Enduring Democracy 5th edition Dautrich Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 : The political structure that governed the colonies up through the early 1760s included
A : popularly elected judges.
B : popularly elected general assemblies.
C : a popularly elected governors council.
D : a colonial archbishop.
E : a democratic form of government.

Correct Answer : B

2 : Colonists would have had the most influence in the ordinances and regulations that governed the colony through
A : royal governors.
B : the general assembly.
C : the governors council.
D : Parliament.
E : the judiciary.

Correct Answer : B

3 : As a result of the French and Indian War,
A : Spain was awarded most of the territory that would later become the United States.
B : France was forced to pay all debts related to the war.
C : a truce left all territories in the hands of those who held them prior to the war.
D : Britain was left with a debt of approximately 130 million pounds.
E : the United States was created as a sovereign nation.

Correct Answer : D

4 : The series of regulatory measures passed by England in the decade between 1763 and 1774 was for the purpose of
A : paying war debt that England had accumulated as a result of the French and Indian Wars.
B : upsetting the colonists and promoting revolution.
C : punishing colonists for showing revolutionary tendencies.
D : creating a United States of America that would operate under a common set of rules.
E : creating a united defense in the colonies to protect against threats from other nations.

Correct Answer : A

5 : The first law passed by Parliament with the specific purpose to raise money in the colonies for the Crown was the _____ Act of 1764.
A : Sugar
B : Declaratory
C : Tea
D : Stamp
E : Coffee.

Correct Answer : A

6 : Prior to the American Revolution and the creation of our current constitutional structure in the 1770s, the 13 colonial governments

A : were recognized as independent, sovereign entities by other world powers.
B : mirrored those of England during the same period, including an elected House of Commons.
C : had governors who were elected by the qualified voters.
D : had direct representation in Parliament.
E : did not exist.

Correct Answer : B

7 : As a result of the Stamp Act, the Virginia assembly sponsored the Virginia Resolves, which declared the principle of
A : no taxation without representation.
B : Liberté, égalité, fraternité.
C : hail to the king.
D : equal protection for all.
E : one person, one vote.

Correct Answer : A

8 : The Sugar Act of 1764
A : required the purchase of sugar by all colonial households.
B : placed new import duties on textiles, coffee, indigo, wines, and other goods.
C : emphasized the fact that the colonies were sovereign and independent of England.
D : reduced the duties on foreign goods shipped from England to the colonies.
E : created a trade alliance between the American colonies and the Caribbean nations that also produced and exported sugar.

Correct Answer : B

9 : The Tea Act (1773) was passed in order to
A : increase export duties on tea.
B : raise revenue in the colonies to form a colonial defense.
C : provide an alternative source of revenue for England after the repeal of the Stamp Act.
D : help the British East India Company and allow it to sell its tea directly in the colonies.
E : promote drinking tea in an attempt to establish prohibition of alcohol in the colonies.

Correct Answer : D

10 : The purpose of the Declaratory Act was to
A : declare the king as the head of the Church of England.
B : clarify Englands position on the state of British rule over the colonies.
C : establish an archbishop in the colonies, in order to maintain the Anglican faith as the official faith within the colonies.
D : create additional forms of revenues for England.
E : raise revenue to pay Englands war debts.

Correct Answer : B

11 : In 1765, an intercolonial Congress prepared the Declaration of Rights and Grievances. This document
A : established the United States of America as a sovereign and independent country.
B : acknowledged colonial allegiance to the Crown.
C : declared independence of the colonies from England.
D : expressed support of the Declaratory Act.

E : appointed colonial representatives to the English House of Commons.

Correct Answer : B

12 : On behalf of the Second Continental Congress, the Declaration of Independence was written by
A : Thomas Jefferson.
B : John Adams.
C : Benjamin Franklin.
D : George Washington.
E : King George III.

Correct Answer : A

13 : Thomas Paine is credited with converting many wavering Americans to the cause of independence with the 1776 publication entitled
A : War and Peace.
B : Federalist Papers No. 10.
C : The Pilgrims Progress.
D : Common Sense.
E : On Liberty.

Correct Answer : D

14 : In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson reiterated John Lockes theory of social contract that
A : the power of the king was supreme, as he was born with a God-given right to rule over society
B : whenever government fails in its duty to secure rights, the people have the right to alter or abolish it.
C : The King and Parliament were the provider of rights to the colonial citizens.
D : citizens are naturally born into an unequal state.
E : Parliament rightly held veto power over the Continental Congress.

Correct Answer : B

15 : The wording in the Declaration of Independence drew heavily upon John Lockes theories of
A : natural rights and social contract.
B : royal prerogative.
C : anarchy and self-actualization.
D : religion as a counterweight to reason.
E : self-fulfillment.

Correct Answer : A

16 : Adopted by the Second Continental Congress in 1777, the _____ was a written statement of rules and principles to guide the first continent-wide government in the colonies.
A : Mayflower Compact
B : Declaration of Independence

C : Declaration of Rights
D : Articles of Confederation
E : Magna Carta

Correct Answer : D

17 : Under the Articles of Confederation, a separate institution to perform the executive function of government
A : had limited powers.
B : did not exist.
C : was very much unrestrained in its given powers.
D : was also the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.
E : was held by a committee of three appointed individuals.

Correct Answer : B

18 : Under the Articles of Confederation the number of votes for each state in the Continental Congress was determined by
A : the population of the state.
B : a pro-rated formula that took into account population and taxes paid.
C : the method of one vote for each state delegation regardless of population.
D : a system whereby northern states had two votes whereas southern states had one vote.
E : the president.

Correct Answer : C

19 : One weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that it could be amended only by
A : unanimous consent of the states.
B : affirmative vote of three-fourths of the state legislatures.
C : armed revolt.
D : assent of at least two state legislatures.
E : collapse of the government.

Correct Answer : A

20 : In February 1787, Congress endorsed the call for a convention to serve the purpose of
A : drafting amendments to the Articles of Confederation.
B : dissolving the Articles of Confederation.
C : declaring independence from England and King George III.
D : drafting a declaration of war against Great Britain.
E : drafting a new constitution for the United States.

Correct Answer : A

21 : Which of the 13 original states was so opposed to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 that it refused to send a delegate, and the U.S. Constitution was written without its participation?
A : New York
B : Virginia
C : Pennsylvania
D : Rhode Island
E : California

Correct Answer : D

22 : The delegates in attendance at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia were united

by the concern that
A : the national government had assumed too much power over the states.
B : the nation needed a stronger national government.
C : the native Americans were not receiving adequate protection.
D : the national government had too much authority over the economy.
E : slavery needed to be abolished nationwide.

Correct Answer : B

23 : The first plan proposed at the Constitutional Convention was the _____, which called for three branches of government and a bicameral legislature, with membership in each house proportional to each states population.
A : 3/5 Compromise
B : Virginia Plan
C : New Jersey Plan
D : Connecticut Compromise
E : Great Compromise

Correct Answer : B

24 : In opposition to the recommendations of the Virginia delegates during the Constitutional Convention, the New Jersey Plan advocated a single-chamber legislature with
A : equal representation among the states regardless of population.
B : slaves counting as three-fifths of a whole person.
C : the Supreme Court determining the number of representatives from each state.
D : no executive branch.
E : bicameral legislature with representation based on population.

Correct Answer : A

25 : In allocating the number of representatives for each chamber of the national legislature, the Virginia Plan called for which of the following?
A : The president should determine the number of representatives.
B : The same number of representatives from each state should serve lifetime appointments.
C : The number of representatives in each chamber should be based on the population of the state.
D : The courts should determine the number of representatives.
E : Each state should receive one vote regardless of the delegation size.

Correct Answer : C

26 : The Virginia Plan provided for a
A : bicameral legislature with one chamber elected by the people and a second chamber selected by the first chamber.
B : unicameral legislature with the members selected by each state legislature.
C : unicameral legislature with members elected by the people.
D : bicameral legislature with members of both chambers elected by the people.
E : bicameral legislature with one chamber elected by the people and the second chamber chosen by state legislatures.

Correct Answer : A

27 : The New Jersey Plan provided for a

A : bicameral legislature with one house elected by the people and a second house selected by the first.
B : unicameral legislature with the members selected by each state legislature.
C : unicameral legislature elected by the people.
D : bicameral legislature elected by the people.
E : bicameral legislature with one house elected by the people and the second house chosen by state legislatures.

Correct Answer : C

28 : The Great Compromise provided for a
A : bicameral legislature with one house elected by the people and a second house selected by the first.
B : unicameral legislature with the members selected by each state legislature.
C : unicameral legislature elected by the people.
D : bicameral legislature elected by the people.
E : bicameral legislature with one house elected by the people and the second house chosen by state legislatures.

Correct Answer : E

29 : Which plan proposed for an executive committee, or plural executive, to be chosen by the legislature?
A : 3/5 Compromise
B : New Jersey Plan
C : Virginia Plan
D : The Great Compromise
E : Connecticut Plan

Correct Answer : B

30 : For the purpose of determining representation in the new Congress, the slave-holding southern states
A : were opposed to any enumeration of slaves.
B : wanted to count each slave as a whole person.
C : refused to ratify the new constitution if slavery was acknowledged.
D : demanded extra representation to protect them from slave uprisings.
E : wanted additional representation to protect their interests from northern intrusion.

Correct Answer : B

31 : The purpose of the Three-Fifths Compromise was to
A : require a three-fifths majority to amend the constitution.
B : effectively emancipate slaves in all states.
C : ensure there were five free states for every three slave states.
D : count slaves as three-fifths of a person when determining a states apportionment of representatives.
E : provide voting rights to three-fifths of the slave population in each state.

Correct Answer : D

32 : With the original Constitution completed on September 17, 1787, how many states were needed to ratify the new governmental structure in order for it to become operative?

A : zero
B : three
C : six
D : nine
E : thirteen

Correct Answer : D

33 : Which of the following best describes the concept of popular sovereignty?
A : The people are tightly controlled by the government.
B : The president is the ultimate governmental power.
C : Congress is supreme
D : Government is based on the consent of we the people.
E : The Supreme Court is subordinate to no other agency or group.

Correct Answer : D

34 : The principle that each branch of government enjoys separate and independent powers and areas of responsibility is known as
A : popular sovereignty.
B : separation of powers.
C : checks and balances.
D : egalitarianism.
E : universal suffrage.

Correct Answer : B

35 : Separation of powers is an application of the political philosophy of
A : Hobbes.
B : Montesquieu.
C : de Tocqueville.
D : Rousseau.
E : Locke.

Correct Answer : B

36 : What is the purpose of the governmental system of checks and balances?
A : to prevent the president from over-using his power of veto
B : to require the branches of government to work together to formulate policies
C : to allow for multiple branches of government to have the same power
D : to provide voters with the power to recall elected officials
E : to ensure that all government decisions had the express approval of the voters

Correct Answer : B

37 : _____ is a system of limits imposed by the Constitution that gives each branch of government the limited right to change or cancel the acts of other branches.
A : Popular sovereignty
B : Separation of powers
C : Checks and balances
D : Egalitarianism
E : Universal suffrage

Correct Answer : C

38 : Which of the following is a check by the legislative branch on the powers of the executive branch?
A : Congress may rule that a presidential action is unconstitutional.
B : The Supreme Court may veto presidential orders.
C : The Supreme Court recommends legislation to the judicial branch that is assured to pass constitutional muster.
D : The president may veto a law passed by the legislative branch.
E : Congress may override presidential vetoes.

Correct Answer : E

39 : The underlying concept of the principle of separation of powers is
A : all three branches of government are equally powerful.
B : when legislative, judicial, and executive power are not exercised by the same institution, power cannot be so easily abused.
C : the people are responsible to elect the representatives in all three branches of government, including the judicial branch.
D : one branch has a veto power over the other branches.
E : the peoples power to elect representatives is separate and different from that of the branches of the government.

Correct Answer : B

40 : A very important aspect of the American constitutional arrangement, which distributes powers between two levels of government (state and national), is called
A : sovereignty.
B : devolution.
C : ratification.
D : compromise.
E : federalism.

Correct Answer : E

41 : The U.S. Constitution allows some powers while denying others. Such explicitly stated powers are referred to as
A : constitutionally mandated powers.
B : amended powers.
C : natural rights.
D : enumerated powers.
E : inherent powers.

Correct Answer : D

42 : Those who supported ratification of the proposed constitution of the United States between 1787 and 1789 were referred to as
A : Anti-federalists.
B : Federalists.
C : Democrats.
D : Republicans.
E : Constitutionalists.

Correct Answer : B

43 : According to the authors, the Federalists had a tactical advantage due to which of the following rules governing ratification?
A : media coverage of the convention
B : requirement that ratification take place through the state legislatures
C : requirement that ratification take place through special ratifying conventions
D : disclosure of day-to-day proceedings in the Constitutional Convention
E : requirement of unanimous consent of the states

Correct Answer : C

44 : What was the practical purpose for publication of The Federalist essays in 1788?
A : to allow an avenue for posting opposing political viewpoints
B : to act as a political party platform for the Federalist party
C : to explain and defend the new Constitution and to urge its ratification
D : to expose the immorality inherent in eighteenth-century society
E : to advocate for James Madisons campaign for president

Correct Answer : C

45 : In which of the following did Hamilton attack the Articles of Confederation based on the impossibility of governing if each state is essentially sovereign?
A : Federalist No. 15
B : Federalist No. 46
C : Federalist No. 51
D : Federalist No. 70
E : Federalist No. 78

Correct Answer : A

46 : In which of the following did Madison declare that a federal system allows the states the ability to counter ambitious encroachments of the federal government?
A : Federalist No. 15
B : Federalist No. 46
C : Federalist No. 51
D : Federalist No. 70
E : Federalist No. 78

Correct Answer : B

47 : In which of the following did Madison explain that the many different parts of the government and its multiplicity of interests would reduce the chance of a majority coalition oppressing citizens?
A : Federalist No. 15
B : Federalist No. 46
C : Federalist No. 51
D : Federalist No. 70
E : Federalist No. 78

Correct Answer : C

48 : As evidenced in James Madisons Federalist No. 10, he was cautious regarding

A : the right of people to vote because they tended to rely on emotion rather than rationality.
B : factions, by which he meant groups of people motivated by a common economic and/or political interest.
C : the office of president.
D : the ability of the people to amend the Constitution and thus, in Madisons opinion, to undermine its authority.
E : state powers.

Correct Answer : B

49 : Hamilton argues that the executive must be a single person to achieve energy, which is a leading character in the definition of good government in _____.
A : Federalist No. 15
B : Federalist No. 46
C : Federalist No. 51
D : Federalist No. 70
E : Federalist No. 78

Correct Answer : D

50 : In Federalist No. 78, Hamilton argues that the _____ is the weakest branch of the government.
A : legislature
B : executive
C : judiciary
D : Senate
E : state

Correct Answer : C

51 : The most effective complaint raised by the Anti-Federalists against the proposed Constitution in 1788 was
A : the inability of the states to tax the federal government.
B : its lack of state power to raise an army.
C : its lack of a bill of rights to protect individuals against abuses by the government.
D : the creation of the office of president.
E : the retention of too much power at the state level.

Correct Answer : C

52 : James Madison argued that a bill of rights was unnecessary because
A : only men of the highest character would serve in government.
B : the protections were already enumerated in the main body of the Constitution.
C : individuals would be protected by their state constitutions.
D : protection of individual rights was not a foundation of government.
E : rights are protected by the limited powers of the national government.

Correct Answer : E

53 : The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are commonly referred to as
A : the Bill of the Rights.
B : the Declaration of Independence.
C : the Articles of Confederation.

D : the Declaration of Rights.
E : the Magna Carta.

Correct Answer : A

54 : Article _____ of the Constitution specifies the formal amendment process.
A : I
B : III
C : IV
D : V
E : VI

Correct Answer : D

55 : In which of the following ways may a constitutional amendment be proposed?
A : two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress
B : simple majority of the voters of the United States
C : three-fourths of the state legislatures
D : presidential proclamation
E : Supreme Court ruling

Correct Answer : A

56 : What has been the most common method used to ratify amendments the U.S. Constitution?
A : a three-fifths vote in both chambers of Congress
B : simple majority of the voters of the United States
C : approval from three-fourths of the state legislatures
D : Supreme Court approval
E : two-thirds vote of special ratifying conventions

Correct Answer : C

57 : According to the authors, why did the writers of the Constitution create such a difficult amendment process?
A : They distrusted people to be active in the political process.
B : They wanted to protect the Constitution from short-lived or temporary passions.
C : They did not want any person or institution to tamper with their original work.
D : They assumed a new constitution would be written about once each generation.
E : They distrusted the motives and abuses of powers by state governments.

Correct Answer : B

58 : Including the Bill of Rights, the U.S. Constitution has _____ amendments.
A : twelve
B : twenty-one
C : ten
D : twenty-seven
E : fifty-three

Correct Answer : D

59 : Under which interpretation method would the Court give the federal government

considerable implied powers to regulate the economy?
A : loose construction
B : textualism
C : strict construction
D : originalism
E : fixed construction

Correct Answer : A

60 : According to a strict construction interpretation of the Constitution,
A : the Constitutions provisions enjoy broad and quite open-ended meaning.
B : government has considerable flexibility under the necessary and proper clause.
C : the Constitution may be modified only by rulings of the Supreme Court.
D : government possesses only those powers explicitly stated in the Constitution.
E : the Constitution should be modified as popular opinion changes.

Correct Answer : D

ESSAY

61 : Describe the political structure that governed the colonies up until independence. What ultimately caused the colonists to declare independence from Great Britain?

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

62 : Describe the regulatory measures passed by Great Britain in the decades prior to the American Revolution. How and why did these acts lead to the colonists declaring independence?

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

63 : What were the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation that ultimately led to the establishment of a new constitution? Do you believe the current constitution fixed the weaknesses of the national government that existed under the Articles of Confederation? Explain.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

64 : The U.S. Constitution was created through much compromise. Discuss some of the important compromises that developed during the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787. How did these compromises impact our structure of government and its daily functions? Do you see this same type of compromise in the current daily operations of government?

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

65 : Explain the concept of checks and balances. Provide specific examples of checks and balances that each of the institutions has on the other institutions, and how these checks influence and affect the other branches of government.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

66 : Describe the theory of separation of powers and how the Constitution achieves this principle. Explain how each of the institutions plays a role in the process. Upon review of the Constitutional design, does any one institution appear the strongest or weakest branch of government? Explain why.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

67 : Compare and contrast the rhetoric of the Federalist and Anti-Federalist movements during the ratification battle. What were the primary arguments of each? What did each contribute to ultimate ratification of the Constitution?

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

68 : One of the arguments during the battle for ratification was over the need for a bill of rights. Compare and contrast the arguments of Madison and Jefferson on the subject. Which argument ultimately prevailed?

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

69 : Describe the process for formally amending the U.S. Constitution, including the provisions included in Article V of the Constitution. Why do you believe one method has been used more than the other?

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

70 : Americans, especially legal scholars, view the U.S. Constitution in different ways. Discuss the differences between the theories of strict construction and loose construction.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.