Irony of Democracy 17th edition Schubert Test Bank

SKU: 9781285870281-TEST-BANK

CHAPTER 2: The Elite Consensus of the Founding Fathers: U.S. Political Principles

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The preeminent elite in the early United States is best described by which of the following?
   a. Farmers
   b. Merchants
   c. Rich and Well-born
   d. Attorneys

   ANS: D REF: 21

2. The Articles of Confederation was adopted in _____.
   a. 1789
   b. 1785
   c. 1777
   d.1787

   ANS: C REF: 22

3. Which power was reserved for the states in the Articles of Confederation?
   a. Regulation of commerce
   b. Providing for the common defense
   c. Promoting the general welfare
   d. Making treaties with other countries

   ANS: A REF: 23 | 24

4. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention were selected
   a. through an election by the people.
   b. by property ownership.
   c. through appointment by state legislatures.
   d. None of the above is true.

   ANS: C REF: 24

5. Most of the Founding Fathers were educated at which Ivy League institution?
   a. Yale
   b. Harvard
   c. William and Mary
   d. Princeton

   ANS: B REF: 25

6. The majority of the Founders at the Constitutional Convention had training in which professional field?
   a. Medicine
   b. Accounting
   c. Law
   d. Business

   ANS: C REF: 25

7. Which of the following best describes the men who wrote the Constitution?
   a. All were educated at elite institutions.
   b. Each of them was experienced at government.
   c. All maintained a national point of view.
   d. All of the above are true.

   ANS: D REF: 25 | 26

Irony of Democracy 17th edition Schubert Test Bank

8. Which Founding Father believed that it was reasonable for the government to control and regulate the economic system?
   a. Benjamin Franklin
   b. Thomas Jefferson
   c. Alexander Hamilton
   d. James Madison

   ANS: C REF: 26

9. Although the Founding Fathers were considered "elites," there was a basic belief in which of the following?
   a. protection of individual liberty
   b. equal levels of wealth among all citizens
   c. the need to maintain slavery
   d. government was a necessary part of human life

   ANS: A REF: 28

10. Attempting to create a society with no inequalities in wealth was seen by the Founders as _____.
   a. a dangerous violation of property rights
   b. an important step toward equality in society
   c. a basic human right
   d. a matter to be left for the states

   ANS: A REF: 29

11. The idea of government as a social contract between people and the government suggests that people give their allegiance or obedience to government in exchange for_____.
   a. democratic freedoms
   b. protection of persons and property
   c. the right to vote
   d. common public goods

   ANS: B REF: 29

12. The Founders believed popular sovereignty which means that political authority rested with
   a. the king.
   b. God.
   c. the ruling elite.
   d. the people.

   ANS: D REF: 29

13. The Constitution sets up a system where the role of the masses is
   a. the basis of government.
   b. to participate in decision-making.
   c. limited and indirect.
   d. repressed by the elite.

   ANS: C REF: 30

14. The Constitution limits the power of government because the Founders viewed government as
   a. a threat to freedom and liberty
   b. a tool of the elite.
   c. an archaic English concept.
   d. not very important.

   ANS: A REF: 30

Irony of Democracy 17th edition Schubert Test Bank

15. Which of the following ideas made the elite principles of the United States' government different from most other countries in 1787?
    a. The consent of the governed
    b. Equal rights
    c. Human rights
    d. All of the above

    ANS: D REF: 30

16. The Constitutional proposal that each state should have one vote and therefore, equal representation in the legislature was presented by delegates from
    a. Virginia.
    b. New Jersey.
    c. Connecticut.
    d. California.

    ANS: B REF: 31

17. Slavery was protected in the Constitution by the
    a. Three-fifths Compromise.
    b. agreement to not end the slave trade until after 1808.
    c. requirement of returning of runaway slaves.
    d. All of the above are true.

    ANS: D REF: 32

18. Which of the Founding Fathers was against any property qualification for voting or holding office?
    a. George Washington
    b. James Madison
    c. Alexander Hamilton
    d. Thomas Jefferson

    ANS: B REF: 33 | 34

19. The powers granted the federal government under the Constitution that had been lacking under the Articles of Confederation were
    a. the regulation of commerce.
    b. the ability to levy taxes.
    c. the power to create a navy.
    d. all of the above.

    ANS: D REF: 33

20. Under the Constitution, taxation of the states by the national government was based on
    a. property.
    b. wealth.
    c. population.
    d. exports.

    ANS: C REF: 33

21. The debtors' rebellion in Massachusetts in 1786 was known as
    a. Shays' Rebellion.
    b. Boxer Rebellion.
    c. Whiskey Rebellion.
    d. War of Independence.

    ANS: A REF: 23

22. Military power before the Constitution was ineffective largely because it was
    a. made up of paid mercenaries.
    b. dependent on using state militias.
    c. made up of immigrants who did not believe in America.
    d. low on ammunition.

    ANS: B REF: 38

Irony of Democracy 17th edition Schubert Test Bank

23. The federal government could NOT tax _____.
    a. states
    b. foreign goods
    c. imports
    d. individuals

    ANS: C REF: 36 | 37

24. The checks and balances system is designed to make majority rule across all branches of government_____.
    a. nearly impossible
    b. necessary for the democratic process
    c. a protection from unjust and self-seeking minorities
    d. probable through divided government

    ANS: A REF: 42 | 43

25. Republican government is based on the delegation of powers by the people to a small number who
    a. work for the best interest of the masses.
    b. are smarter than the masses
    c. have all the money and power.
    d. have advanced degrees and training

    ANS: A REF: 40

26. As originally mandated by the Constitution, which of the following parts of the federal government is elected directly by the people?
    a. The members of the Senate
    b. The justices of the Supreme Court
    c. The members of the House of Representatives
    d. The President

    ANS: C REF: 40 | 41

27. The President can check the power of the Congress through which of the following Constitutional powers?
    a. Declaring Congressional acts unconstitutional
    b. Refusing to appear before the Congress
    c. Vetoing bills passed by Congress
    d. Signing statements challenging Congress

    ANS: C REF: 41 | 42

28. The Constitution became law when it was approved by
    a. the voters.
    b. all of the state governors.
    c. Congress.
    d. None of the above is true.

    ANS: D REF: 45

29. The Anti-Federalists were Elites who believed that
    a. the national government was likely to infringe upon individual liberties.
    b. Congress would abuse their monetary power.
    c. Government would continue to expand its power.
    d. All of the Above

    ANS: D REF: 45

Irony of Democracy 17th edition Schubert Test Bank

30. During the Constitutional Convention, one of the reasons for why there was no need for a federal Bill of Rights was that
    a. all of the states already had Bills of Rights.
    b. the national government was a benign entity.
    c. the federal government did not have the power to interfere with freedom, making it unnecessary.
    d. None of the above is true.

    ANS: C REF: 45 | 46

31. Due to his numerous contributions, _____ is considered the "Father" of the Constitution.
    a. James Madison
    b. Thomas Jefferson
    c. George Washington
    d. Benjamin Franklin

    ANS: A REF: 44

32. The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791 by _____.
    a. the states.
    b. Continental Congress
    c. the first US Congress
    d. Governors

    ANS: C REF: 45 | 46

33. The Supremacy clause is found in _____.
    a. Article 4
    b. 8th Amendment
    c. 13th Amendment
    d. Article 6

    ANS: D REF: 40

34. _____ is the court case that validated the Judicial Review.
    a. *Marbury v. Madison*
    b. *McCullough v. Maryland*
    c. *Mack v. U.S.*
    d. *Printz v. U.S.*

    ANS: A REF: 43 | 45

35. Which type of democracy is exhibited by the current United States government?
    a. direct
    b. participatory
    c. representative
    d. mandatory

    ANS: C REF: 29 | 30

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

1. A _____ was a small-scale farmer working his own land.

    ANS: freeholder

    REF: 22

Irony of Democracy 17th edition Schubert Test Bank

2. Before the Constitution, the document through which the states worked together was called the _____.

   ANS: Articles of Confederation

   REF: 22

3. _____was chosen to preside over the Philadelphia Convention.

   ANS: George Washington

   REF: 24

4. The economic interests of the Founders ensured that economic_____ and _____ were major goals of the new Constitution.

   ANS: prosperity; stability

   REF: 26

5. Classical liberal theory holds that society is created by a _____.

   ANS: social contract

   REF: 28

6. _____ is a legal system built up over generations and even centuries of precedents.

   ANS: Common law

   REF: 28

7. The Founding Fathers accepted inequalities in wealth and social standing because they believed in _____

   ANS: Equality of Opportunity

   REF: 29

8. The negotiation that resulted in a proposed two house legislature, with one based on population and the other equal by state was called the _____.

   ANS: Connecticut Compromise

   REF: 32

9. The notion that slaves should count as only a fraction of a human being for Congressional representation is known as the _____.

   ANS: Three-fifths Compromise

   REF: 32

Irony of Democracy 17th edition Schubert Test Bank

10. Import taxes, known as _____, were used to protect manufacturers in the North.

    ANS: Tariffs

    REF: 33

11. The federalist papers were written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and _____.

    ANS: James Madison

    REF: 35

12. Regulating commerce was a power given to Congress in order to protect both _____ and _____.

    ANS: money; property

    REF: 36

13. Which Founding Father proposed the Articles of Confederation?

    ANS: Benjamin Franklin

    REF: 22

14. Western land speculation was made possible because the _____ protected settlers.

    ANS: military

    REF: 37 | 38

15. The _____ was created to protect shipping from piracy on the high seas.

    ANS: navy

    REF: 38

16. Southern elites might have desired a central military to protect them from _____.

    ANS: slave revolt

    REF: 38 | 39

17. The theory of checks and balances was created by _____.

    ANS: Montesquieu

    REF: 42

Irony of Democracy 17th edition Schubert Test Bank

18. The power to appoint members of the Supreme Court is shared by the President and the _____.

    ANS: Senate

    REF: 40 | 41

19. The theory that the courts can invalidate laws by states or the Congress is known as _____.

    ANS: judicial review

    REF: 43

20. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are collectively known as _____.

    ANS: the Bill of Rights

    REF: 45 | 46

TRUE/FALSE

1. The Articles of Confederation allowed only the National Government to regulate trade and tariffs.

    ANS: F REF: 22 | 23

2. Farmers, shopkeepers, and artisans formed the middle class in 1787.

    ANS: T REF: 23

3. Shay's Rebellion is the event that brought about the Constitutional Convention.

    ANS: T REF: 23 | 24

4. The Founders were distinguished by their vast experience in government.

    ANS: T REF: 25

5. Few delegates at the Convention had any legal training or service as a lawyer or a judge.

    ANS: F REF: 25 | 26

6. At the time of the Convention George Washington was one of the richest men in the country.

    ANS: T REF: 25

7. The Founders believed that inequality of wealth and property was a natural result of diversity.

    ANS: T REF: 29

8. A republican form of government believes in mass democracy.

    ANS: F REF: 29 | 30

Irony of Democracy 17th edition Schubert Test Bank

9. The New Jersey Plan wanted a unicameral legislature.

   ANS: T REF: 31

10. The Constitution limits the corrupting influence of power by balancing representation in the national government.

    ANS: T REF: 31

11. The Virginia Plan called for the United States to have a parliamentary system similar to Britain.

    ANS: T REF: 31

12. Runaway slaves that made it to non-slave states were declared free by the Constitution.

    ANS: F REF: 32 | 33

13. Most delegates to the Constitutional Convention were slave owners.

    ANS: T REF: 33 | 36

14. The original U.S. Constitution includes a property qualification for the right to vote.

    ANS: F REF: 34

15. State-issued paper money helped debtors by becoming worth less over time.

    ANS: T REF: 37

16. Congress can check the power of the President by overruling the results of the Electoral College.

    ANS: F REF: 41 | 42

17. The Courts can check the power of Congress by declaring laws to be unconstitutional.

    ANS: T REF: 41 | 43

18. The system of checks and balances was put in place to help masses hold government responsible for their policy decisions. .

    ANS: F REF: 42

19. Madison believed tyranny by the majority could be prevented by having so many factions nobody could get a majority.

    ANS: T REF: 44

20. The Bill of Rights was a concession made by the Federalists in order to secure the ratification of the Constitution.

    ANS: T REF: 45

Irony of Democracy 17th edition Schubert Test Bank

ESSAY

1. Discuss the elements of American social class structure at the time of the Constitution.

   ANS: Students' answers will vary but should include elites, the wealthy, freeholders, indentured servants, and slaves.

2. Identify and then explain how the background, education, training, and social standing of the Founding Fathers made them Elites? Would they be considered Elites in Modern America?

   ANS: Students' answers will vary but should include all of the elements listed in the question.

3. Describe the Articles of Confederation and the major weaknesses in the federal government created in relation to the federal and state level powers.

   ANS: Students' answers will vary.

4. Explain the system of Checks and Balances created in the Constitution by James Madison and provide examples.

   ANS: Student's answers will vary but should include a check for each branch of government.

5. Discuss the different needs for a federal government between debtors and creditors in 1787 in relation to bonds and debt. How does this relate to the absence of delegates from Rhode Island? How might this relate to present-day concerns about student loans?

   ANS: Students' answers will vary.

6. How does examining the founding of the country explain the "irony of democracy" using the Founding Fathers and the presence of a social class in the early United States?

   ANS: Students' answers will vary.

7. If a new Constitutional Convention was called today (as allowed in Article V), do you think today's elites would keep the same structure of government?

   ANS: Students' answers will vary.

8. The Founding Fathers believed that inequalities were a natural part of society. Thus, explain the approach taken by the Founding Fathers regarding equality of opportunity vs. equality of outcome. Which of these is more important to our government today?

   ANS: Students' answers will vary.

9. The Bill of Rights was considered a compromise in order to ensure ratification of the Constitution. Explain why this was necessary and, in your opinion, the most important right.

   ANS: Students' answers will vary.

10. The Founding Fathers relied heavily on the notion of social contract and classical liberalism. Explain how these elements can be seen in the Constitution and resulting government.

    ANS: Students' answers will vary.

Irony of Democracy 17th edition Schubert Test Bank