American Government Political Development and Institutional Change 9th edition Jillson Test Bank

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Chapter 2 Test Bank in Word for 9e

Single-Select Multiple Choice

Question	Answer	A	B	C	D
An uprising that convinced Americans to support a stronger national government.	b	Boston Massacre	Shay's Rebellion	Boston Tea Party	The Second Constitutional Convention
The written constitution first developed:	c	In the writings of John Locke	In Scotland	In the United States	In France
The assignment of legislative, executive and judicial powers to different institutions is an example of:	d	Federalism	Checks and Balances	Bicameralism	Separation of Powers
What was the most important consequence of the Seven Years War (aka the French and Indian War) with respect to American political development?	b	It increased the French as a threat to the British colonies in North America	It ended the French as a threat to the British colonies in North America	It instantiated Spain as a threat to the British colonies in North America	It indebted the French to American financiers
Did the decision to declare independence from Great Britain happen immediately or did it develop gradually?	a	Gradually	Immediately	Combination of the two	None of the above
During the “critical period,” what major events occurred that spurred the calling of the Constitutional Convention?	c	The Revolutionary War and Northwest Ordinance	The ratification of the Articles of Confederation and the Battle of Yorktown	The Annapolis Convention and Shay’s Rebellion	None of the above

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From what class of society did the Delegates at the Constitutional Convention come from and was this representative of the average American?	b	Social, economic, and political elites who were representative of the average American	Social, economic, and political elites who were not representative of the average American	Social, economic, and political masses who were representative of the average American	Social, economic, but not political elites who were not representative of the average American
How does a representative government differ from a direct democracy?	c	It doesn't	In a representative government the people rule directly	In a representative government the people elect representative(s) to conduct the business of government	In a representative government the people elect a tyrant to rule on their behalf during times of extended crisis
What does bicameralism mean?	b	That the executive branch will exist in a plural form	That the legislative branch will exist in a dual chamber form	That the judicial branch will exist under the conditions of "dual sovereignty"	That the structure of the government will be conditioned by "dual federalism"
What was purpose of the Preamble to the Constitution?	a	To declare the Constitution an act of the sovereign people (rather than of sovereign states) and to explicate the goals of the proposed government	To declare the Constitution an act of sovereign states (rather than the sovereign people) and to explicate the goals of the proposed government	To declare the Constitution an act of the sovereign people (rather than of sovereign states) and to explicate the means the government will use for realizing its goals	To declare the Constitution an act of sovereign states (rather than the sovereign people) and to explicate the means the government will use for realizing its goals
Which plan that was proposed as a model for the Constitution called for a unicameral legislature with equality of representation?	b	The Virginia Plan	The New Jersey plan	The Connecticut plan	None of the above

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In the Electoral College, what formula was utilized to set the number of electors?	b	Equivalent to the number of members of Congress with equality of representation as derived from the House and proportionality of representation as derived from the Senate	Equivalent to the number of members of Congress with equality of representation as derived from the Senate and proportionality of representation as derived from the House	Equivalent to the number of members of the Supreme Court to ensure an absolute in-direct representation among the electors	Equivalent to the number of members of the Senate but not the House to ensure an absolute equality in representation among the electors
In what sense did the original Bill of Rights protect rights and liberties?	a	It protected individual rights and liberties from actions by the national government	It protected state rights and liberties from the actions of the national government and other states governments	It protected individual rights and liberties from actions taken by the state governments	All of the above
In the struggle to ratify the Constitution, how did the Federalists defend their argument that a Bill of Rights was unnecessary?	b	They didn't; they supported the ratification of the Constitution	By using the "reserved powers theory," they said that powers not expressly granted to the national government by the federal Constitution would be retained by the people and the states	By using the "reserved powers theory," that said that powers not given to the national government would be left in reserve for future consideration	By using "social contract theory," that said that popular agreement was necessary for the constitution of government

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Which of these statements accurately describes the proposal and ratification of the Bill of Rights?	a	It was proposed by the first Federal Congress and ratified by the state legislatures in 1791	It was proposed with the original Constitution in 1787, but it was ratified separately (in 1789) according to the wishes of the Anti-Federalists	It was proposed by the second Constitutional Convention in 1790 and approved by state ratification conventions in 1790-1	None of the above statements are accurate
In what context does the phrase “advice and consent” appear in the Constitution?	d	In the preamble, where it is declared that the U.S. government is a system of “rule according to the advice and consent of the people”	The requirement that the President may commit troops into combat “only with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives”	The requirement that the Congress “may declare war only with the advice and consent of the President”	None of the above
Which of the following was NOT a provision or characteristic of the Virginia plan?	c	Based on popular sovereignty	Bicameralism	Strictly enumerated federal legislative powers	Broad federal judicial powers
In a so-called “representative government,” who conducts the business of government?	a	Representatives elected by the people	All citizens who are subjected to the laws passed by government	An unelected group or individual who claims to rule on behalf of the people	None of the above

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What is the “take care clause?”	d	The clause in Article I, section 10, of the Constitution that says Congress must “take care that its enumerated powers be not used in betrayal of the public trust”	The clause in Article II, section 1, of the Constitution that says the Supreme Court shall “take care that the Constitution and rule of law be upheld”	The clause in Article III, section 1, of the Constitution that says the President shall “take care to preserve the Constitution and security of the nation”	The clause in Article II, section 3, of the Constitution that says the President shall “take care that the laws be faithfully executed”
In the struggle for ratification of the Constitution, which side opposed ratification?	b	The Federalists	The Anti-Federalists	The Democratic-Republicans	The Loyalists
To which branch of government does the necessary and proper clause apply?	a	The Congress	The Presidency	The Supreme Court	All of the above
Which section of the U.S. Constitution lists the so-called “enumerated powers?”	c	Article III, section 6	Article II, section 3	Article I, section 8	None of the above

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What is federalism?	c	A form of government where powers are divided between national and international governments	A form of government where powers are strictly divided between national and lower levels of government	A form of government where some powers are assigned to a national government, some are assigned to lower levels of government, and some are exercised concurrently by both levels of government	A form of government where powers are concentrated at the national level
Which of the following is an institutional check on power that violates the pure principle of separation of powers?	a	Executive veto of legislative acts	Federalism	Bicameralism	None of the above
What impact did Shay's Rebellion have on public opinion during the "Critical Period?"	d	It convinced many that the states required more power in order to check the power of the central government	It convinced many that the U.S. Constitution was in need of amendment	It convinced many that the U.S. was going to win independence in the Revolutionary War	It convinced many that the states were unstable and that a stronger national government was needed
What is the Philadelphia or Federal Convention also referred to as?	b	The Annapolis Convention	The Constitutional Convention	The Continental Convention	The state Convention

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Why was the Annapolis Convention of 1786 held?	a	To discuss problems related to interstate commerce	To discuss problems arising out of foreign policy security dilemmas	To discuss problems arising out of state diplomatic relations with Indian tribes	To discuss reconciliation with the British Empire
What was the Confederation Congress?	c	The national government created by the Constitution	The executive branch component of the national government during the Revolutionary War	The central government created by the Articles of Confederation	The central government established by the Confederate Constitution
Who is widely regarded as the "Father of the U.S. Constitution?"	d	James Monroe	James Wilson	James Buchanan	None of the above
Which of the following statements accurately describes the process by which the Constitution was ratified?	d	The Constitution required approval from nine state conventions in order to be ratified and Massachusetts was the ninth state to approve	The Constitution required approval from all thirteen state conventions in order to be ratified and Rhode Island was the thirteenth state to approve	The Constitution required approval from ten state conventions in order to be ratified and New York was the tenth state to approve	None of the above is accurate

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Which of the following statements most accurately describes the growth of democracy in the world over the past 180 years?	b	In 1900, about 10 percent of the world's countries were democratic; in 1975, just over 50 percent of countries were democratic; and in 2008, about 75 percent of countries were democratic.	In each period between 1820 and 1990, the vast majority of the world's countries were not democratic. In 2008, however, a sizeable majority of countries were democratic.	In each period prior to 1950, the vast majority of the world's countries were not democratic. From 1950 to 1975, the proportion of countries that were democratic increased to about 60 percent. Since then, however, the proportion of countries that were democratic has declined, and in 2008 it was around 45 percent.	None of the above
Which of the following statements accurately delineates the branches of government established by the first three Articles of the Constitution?	c	Article I established the executive branch, Article II established the legislative branch, and Article III established the judicial branch	Article I established the executive branch, Article II established the judicial branch, and Article III established the legislative branch	Article I established the legislative branch, Article II established the executive branch, and Article III established the judicial branch	None of the above

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Which of the following was not a political principle or institutional arrangement that was supported by most of the delegates at the Constitutional Convention?	a	Strong unitary national executive	Limited government and the idea of a written constitution	Representative government	Separation of powers
What document served as the country's "first" constitution?	c	The Confederate Constitution	The U.S. Constitution	The Articles of Confederation	The Declaration of Independence
Which political philosopher (and idea) had the strongest impact on the theory expressed in the Declaration of Independence?	a	Locke and his idea of natural rights	Montesquieu and his idea about the separation of powers	Blackstone and his notion of legislative sovereignty	Hobbes and his idea of a social compact
Which Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence?	a	The second	The first	The third	The fourth
What did the Declaratory Act of 1766 state regarding the authority of the British King and Parliament over the colonies?	a	Their power to make laws binding on the colonies in America was absolute	Their power to make laws binding on the colonies in America was subject to colonial review	Their power to make laws binding on the colonies in America was subject to international arbitration	Their power to make laws binding on the colonies in Africa was absolute
The Intolerable Acts were passed by the British parliament in response to what event?	b	The start of the American Revolution	The Boston Tea Party	The start of the War of 1812	The Stamp Act Congress of 1765
Why did the British impose the Stamp Act in 1765 and the Sugar Act in 1764?	c	To offset colonial revolutionary ambitions	To raise revenue for waging a planned war with France	To raise revenues to pay off the debts incurred in the Seven Years War	To re-distribute wealth from the home country back to the colonies

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Between 1700 and the start of the American Revolution, what did the population of the colonies do every twenty years?	c	It tripled	It stayed approximately the same	It doubled	It decreased exponentially
Frustrations with the Confederation Congress included which of the following:	d	Inability to secure unanimous consent of the states to amend the Articles of Confederation.	Equality of votes between the large states and the small states.	Failure to resolve commercial disputes among the states.	All of the above.
Which of the following is not a "Con" position regarding those who were opposed to enacting a Bill of Rights?	c	The Constitution's structure already protects rights.	Some rights might be left off any list.	Protecting some rights is better than none.	Powers not granted cannot be abused.

Multiple-Select Multiple Choice

True-False

The intolerable acts were passed by the colonists to expose the unfairness of the British taxation system.	FALSE
The declaratory act announced the colonists' intention to withdraw from the crown's jurisdiction.	FALSE
The greatest growth in the number of democracies has happened in the last twenty years.	TRUE

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Rhode Island was the last state to ratify the Constitution.	TRUE
The new state governments formed during the Revolution tended to empower executives and upper legislative chambers at the expense of lower legislative chambers.	FALSE
The New Jersey Plan called for a much stronger national government than did the Virginia Plan.	FALSE
During the colonial period, governors, backed by the power and majesty of the British King and Parliament, ruled the colonies with practically no limitations on their power.	FALSE
Was separation of powers present in the colonial governments on the eve of the America Revolution?	TRUE

Open

How did President Obama frame the issue of racism in relation to the Constitution?
What ideas from John Locke appeared in the Declaration of Independence?
Why did the Articles of Confederation fail? Could they have succeeded with more minor modifications?
If you could have only chosen one plan, would you have preferred the New Jersey or Virginia plan? Why?
Trace the key steps in the constitutional amendment process.
Would you have sided with the federalists or anti-federalists? Why?
Discuss the separation of powers and checks and balances within the framework provided by the first three articles of the US Constitution.
Discuss the debate between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists over the ratification of the US Constitution.
Discuss the Amendment process for the Constitution as laid out in Article V.
How is Article I of the Constitution unique relative to Articles II and III?
Which plan ultimately served as the most influential model for the Constitution and what were some of its major features?
Discuss the Great Compromise as fully yet succinctly as possible.

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