

Chapter 1

Politics, Democracy, and the American People

Multiple Choice

- Which of the following accurately describes Americans' attitudes about government?
 - Americans are confident that the government will do what is right.
 - The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks shook Americans' confidence in government.
 - Americans do not have much trust in government.
 - Most Americans think highly of government and government officials.
 - Americans think that government is the solution to most problems.

Answer: C; Page Reference: 2; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
- Alexis de Tocqueville was
 - a British philosopher who argued against democracy.
 - a French aristocrat who visited America in the 1830s.
 - a Spanish political thinker who wrote a book on government in the twentieth century.
 - an American senator who was not fully trusted by the voters.
 - an Italian political philosopher who argued against direct democracy.

Answer: B; Page Reference: 8; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
- Harold Lasswell defined *politics* as the study of
 - who gets the support of elites.
 - who acquires the most political power in a community.
 - who gets what, based on how much they contribute to campaigns.
 - who gets what, when, and how.
 - a pattern of corrupt or unethical decision making.

Answer: D; Page Reference: 2; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
- Which of the following is one of Max Weber's sources of legitimacy in politics that also helped Martin Luther King, Jr. attract people to his ideas?
 - Charisma
 - Tradition
 - Force
 - Legality
 - Perseverance

Answer: A; Page Reference: 3; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
- Which of the following BEST defines democracy?
 - Power is held by a small group of people.
 - Governmental powers are held by a single person or group.
 - Power is shared by all citizens.
 - Government is unnecessary.
 - Government consists of three branches: legislative, executive, judicial.

Answer: C; Page Reference: 4; Bloom's Category: Comprehension
- The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. had many followers due to what source of legitimate power?
 - Charisma
 - Tradition

- c. Force
- d. Legality
- e. Wealth

Answer: A; Page Reference: 3; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

7. *Government* refers to
- a. the institutions and processes by which rules are made and enforced for all members of society.
 - b. the institutions that govern and how these institutions work in concert.
 - c. the institutions that govern and how citizens determine which ones can enforce the rules.
 - d. the rules made by citizens and enforced by representatives.
 - e. organizations that influence policymaking.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 3; Bloom's Category: Comprehension

8. Why are labor unions and corporations NOT considered to be a part of the government?
- a. Labor unions and corporations do not have elected officials.
 - b. Labor unions and corporations cannot enforce rules for all of society.
 - c. Labor unions and corporations cannot create any legitimate rules.
 - d. Labor unions and corporations rarely involve themselves in politics.
 - e. Labor unions and corporations do not support political candidates.

Answer: B; Page Reference: 4; Bloom's Category: Application

9. A New England town meeting is a form of
- a. direct democracy.
 - b. constitutional democracy.
 - c. representative democracy.
 - d. republican democracy.
 - e. collaborative democracy.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 4; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

10. Which of the following allows citizens to most directly decide policy issues?
- a. Primary elections
 - b. General elections
 - c. Recalls
 - d. Interest groups
 - e. Ballot initiatives

Answer: E; Page Reference: 5; Bloom's Category: Comprehension

11. The procedure in some states that allows citizens to put proposed laws and constitutional amendments on the ballots to approve or reject legislative statutes is called a/an
- a. referendum.
 - b. initiative.
 - c. recall.
 - d. proposition.
 - e. disposition.

Answer: B; Page Reference: 4; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

12. Representative democracy differs from direct democracy in that in the former, citizens transfer their _____ power to people whom they elect to represent them.
- a. implied
 - b. natural
 - c. participation
 - d. decision-making
 - e. constitutional

Answer: D; Page Reference: 5–6; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge

13. Locke believed that government’s primary role was to
- help individuals fulfill their potential.
 - develop the moral character of its citizens.
 - protect the life, liberty, and property of those it governs.
 - preserve the social morality.
 - create an all-powerful central government

Answer: C; Page Reference: 7; Bloom’s Category: Comprehension

14. Which of the following is NOT a basic principle of American democracy?
- Self-government
 - Majority rule
 - An organized opposition
 - Economic equality
 - Free elections

Answer: D; Page Reference: 8–13; Bloom’s Category: Comprehension

15. According to the text, Thomas Hobbes and David Hume
- agreed with John Locke about natural law.
 - were skeptical of human reason.
 - did not think that people were passionate enough about freedom.
 - were influenced by the thinking of James Madison.
 - were influenced by the thinking of Alexis de Tocqueville.

Answer: B; Page Reference: 6; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge

16. What doctrine is an extension of Locke’s idea that people are able to make rational decisions and that they understand what policies would best serve their interests?
- Minority rights
 - Majority rule
 - Separation of powers
 - Limited government
 - Checks and balances

Answer: B; Page Reference: 7; Bloom’s Category: Application

17. John Locke wrote that civil society was created by an agreement among citizens in which they accepted existing law and penalties as binding. This agreement was called
- the social contract.
 - majority rule.
 - direct democracy.
 - constitutional democracy.
 - representative democracy.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 7; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge

18. Who expressed concern about a “tyranny of the majority” in *Democracy in America*?
- John Locke
 - David Hume
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - Alexis de Tocqueville
 - James Madison

Answer: D; Page Reference: 8; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge

19. The filibuster, which permits a minority of U.S. senators to indefinitely postpone or delay a vote in the Senate, is an example of
- minority rights.

- b. limited rights.
- c. majority rights.
- d. basic rights.
- e. civil rights.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 9; Bloom's Category: Application

20. A government that places written legal limits on the power of the majority to act is often referred to as a
- a. representative democracy.
 - b. constitutional democracy.
 - c. limited democracy.
 - d. republican democracy.
 - e. collaborative democracy.

Answer: B; Page Reference: 9; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

21. Which of the following encourages limited government?
- a. Economic equality
 - b. The social contract
 - c. Constitutionalism
 - d. Majority rule
 - e. Minority rights

Answer: C; Page Reference: 9; Bloom's Category: Comprehension

22. The principle that holds that the powers of government should be limited and embodied in a basic written law is referred to as
- a. liberty.
 - b. the social contract.
 - c. majority rule.
 - d. constitutionalism.
 - e. equality.

Answer: D; Page Reference: 9; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

23. The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments grant important rights to people who are accused of having committed crimes. These rights are examples of
- a. democratic rules.
 - b. majority rules.
 - c. civil liberties.
 - d. civil rights.
 - e. social contracts.

Answer: C; Page Reference: 9; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

24. Democratic institutions in the United States are characterized by
- a. hereditary rule.
 - b. coalition governments.
 - c. the separation of powers.
 - d. an authoritarian allocation of resources.
 - e. civil rights and civil liberties.

Answer: C; Page Reference: 10; Bloom's Category: Comprehension

25. Elections for members of the House of Representatives are held every
- a. two years.
 - b. three years.
 - c. four years.
 - d. six years.
 - e. year.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 10; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

26. In the U.S. Constitution, freedom of speech is explicitly protected under the
- First Amendment.
 - Fifth Amendment.
 - Fourteenth Amendment.
 - Twenty-first Amendment.
 - Third Amendment.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 11; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

27. What type of equality did Thomas Jefferson stress in the Declaration of Independence?
- Religious equality
 - Moral equality
 - Political equality
 - Economic equality
 - Racial equality

Answer: B; Page Reference: 12; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

28. Jefferson's concept of equality did NOT apply to
- black slaves or women.
 - people who did not own land.
 - individuals who were born with few talents.
 - citizens who practiced different religions than his.
 - citizens of different colonies.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 12; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

29. Some third-party supporters complain that the Democratic Party and the Republican Party monopolize power in the United States, yet are nearly identical in the way they operate and the policies they pursue. These critics are most likely to believe that American democracy is jeopardized by
- the lack of meaningful organized opposition.
 - those who own private property.
 - an overly limited government.
 - partisan squabbles over substantive public policy principles.
 - minority rule.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 11–12; Bloom's Category: Application

30. Which of the following states will gain representation in Congress due to having the largest population increase as tracked in the 2010 census?
- Pennsylvania
 - Massachusetts
 - Michigan
 - Texas
 - New York

Answer: D; Page Reference: 13; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

31. The Census Bureau estimates that the American population in 2010 was about
- 30 million.
 - 300 million.
 - 3 billion.
 - 30 billion.
 - 300 billion.

Answer: B; Page Reference: 13; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

32. What two regions of the United States have recently had the largest increase in population?

- a. The Northeast and the West
- b. The South and the Midwest
- c. The West and the South
- d. The Midwest and the West
- e. The Northeast and the Midwest

Answer: C; Page Reference: 13; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

33. According to the U.S. Census, what is the largest minority group within the U.S. population today?
- a. Asian Americans
 - b. Hispanics or Latinos
 - c. African Americans
 - d. American Indians
 - e. Pacific Islanders

Answer: B; Page Reference: 14; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

34. In which of the following areas is the aging American population most likely to pose challenges for the United States?
- a. Paying for health care expenses
 - b. Financing college education
 - c. Owning a home
 - d. Balancing the national budget
 - e. Encouraging charitable giving

Answer: A; Page Reference: 14; Bloom's Category: Analysis

35. Diversity poses challenges to a democracy as it leads to wide differences of opinion thereby making it difficult to
- a. survey public opinion.
 - b. propose solutions to political problems affecting the elites.
 - c. acquire support for minority candidates.
 - d. obtain agreement on proposed solutions to political problems.
 - e. win elections.

Answer: D; Page Reference: 15; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

True or False

- 1. Political power is the ability to influence the political behavior of others.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 2; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
- 2. Ordinary people can exercise political power through voting or interest group membership.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 2; Bloom's Category: Application
- 3. The United States is primarily a direct democracy.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 4; Bloom's Category: Comprehension
- 4. According to German sociologist Max Weber, legitimacy in politics can be derived through the use of force.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 3; Bloom's Category: Comprehension
- 5. Ballot initiatives are used by the federal government and by all fifty state governments.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 5; Bloom's Category: Comprehension
- 6. Natural law is an agreement among members of society in which they accept existing laws and penalties as binding.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 6; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

7. If citizens obtain enough signatures on a petition, a vote is then held deciding whether or not an official may continue to hold office. This is known as a recall.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 4–5; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge
8. John Locke believed that the people have the right to replace the government if it fails to protect the people’s natural rights.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 7; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge
9. One of the rights protected by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is the right to petition the government.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 9; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge
10. Majority rule is designed to protect minority rights.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 9; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge
11. Fewer than 5 percent of Americans live below the poverty line.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 11–12; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge
12. Adopted in 1791, the Bill of Rights sought to protect the individual against abuses of power by the government.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 9; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge
13. In terms of population, the fastest growing states are in the Northeast.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 13; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge
14. Majority rule always prevents tyranny.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 7–8; Bloom’s Category: Analysis
15. An example of a civil liberty is the freedom to worship or not worship as one chooses.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 9; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge
16. The United States is referred to as a constitutional democracy, meaning it places written legal limits on the power of the majority to act.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 9; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge
17. The median age of the American population has decreased in recent years due to the increased immigration from Central America.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 15; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge
18. Poor Americans are often hindered by an inadequate education.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 13; Bloom’s Category: Comprehension
19. Presently, African Americans are the largest ethnic minority group.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 14; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge
20. Jefferson believed that economic equality is necessary for the existence of a democratic society.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 12; Bloom’s Category: Knowledge

Essay

1. What might Locke and Tocqueville say about American government and politics today? Where might they agree and disagree?
Page Reference: 1, 6–9; Bloom’s Category: Application

2. Assess social contract theory as the basis for government. In what ways is the theory reflected in the structure of the U.S. government?
Page Reference: 6–7; Bloom’s Category: Comprehension
3. Which of the “bases of democracy” (i.e., self-government, majority rule, limited government) is most important? Support your choice by explaining why you selected this base of democracy.
Page Reference: 6–13; Bloom’s Category: Analysis
4. Compare and contrast Weber’s three sources of legitimacy. Which do you think is the most important in contemporary democratic political systems? Why?
Page Reference: 3; Bloom’s Category: Analysis
5. According to Volkmer, “Diversity creates special problems for a democracy.” Assess Volkmer’s assertion with reference to the contemporary demographic shifts taking place in the United States today. Is Volkmer correct in his assertion? Why or why not?
Page Reference: 13–15; Bloom’s Category: Application

Chapter 2

From Colonialism to Constitutionalism

Multiple Choice

1. The Magna Charta and the English Bill of Rights both
 - a. promoted equality and expanded rights.
 - b. expanded Parliament's power at the expense of the American colonists.
 - c. imposed additional taxes and responsibilities upon English subjects.
 - d. altered the procedures for electing new members of Parliament.
 - e. restricted the colonies from forming their own governments.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 20; Bloom's Category: Comprehension
2. Benjamin Franklin proposed the Albany Plan in an effort to
 - a. create friction between the colonies and British rulers.
 - b. find a way for colonies to cooperate with their British rulers.
 - c. devise a secession plan for Albany leaders.
 - d. devise a secession plan for the colonies.
 - e. end slavery in the colonies.

Answer: B; Page Reference: 20; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
3. Colonists complained that the Sugar Act violated their fundamental freedoms by enacting taxes
 - a. through popular election.
 - b. without the king's consent.
 - c. without allowing colonial representation in Parliament.
 - d. through a royal decree.
 - e. arbitrarily.

Answer: C; Page Reference: 21; Bloom's Category: Comprehension
4. What was the primary purpose of the First Continental Congress?
 - a. To establish an international identity
 - b. To adopt the Declaration of Independence
 - c. To coordinate a joint response to the actions of the British
 - d. To coordinate a colonial response to England's declaration of war
 - e. To set new tax rates in the colonies in response to a request from Parliament

Answer: C; Page Reference: 21; Bloom's Category: Comprehension
5. What pamphlet written by Thomas Paine is credited with turning the tide of public opinion in favor of a formal break with England?
 - a. *Magna Charta*
 - b. *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union*
 - c. *Committee of Correspondence*
 - d. *Common Sense*
 - e. *Federalist Papers*

Answer: D; Page Reference: 22; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
6. The skirmish between British soldiers and Massachusetts minutemen at Lexington in 1775 catalyzed what important meeting?
 - a. The Second Continental Congress
 - b. The Constitutional Convention

- c. The First Continental Congress
- d. The New England Confederation
- e. The Washington Convention

Answer: A; Page Reference: 22; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

7. What was the main purpose of the "committees of correspondence"?
- a. To plan secret attacks on British soldiers
 - b. To organize the first battles of the revolution
 - c. To have a forum for colonists to voice dissent
 - d. To establish a network of communication between the colonies
 - e. To improve communication between the colonists and Parliament

Answer: D; Page Reference: 21; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

8. Which one of the following best explains why the Articles of Confederation purposely created a weak national government?
- a. The Articles were based on a theory of state sovereignty.
 - b. The Articles were intended to not offend Parliament and King George III.
 - c. The Articles separated power into three distinct branches: executive, legislative, judicial.
 - d. The Articles were actually intended to create a very powerful central government.
 - e. The Articles intended for a strong executive branch but weak judicial and legislative branches.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 23; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

9. What two primary factors led to the calling of the constitutional convention?
- a. Economic distress and centralized national power
 - b. Centralized national power and inflation
 - c. Oppression by the British government and inflation
 - d. Economic distress and the inability of the existing government to address the problems
 - e. The presence of British soldiers in the colonies and economic distress

Answer: D; Page Reference: 24; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

10. Shays's Rebellion came about because
- a. the federal government was imposing unfair taxes on farmers.
 - b. the tariffs on trade between states were becoming too steep.
 - c. laborers felt they were not being paid well enough.
 - d. Massachusetts was taxing its citizens too heavily.
 - e. Parliament imposed new taxes without the colonists' consent.

Answer: D; Page Reference: 24; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

11. Daniel Shays was a(n)
- a. farmer and Revolutionary War veteran.
 - b. anarchist opposed to the establishment of any government.
 - c. merchant who supported stronger antitrust laws.
 - d. delegate to the Second Constitutional Convention.
 - e. traitor and secret supporter of Parliament and the king.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 24; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

12. What was the single most important decision made at the Philadelphia Convention?
- a. To amend the Articles of Confederation
 - b. To reject independence and seek assistance from other countries
 - c. To reject a monarchy, replacing it with a nationally elected president and vice president
 - d. To nullify the Articles of Confederation and write a new constitution
 - e. To adopt the Articles of Confederation and form a new government

Answer: D; Page Reference: 26; Bloom's Category: Comprehension

13. One of the prominent features of the New Jersey Plan was
- a single-house national legislature based on the population of each state.
 - state representation in a bicameral Congress based on the population of each state.
 - a single house in which all states would be represented equally.
 - a national government composed of legislative, executive, and judicial branches.
 - establishing judicial review for the judicial branch.
- Answer: C; Page Reference: 27; Bloom's Category: Knowledge*
14. The Virginia Plan envisioned
- a single-house national legislature based on the population of each state.
 - state representation in a unicameral legislature based on equal representation.
 - a single house in which all states would be represented equally.
 - a strong central government composed of legislative, executive, and judicial branches.
 - a weak national government with a unicameral legislative branch and no power to tax.
- Answer: D; Page Reference: 26; Bloom's Category: Knowledge*
15. The Connecticut Compromise prevented the collapse of the Constitutional Convention by resolving which fundamental conflict between the Virginia and New Jersey Plans?
- The conflict between members who wanted a strong federal government and those wanting strong states' rights
 - The deep political division between James Madison and Alexander Hamilton
 - The disagreement among members about representation in the national legislature
 - The problem between those who favored a bill of rights and those who opposed it
 - The problem of trade between northern states and southern states
- Answer: C; Page Reference: 27; Bloom's Category: Knowledge*
16. What is the three-fifths rule?
- A slave would be worth three-fifths of a full vote for purposes of allocating seats in the House of Representatives.
 - Congress would need a three-fifths majority to overturn a presidential veto.
 - A candidate would need three-fifths of the popular vote to be elected president.
 - A three-fifths majority of the delegates would be needed to approve the Constitution.
 - A president could be impeached with three-fifths majorities in each house of Congress.
- Answer: A; Page Reference: 28; Bloom's Category: Comprehension*
17. Which amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery?
- Eighth
 - Thirteenth
 - Fourteenth
 - Twenty-first
 - Twelfth
- Answer: B; Page Reference: 28; Bloom's Category: Knowledge*
18. What is the main argument of *Federalist 51*?
- Separation of powers and checks and balances are necessary.
 - Factions undermine popular sovereignty and threaten governments.
 - A bill of rights was not necessary in the Constitution.
 - The executive should be chosen directly by the people, not legislatures.
 - A unicameral legislature is more democratic than bicameralism.
- Answer: A; Page Reference: 32; Bloom's Category: Knowledge*
19. The 1787 convention delegates decided that the proposed Constitution would be ratified when approved by
- seven of the states.

- b. nine of the states.
- c. twelve of the states.
- d. all of the states.
- e. any three states.

Answer: B; Page Reference: 30; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

20. The inclusion of a bill of rights in the U.S. Constitution was the direct result of the
- a. demands of the Antifederalists.
 - b. foresight of George Washington.
 - c. demands of the state governments.
 - d. interpretation of the Constitution by the first Supreme Court.
 - e. Shays's Rebellion.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 31; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

21. Who was a leading spokesman for the Antifederalists?
- a. James Madison
 - b. John Jay
 - c. George Mason
 - d. Alexander Hamilton
 - e. Daniel Shays

Answer: C; Page Reference: 31; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

22. Which of the following devices used to restrain the power of government is NOT expressly described in the Constitution?
- a. Judicial review
 - b. Federalism
 - c. Checks and balances
 - d. Separation of powers
 - e. Impeachment

Answer: A; Page Reference: 32–37; Bloom's Category: Comprehension

23. The federal courts can interpret the meaning of laws and of the Constitution, but they are limited by the broad authority of Congress to shape the structure of the federal judicial system and to define the types of cases courts can hear. This illustrates what constitutional device?

- a. Federalism
- b. Judicial review
- c. Checks and balances
- d. Separation of powers
- e. National supremacy

Answer: C; Page Reference: 34; Bloom's Category: Application

24. The House of Representatives has the power to impeach some public officials, but the Senate must determine whether to convict. This illustrates which of the following?
- a. The ability of the Senate to check the House
 - b. The inherent flexibility of the Constitution
 - c. The full faith and credit clause
 - d. Bicameralism

e. Federalism

Answer: A; Page Reference: 34; Bloom's Category: Application

25. The president has the power to negotiate treaties with foreign nations, but such agreements on behalf of the United States must be approved by
- a two-thirds vote of each house of the Congress.
 - a majority vote of the House of Representatives.
 - a two-thirds vote of the U.S. Senate.
 - a majority of the president's cabinet.
 - two-thirds of the states.

Answer: C; Page Reference: 34; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

26. President Bill Clinton was impeached by
- the House of Representatives.
 - the Senate.
 - Chief Justice William Rehnquist.
 - his cabinet.
 - the Supreme Court.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 34; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

27. Federal judges are assigned to life tenure in order to
- free them from public opinion.
 - give more power to the political parties.
 - handle the increasing workload of federal cases.
 - ensure that minorities and women are adequately represented.
 - save money in the federal budget.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 35; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

28. The power of courts to declare legislative and executive actions unconstitutional is called
- federalism.
 - judicial review.
 - checks and balances.
 - separation of powers.
 - judicial preemption.

Answer: B; Page Reference: 35; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

29. Popular sovereignty implies that the final source of legal authority rests with the
- president.
 - state governments.
 - federal government.
 - people.
 - political parties.

Answer: D; Page Reference: 36; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

30. The Constitution stipulates that which of the following is the supreme law of the land?
- State laws
 - State constitutions
 - Executive orders
 - Federal laws
 - All of the above

Answer: D; Page Reference: 36; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

31. What principle holds that the U.S. Constitution and all valid federal laws and treaties are superior to conflicting provisions of state constitutions and laws?
- Federalism

- b. National supremacy
- c. Popular sovereignty
- d. Separation of powers
- e. Checks and balances

Answer: B; Page Reference: 36; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

32. How often has the Constitution been amended?

- a. About once every other year
- b. About once a year
- c. About twice a year
- d. Fewer than thirty times
- e. About fifty times

Answer: D; Page Reference: 37; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

33. For which of the following did the longest time elapse between the time a constitutional amendment was proposed and the time it was ratified?

- a. Prohibition
- b. Direct election of senators
- c. Voting rights for eighteen-year-olds
- d. Permitting an income tax
- e. Prohibition on salary increases for members of Congress

Answer: E; Page Reference: 38; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

34. What happened to the proposed constitutional amendment that would have prohibited burning the American flag?

- a. It was passed by the House but not the Senate.
- b. It was passed by the Senate but not the House.
- c. It was passed by both houses of Congress but was never signed into law by the president.
- d. It was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
- e. It was passed by Congress and still awaits consideration by a constitutional convention.

Answer: A; Page Reference: 38; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

35. Which of the following can NOT be found in the Constitution?

- a. Checks and balances
- b. Impeachment
- c. Political parties
- d. Congressional elections
- e. Bicameralism

Answer: C; Page Reference: 37; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

True or False

1. The American Revolution began in 1775.

Answer: True; Page Reference: 22; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

2. Although he turned out to be quite popular, George Washington's election as the first president of the United States was strongly contested and highly contentious.

Answer: False; Page Reference: 26; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

3. Under the doctrine of popular sovereignty, final authority rests with the people.

Answer: True; Page Reference: 36; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

4. According to the Magna Charta, the king was bound by the law and had to respect the rights of his subjects.

Answer: True; Page Reference: 20; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

5. After declaring independence, most European countries formally recognized the colonies' independence from Britain.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 22; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
6. The American legal system is based on English common law.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 20; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
7. The Articles of Confederation created a strong national government with the power to tax.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 22–23; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
8. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention hailed from and represented the nation's middle classes.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 26; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
9. The main purpose of checks and balances is to limit the power of government by making each branch dependent on the other.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 34; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
10. The Senate is given the sole power to impeach the president, but the House alone has the authority to convict and remove.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 34; Bloom's Category: Comprehension
11. Shays's Rebellion was the first battle in the American Revolution.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 24; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
12. The theory of state sovereignty was the impetus behind the writing of the U.S. Constitution.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 24–25; Bloom's Category: Comprehension
13. The New Jersey Plan proposed that the national government should consist of a supreme legislative branch, executive branch, and judiciary branch.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 27; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
14. The *Federalist Papers* argued in favor of strong state governments.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 32; Bloom's Category: Comprehension
15. Federalism is a system for organizing government that is based on a geographic division of power.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 33; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
16. The Connecticut Compromise was a proposal that called for the number of representatives in the House to be determined by population and giving each state equal representation in the Senate.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 27; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
17. The Supreme Court's power of judicial review extends not only to the actions of the United States Congress and the president, but also to acts of the state governments.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 36; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
18. Under the Electoral College system, the number of electors is equal to the total number of representatives in the House of Representatives.
Answer: False; Page Reference: 29–30; Bloom's Category: Knowledge
19. The two steps required to amend the Constitution are proposal and ratification.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 37; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

20. A constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery was not ratified until after the Civil War.
Answer: True; Page Reference: 37; Bloom's Category: Knowledge

Essay

1. In what ways are the U.S. Constitution and the Articles of Confederation similar? How are they different?
Page Reference: 22–24, 32–37; Bloom's Category: Analysis
2. Assess the development of the Constitution over the past 200 years. In what ways does it fulfill the framers' intent, and in what ways may it differ from their intent?
Page Reference: 32–40; Bloom's Category: Analysis
3. Compare and contrast the assumptions the Federalists and Antifederalists held about government and political power.
Page Reference: 30–32; Bloom's Category: Analysis
4. Assess the impact of the colonial and revolutionary experience on the structure of the U.S. Constitution. In what ways might the Constitution be viewed as a product of the historic struggle against British colonialism?
Page Reference: 20–22, 32–38; Bloom's Category: Analysis
5. Identify the most important debates at the Constitutional Convention and explain the ways in which they were resolved.
Page Reference: 24–32; Bloom's Category: Comprehension

