The Struggle for Democracy

**Democracy and American Politics**

1. What is the central idea of democracy?

a. Minorities have the full power of decision making over all matters that affect them.

b. Rule by the majority must prevail, even if majority tyranny is the result.

c. Ordinary people want to rule themselves and are capable of doing so.

d. Policy is determined by tyranny of the majority.

e. Majority rule violates minority rights.

**Answer:** c

2. Rule by the people that is exercised in open assemblies is synonymous with which of the following?

a. the Framer’s view of democracy

b. modern democracy

c. indirect democracy

d. the ancient Greeks’ view of democracy

e. representative democracy

**Answer:** d

3. Which of the following is true according to the principle of popular sovereignty?

a. Power should be exercised by an educated elite.

b. The ultimate source of authority rests with the people.

c. A democratic system is based on the concept of material equality.

d. Majority rule is unacceptable because it leads to tyranny.

e. Minority rule trumps majority power in close elections.

**Answer:** b

4. What does political equality mean?

a. Each person carries the same weight in voting and other political decision making.

b. The opinions and preferences of citizens are combined into a binding decision through the principle of majority rule.

c. Protection will be provided for basic freedoms essential to the formation and expression of the popular will and its translation into policy.

d. The will of the majority is not to be the ultimate determinant of what government does.

e. Each person should have the same opportunities to succeed in society.

**Answer:** a

5. Civil rights are a combination of which of the following?

a. popularity sovereignty and majority rule

b. equal treatment and majority rule

c. political equality and equal treatment

d. majority rule and political liberty

e. civil liberties and equality

**Answer:** c

6. Which of the following refers to basic freedoms essential to the formation and expression of majority opinion and its translation into public policies?

a. tyranny of the majority

b. majority rules

c. political equality

d. popular sovereignty

e. political liberty

**Answer:** e

7. Under which circumstance is political equality violated?

a. if citizens are free to argue and debate

b. if citizens are free to form and express their political opinions

c. if some people can speak out but others cannot

d. if the voice of the people is welcomed

e. if people are encouraged to participate in politics

**Answer:** c

8. The suppression of the rights and liberties of a minority by the majority is which of the following?

a. majority tyranny

b. liberal democracy

c. representative democracy

d. self-government

e. social contract

**Answer:** a

9. According to Figure 1.1, *The Analytical Framework*,which of the following is a political linkage factor?

a. constitutional rules

b. Congress

c. political parties

d. waging war

e. making laws

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 17–20

**A-head:** A Framework for Understanding How American Politics Works

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

10. The framework presented in this chapter to understand American politics is a set of interrelated actors and influences that operate in which of the following interconnected realms?

a. institutions, interests, and citizens

b. the media, the courts, and the internecine political institutions

c. composition, opposition, and despotism

d. structural, political linkages, and governmental sectors

e. skill, fortune, and opportunity

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 17–20

**A-head:** A Framework for Understanding How American Politics Works

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

11. What did Jim Crow laws represent?

a. the official system of integration in the South

b. the voter registration system in the South that frequently disenfranchised blacks

c. the official system of segregation in the South

d. the official social contract used in the South

e. the institution of slavery

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 17–20

**A-head:** A Framework for Understanding How American Politics Works

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

12. According to Figure 1.1, *The Analytical Framework*,which of the following would be considered government factors?

a. what government does

b. Congress, the president, the federal bureaucracy, and the Supreme Court

c. those enduring features of American life that influence which issues are important

d. using democracy as an evaluative standard without using values or opinions

e. all political actors, institutions, and processes that transmit the wants and demands of people and groups in our society to government officials

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 17–20

**A-head:** A Framework for Understanding How American Politics Works

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

13. Political actors, institutions, and processes that transmit the demands of the people are known as which of the following?

a. political linkage factors

b. government actions

c. tyrannical abuses of power

d. media-driven social anxiety

e. government factors

**Answer:** a

**Page Reference:** pp. 17–20

**A-head:** A Framework for Understanding How American Politics Works

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

14. According to Figure 1.1, *The Analytical Framework*,which of the following is an example of a political linkage-level actor or influence?

a. Congress

b. the Constitution

c. waging war

d. interest groups

e. lawmaking

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 17–20

**A-head:** A Framework for Understanding How American Politics Works

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

15. What constitutes government action?

a. public officials that have formal, legal responsibility in making policy

b. political actors that do not hold official public office

c. institutions that transmit preferences to elected officials

d. what issues become important in politics and government

e. what government does

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 17–20

**A-head:** A Framework for Understanding How American Politics Works

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

16. Political linkages are particularly suited to which of the following?

a. communicating the most fundamental and enduring factors that influence politics

b. transmitting the desires of people to representatives in government

c. overseeing the policymaking activities of Congress and the presidency

d. acting on behalf of the government

e. influencing the distribution of income and wealth in society

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 17–20

**A-head:** A Framework for Understanding How American Politics Works

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

17. Which of the following serves as an indicator of a mostly anti-government moment in American history?

a. Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal

b. the “Occupy Wall Street” movement

c. the focus of Congress and President Obama in 2011 and 2012 on the problem of budget deficits

d. FEMA’s response to Hurricane Katrina

e. September 11, 2001

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** p. 21

**A-head:** Does Government Work?

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

18. Which of the following democracies would most likely be favored by Aristotle, Jefferson, Rousseau, and Dahl?

a. a democracy with a large difference between the rich and the poor

b. a democracy with a large and educated ruling class where political power is concentrated

c. a democracy with a small difference between the rich and the poor

d. a democracy with a large and educated ruling class where economic power is concentrated

e. a democracy with a small and educated ruling class where political and economic power is concentrated

**Answer:** c

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

19. Freedom of speech, religion, association, and the press are examples of which of the following?

a. civil rights

b. state mandates

c. nonexclusionary rights

d. political liberties

e. absolute equalities

**Answer:** d

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

20. With regard to the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which of the following is best classified as a political linkage factor?

a. the growing electoral power of African Americans outside the South

b. the Supreme Court, which was becoming increasingly supportive of civil rights

c. the rules established by the Constitution

d. President Johnson and his support of civil rights

e. Jim Crow laws

**Answer:** a

**Page Reference:** pp. 17–20

**A-head:** A Framework for Understanding How American Politics Works

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

21. Representative democracy best describes government in which of the following?

a. ancient Greece

b. eighteenth-century Europe

c. the United States

d. North Korea

e. New England town hall meetings

**Answer:** c

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

22. Which of the following would be considered a free election?

a. one in which voters directly select policy

b. one in which each major party has a viable candidate

c. one in which election rules favor the incumbent party

d. one in which the costs of the campaign were paid for with public funds

e. one in which there is no coercion of voters or election officials

**Answer:** e

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

23. Some people claim that the media increasingly peddles ideologically biased political news. If this is true, which of the following necessary conditions for popular sovereignty is jeopardized?

a. that government policies reflect the wishes of the people

b. that government leaders are selected in competitive elections

c. that elections are free and fair

d. that high-quality information is available

e. that the majority rules

**Answer:** d

24. Why do some political thinkers believe that democracy is superior to other forms of government?

a. because it encourages dreams that can never be achieved

b. because it is incapable of promoting progress on important decisions

c. because it protects human rights

d. because it is found only in the United States

e. because it subverts the views of the masses

**Answer:** c

25. After the 2008 presidential election, the news media frequently presented standard geographic maps of the United States that were intended to summarize the election results. These maps typically had states won by Barack Obama colored blue, while states won by John McCain were colored red. What might be a misleading factor observed on the standard maps?

a. The maps overemphasize the partisan divide in the United States.

b. The maps do not take into account population density within each state.

c. The maps exaggerate the diversity of voters within each state.

d. The maps make appropriate adjustments for the size of a state’s population

e. The maps emphasize people over geographical space.

**Answer:** b

26. Why is participation in the political process an important condition of popular sovereignty?

a. Participation conveys the will of the people.

b. Participation prevents leaders from being responsible to the public.

c. Participation helps to ensure that the public is well-informed about policy issues.

d. Participation protects the public from overly responsive political leaders.

e. Participation overcomes political apathy and political efficacy.

**Answer:** a

27. Why is it important for democratic citizens to have high-quality information?

a. High-quality information ensures that public opinion will coalesce around public policy solutions that are agreeable to most Americans.

b. High-quality information is a prerequisite for voting in most states.

c. Political leaders respond only to informed public opinion, and the public cannot be informed without high-quality information.

d. High-quality information enables the formation of political opinions that are consistent with one’s values and interests.

e. The media relies on high-quality information to keep politicians honest.

**Answer:** d

28. Why is direct democracy untenable in the United States?

a. It exudes socialism.

b. It yields inferior policy results.

c. The U.S. population is too heavily concentrated on the East Coast.

d. The U.S. population is too homogeneous.

e. The U.S. population is too large.

**Answer:** e

** True-False Questions**

29. It is safe to say that most people do not want to live in places where there is no government to speak of at all.

**Answer:** TRUE

30. Most people around the world prefer to be governed by benevolent military regimes.

**Answer:** FALSE

31. A monarchy includes rule by the one.

**Answer:** TRUE

32. To the ancient Greeks, democracy meant rule by the common people exercised *directly* in open assemblies.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

33. Some political commentators argue that the participatory aspects of direct democracy are not worth preserving as an ideal.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

34. After the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, some Muslim Americans became targets of popular hostility. This is an example of majority tyranny.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

** Fill-in-the-Blank Questions**

35. If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are to be useful as a way to keep government leaders responsive and responsible, they must be conducted in a fashion that is free and fair.

**Answer:** elections

36. The form of political decision making in which policies are decided on the basis of what a majority of the people want is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** majority rule

37. The most obvious sign of popular sovereignty is the existence of a close correspondence between what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does and what the people want it to do.

**Answer:** government

38. Taken together, political equality and equal treatment are sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** civil rights

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

39. Philosopher John Locke thought that individual rights and liberties were so fundamental to the good society that their preservation was the central responsibility of any legitimate government and that their protection was the very reason people agreed to enter into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to form government in the first place.

**Answer:** social contract

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

40. Essential political liberties including the freedoms of speech, of conscience and religion, of the press, and of assembly and association are embodied in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

**Answer:** First

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

** Short Answer Questions**

41. Describe the central idea of democracy. What elements account for this idea’s widespread popularity around the world?

**Answer:** An ideal response will:

1. Identify the central idea of democracy as that people want and are capable of ruling themselves.

2. Discuss how democracy’s widespread popularity can be explained by its protection of human rights and recognition of intrinsic worth of human beings and equality. Democracy is also most likely to produce rational policies because of the pooled knowledge of society. Others note that democracies are more stable than other forms of government, that democracies are more likely to promote economic growth, and that democracies best allow free people to develop their natural talents.

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

42. What are the three fundamental benchmarks of a healthy representative democracy? Provide a supporting element of each benchmark.

**Answer:** An ideal response will:

1. Identify popular sovereignty, whereby the people are the ultimate source of government’s authority. This involves leaders being elected in competitive elections that are free and fair, people participating in the political process, availability of high-quality information, majority rule, policies that reflect the will of the people, and effective government policies.

2. List political equality, which might include examples such as the 14th amendment and civil rights.

3. Describe political liberty, which involves basic freedoms such as free speech, association, and conscience that are necessary for the formation and expression of majority opinion and how this affects public policies.

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

43. How does majority tyranny threaten political liberty? What is a recent example?

**Answer:** An ideal response will:

1. Discuss how the majority has the potential to tyrannize the rights of the minority. This was a concern of James Madison and other Founders.

2. Provide a recent example, such as Americans being hostile towards Muslims after 9/11or the disapproval of immigrants by Americans who believe these individuals are taking away jobs.

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

44. In what type of situation would you recommend direct democracy over representative democracy? Why? Give an example.

**Answer:** An ideal response will:

1. Note that direct democracy requires that people are able to meet regularly to discuss issues.

2. Discuss how direct democracy may be more appropriate in small communities, areas such as New England towns where participation is encouraged, and schools and local communities. It is more likely that these citizens can meet regularly, and also be reasonably informed on issues.

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

45. Are the low levels of voter turnout in American elections an indication that popular sovereignty does not really exist in the United States? Why or why not?

**Answer:** An ideal response will:

1. Indicate that the idea behind popular sovereignty is that the power resides with the people.

2. Explain how low levels of turnout undermine popular sovereignty because many people do not vote. Accordingly, power may be in the hands of the few, rather than the many.

3. Discuss how despite these limitations, other forms of participation—joining groups, working on campaigns, participating in protests—might increase popular sovereignty.

46. In the text’s “Using the Framework” feature, which political linkage do you think proved most influential in overcoming Southern resistance to political participation by African Americans before the Voting Rights Act of 1965? Why?

**Answer:** An ideal response will:

1. List the political linkages such as the votes of African Americans in states outside the South, civil rights demonstrations, changes in public opinion and a sympathetic mass media, and unions and businesses favoring voting rights legislation.

2. Indicate which linkage was likely most important. For example, changing public opinion was critical in overcoming resistance to the civil rights movement. Also critical was the moral power of the movement and leaders like Martin Luther King.

**Page Reference:** pp. 17–20

**A-head:** A Framework for Understanding How American Politics Work

** Essay Questions**

47. Describe the extent to which citizens are the ultimate source of government authority in the United States by explaining the seven conditions related to popular sovereignty.

**Answer:** An ideal response will:

1. Note that popular sovereignty refers to the notion that the people are the ultimate source of government authority. This results in policies that reflect the wants of the people.

2. Detail that government leaders should be selected in competitive elections where politicians and challengers face the voters.

3. Explain that elections should be free and fair; there should be no coercion and the rules should not favor some candidates over others.

4. Indicate how people can participate in the political process. This could involve voting, contacting public officials, or joining associations.

5. Observe that the availability of high-quality information is needed for people to form authentic and rational attitudes about public policies and political leaders.

6. Reveal that the majority should rule, whereby government adopts policies that most people want.

7. Indicate that government policies should reflect the wishes of the people.

8. Explain that government policies should be effective. That is, they should adequately address problems.

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

48. If you were to debate critics of liberal democracy, how would you respond to their most common criticisms?

**Answer:** An ideal response will:

1. Note that critics of liberal democracy argue that the majority can threaten liberty, that the people are irrational and incompetent, and that majoritarian democracy threatens minorities.

2. Indicate that despite these concerns, liberal democracies are better than alternatives.

3. Provide a response to each of the contentions of critics. For example, while critics note that the majority can threaten the liberty of the minority, the alternative is minority tyranny, which would mean that the minority tyrannizes over the majority. Moreover, there is limited evidence that the majority consistently tyrannizes over the minority. Alternatives to liberal democracies would not protect minorities to a greater extent.

4. Discuss how despite claims that the people are irrational and incompetent, there is evidence that the public is more informed, sophisticated, and stable than has been asserted.

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

49. In your opinion, is representative democracy or direct democracy preferable? Based on your answers, what changes would you make to the American political system?

**Answer:** An ideal response will:

1. Distinguish between representative and direct democracies. In a representative democracy, the people select leaders who make policies, whereas in a direct democracy, the people meet to discuss issues of the day and to make policy.

2. Argue the advantages of the chosen democracy. For example, if arguing that representative democracy is preferable, the answer would note that direct democracy is not feasible in a largely populated country. Further, if citizens are not well-informed and participation rates are low, this will undermine popular sovereignty that direct democracy espouses to promote. If arguing in favor of direct democracy, the answer should discuss how this form of democracy increases popular sovereignty because it allows the people to discuss and decide on issues.

3. Describe how the American political system might benefit from encouraging direct democracy at the state or local level, but representative democracy is preferable nationally.

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

50. Examine the government’s response to the BP Gulf oil spill using the analytical framework provided in your textbook.

**Answer:** An ideal response will:

1. Discuss the structural framework as it applies to the BP Gulf oil spill. For example, the public may have shifted from concerns over cheap oil to concerns about the environment or the economic impact of the spill to businesses affected by the spill. On the other hand, the spill affected conservative states that may have had greater concern for economic issues than environmental protection.

2. Describe the political linkage framework as it applies to the BP Gulf oil spill. The public, environmental interests, the oil and gas industry, and the media all played prominent roles during the spill and afterwards. For example, the issue received an enormous amount of coverage in the media.

3. Explain the government framework as it applies to the BP Gulf oil spill. Congress, the president, and the courts all had important roles following the spill. For example, Congress has the ability to appropriate funds for clean-up.

4. Discuss the government action framework as it applies to the BP Gulf oil spill. The Obama administration implemented temporary restrictions on new drilling permits following the disaster. Following numerous lawsuits, BP will pay substantial fines and compensatory damages to those affected by the spill.

**Page Reference:** pp. 17–20

**A-head:** A Framework for Understanding How American Politics Work

**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

b. one-fourth

c. one-third

d. three-fifths

e. two-thirds

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

2. Which of the following was the key inspiration for the American Revolution?

a. to get control of native inhabitants

b. to increase trade with Great Britain

c. to preserve an existing way of life

d. to promote expansion to the west

e. to protect fledgling state’s rights

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 28–31

A-head: The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Topic:** Constitution

3. In what year was the Declaration of Independence?

a. 1776

b. 1789

c. 1797

d. 1801

e. 1805

**Answer:** a

**Page Reference:** pp. 28–31

A-head: The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Topic:** Constitution

4. How many constitutions has the United States had in its history?

a. one

b. two

c. three

d. four

e. five

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 31–32

**A-head:** The Articles of Confederation: The First Constitution

**Topic:** Constitution

5. The U.S. Constitution was adopted in response to the weaknesses of the Articles of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. America

b. Confederation

c. Democracy

d. Revolution

e. Unity

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 32–35

**A-head:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. a military draft

b. curfews

c. health care

d. religious laws

e. taxes

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 28–31

A-head: The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Topic:** Constitution

7. Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?

a. Benjamin Franklin

b. James Madison

c. John Adams

d. Paul Revere

e. Thomas Jefferson

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 28–31

A-head: The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Topic:** Constitution

8. Which of the following debated and drafted the Declaration of Independence?

a. American Congress

b. Constitutional Congress

c. Continental Congress

d. Liberty Congress

e. Revolutionary Congress

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 28–31

A-head: The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Topic:** Constitution

9. Which clause provides that the Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land?

a. due process

b. full faith and credit

c. legal

d. primacy

e. supremacy

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. Anti-Federalists

b. Constitutionalists

c. Federalists

d. Tories

e. Whigs

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 49–50

**A-head:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

**Topic:** Constitution

11. Which of the following plans proposed proportional representation in both the House of Representatives and the Senate?

a. Massachusetts

b. New Jersey

c. Ohio

d. Pennsylvania

e. Virginia

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

12. How many amendments have been made to the Constitution since its ratification?

a. ten

b. twelve

c. fifteen

d. twenty-seven

e. thirty-six

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 51–52

**A-head:** The Changing Constitution, Democracy, and American Politics

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. 1776

b. 1777

c. 1788

d. 1791

e. 1797

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. democracy

b. monarchy

c. oligarchy

d. republic

e. utopia

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

15. Which of the following is a branch of the U.S. government?

a. Congress

b. legislative

c. presidency

d. Senate

e. Supreme Court

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

16. The Constitution specifically provides for both the election and the removal of which of the following?

a. chief justice

b. president

c. secretary of defense

d. secretary of state

e. Speaker of the House

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. fair

b. inexpensive

c. hotly contested

d. frequent

e. high-profile

**Answer:** a

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

18. Which of the following philosophers greatly influenced the colonists’ views on the role of government?

a. George Berkeley

b. John Dewey

c. John Locke

d. Martin Heidegger

e. Michael Foucault

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 28–31

A-head: The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. Congress

b. local governments

c. state legislatures

d. the federal government

e. the judiciary

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 31–32

**A-head:** The Articles of Confederation: The First Constitution

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

20. Refer to Table 2.3. Which of the following statements best matches the tenets of eighteenth-century republicanism?

a. Anyone has the right to run for office.

b. Elected representatives act as “delegates.”

c. Government safeguards property rights.

d. The population rules the country directly.

e. The word “people” is broadly defined.

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 32–35

**A-head:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

21. As described in Table 2.1, *Comparing Eighteenth-Century Republicanism and the Democratic Ideal*, both eighteenth-century republicanism and the democratic ideal believed that government must be based on which of the following?

a. control

b. submission

c. popular consent

d. equality

e. participation

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 32–35

**A-head:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

22. Which of the following allows a president to alter the meaning of a bill while signing it into law?

a. veto

b. line-item veto

c. dissenting statement

d. signing statement

e. presidential dissent

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 51–52

**A-head:** The Changing Constitution, Democracy, and American Politics

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

23. Which Continental Congress approved the Declaration of Independence?

a. Second

b. Third

c. Fourth

d. Fifth

e. Tenth

**Answer:** a

**Page Reference:** pp. 28–31

A-head: The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

24. Which of the following was the most contentious issue during the drafting of the Constitution?

a. economic stability

b. representation in Congress

c. state’s rights

d. strong national government

e. taxation without representation

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. 1776

b. 1788

c. 1789

d. 1791

e. 1798

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 49–50

**A-head:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. enumerated

b. executive

c. implied

d. military

e. restrictive

**Answer:** a

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

27. Why was anti-slavery language in the Constitution ultimately excised?

a. anti-slavery sentiment

b. Connecticut Compromise

c. fear of splintering the convention

d. non-slave states had more votes

e. slave states had more votes

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. Brown’s

b. James’s

c. Miller’s

d. Shays’s

e. Smith’s

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 32–35

**A-head:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

29. The Articles of Confederation required \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consent from the states for ratification.

a. majority

b. three-fifths

c. three-fourths

d. two-thirds

e. unanimous

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 49–50

**A-head:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. consent

b. governing

c. implied

d. natural

e. social

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 28–31

A-head: The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

31. The purpose of “stay acts” was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. block tariffs between states

b. delegitimize British rule

c. halt formation of militia

d. protect fledgling banks

e. stop farm foreclosures

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 32–35

**A-head:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. constitutionalism

b. democracy

c. federalism

d. libertarianism

e. republicanism

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. blocked the possibility of a tyrannical federal government

b. placed substantial obstacles in the path of majoritarian rule

c. positioned the judiciary as the ultimate arbiter of federal law

d. protected state’s rights against a powerful national government

e. recast a loose confederation into a more centralized federal system

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

34. Under the Constitution, the president is elected by which of the following?

a. Congressional College

b. Election College

c. Electoral College

d. Presidential College

e. State College

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

35. 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

b. checks and balances

c. checks and freedoms

d. freedom and power

e. weights and measures

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. Article I

b. Article III

c. Article V

d. Article VI

e. Article IX

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

37. 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. the Supreme Court ruling in *Bush* v. *Gore*

e. voter ID laws and other voter suppression efforts

**Answer:** a

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

38. Refer to the "Can Government Do Anything Well?" box. The government’s proper role in the U.S. economy has been the focus of bitter debate. With which of the following would liberals agree?

a. Government action on the economy interferes with the free market.

b. Heavy taxation of the wealthy discourages business creation.

c. Real economic growth comes only from the private sector.

d. Tax breaks have helped increase income and wealth inequality.

e. When government tries to help, it often makes things worse.

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

39. In the *Mapping American Politics* sidebar, two cartograms show that in terms of legislative power, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the biggest losers in the House and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the biggest losers in the Senate.

a. Florida, North Dakota

b. New York, Vermont

c. Pennsylvania, Montana

d. Texas, South Dakota

e. Wyoming, California

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

40. 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. Articles of Confederation

c. *The Federalist Papers*

d. Declaration of Independence

e. Bill of Rights

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 49–50

**A-head:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. Connecticut

b. Maryland

c. New Jersey

d. Ohio

e. Virginia

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

42. What was the subject of the Great Compromise?

a. the form of the executive branch

b. the form of the legislative branch

c. the legality of slavery

d. the number of states in the Union

e. the number of Supreme Court justices

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

43. Which of the following was most likely to support proposed provisions that strengthened national power?

a. George Mason

b. James Madison

c. James Winthrop

d. Patrick Henry

e. Samuel Adams

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 49–50

**A-head:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ broke new ground in expanding executive power, issuing 1,200 signing statements, thereby contravening official acts of Congress.

a. President Barack Obama

b. President Bill Clinton

c. President George H. W. Bush

d. President George Washington

e. President George W. Bush

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 24–28

**A-head:** Chapter 2 Introduction

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

45. The publication of which of the following galvanized the colonists’ belief that reconciliation with Great Britain was impossible?

a. *American Cousin*

b. *Articles of Confederation*

c. *Common Sense*

d. *Federalist No. 10*

e. *Revolution*

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 28–31

A-head: The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. The national government was too strong compared to the states.

b. The government derived its power from the citizens themselves.

c. Congress imposed excessive taxes.

d. Citizens lacked a national identity.

e. Amendments to the Articles were too easy to ratify.

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 31–32

**A-head:** The Articles of Confederation: The First Constitution

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. The Convention lasted only one week.

b. The Convention was free of significant disagreement.

c. The Convention was inclusive of all types of citizens.

d. The Convention was secretive.

e. The Convention was transparent.

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

48. One of the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation was that it could not prevent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warfare between the states.

a. political

b. outright

c. commercial

d. religious

e. territorial

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 31–32

**A-head:** The Articles of Confederation: The First Constitution

**Skill Level:** Apply What You Know

**Topic:** Constitution

49. What did supporters of the New Jersey Plan want to do to the Articles of Confederation?

a. repeal them

b. replace them

c. strengthen them

d. weaken them

e. maintain them

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

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

a. by direct election

b. by the president

c. by state governors

d. by state legislators

e. by the Supreme Court

**Answer:** d

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

51. Which of the following is a reason for the separation of powers?

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

e. to improve international relations

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

52. Which of the following was part of both the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution?

a. Congress

b. the presidency

c. the federal judiciary

d. collection of taxes by the federal government

e. unanimous consent for ratification

**Answer:** a

**Page Reference:** pp. 31–32; 36–49

**A-head:** The Articles of Confederation: The First Constitution; The Constitutional Convention

; 2.4

**Topic:** Constitution

53. 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

e. penalty for treason

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

54. The current historically low levels of taxation on the wealthy, and the advocacy of that tax policy by some in Congress, is reminiscent of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. state legislatures that forbade farm foreclosures as a punishment for indebtedness

b. the authors of the Constitution interested in tamping down anti-slavery sentiment

c. the drafters of the Constitution interested in protecting private property rights

d. the Framers’ freedom of input from women, Native Americans, free blacks, and slaves

e. the writers of the Articles of Confederation interested in protecting state’s rights

**Answer:** c

**Page Reference:** pp. 32–35

**A-head:** Factors Leading to the Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

55. The Great Compromise ended an impasse over the makeup of the legislative branch of government. Under which plan would California and Wyoming have had the same number of representatives in Congress?

a. Connecticut Plan

b. New Jersey Plan

c. New York Plan

d. Virginia Plan

e. West Virginia Plan

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

56. 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. The delegates did not believe people of African descent were their equals.

d. There was little public outcry at this time against the institution of slavery.

e. The wealthy elites at the convention could not see beyond their own self-interest.

**Answer:** a

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

57. Which of the following remains a compelling source for determining the intent of the Framers?

a. Minutes of the Constitutional Convention

b. *The* *Federalist Papers*

c. *Common Sense*

d. Treatise on Government

e. Declaration of Independence

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 49–50

**A-head:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

**Topic:** Constitution

58. What was the greatest fear of the Anti-Federalists during the Constitutional Convention and subsequent debate?

a. that a weak national government would undermine the survival of the United States

b. that a strong national government would infringe on the essential liberties of the people

c. that a powerful judiciary would restrict freedom of religion

d. that powerful state governments would never assent to the new Constitution

e. that a weak judiciary would be unable to enforce the new Constitution

**Answer:** b

**Page Reference:** pp. 49–50

**A-head:** The Struggle to Ratify the Constitution

**Topic:** Constitution

59. Which of the following is a method of ratification for a constitutional amendment?

a. by three-fourths of the state legislatures

b. by three-fourths of the state governors

c. by three-fourths of voting-age citizens

d. by half of the state legislatures

e. by half of the state governors

**Answer:** a

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

60. The Virginia Plan proposed that the seats in Congress be apportioned based on which of the following?

a. economic strength

b. political importance

c. military power

d. random selection

e. population size

**Answer:** e

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

 True-False Questions

61. The Constitution was formally approved in 1776.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

62. Under the Articles of Confederation, the federal government had broad power to levy taxes.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Page Reference:** pp. 31–32

**A-head:** The Articles of Confederation: The First Constitution

**Topic:** Constitution

63. The New Jersey Plan proposed a one-house legislature with one vote for each state.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

64. Generally, smaller states wanted to strengthen the Articles of Confederation, rather than replace them.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

65. The Three-Fifths Compromise specified that only three-fifths of slaves could vote.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

66. Article I of the Constitution describes the powers of the president.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

67. The free enterprise system is characterized by competitive markets and private ownership of a society’s productive assets.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Topic:** Constitution

68. Trade restrictions by England were a major catalyst for the American Revolution.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Page Reference:** pp. 28–31

A-head: The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

69. The main weakness of the Articles of Confederation was the lack of a strong national government.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Page Reference:** pp. 31–32

**A-head:** The Articles of Confederation: The First Constitution

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

70. A constitution is a written document establishing the structure, functions, and limitations of a government.

**Answer:** TRUE

**Page Reference:** pp. 28–31

A-head: The American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

71. The New Jersey Plan proposed a powerful central government with three branches.

**Answer:** FALSE

**Page Reference:** pp. 36–49

**A-head:** The Constitutional Convention

**Skill Level:** Understand the Concepts

**Topic:** Constitution

72. The Constitution permits Congress to establish lower national courts.

**Answer:** TRUE

73. According to the "By the Numbers" box, there was only one way that Vice President Al Gore could have accrued enough votes in a recount to win the White House in 2000.

**Answer:** FALSE

74. North Carolina’s rejection of the Constitution prompted Congress to submit the Bill of Rights to the states for ratification.

**Answer:** TRUE

75. The Anti-Federalists strongly supported the Bill of Rights.

**Answer:** TRUE