

1. Which of the following is true about James Madison's beliefs about republican government?

- A republican government should be small in size in order to protect citizens' rights.
- A republican government should be split into as many levels as possible in order to keep the people in check.
- A republican government should be large in size in order to prevent mob rule.
- A republican government should be made up of as many elected representatives as possible to ensure that all citizens' interests are protected.

2. Why did Thomas Jefferson and James Madison disagree with a proposed Virginia law that would support Protestant ministers through taxation?

- They believed that religion and taxation should be kept separate to ensure that tax money was not spent on non-Christian churches.
- They were concerned that financially supporting a specific religion would mean that all religions would have to be financially supported through taxation.
- They were concerned that supporting specific religions financially could lead to the establishment of a national religion.
- They believed that it was outside of the state's power to tax the people.

3. According to the Declaration of Independence, what is the main purpose of government?

- To control dangerous people through harsh punishment.
- To ensure that everyone has enough food, shelter, opportunities, and other resources for the pursuit of happiness.
- To protect the natural rights of citizens.
- To improve the moral, intellectual, and social character of man.

4. Under the Articles of Confederation, which of these functions of government was the Confederation Congress empowered to carry out?

- A. Collect taxes
- B. Regulate trade among states
- C. Raise an army
- D. Make agreements with foreign nations

5. What was an important result of Shays's Rebellion in western Massachusetts?

- The state government passed laws for debt relief, making it easier for Massachusetts farmers to pay their debts.
- Leading thinkers in several states became more supportive of the idea of a stronger central government.
- The Articles of Confederation was proven to be effective as a central government.
- James Madison, George Washington, and other leaders praised the actions taken by the Confederation Congress to restore order.

6. Which statement concerning slavery best expresses the predominant viewpoint among the Framers at the Constitutional Convention?

- They agreed that slavery was evil and unjust, but could not use the Constitution to eliminate slavery without causing the southern states to withdraw from the Union.
- They agreed that slavery was a positive good, because it situated slaves to have a more civilized and advanced existence than they would have had in Africa.
- They agreed that slavery was evil and unjust, and they decided to abolish it completely in 1808.

They agreed that slavery was not important enough to spend any of their time discussing how it would be addressed in the Constitution.

7. Which of these topics was the source of the widest agreement among the Framers at the beginning of the Constitutional Convention?

The executive would be an individual (rather than a committee), elected through the Electoral College.

The United States would be a republic.

The legislature would be bicameral.

Congress would have the power to regulate interstate commerce.

8. About which of the following topics did most of the Anti-Federalists' debate with Federalists occur during the process of ratification by the states? Anti-Federalists...

Hoped the Constitution would not be ratified because they were suspicious of a powerful central government.

Wanted strong state governments.

Advocated a Bill of Rights.

Opposed the "necessary and proper" clause.

9. Which of the following addresses reason(s) that Anti-Federalists gave for opposing the Constitution of 1787?

There was no limit to Congress's power to tax.

Standing armies in peacetime would be a danger to liberty.

Federal courts would destroy state courts.

All of these

10. Which of these accurately reflects James Madison's approach concerning a bill of rights?

It was unnecessary because the government established by the

Constitution was a limited government of enumerated powers.

- It was dangerous because not all rights could be listed, and any rights that were not included may later be used as a pretext for unjust expansion of government power.
- It was a political necessity in order to build support for the Constitution.
- All of these

11. Which protection embodies the limit that was proposed by all states that recommended amendments when they ratified the Constitution?

- Free speech
- Assistance of counsel in criminal trial
- Due process of law
- Powers reserved to the states and the people

12. The Alien and Sedition Acts

- Made it a crime to publish “malicious writing” against the government and made it easier to deport foreign nationals.
- Made it a crime to publish “malicious writing” against the government, but did not allow the deportation of foreign nationals.
- Allowed the publication of any writing against the government, but made it easier to deport foreign nationals.
- Allowed the publication of any writing against the government, but did not allow the deportation of foreign nationals.

13. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

- Expanded on the Alien and Sedition Acts by creating more restrictions on what could be legally published.
- Expanded on the Alien and Sedition Acts by nullifying any state law that sought to limit the power of national government.
- Were critical of the Alien and Sedition Acts because they expired in 1801,

much sooner than Virginia and Kentucky thought wise.

- ◉ Were critical of the Alien and Sedition Acts for being unconstitutional.

14. In the context of the Nullification Crisis, nullification is the idea that

- ◉ The national government should make state laws have no legal effect.
- ◉ States could or should make federal laws have no legal effect.
- ◉ Southern states could make laws enacted in the North have no legal effect.
- ◉ Northern states could make laws enacted in the South have no legal effect.

15. The Thirteenth Amendment

- ◉ Was less powerful than the Emancipation Proclamation in that it banned slavery only in the South.
- ◉ Unlike the Emancipation Proclamation, had the legal force to ban slavery throughout the U.S.
- ◉ Unlike the Emancipation Proclamation, banned slavery only for a period of 20 years.
- ◉ Was less powerful than the Emancipation Proclamation because it banned slavery only in the North.

16. The Fourteenth Amendment

- ◉ Required states to pass laws that provided for the privileges and immunities of citizens, due process, and equal protection of the laws.
- ◉ Banned states from passing laws that denied the privileges and immunities of citizens, due process, or equal protection of the laws.
- ◉ Allowed states to nullify federal laws that denied the privileges and immunities of citizens, due process, or equal protection of the laws.
- ◉ Banned states from granting citizenship and due process to formerly enslaved people.

17. One of the effects of the Fourteenth Amendment was

- It gave black men the right to vote.
- After a period of political turmoil, it was a return to the principle of federalism.
- It limited the power of the federal government while increasing the power of the states.
- It limited the power of states while increasing the power of the federal government.

18. Incorporation

- Applied the Bill of Rights to the federal government, ensuring that states kept the powers they had retained under the Tenth Amendment.
- Applied the Bill of Rights to the states, making it not only a series of limits on government power, but also a set of rights guaranteed by the federal government.
- Mandated that each state pass a Bill of Rights which mirrored that included in the U.S. Constitution.
- Mandated that each state abolish its existing Bill of Rights in favor of that included in the U.S. Constitution.

19. Woodrow Wilson made which of the following statements?

- "Men as communities are supreme over men as individuals."
- "The Constitution, as intended by its framers, is supreme over any community of individuals."
- "Our Constitution is based upon certain inalienable freedoms and protections which not even the government may infringe."
- "I believe there are more instances of the abridgment of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power, than by violent and sudden usurpation."

20. The most accurately stated distinction between the

Founders' and Progressives' views of the purpose of government is:

- Founders: Power to promote the general welfare rests with the executive. Progressives: Power to promote the general welfare rests with Congress.
- Founders: Powers not expressly forbidden to the national government are granted. Progressives: Powers not expressly granted to the national government are forbidden.
- ⦿ Founders: Powers not expressly granted to the national government are forbidden. Progressives: Powers not expressly forbidden to the national government are granted.
- Founders: The national government should be given great latitude Progressives: The national government should be greatly restrained.

21. Prior to the Seventeenth Amendment:

- The states were more secure in their power.
- The appointment of senators by state legislatures was a check on federalism.
- The appointment of senators by state legislatures was a check against tyranny of the majority
- ⦿ All of these.

22. The term “positive rights” can be defined as:

- Rights that ensure the individual's natural freedom to act while not requiring anyone to act on behalf of another.
- ⦿ Rights that require others to perform a duty or act in a certain way.
- Rights that ensure that people are treated equally under the law.
- Rights that require Congress to pass laws to protect.

23. The term “negative rights” can be defined as:

- ⦿ Rights that ensure the individual's natural freedom to act while not requiring anyone to act on behalf of another.

- Rights that require others to perform a duty or act in a certain way.
- Rights that ensure that people are treated equally under the law.
- Rights that require Congress to pass laws to protect.

24. Which of the following statements is true?

- The president has the power and responsibility to pass legislation.
- The president has the power to pass amendments to the Constitution.
- The president has the power and responsibility to enforce legislation.
- The president has the power to declare war.

25. The Civil Rights Act of 1965

- Gave African Americans the right to vote.
- Banned racial discrimination in employment and public accommodations.
- Gave women and minorities equal pay.
- Banned the use of poll taxes and literacy tests to deny people the right to vote.

26. The Supreme Court upheld the Affordable Care Act's constitutionality under Congress' power to:

- Regulate interstate commerce.
- Promote the progress of science and useful arts.
- Lay and collect taxes.
- Provide for the general welfare.

27. Which of the following is NOT a formal duty of a citizen of the United States?

- Paying taxes.
- Eighteen-year-old males registering for the Selective Service (draft).
- Voting in an election.
- Serving on a jury.

28. With respect to political participation, you have the right to free speech. Which of these is a corollary to that right?

- You have the right to express anything you want, anywhere, anytime, in any manner.
- You have the right to be heard by others so that they may be informed about important public issues.
- You have the responsibility to defend the speech rights of others, since all opinions are equally valid.
- You have the responsibility to listen to what others have to say so that you may be informed about important public issues.