Test Bank for Gateways to Democracy 4th Geer

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SHORT RESPONSE

1 : Explain the key concepts in the Declaration of Independence.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

2 : Why didnt the Articles of Confederation work as a governing document?

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

3 : Who were the delegates to the Constitutional Convention?

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

4 : Why did the Constitutional Convention delegates establish three branches of government?

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

5 : Explain the reason(s) why Congress was prohibited from stopping the foreign slave trade until 1808.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary. ?

6 : Why does the Constitution divide and separate powers?

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

7 : What is the purpose of checks and balances?

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

8 : What is the significance of judicial review?

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

9 : Explain how amendments get ratified.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

10 : How would you characterize the Federalists and Antifederalists?

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

11 : Discuss why the Constitution did not originally contain a Bill of Rights.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary. ?

12 : Explain the implied powers of Congress and where they gain authority in the Constitution.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary. ?

13 : What is the significance of the Federalist Papers?

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Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary. ?

14 : List the major rights protected by the Civil War Amendments.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

15 : Why are residents of the District of Columbia unable to vote?

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

16 : A _____ is the fundamental law undergirding the structure of government.
A : parliament
B : social contract
C : constitution
D : congress
E : federal system

Correct Answer : C

17 : In a modern democracy, a _____ sets forth the basic rules and procedures for how the people shall be governed, including the powers and structure of the government, as well as the rights retained by the people.
A : charter
B : constitution
C : bill
D : treaty
E : legislature

Correct Answer : B

18 : Unlike most modern constitutions, the British constitution is comprised of _____ that developed over time.
A : a single document
B : a series of decrees by the monarch
C : several philosophical texts
D : a series of judicial decrees
E : a series of documents

Correct Answer : E

19 : By the late eighteenth century, British subjects believed that the British constitution guaranteed them certain rights, including the right to be tried by a jury of their peers and
A : the right to free speech.
B : the right to free assembly.
C : the right to keep and bear arms.
D : the right to religious freedom.
E : the right not to be taxed without their consent.

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Correct Answer : E

20 : The _____established a tax on virtually all forms of paper used by the colonists.
A : Sugar Act of 1764
B : Paper Act of 1764
C : Stamp Act of 1765
D : Tea Tax Act of 1789
E : Sedition Acts

Correct Answer : C

21 : In response to the Stamp Act, the colonists reacted angrily by doing all of the following EXCEPT
A : dumping tea into Boston Harbor.
B : forming trade associations.
C : organizing boycotts.
D : publishing pamphlets.
E : rioting against Stamp Act collectors.

Correct Answer : A

22 : The Townshend Act replaced the _____ in 1766.
A : Stamp Act
B : Coercive Act
C : Quartering Act
D : Intolerable Act
E : Currency Act

Correct Answer : A

23 : Who said Give me liberty or give me death?
A : Samuel Adams
B : George Washington
C : Patrick Henry
D : John Hancock
E : Edmund Burke

Correct Answer : C

24 : Led by Samuel Adams, the Massachusetts legislature issued a letter declaring that the Townshend Acts were unconstitutional because they violated which principle?
A : life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
B : life, liberty, and property
C : no taxation without liberty, peace, and prosperity
D : no taxation without representation
E : deliberative assembly of one nation with one interest

Correct Answer : D

25 : As tensions rose, the colonists continued to resist the Townshend Acts through boycotting. The British responded by doing all of the following EXCEPT
A : dissolving the Massachusetts legislature.
B : seizing a ship owned by John Hancock.

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C : conscripting colonists into the British military.
D : firing on a threatening crowd.
E : sending troops to occupy Boston.

Correct Answer : C

26 : Benjamin Franklin proposed a congress in order for the colonists to present a more unified front. This congress met in 1774 and is called
A : the U.S. Congress.
B : the Colonial Congress.
C : Bundestag.
D : Parliament.
E : the First Continental Congress.

Correct Answer : E

27 : _____ acted as the common government of the states between 1775 and 1781.
A : The First Continental Congress
B : The Second Continental Congress
C : The British Parliament
D : The U.S. Supreme Court
E : The Continental Army

Correct Answer : B

28 : Patrick Henrys Common Sense did which of the following?
A : It called for an immediate repeal of all taxes on the colonies.
B : It called for a boycott of British goods.
C : It called for independence from Britain.
D : It called for military strikes on British outposts.
E : It called for the Second Continental Congress.

Correct Answer : C

29 : John Locke suggests people have certain natural (or inalienable) rights that government cannot take away, including the right to life, liberty, and property. In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson substituted _____ in place of property.
A : order
B : just compensation
C : national security
D : the pursuit of happiness
E : interstate commerce

Correct Answer : D

30 : The Declaration of Independence did all of the following EXCEPT
A : declared the right of the people to alter or abolish government.
B : declared the colonies independence from Britain.
C : contained a stirring call for equality and human rights.
D : contained a stirring call for public participation in government.
E : provided the first draft of the Constitution

Correct Answer : E

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31 : The Declaration of Independence listed grievances against _____, including the suspension of popularly elected colonial legislatures, taxing without representation, and trials without juries.
A : King George II
B : King George III
C : Queen Elizabeth
D : George Washington
E : Thomas Jefferson

Correct Answer : B

32 : The United States of America was formally established under which document?
A : Magna Carta
B : Declaration of Independence
C : Articles of Confederation
D : Constitution of the United States
E : Charter of Great Britain

Correct Answer : C

33 : Due to the fear of a powerful central government, the Articles of Confederation emphasized _____ over order.
A : the right of secession
B : the power of the people
C : freedom from national authority
D : a strong central government
E : strong civil liberties

Correct Answer : C

34 : Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress had full authority over all of the following EXCEPT
A : foreign affairs.
B : military affairs.
C : Indian affairs.
D : boundary and other disputes between the states.
E : collecting taxes.

Correct Answer : E

35 : Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress was granted powers that were _____ in scope and authority.
A : narrow
B : broad
C : enumerated
D : powerful
E : all-encompassing

Correct Answer : A

36 : _____ was a protest movement of debt-ridden farmers facing foreclosures on their homes and farms.

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A : The Boston Tea Party
B : The Boston Massacre
C : Shayss Rebellion
D : Bloody Thursday
E : The Farmers Rebellion

Correct Answer : C

37 : _____ helped convince the states that, in addition to the Articles other problems, neither the federal nor the state governments could maintain order.
A : The Boston Tea Party
B : Shayss Rebellion
C : The Boston Massacre
D : Bloody Thursday
E : The Farmers Rebellion

Correct Answer : B

38 : Which was the only state to decline the invitation to all thirteen states to meet in Philadelphia to consider revising the Articles of Confederation?
A : Delaware
B : Massachusetts
C : New York
D : North Carolina
E : Rhode Island

Correct Answer : E

39 : The delegates at the Philadelphia convention compromised on a number of issues, including
A : a strong national government versus strong state governments.
B : the power to make international treaties versus isolationism.
C : regulation of interstate commerce versus no regulation.
D : proportional representation versus direct democracy.
E : a military draft or voluntary military service.

Correct Answer : A

40 : The _____ Plan proposed a strong central government that could act without the states acting as intermediaries, a two-chamber legislative branch, a national executive, a national judiciary, and a council of revision.
A : Madison
B : New Jersey
C : Virginia
D : Hamilton
E : Rhode Island

Correct Answer : C

41 : Under the Virginia Plan, _____ would have final approval over all legislative acts.
A : a council of revision
B : a council of governors
C : a national executive

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D : a national judiciary
E : Parliament

Correct Answer : A

42 : Under the Virginia Plan, each legislative chamber would have representation proportional to the population of the states, meaning that
A : the smaller the population, the more representation a state would have.
B : each state would have equal representation regardless of size.
C : each state would vie for representation in open national elections.
D : the larger the population, the more representation a state would have.
E : geographic size was as important as population.

Correct Answer : D

43 : The _____ would have included a plural national executive selected by the legislature.
A : Virginia Plan
B : Washington Proposal
C : Delaware Plan
D : Connecticut Compromise
E : New Jersey Plan

Correct Answer : E

44 : Under the New Jersey Plan, each state would have equal representation, meaning that
A : regardless of population, each state would have an equal say in Congress.
B : states with larger populations would have a larger say in Congress.
C : states with smaller populations would have less of a say in Congress.
D : states with a higher population of slaves would have a larger say in Congress.
E : only states in the North could count slaves as part of the population.

Correct Answer : A

45 : Under the Connecticut Compromise,
A : the House of Representatives would be proportional to population, but the Senate would represent each state equally.
B : the Senate would be proportional to population, but the House of Representatives would represent each state equally.
C : the House of Representatives and the Senate would have equal representation.
D : the House of Representatives and the Senate would have proportional representation.
E : Connecticut would be considered the seat of government.

Correct Answer : A

46 : At the time of the Constitutional Convention, slavery existed in every state EXCEPT
A : Connecticut.
B : Massachusetts.
C : New Jersey.
D : New York.
E : Rhode Island.

Correct Answer : B

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47 : The indirect election of senators was intended to serve as a check on
A : state legislatures.
B : the Senate.
C : popular will.
D : the president.
E : larger states.

Correct Answer : C

48 : Under the new Constitution, Congress was not granted general legislative power, but rather, _____ powers, that explicitly listed powers in which it could engage.
A : absolute
B : enumerated
C : inherent
D : implied
E : necessary

Correct Answer : B

49 : The Framers did not trust the people, so they created which two important gates against popular influence?
A : the selection of judges and the election of the Senate
B : the election of the House and the selection of ambassadors
C : the election of the president and the election of the House
D : the election of the president and the election of the Senate
E : direct democracy in the states

Correct Answer : D

50 : Under the _____, states were granted extra representation based on the number of slaves they held.
A : slavery population clause
B : equal population compromise
C : three-fifths compromise
D : five-eighths compromise
E : census clause

Correct Answer : C

51 : Not all northern delegates at the Convention opposed slavery, but those who were _____ wanted an immediate ban on importing slaves from Africa, prohibitions against the expansion of slavery into the western territories, and the adoption of a plan for the gradual freeing of slaves.
A : abolitionists
B : absolutists
C : Anti-Federalists
D : secessionists
E : Federalists

Correct Answer : A

52 : The Constitution established a bicameral Congress, which means that
A : it is popularly elected.

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B : all members are elected every two years.
C : it consists of two chambers.
D : all hearings are opened to the public.
E : all hearings are closed to the public.

Correct Answer : C

53 : Under the Constitution, Congress is NOT granted the power to
A : tax.
B : regulate commerce.
C : determine constitutionality of laws.
D : provide for the general welfare.
E : coin money.

Correct Answer : C

54 : The Constitution explicitly limits state authority from all of the following EXCEPT
A : collecting taxes.
B : making treaties with foreign nations.
C : coining money.
D : creating bills of attainder.
E : creating ex post facto laws.

Correct Answer : A

55 : The power of impeachment, meaning to bring charges against federal officials, belongs to
A : the House of Representatives.
B : the Senate.
C : the Supreme Court.
D : the president and vice president.
E : the states.

Correct Answer : A

56 : The Senate has the authority to do all of the following EXCEPT
A : try cases of impeachment.
B : declare laws unconstitutional.
C : confirm executive branch appointments.
D : confirm judicial branch appointments.
E : ratify treaties.

Correct Answer : B

57 : The Constitution provides the president with a general grant of _____ and certain specific powers.
A : legislative powers
B : executive powers
C : judicial powers
D : immunity powers
E : police powers

Correct Answer : B

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58 : The president appoints federal judges with the advice and consent of the
A : House of Representatives.
B : Senate.
C : people.
D : state legislatures.
E : sitting judiciary.

Correct Answer : B

59 : The Constitution vests all judicial authority of the United States in one _____ and other inferior courts.
A : Appeals Court
B : Chief Justice
C : Supreme Court
D : District Court
E : Constitutional Court

Correct Answer : C

60 : In the historical case Marbury v. Madison, the Supreme Court first exercised its authority to strike down laws passed by Congress, which is known as
A : basic law.
B : advisory opinion.
C : judicial oversight.
D : stare decisis.
E : judicial review.

Correct Answer : E

61 : One way to amend the Constitution allows _____ of the states to request a national constitutional convention that can propose amendments that go into effect when approved by _____ of the states.
A : two-thirds; three-fourths
B : three-fourths; two-thirds
C : two-thirds; all
D : three-fourths; all
E : all; three-fourths

Correct Answer : A

62 : According to James Madison, _____ is (are) the primary means of ensuring that government is responsive to the wishes of the people.
A : the president
B : factions
C : elections
D : the Supreme Court
E : Congress

Correct Answer : C

63 : All powers not granted to Congress remain with the states, as made explicit in the _____ Amendment to the Constitution.
A : Fourth

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B : Sixth
C : Ninth
D : Tenth
E : Thirteenth

Correct Answer : D

64 : What issue was NOT a main area of contention between the Federalists and the Antifederalists?
A : number of state courts
B : Bill of Rights (or lack thereof)
C : scope of legislative authority
D : scope of executive authority
E : the necessary and proper clause

Correct Answer : A

65 : By the time the state ratifying conventions started meeting, two distinct camps had formed: those who supported the Constitution called _____, and those who opposed the Constitution, who became known as _____.
A : Nationalists; Secessionists
B : Nationalists; Abolitionists
C : Federalists; Antifederalists
D : Federalists; Secessionists
E : Federalists; Abolitionists

Correct Answer : C

66 : The necessary and proper clause is the basis for the _____ powers.
A : reserved
B : implied
C : war
D : executive
E : judicial

Correct Answer : B

67 : If Congress passes a law because of foregoing powers, it is likely based on the _____ of the Constitution.
A : commerce clause
B : necessary and proper clause
C : equal protection clause
D : general welfare clause
E : amendment clause

Correct Answer : B

68 : The Civil War Amendments did which of the following?
A : started the Civil War between the North and the South
B : ended the Civil War between the North and the South
C : protected the southern states from the national government
D : gave the national government authority over internal matters of the states
E : allowed slavery to continue in the South, but not the North

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Correct Answer : D

69 : Which amendments are referred to as the Civil War Amendments?
A : Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Amendments
B : Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments
C : Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Amendments
D : Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-First Amendments
E : Twenty-First, Twenty-Second, and Twenty-Third Amendments

Correct Answer : B

70 : The Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-Third, and Twenty-Sixth Amendments have which of the following in common?
A : They expand the powers of the national government.
B : They expand the powers of the state governments.
C : The expand the powers of both the national and state governments.
D : They extend gateways to public participation.
E : They helped apply the Bill of Rights to the states.

Correct Answer : D

71 : What has most contributed to Congresss increasing power to tax to provide for the general welfare of citizens?
A : constitutional interpretation by Supreme Court
B : constitutional amendment process
C : direct voting for senators
D : lobbying efforts by interest groups
E : increased power of the executive branch

Correct Answer : A

72 : Which of the following changes to government CANNOT be attributed to the rise of political parties in the United States?
A : president and vice president run for office together
B : establishment of judicial review
C : members of Congress organize themselves along party lines
D : greater responsiveness of politicians to national welfare
E : more responsive to the interests of the people

Correct Answer : B

ESSAY

73 : Explain the influence of John Lockes ideas on the Declaration of Independence.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

74 : Compare the U.S. and British constitutional systems in regards to direct and indirect gateways for popular involvement.

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Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

75 : Explain the controversy over proportional versus equal representation at the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

76 : How did the Constitution set explicit limits on state authority?

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary.

77 : Explain the key issues of contention during the Constitutional Convention.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary. ?

78 : Provide a brief summary of the arguments of both the northern and southern states concerning slavery in the Constitution, and explain the nature of the compromise that was made.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary. ?

79 : Briefly describe major roles of the legislative branch, the executive branch and the judicial branch under the Constitution. Be sure to include a discussion of responsibilities as checks on other branches of government.

Correct Answer : ?Students' answers may vary.

80 : Explain the two processes for changing the Constitution via amendment.

Correct Answer : ?Students' answers may vary.

81 : Who were the Federalists and Antifederalists? Briefly describe what each group stood for, and why it was important.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary. ?

82 : Discuss the changing nature of the U.S. constitutional system. Explain how this has affected political participation, particularly in the area of voting rights.

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary. ?

83 : What constitutional change do you propose? Is this likely to have widespread political support? Why or why not?

Correct Answer : Students' answers may vary. ?

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