CHAPTER 2--THE CONSTITUTION

1. The “Enlightenment”
   A. was also called “the age of Religion.”
   B. was an era in which traditional religious and political views were rejected in favor of rational thought and scientific observation.
   C. was an era in which traditional religious views were integrated into government.
   D. had little affect on the philosophy of the Founders.

2. Colonial governments in the U.S. enjoyed a measure of self-government because
   A. the English constitution provided for it.
   B. Americans have always been staunchly independent.
   C. the British were glad to let the colonial governments have it.
   D. England could not exercise close control over colonial governments from far away.

3. The contract with which the Pilgrims formed their civil government is called
   A. the Mayflower Compact.
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4. The job of the Continental Congress was to
   A. coordinate colonies' actions.
   B. expand colonial powers west toward the Mississippi River.
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5. The Articles of Confederation
   A. established a unitary system of government.
   B. provided for a strong national government.
   C. limited the powers of Congress.
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6. During the Revolutionary War, colonial women
   A. were content with hearth and home.
   B. were sometimes part of the American army.
   C. had little involvement in the war.
   D. often called for peace with the British.

7. By weakening the national government, the Articles of Confederation
   A. was evidence of a lack of national identity among Americans at the time.
   B. enhanced the ability of the states to provide for a national defense.
   C. created an opening for rebellion.
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8. Collecting money to pay off our war debt was difficult for Congress under the Articles because
A. only Congress could tax people directly.
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9. The Articles of Confederation
A. provided the groundwork for a commercial republic.
B. frustrated the merchants, bankers and manufacturers eager to create a commercial republic.
C. reflected the high level of centralization the founders felt necessary.
D. reinforced the equality principle in the Declaration of Independence.

10. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress could not raise an army because
A. it could only provide for a navy.
B. it could not draft individuals directly.
C. of a lack of qualified leadership.
D. of the refusal of states to appoint generals.

11. The decentralization of the Articles of Confederation has a current analogue in
A. the government of Canada.
B. the United Nations.
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12. State constitutions that were adopted during the Revolution
A. provided for few elected officials.
B. made state legislatures the most powerful branch of government.
C. made state executives the most powerful branch of government.
D. checked the legislature with an independent judiciary.

13. One of the consequences of yearly state elections during the American Revolution was
A. state politicians pandered to the people and horse traded to achieve power.
B. state legislatures became undemocratic.
C. state legislatures tried to strengthen the national government to compensate.
D. the term of office of the governor was extended to four years.

14. Shays's Rebellion
A. underscored weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation.
B. resulted in a new constitution for the state of Massachusetts.
C. caused the Massachusetts legislature to pass laws that made military service compulsory.
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15. Of the 74 delegates invited to the Constitutional Convention, how many attended?
A. 37
B. 74
C. 66
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16. Alexander Hamilton
   A. favored a president chosen through annual elections.
   B. agreed with Patrick Henry's ideas on government organization.
   C. wanted stronger state governments.
   D. wanted a stronger national government.

17. James Madison
   A. embraced the Articles and made them the cornerstone of the new constitution.
   B. had very little influence in crafting the new constitution.
   C. is one of the primary architects of the new constitution.
   D. ignored the ideas of Montesquieu to favor the ideas of John Locke.

18. The Virginia Plan called for
   A. an appointed president.
   B. a legislature with only one house.
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19. The New Jersey Plan favored
   A. large states with its bicameral legislature.
   B. northern states by outlawing slavery.
   C. equal representation by the states.
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20. The Great Compromise
   A. called for a legislature with two houses, both based on population.
   B. called for a legislature with two houses, one based on population, one based on equal representation.
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21. The Constitution as ratified is based on
   A. the New Jersey Plan.
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   A. limited imported goods to 3/5s of a ship's cargo.
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23. Conflict emerged between northern and southern states over
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24. One of the consequences of each state having two senators is
   A. it unfairly strengthens minority parties.
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25. Two concessions northerners made to southern states were
   A. not banning the importation of slaves and regulating commerce by simple majority.
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26. Making certain assumptions about human nature, the Founders
   A. created a government of fragmented power.
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27. Madison speculated that "If men were angels,
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32. Staggered terms were meant to
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   A. divided government.
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36. For a combination of religious and economic reasons, most Americans preferred a government that was
   A. limited.
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   C. able to impose its will on the states.
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   A. Enlightenment ideals.
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   A. Machiavelli.
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39. According to Locke, a social contract
   A. depends on government approval.
   B. is an implied agreement between people and the government.
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B. Isaac Newton.
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A. had little influence on the Founders.
B. are apparent in the property protections built into the Constitution.
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71. James Madison wrote: "In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the chief difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself." What did Madison mean by this and why is this a problem? How did the Founders address this problem in the Constitution?

72. Speculate on what might have happened, both at the Constitutional Convention and in the early years of the republic, had some of the Founders insisted on the cessation of slavery.
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74. The Constitution has been called both an enduring document and an ambiguous one. Identify features in the Constitution that support this statement. In addition, discuss the future of the Constitution as a governing document given the growth of ethnic and racial diversity in the U.S.
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   B. having two Senators from each state regardless of size.
   C. the Supreme Court's term limits.
   D. the provision for the office of Vice President.

29. The U.S. under the Articles had a(n) _____ form of government.
   A. federal
   B. unitary
   C. confederal
   D. decimated

30. When the federal government wields all the power, this type of government is called
   A. federalism.
   B. a unitary system.
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   A. states play an important role in checking the national legislature.
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