

Chapter 2: The Constitution

Reading Comprehension Quiz

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Eighteen to 21-year-olds received the right to vote with ratification of the
- A) Constitution.
 - B) Bill of Rights.
 - C) Twenty-Sixth Amendment.
 - D) Nineteenth Amendment.
 - E) Twenty-Fifth Amendment.

Answer: C

Reference: Chapter Opener, pgs. 24-26

Skill: Understanding

- 2) Great Britain used the principle of mercantilism to justify
- A) its legal authority over the colonies.
 - B) its assistance in the French and Indian Wars.
 - C) strict import/export controls on the colonies.
 - D) allowing colonists to levy their own taxes.
 - E) westward migration and settlement.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

- 3) In 1765, the American colonists initiated a major protest against the
- A) Treaty of Paris.
 - B) Quartering Act.
 - C) Sugar Act.
 - D) Tea Act.
 - E) Stamp Act.

Answer: E

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

4) To facilitate communication and the flow of information among independence-minded colonists, colonial leaders formed the

- A) Sisters of Liberty.
- B) Committees of Correspondence.
- C) Continental Congress.
- D) Stamp Act Congress.
- E) Thomas Paine Society.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

5) The "shot heard round the world" was fired at

- A) Saratoga, New York.
- B) Camden, New Jersey.
- C) Concord, Massachusetts.
- D) Yorktown, Virginia.
- E) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

6) Which of the following BEST describes the relationships among states under the Articles of Confederation?

- A) A strong constitutional system
- B) A form of government modeled after Canada
- C) A life-long rivalry
- D) A loose league of friendship
- E) An interdependent, cohesive partnership

Answer: D

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Understanding

7) The 1786 rebellion in which an army of 1,500 disgruntled farmers marched on Springfield, Massachusetts, to prevent foreclosure on their farms was called

- A) Shays's Rebellion.
- B) Paul Revere's Ride.
- C) Bacon's Rebellion.
- D) the Battle of Lexington and Concord.
- E) the Second Boston Tea Party.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Understanding

8) The original purpose of the Constitutional Convention was to

- A) elevate George Washington to president.
- B) revise the Articles of Confederation.
- C) write a new constitution.
- D) add additional states to the new nation.
- E) resolve trade disputes among the states.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

9) A committee was appointed at the Constitutional Convention to work out the differences between the proposals of large and small states; the result was the

- A) Virginia Plan.
- B) New Jersey Plan.
- C) Great Compromise.
- D) Electoral College.
- E) Bill of Rights.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

10) The Electoral College system created by the Framers was designed to give

- A) federal government the preeminent role in choosing the president.
- B) states a key role in choosing the president.
- C) average voters the decisive power in choosing the president.
- D) electors the power to choose members of Congress.
- E) the Supreme Court a role in choosing the president.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

11) The system of government in which power is divided between the state and national governments is called

- A) federalism.
- B) unitarism.
- C) pluralism.
- D) confederation.
- E) constitutionalism.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

12) The _____ is empowered by the Constitution to make all federal laws.

- A) federal bureaucracy
- B) judicial branch
- C) legislative branch
- D) executive branch
- E) Electoral College

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

13) Without the supremacy clause,

- A) state laws could supersede national law.
- B) states could impeach U.S. Supreme Court justices.
- C) federal government could enact laws dealing with education.
- D) international law would be supreme to acts of Congress.
- E) local law could supersede state law.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Application

14) The series of 85 political papers written by John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison in support of ratification of the new constitution are called the

- A) *Pennsylvania Packet*.
- B) *Federalist Papers*.
- C) *Anti-Federalist Papers*.
- D) *Crisis*.
- E) *Common Sense*.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Understanding

15) The amendment process for the Constitution is set out in Article V and creates a

- A) two-stage process of proposal and ratification.
- B) fairly easy procedure for changing the document.
- C) single-stage process utilizing conventions or Congress.
- D) process by which the states, Congress, the executive branch, and a majority of voters must agree on changes to the document.
- E) process of congressional approval and presidential signing into law.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.6, pgs. 45-49

Skill: Understanding

- 16) Informal methods of amending the Constitution include
- A) social change, judicial interpretation, and acts of Congress.
 - B) judicial interpretation and cultural and social change.
 - C) executive orders.
 - D) acts of state legislatures.
 - E) a national referendum and/or initiative.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.6, pgs. 45-49

Skill: Understanding

- 17) The First Amendment of the Constitution provides for which of the following?
- A) Freedom of assembly
 - B) Right to bear arms
 - C) Right to vote
 - D) Right to an attorney
 - E) Federal form of government

Answer: A

Reference: Annotated Constitution, pgs. 52-79

Skill: Understanding

True/False Questions

- 1) The Committees of Correspondence were established to communicate ideas among the colonies.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

- 2) Thomas Paine wrote *Common Sense* to argue for American independence from Great Britain.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

- 3) The 1787 Convention in Philadelphia was called for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

- 4) To appease southern states, slaves were counted as three-fifths of a person for representation purposes.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

5) Article II of the Constitution vests the executive power in a president.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

6) Article I of the Constitution creates the U.S. Supreme Court.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

7) In *Federalist No. 10*, Madison argued that the greatest threat to individual liberty comes from factions within the government.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Understanding

8) The U.S. Constitution has been regularly rewritten.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Understanding

9) The Constitution has only changed through formal amendments.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Understanding

10) Originally, electors did not vote for the president and vice president separately.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: Annotated Constitution, pgs. 52-79

Skill: Understanding

Chapter Exam

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Before ratification of the Twenty-Sixth Amendment, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that
- A) states could not have a voting age requirement different than twenty-one.
 - B) states could prohibit those under twenty-one from voting in state and local elections.
 - C) poll taxes were unconstitutional unless applied to voters between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.
 - D) states had the final say on voting requirements in both local and national elections.
 - E) Oregon's voting laws were unconstitutional.

Answer: B

Reference: Chapter Opener, pgs. 24-26

Skill: Understanding

- 2) By the early 1760s, all colonies had
- A) drafted their own constitutions.
 - B) abolished religious freedom.
 - C) grown closer to the Crown in spite of the distance.
 - D) begun to enforce feudal craft systems.
 - E) continued the British practice of compulsory tithing.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

- 3) Modern trade agreements designed to balance the flow of goods among countries have their theoretical roots in
- A) interventionism.
 - B) the goals of the Treaty of Paris of 1763.
 - C) constitutionalism.
 - D) mercantilism.
 - E) the full faith and credit clause of the U.S. Constitution.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Application

4) Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams were among the leaders of the

- A) Sons of Liberty.
- B) Stamp Act Congress.
- C) Philadelphia Parliament.
- D) Continental Congress.
- E) Virginia House of Burgesses.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

5) The first official meeting of the thirteen colonies was the

- A) Continental Congress.
- B) Sons and Daughters of Liberty.
- C) Committees of Correspondence.
- D) Stamp Act Congress.
- E) Constitutional Convention.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

6) The Boston Tea Party was a

- A) celebration conducted after the end of the Revolutionary War.
- B) colonial response to the Intolerable Acts.
- C) response to the Tea Act, which lowered the price of tea for loyalists in the southern states.
- D) response to the Tea Act, which penalized many colonial merchants.
- E) meeting of reconciliation between the crown and colonial leaders.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

7) The First Continental Congress was called to

- A) iron out differences with the king.
- B) author a Declaration of Independence.
- C) respond to taxes levied by the Stamp Act.
- D) address the fighting at Lexington and Concord.
- E) respond to the Boston Massacre.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

8) At the First Continental Congress, there were delegates from

- A) every colony except New York.
- B) every colony except Rhode Island.
- C) all thirteen colonies.
- D) all the colonies and a representative of the king.
- E) every colony except Georgia.

Answer: E

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

9) In 1776, Thomas Paine authored a pamphlet arguing for colonial independence from Britain entitled

- A) *The Plain Truth*.
- B) *The Crisis*.
- C) *The Leviathan*.
- D) *Common Sense*.
- E) *A Treatise on Government*.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

10) Delegates to the Second Continental Congress formed a Committee of Five to write the Declaration of Independence. The committee's chair was

- A) Benjamin Franklin.
- B) James Madison.
- C) Thomas Jefferson.
- D) Samuel Adams.
- E) John Adams.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

11) The words and ideas of political philosopher John Locke flow through

- A) the Olive Branch Petition.
- B) the Declaration of Independence.
- C) *The Crisis*.
- D) the Articles of Confederation.
- E) the Stamp Act.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

- 12) A political cartoon in the text depicts President Barack Obama's policies as
- A) necessary actions by the U.S. government.
 - B) contrary to the original motives of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
 - C) constitutional methods to affect change.
 - D) literal interpretations of the Declaration of Independence.
 - E) a contradictory mix of socialism and communism.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Application

13) A type of government in which the national government is weaker than the sum of its parts is called a

- A) confederation.
- B) federal system.
- C) unitary system.
- D) democracy.
- E) republic.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Understanding

14) Advocates of the Tea Party movement, who advocate strongly for states' rights, would MOST likely support which of the following types of government?

- A) Confederation
- B) Federal system
- C) Unitary system
- D) Republicanism
- E) Communitarianism

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Application

15) Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government had the power to do all of the following EXCEPT

- I. control a post office.
- II. directly elect members of Congress.
- III. negotiate peace treaties.
- IV. ratify constitutional amendments.

- A) II only
- B) III only
- C) I and II.
- D) II and IV
- E) I, II, III, and IV

Answer: D

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Understanding

16) In 1781, the thirteen colonies adopted the _____ as the basis of their government.

- A) Constitution
- B) Treaty of Paris
- C) Articles of Confederation
- D) Declaration of Independence
- E) New Jersey Plan

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Understanding

17) Under the Articles of Confederation, the executive branch was

- A) relatively weak.
- B) nonexistent.
- C) quite strong.
- D) responsible for executing all laws.
- E) able to raise a national army.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Understanding

18) Pennsylvania and Virginia actually went to war with one another due in large part to the lack of _____ in the Articles of Confederation.

- A) a judiciary to resolve conflicts
- B) a national military to appease rebellions
- C) a chief executive to enforce order
- D) taxation provisions
- E) proportional representation in the Congress

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Analysis

19) One of the Articles of Confederation's greatest weaknesses was that it

- A) had no strong central government.
- B) had a strong president.
- C) had the ability to coin money.
- D) had a legislature that refused to meet.
- E) created a tyrannical central government.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Understanding

20) Some delegates to the Constitutional Convention believed that the new nation was in such dire straits that they were willing to

- A) take up arms against Indians on the western front.
- B) develop a looser league of friendship among the states.
- C) risk potential charges of treason.
- D) muzzle Benjamin Franklin.
- E) establish an American "monarchy."

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

21) Debate among political historians continues over the motives of the Framers. Charles Beard argues that the men in Philadelphia were

- A) all patriots who had fought in the war.
- B) largely farmers who favored existing arrangements.
- C) worried that slavery was having a negative impact on trade relations with other nations.
- D) concerned with establishing a direct democracy.
- E) concerned that the Articles failed to protect the interests of the business class.

Answer: E

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

22) The bicameral U.S. Congress is a byproduct of which of the following proposals?

- A) The Virginia Plan
- B) The Missouri Compromise
- C) The New Jersey Plan
- D) The Connecticut Plan
- E) Amendments to the Articles of Confederation

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Application

23) Larger states, such as Virginia and Pennsylvania, advocated for

- A) powerful state governments.
- B) a powerful national government.
- C) a judiciary elected directly by the people.
- D) a one-house legislature composed of representatives elected by state legislatures.
- E) strengthening, but not rewriting, the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

24) The smaller states presented a plan at the Constitutional Convention basically advocating the strengthening of the Articles of Confederation. The plan was presented by

- A) Rhode Island.
- B) New Jersey.
- C) Texas.
- D) Virginia.
- E) Delaware.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

25) The most serious disagreement in the debate between large and small states at the Constitutional Convention was over the issue of

- A) representation in Congress.
- B) judicial power.
- C) westward expansion.
- D) taxation.
- E) creating a Supreme Court.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

26) Of the following components of the Great Compromise, which concept is derived from the Virginia Plan?

- I. A bicameral legislature
 - II. Three branches of government
 - III. Supremacy of the national government
 - IV. Giving the U.S. House of Representatives the power to originate spending bills
- A) III only
 - B) I and II
 - C) I, II, and IV
 - D) I, II, and III
 - E) I, II, III, and IV

Answer: D

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Analysis

27) Why did southern states want slaves to be counted as part of their population?

- A) It would ensure that slaves would receive certain inalienable rights.
- B) Northerners were advocating for the deportation of slave labor.
- C) It would increase southern representation in the House of Representatives.
- D) Slaves could then be forced to serve in the military.
- E) The South would then have a greater number of voters.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Analysis

28) The Three-Fifths Compromise was a deal to

- A) iron out the differences between slave-holding and non-slave-holding states.
- B) give northern and southern states equal representation in the House of Representatives.
- C) determine how a chief executive would be selected.
- D) iron out differences between greatly populated and sparsely populated states.
- E) ultimately create the Electoral College.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

29) The Committee on Unfinished Portions was tasked with ironing out problems concerning

- A) judicial powers.
- B) the slave trade.
- C) election of the legislature.
- D) the executive branch.
- E) small-state representation in the Senate.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

30) The sole responsibility to try a president or vice president on charges of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors" falls to the

- A) House of Representatives.
- B) state legislatures.
- C) Supreme Court.
- D) federal court system.
- E) Senate.

Answer: E

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

31) Montesquieu urged that governments should include a system of _____ to give the three branches some degree of oversight and control of each other.

- A) federalism
- B) checks and balances
- C) command and control
- D) social contract
- E) constitutional safeguards

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

32) The principles of separation of powers and checks and balances originated with

- A) Machiavelli.
- B) Rousseau.
- C) Montesquieu.
- D) Voltaire.
- E) Locke.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

33) The division of authority among the three branches of government is called

- A) federalism.
- B) pluralism.
- C) separation of powers.
- D) compromise.
- E) gridlock.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

34) Under the No Child Left Behind Act, states have the authority to design their educational systems as they wish, but they must comply with certain national standards to receive funding. This division of power is an example of

- A) federalism.
- B) unitarism.
- C) pluralism.
- D) confederation.
- E) constitutionalism.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Application

35) Which Article of the Constitution establishes the legislative branch?

- A) Article I
- B) Article II
- C) Article III
- D) Article IV
- E) Article V

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

36) The president has a list of enumerated duties of office largely found in _____ of the U.S. Constitution.

- A) Article I
- B) Article II
- C) Article III
- D) Article IV
- E) Article V

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

37) The power to regulate car emissions comes from Congress's authority

- A) under the necessary and proper clause.
- B) as enumerated in the Constitution.
- C) to approve presidential appointments.
- D) under the power to tax clause.
- E) to make the federal budget.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Application

38) Former governor Arnold Schwarzenegger cannot become president because

- A) governors from large states often find it difficult to be elected.
- B) the Constitution prohibits those who are not natural-born citizens from running for the presidency.
- C) voters are likely to be suspicious of his motives as a naturalized citizen.
- D) he first would have to serve in Congress for fourteen years.
- E) he does not meet the age requirement to be president.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

39) The proposed Equal Opportunity to Govern Amendment would

- A) require that women hold 50 percent of seats in the legislature.
- B) allow foreign-born citizens to run for president.
- C) repeal age requirements for holding certain political positions.
- D) create a presidential recall.
- E) allow members of Congress to also serve as state governors.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

40) U.S. Supreme Court justices are appointed by the

- A) president.
- B) Cabinet.

- C) states.
- D) House of Representatives.
- E) Senate.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

41) The full faith and credit clause found in Article IV requires that

- A) Americans remain faithful to one God and tithe to their church.
- B) no state may coin its own currency.
- C) states generally honor the laws and rulings of other states.
- D) federal courts have the right to resolve issues of state law.
- E) all fifty states create a republican form of government.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

42) Honoring out-of-state driver's licenses is an example of the consequences of

- A) the supremacy clause.
- B) sovereign immunity.
- C) checks and balances.
- D) the full faith and credit clause.
- E) federalism.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Application

43) Those who favored ratification of the Constitution were known as

- A) Whigs.
- B) Democratic-Republicans.
- C) Anti-Federalists.
- D) Tories.
- E) Federalists.

Answer: E

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Understanding

44) The Anti-Federalists feared

- A) a confederacy.
- B) amendments.
- C) strong central government.
- D) checks and balances.
- E) separation of powers.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Understanding

- 45) All of the following were differences between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists EXCEPT
- A) the Federalists were generally landed and rich, while the Anti-Federalists were small farmers.
 - B) the Federalists were generally elitist, while the Anti-Federalists were common men.
 - C) the Federalists generally favored the philosophy of John Jay, while the Anti-Federalists favored Alexander Hamilton.
 - D) the Federalists favored centralized government, while the Anti-Federalists favored decentralized government.
 - E) the Federalists favored the British, while the Anti-Federalists favored the French.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Analysis

- 46) The Anti-Federalists demanded a series of amendments to the Constitution to protect individual liberties known as

- A) the libertarian amendments.
- B) the Anti-Federalist amendments.
- C) the Bill of Rights.
- D) Mr. Madison's Mistake.
- E) the confederation amendments.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Understanding

- 47) The pen names Brutus and Cato are a specific reflection of the Anti-Federalists'

- A) fear of a too powerful national government.
- B) attempts to establish Roman law.
- C) desire for a uniform tax code.
- D) argument against a Bill of Rights in the proposed Constitution.
- E) desire to create a happy combination of state and national government.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Analysis

- 48) The Women's Christian Temperance Union was a major force behind passage of the

- A) Fourteenth Amendment.
- B) Fifteenth Amendment.
- C) Seventeenth Amendment.
- D) Eighteenth Amendment.
- E) Nineteenth Amendment.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 2.6, pgs. 45-49

Skill: Understanding

- 49) The Equal Rights Amendment
- A) was the last amendment added to the Constitution.
 - B) failed to gain passage in both houses of Congress.
 - C) failed to win approval by the requisite number of states.
 - D) would allow for same-sex marriages.
 - E) would prohibit flag burning.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 2.6, pgs. 45-49

Skill: Understanding

- 50) Yale law professor Bruce Ackerman argues that the Constitution can be changed
- A) by extraordinary times calling for extraordinary measures.
 - B) only by the formal amendment process.
 - C) by decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.
 - D) by powerful presidential actions.
 - E) by public opinion polls.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 2.6, pgs. 45-49

Skill: Understanding

- 51) The Fifth Amendment of the Constitution deals largely with rights of
- A) gun ownership.
 - B) criminal defendants.
 - C) quartering of soldiers.
 - D) immigrants.
 - E) free speech.

Answer: B

Reference: Annotated Constitution, pgs. 52-79

Skill: Understanding

True/False Questions

- 1) Following a Supreme Court decision in the 1970s, citizens under twenty-one were eligible to vote in national elections in some states.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: Chapter Opener, pgs. 24-26

Skill: Understanding

- 2) The Twenty-Sixth Amendment lowered the national voting age to eighteen.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: Chapter Opener, pgs. 24-26

Skill: Understanding

3) The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, stipulated that France would cede its claims to any lands west of the Mississippi River.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

4) Following the French and Indian War, the British government and the colonists agreed that westward expansion and settlement should be curtailed.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

5) The Sons of Liberty were organized to fight the French and Indian War.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

6) Samuel Adams founded the Committees of Correspondence to help with the war effort.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

7) The First Continental Congress had representatives from all thirteen colonies.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Learning Level: Understanding

8) Georgia was the only colony NOT in attendance at the First Continental Congress.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

9) The suggestions in Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* are similar to those discussed at the First Continental Congress.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Application

10) The Declaration of Independence proclaimed the right of the American colonies to separate from Great Britain.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

11) Most of the Committee of Five were southern delegates.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

12) The Articles of Confederation provided for a strong national government.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Understanding

13) The Articles of Confederation failed due to an inability to pay war debts, levy taxes, and conduct general business.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Understanding

14) Congress was given its authority to coin money by the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Understanding

15) Political scientist Charles Beard discussed the purely social consequences of the Articles of Confederation.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

16) The New Jersey Plan argued for the rights and privileges of states with large populations.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

17) The Great Compromise recommended a bicameral legislature in which all bills for raising and spending money would originate in the house based on population and directly elected by the people.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

18) The Great Compromise counted slaves as three-fifths of a person for representation purposes.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

19) The Constitution stipulated that slaves should be counted as three-fifths of a person for representation purposes.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

20) The Three-Fifths Compromise is still in effect today.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Application

21) The system of separation of powers is one reason why Justice Sonia Sotomayor went through congressional hearings in 2009.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Application

22) Separation of powers mandates that the judiciary is the least dangerous branch.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

23) If ratified, the Equal Opportunity to Govern Amendment will give women equal rights.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

24) If you become an American citizen by the time you turn twenty-one, you are eligible to become president once you reach the age requirement.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Application

25) Congress has the authority to abolish the lower federal courts.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

26) Suppose President Obama is upset with a recent Supreme Court decision. Constitutional provisions allow him to ask the Congress to lower judicial salaries, but only at the beginning of the Court's next term.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Application

27) Federal judges cannot be removed from office for any reason because they have lifetime appointments.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

28) Article V of the Constitution specifies how amendments can be added.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

29) The supremacy clause is found in Article I, section 8.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

30) If evidence is collected and admitted as evidence in California, it is also generally admissible as evidence in Texas. This concept arises from the constitutional principle of sovereign immunity.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Application

31) The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania..

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

32) Anti-Federalists would most likely align themselves with today's libertarians, who decry the extent of the powers wielded by the national government.

Answer: TRUE

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Application

33) Gregory Watson, an undergraduate student at the University of Texas, led the ratification efforts for the Eighteenth Amendment.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Understanding

34) Ratification of a constitutional amendment by conventions in three-fourths of the states is the most common method of ratification.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Understanding

35) A national constitutional convention was called at the request of two-thirds of state legislatures in 1985.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Understanding

36) The Equal Rights Amendment (also known as the Women's Equality Amendment) was introduced to Congress in 2009.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: LO 2.6, pgs. 45-49

Skill: Understanding

37) The powers of Congress have grown tremendously since its inception due in part to the Framers' intent to make its powers as wide-reaching as possible.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: Annotated Constitution, pgs. 52-79

Skill: Understanding

38) All Senators run for re-election at the same time.

Answer: FALSE

Reference: Annotated Constitution, pgs. 52-79

Skill: Understanding

Short Answer Questions

1) How did political philosophers influence the Declaration of Independence?

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

2) What was the objective of the First Continental Congress?

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Understanding

3) What were the Articles of Confederation?

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Understanding

4) Name and discuss some of the similarities and differences in the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution.

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Analysis

5) What was the Three-Fifths Compromise? What was the nature of the argument that led to this compromise?

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

6) Compare and contrast the New Jersey and Virginia Plans.

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Analysis

7) Discuss how the issue of representation was addressed at the Constitutional Convention.

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Understanding

8) Why did the Framers advocate for the separation of powers?

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Understanding

9) Give a modern-day example of the idea of checks and balances within the federal government.

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Application

10) What were *The Federalist Papers*?

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Understanding

11) What were the principal differences between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists?

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Learning Level: Analysis

12) What is the formal process for amending the Constitution? Why did the Framers design the process this way?

Reference: LO 2.6, pgs. 45-49

Skill: Understanding, Analysis

13) Explain judicial interpretation as a means of amending the Constitution.

Reference: LO 2.6, pgs. 45-49

Skill: Understanding

14) Explain how social and cultural change can be forces by which the Constitution can be amended informally. Use a current example to illustrate your understanding.

Reference: LO 2.6, pgs. 45-49

Skill: Understanding, Application

Essay Questions

1) How is the Tea Party movement today similar to the colonists' Boston Tea Party? How is it different?

Reference: LO 2.1, pgs. 26-31

Skill: Application, Analysis

2) Discuss the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and evaluate how well they were addressed by the Constitution.

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Evaluation

3) Discuss the characteristics of the three branches of government under the Articles of Confederation. Then, compare and contrast them with the characteristics of the government as defined by the Constitution.

Reference: LO 2.2, pgs. 31-33

Skill: Analysis

4) Explain the compromises brokered at the Constitutional Convention and why they were necessary.

Reference: LO 2.3, pgs. 33-36

Skill: Analysis

5) What are three key features of the separation of powers principle established in the U.S. Constitution, and why are they important?

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Analysis

6) What is the difference between enumerated and implied powers? How could these different powers tip the balance of power within the federal system?

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Analysis

7) List and discuss three arguments for and against the Equal Opportunity to Govern Act. Given the composition of American society today, is this act a good idea? Why or why not?

Reference: LO 2.4, pgs. 37-42

Skill: Application, Evaluation

8) Federalists claimed that the Constitution would provide a strong but limited governing system. How was this to be achieved, and does it hold true today?

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Application

9) Compare and contrast the Federalists and Anti-Federalists. Who were they? What did they think about the proposed Constitution? What were some of the arguments they made?

Reference: LO 2.5, pgs. 42-45

Skill: Analysis

10) Using examples provided in the text, discuss the difficulties that face groups or individuals seeking to change the U.S. Constitution.

Reference: LO 2.6, pgs. 45-49

Skill: Analysis

11) Compare and contrast the formal and informal methods of constitutional change. What is the easiest way to change the constitution, and why?

Reference: LO 2.6, pgs. 45-49

Skill: Analysis, Evaluation

