

2

The Constitution

▣ Multiple-Choice Questions

1. At the Constitutional Convention, the delegates agreed that _____ of slaves would be counted for determining population for representation in the House of Representatives.

- a. one-third
- b. three-fifths
- c. two-thirds

Consider This: This famous constitutional compromise led to slaves being counted in terms of representation for the House of Representatives.

- d. four-fifths

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.4.1

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 36

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

2. What is the name given to the rights that are inherent in all human beings and not dependent on government?

- a. natural rights
- b. positive rights
- c. intrinsic laws

Consider This: These rights were described in John Locke's *Second Treatise of Civil Government*.

- d. Constitutional law

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.1.2

Topic:The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 28

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. In what year was the Declaration of Independence signed?

a. 1776

b. 1787

Consider This: The Declaration of Independence preceded both the Constitution and the Articles of Confederation.

c. 1789

d. 1805

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.1.3

Topic:The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 27

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. How many constitutions or governing documents have the United States had in its history?

a. one

Consider This: The government established by the Constitution was not the colonies' first attempt at self-government.

b. two

c. three

d. four

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.2.4

Topic:The Government That Failed: 1776–1787; Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective:LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure; LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 30, 34

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The U.S. Constitution was adopted in response to the weaknesses of which document?
- a. Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - b. Magna Carta
 - c. the Declaration of Independence
- Consider This: While the Declaration of Independence was a critical foundational document, the document in question served as the legal organizing document for the early United States.
- d. the Articles of Confederation

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.3.5

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 31

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The colonists rebelled against the imposition by the British government of which of the following?
- a. taxes
 - b. a military draft
- Consider This: One instance of the colonists' rebellion was the Boston Tea Party.
- c. curfews
 - d. religious laws

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.1.6

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 27

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

7. Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?
- a. James Madison
- Consider This: Officially the Declaration of Independence was written by a committee but one author from Virginia is considered the primary author.
- b. Thomas Paine
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. George Washington

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.1.7

Topic:The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 27

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

- a. the Common Sense Committee
- b. the Continental Congress
- c. the Committees of Correspondence
- d. the Constitutional Convention

Consider This: The Constitutional Convention would meet some years later in order to consider changes to the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.1.8

Topic:The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 27-30

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. While working on the Constitution, what aspect of the new government most concerned James Madison?

- a. foreign affairs
- b. slavery
- c. elitist control

Consider This: Checks and balances and separation of powers were established to deal with this issue.

- d. tyranny of the majority

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.5.9

Topic:The Madisonian System

Learning Objective:LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests.

Page Reference:40-41

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

10. Who of the following generally favored a stronger national government and supported the proposed U.S. Constitution?
- a. Daniel Shays
 - b. Federalists
 - c. Anti-Federalists
- Consider This: This group supported the work of the Constitutional Convention and included James Madison.
- d. Constitutionalists

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.6.10

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 44-46

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

11. How many amendments have been made to the Constitution since its ratification?
- a. 10
 - b. 15
 - c. 27
 - d. 36
- Consider This: The first ten amendments to the Constitution are known as the Bill of Rights but the Constitution has been amended beyond the Bill of Rights.

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.7.11

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 51

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. In what year was the U.S. Constitution ratified?
- a. 1776
 - b. 1788
 - c. 1791
 - d. 1797
- Consider This: The Declaration of Independence was adopted in 1776 but the Constitution followed several years later.

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.6.12

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 34

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Which of the following is a form of government in which the people select representatives to govern them and make laws?

- a. republic
- b. monarchy
- c. theocracy
- d. oligarchy

Consider This: This form of government is considered to be more workable than one where citizens make all of decisions directly.

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.5.13

Topic: The Madisonian System

Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests.

Page Reference: 43

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Which branch of government is responsible for passing laws?

- a. bureaucratic
- b. judicial
- c. executive

Consider This: The executive branch is responsible for implementing laws but relies on another branch to create laws.

- d. legislative

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.5.14

Topic: The Madisonian System

Learning Objective: LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests.

Page Reference: 42

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Burning the flag is generally considered to be _____ that is protected by the Constitution.
- a. free speech
 - b. a private action
- Consider This: Although flag burning is an unpopular action, the Supreme Court has generally protected it on these grounds.
- c. a form of due process
 - d. a commercial act

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.0.15

Topic:Introduction

Learning Objective:Introduction

Page Reference: 25

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

16. Which of the following philosophers greatly influenced the colonists' views on the role of government?
- a. Daniel Shays
- Consider This: This author was known for the highly influential *Second Treatise of Civil Government*.
- b. John Locke
 - c. John Boehner
 - d. Gramm Rudman

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.1.16

Topic:The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 28-29

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. In Federalist 10, who wrote, "The most common and durable source of factions has been the various and unequal distribution of property"?
- a. Alexander Hamilton
- Consider This: In this work, the author warned of factions, which we might today call interest groups.
- b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. John Jay
 - d. James Madison

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.3.17

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 34

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

a. 1776

Consider This: These amendments were proposed in the First Congress and went into effect a few years later.

b. 1781

c. 1786

d. 1791

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.7.18

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 45

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. The Constitution limits the government's ability to suspend writs of habeas corpus. What does this protect individuals against?

a. free speech infringement

b. taxation of private property

c. unlawful detention

d. infringement of religious freedom

Consider This: This is a major civil liberty as it limits the power of government in peacetime.

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.4.19

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 39

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

20. What did the Connecticut Compromise help to establish?
- a. the Senate and the House of Representatives
 - b. the federalist system
- Consider This: This compromise was designed to reconcile the differences between the Virginia and the New Jersey plans.
- c. an independent judiciary
 - d. universal male suffrage

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.4.20

Topic: Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 35-36

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

21. _____ was a protest by Massachusetts farmers to stop foreclosures by state courts.
- a. Whiskey Rebellion
- Consider This: This protest played a major role in undermining support for the Articles of Confederation.
- b. Boston Tea Party
 - c. Marbury v. Madison
 - d. Shays's Rebellion

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.2.21

Topic: The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 33

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

22. The Articles of Confederation required _____ consent from the states for ratification.
- a. majority
- Consider This: Under the Articles of Confederation, states retained most political power, leaving the national government weak.
- b. three-fifths
 - c. two-thirds
 - d. unanimous

Answer:d

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.2.22

Topic:The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective:LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 34

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

23. What type of legislature did the United States have under the Articles of Confederation?

- a. a single chamber with membership based on a state's population
- b. a single chamber with each state receiving equal power
- c. a single chamber whose members were appointed by the president
- d. two chambers

Consider This: The Constitution would significantly change the form of the legislature.

Answer:b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.2.23

Topic:The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective:LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 30-31

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

- a. King Caucus

Consider This: This institution gives greater relative weight to smaller states.

- b. People's Plebiscite
- c. electoral college
- d. direct popular election

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.4.24

Topic:Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective:LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 36, 41

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

25. What is the feature of the Constitution that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches?

- a. weights and measures
- b. checks and balances
- c. oversight and influence
- d. privileges and immunities

Consider This: This feature is designed to prevent tyranny but also tends to protect the status quo and creates the potential for gridlock.

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.5.25

Topic:The Madisonian System

Learning Objective:LO 2.5: Analyze how the components of the Madisonian system addressed the dilemma of reconciling majority rule with the protection of minority interests.

Page Reference: 42-43

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

- a. Article I

Consider This: The process for amending the Constitution has two stages: proposal and ratification.

- b. Article III
- c. Article V
- d. Article VI

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.7.26

Topic:Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 46-47

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level:Easy

27. Which of the following concepts most directly helps to make American government legitimate?

- a. the right to bear arms

Consider This: This concept was described in John Locke's *Second Treatise of Civil Government*.

- b. the divine right
- c. consent of the governed
- d. executive privilege

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.1.27

Topic:The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 28

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

28. How did the Constitution differ from the Articles of Confederation?
- The Constitution was based on democratic principles; the Articles of Confederation was based on tyrannical principles.
 - The Constitution contained strong protections for individual rights; the Articles of Confederation contained strong protections for collective rights.
 - The Constitution created a stronger national government than did the Articles of Confederation.
 - The Constitution contained stronger safeguards for states' rights than did the Articles of Confederation.
- Consider This: Under the Articles, states had all of the political power.

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.3.28

Topic:Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective:LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 44-45

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

29. Which of the following most directly protects individuals' civil liberties?
- Second Treatise of Civil Government*
 - The Federalist Papers*
 - the Bill of Rights
 - the Declaration of Independence
- Consider This: These were added to the Constitution in order to allay the fears of the Anti-Federalists.

Answer:c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.6.29

Topic:Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 45-46

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

30. Which constitutional plan called for representation in Congress to be based on state population?
- a. Republican Plan
 - b. Democratic Plan
 - c. Virginia Plan
 - d. New Jersey Plan
- Consider This: This state was, at the time, one of the largest and most wealthy.

Answer:c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.4.30

Topic:Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective:LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 35-36

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

31. What was the subject of the ConnecticutCompromise?
- a. the legality of slavery
 - b. the form and membership of the legislative branch
 - c. the number of Supreme Court justices
 - d. the form of the executive branch
- Consider This: This compromise was designed to reconcile the differences between the Virginia and the New Jersey plans.

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.4.31

Topic:Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective:LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 36

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

32. _____ was/were most likely to support a strong state government and a weak national government.
- a. Whigs
 - b. Anti-Masons
 - c. The Federalists
 - d. The Anti-Federalists
- Consider This: This group also worried that the Constitution did not do enough to protect personal freedoms.

Answer:d

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.6.32

Topic:Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 44-45

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

33. Which of the following urged for the colonies to become independent from Britain?

a. *Common Sense*

b. *Revolution*

c. Federalist 10

Consider This: This pamphlet, written by Thomas Paine, encouraged the colonists to separate from Britain.

d. *Our American Cousin*

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.1.33

Topic:The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 27

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

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

b. Amendments were too easy to ratify.

c. Congress imposed excessive taxes.

Consider This: Under the Articles, each state was largely independent and could generally establish their own policies.

d. Congress lacked the authority to regulate commerce.

Answer: d

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.2.34

Topic:The Government That Failed: 1776–1787

Learning Objective:LO 2.2: Analyze how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to its failure.

Page Reference: 31

Skill Level:Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

35. Which of the following accurately describes the Constitutional Convention?
- a. The delegates spent more of their time trying to figure out how to revise the Articles of Confederation.
 - Consider This: By the time the delegates met at the Constitutional Convention, dissatisfaction with the Articles was widespread.
 - b. Many of the delegates were economic elites.
 - c. The Convention was free of significant disagreement.
 - d. The Convention lasted only one week.

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.3.35

Topic: Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 38

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

36. John Locke's belief that government derives its authority from the people influenced the Declaration of Independence, which says, "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from _____."
- a. the consent of the governed
 - b. the right to revolt
 - c. the divine right of kings
 - Consider This: Thomas Jefferson was significantly influenced by the work of John Locke, who described individuals as having natural rights.
 - d. government itself

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.1.36

Topic: The Origins of the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution.

Page Reference: 28-29

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

37. How is eligibility for voting determined under the Constitution?
- a. Congress determines eligibility.
 - b. States determine eligibility.
 - c. Counties determine eligibility.
 - d. The Constitution establishes universal suffrage.
 - Consider This: In the early republic, only a small number of people were eligible to vote.

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.8.37

Topic:Understanding the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.8: Assess whether the Constitution establishes a majoritarian democracy and how it limits the scope of government.

Page Reference: 52

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

- a. to ensure the power of the executive
- b. to promote the general welfare
- c. to prevent tyranny by any one branch
- d. to prevent gridlock in government

Consider This: Many scholars believe that the system of separation of powers contributes to gridlock in Washington.

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.3.38

Topic:Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

Learning Objective:LO 2.3: Describe the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and the core ideas they shared.

Page Reference: 41-42

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

- a. a congress
 - b. the presidency
- Consider This: The government under the Articles did not have an executive branch, one of the sources of inefficiency in that system.
- c. the federal judiciary
 - d. the right of taxation by the federal government

Answer: a

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.2.39

Topic:The Origins of the Constitution;Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective:LO 2.2: Describe the ideas behind the American Revolution and their role in shaping the Constitution; LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 30-31, 35-36

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

40. The Federalists preferred _____ than did the Anti-Federalists.
- a. stronger state governments
 - b. a stronger national government
 - c. stronger protections of individual liberties
- Consider This: The Anti-Federalists were concerned that the Constitution did not do enough to protect individual liberties.
- d. shorter terms of office

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.6.40

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 44-45

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

41. How is a constitutional amendment ratified?
- a. either by a majority of state legislatures or by special state conventions in a majority of the states
- Consider This: Amending the U.S. Constitution in a very difficult process, where super majorities are required throughout.
- b. either by three-fourths of state legislatures or by special state conventions in three-fourths of the states
 - c. either by a majority of state governors or by a majority of the U.S. Senate
 - d. either by three-fourths of state governors or by three-fourths of the U.S. Senate

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.7.41

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 47

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

42. The Constitution prohibits having _____ qualifications for holding public office.
- a. residency
 - b. competency
 - c. religious
 - d. citizenship
- Consider This: Similar freedoms are protected within the Bill of Rights.

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.4.42

Topic:Critical Issues at the Convention

Learning Objective:LO 2.4: Categorize the issues at the Constitutional Convention and outline the resolutions reached on each type of issue.

Page Reference: 39

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

43. Which of the following were most likely to oppose the proposed Constitution?

- a. lawyers
- b. merchants
- c. small farmers
- d. largelandowners

Consider This: The Federalists were generally drawn from the economic elite.

Answer:c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.6.43

Topic:Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 45

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

44. Which of the following was written to encourage passage of the Constitution and remains a compelling source for determining the intent of the Framers?

- a.the Declaration of Independence
- b. TheFederalist Papers
- c. *Common Sense*

Consider This: These 85 essays, largely written by James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, provide a spirited and detailed defense of the Constitution.

d. *Two Treatises on Government*

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.6.44

Topic:Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 44

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level:Moderate

45. What was a 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

Consider This: The Constitution was designed to expand the power of the national government while protecting the power of states and the liberties of individuals.

b. that a strong national government would infringe on the rights of the states

c. that a powerful judiciary would restrict freedom of religion

d. that powerful state governments would infringe on individual liberties

Answer: b

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.6.45

Topic: Ratifying the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists in terms of their background and their positions regarding government.

Page Reference: 44-46

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

46. Which of the following is a method for proposing constitutional amendments?

a. by a majority of voting-age citizens

Consider This: A national convention could propose constitutional amendments, but requests from two-thirds of the states are needed to convene the convention.

b. by a majority of state governors

c. by a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress

d. by a two-thirds vote in a special election called for the purpose of voting on the amendment

Answer: c

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.7.46

Topic: Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective: LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 46-48

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

47. The meaning of the Constitution can change through _____.

a. judicial interpretation

b. national referendum

Consider This: A national referendum would not be legal under the Constitution.

c. congressional inaction

d. natural law

Answer:a

Test Bank Item Title: TB_Q2.7.47

Topic:Changing the Constitution

Learning Objective:LO 2.7: Explain how the Constitution can be formally amended and how it changes informally.

Page Reference: 50

Skill Level:Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate