Principles and Practice of American Politics Classic and Contemporary Readings 6th edition Kernell Test Bank

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Chapter 2

Type: E
Title: 02-01 Cpp.21
1. What does Brutus mean when he says that representation in Congress is "merely nominal"?
a. Elites who do not represent the people will be the ones running the legislative branch.

Title: 02-02 Fpp.18
2. Who were the Anti-Federalists?
a. Supporters of the Constitution
*b. Opponents of the Constitution
c. Loyalists to the King
d. None of the above

Title: 02-03 Cpp.19
3. Brutus believed it was a problem to allow states to count three-fifths of slaves in the apportionment process because
a. slaves were not citizens.
*b. slaves were considered property and therefore cows and horses should be counted too.
c. slaves should be counted as a whole person.
d. All of the above

Type: E
Title: 02-04 Cpp.23
4. Explain Madison's federalist argument as found in *Federalist* No. 10. What concerns was he responding to, and how does he turn them around to support the Constitution's proposed system of government?
a. Madison addresses concerns about majority tyranny and factions. There are two ways of dealing with factions: eliminate their causes or control their effects. Eliminating their causes is not a serious option because you either institute a totalitarian regime (a cure worse than the disease) or you have conformism, which is impractical. Instead, it is best to try and control the effects. In a democracy the threat is majority tyranny, not minority tyranny. A large republic (the Antifederalists argued that small was best and safest) would help dilute the factious spirit because politicians would have to appeal to diverse groups to win election.

Title: 02-05 Cpp.23
5. Madison argues that the best way to deal with the danger of factions is to
a. eliminate the causes of factions.
b. institute direct democracy.
c. institute local democracy.
*d. eliminate the effects of factions.

Title: 02-06 Cpp.25
6. Madison argues that the benefits of representative government over direct democracy include increased participation by
a. majority factions only.
b. a large number of citizens and majority factions.
c. majority factions and elected politicians.

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*d. both a large number of citizens and elected politicians.

Title: 02-07 Cpp.30
7. What was Madison's response, in *Federalist* No. 51, to the Antifederalist critique of the danger of tyranny of the majority?
a. The separation of powers among three separate branches, with the power to check each other. Elections help as well. Ambition must be made to counteract ambition.

Title: 02-08 Cpp.28
8. In *Federalist* No. 51, Madison notes that the government is controlled by
a. majority control and minority control.
b. government control and opposition control.
c. federal control and state control.
*d. external control and internal control.

Title: 02-09 Cpp.28
9. Madison's famous statement that "ambition must be made to counteract ambition" refers in part to the need for
a. self-interested politicians.
b. majority and minority factions.
*c. checks and balances among the three separate branches of government.
d. representative government.

Type: E
Title: 02-10 Cpp.30-31
10. According to Kernell, the Madisonian model was used to fulfill what need?
a. The Madisonian was used by the nationalist campaign to show that the new plan was constructed on sound republican principles and to easy the worry of the delegates that could potentially sit on the fence during the ratification conventions.

Title: 02-11 Cpp.31-34
11. Kernell argues that which of the following *Federalist* papers contradict each other?
a. Number 10 and Number 8
b. Number 10 and Number 24
*c. Number 10 and Number 51
d. None of the papers contradict each other

Type: E
Title: 02-12 Cpp.32
12. According to Kernell, Madison enlisted which political philosophy to "take the rough edges off of of factionalism."
a. The political philosophy is pluralism.

Title: 02-13 Cpp.32
13. Which of the following are mechanisms presented by Madison Number 10?
a. Representation
b. Deliberative legislature
c. Deliberate judiciary

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*d. Both A & B

Type: E
Title: 02-14 Cpp.32
14. What are the three key features of Madison's Number 10?
a. According to Kernell, the three key features are: representation, well-proportioned legislature and an extended republic.

TOTAL: 14