lacked real democratic mechanisms
- b. the assemblies violated the republican notions of a deliberative legislative body insulated from popular opinion
- c. the assemblies were voting to overturn slavery in the southern states
- d. the assemblies contradicted the values of a unitary system embedded in the philosophies of the Founders – Consider This: Popular assemblies in several states kept tabs on state legislatures and issued instructions to legislatures concerning which bills to pass.

**Answer:**b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

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**Page Reference:**26

**Skill Level:** Analyze It

**Difficulty:** Difficult

47. The Great Compromise ended an impasse over the makeup of the legislative branch of government. Under which plan would California and Wyoming (had those states existed at the time) have had the same number of representatives in Congress?

- a. Connecticut Plan
- b. New Jersey Plan
- c. New York Plan
- d. Virginia Plan – Consider This: The Virginia Plan would have given more populous states more power.

**Answer:** b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.4: Describe and evaluate the framework for the government that the Constitutional Convention created.

**Page Reference:**30

**Skill Level:** Analyze It

**Difficulty:** Moderate

48. Which of the following best explains why slavery was allowed when the Constitution was written?

- a. Many feared that slavery would splinter the convention and doom the Union.
- b. No slaves or free blacks were selected to serve as delegates to the convention.
- c. There was little public outcry at this time against the institution of slavery. – Consider This: Few interest groups or members of the public actively pressed to end slavery at the time of the Constitutional Convention.
- d. The wealthy elites at the convention could not see beyond their own self-interest.

**Answer:** a

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Constitutional Convention and a New Framework for Government

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.4: Describe and evaluate the framework for the government that the Constitutional Convention created.

**Page Reference:**31

**Skill Level:** Analyze It

**Difficulty:** Difficult

49. With respect to the new Constitution, if you wanted to understand what the framers thought were the strengths of the document, where would you look?

- a. minutes of the Constitutional Convention
- b. *The Federalist Papers*
- d. Treatise on Government – Consider This: The Treatise on Government was a work by John Locke and did not address the framers' ideas of the strengths of the Constitution.

d. Declaration of Independence

**Answer:** b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

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**Page Reference:**37

**Skill Level:** Analyze It

**Difficulty:** Difficult

50. During the Constitutional Convention and the ensuing ratification debates the Anti-Federalists argued that the new Constitution suffered from what fundamental flaw?

- a. The new Constitution created a national government that was too weak and would undermine the survival of the United States. – Consider This: Anti-federalists were concerned with centralized power and an absence of a bill of rights.
- b. The new Constitution created a national government so strong that it would infringe on the essential liberties of the people.
- c. The new Constitution gave too much power and authority to the states.
- d. The new Constitution would be unenforceable due to judicial weakness.

**Answer:** b

**Test Bank Item Title:**

**Topic:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

**Learning Objective:** LO 2.5: Outline the arguments for and against ratification of the Constitution.

**Page Reference:**38

**Skill Level:** Analyze It

**Difficulty:** Difficult