

Study Guide
AHG 502 The American Founding

The Principles of the Founding and Crisis of the 1780's

1. According to the Declaration of Independence, Americans were entitled to assume their separate and equal station among the powers of the earth
 - a) by a decent respect to the opinions of mankind
 - b) by the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God
 - c) by the Course of human events
 - d) by light and transient causes

2. According to the Declaration of Independence, all men are
 - a) endowed with certain natural laws
 - b) created with inalienable truths
 - c) self-evidently well endowed
 - d) endowed with certain inalienable rights

3. According to the Declaration of Independence, all men are endowed with unalienable rights
 - a) by nature
 - b) by their Creator
 - c) only so far as mankind respects them
 - d) by democratic government

4. The first and most famous self-evident truth listed in the Declaration of Independence is
 - a) the laws of nature and of nature's God
 - b) life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
 - c) that all men are created equal
 - d) the course of human events

5. According to the Declaration of Independence, governments are instituted
 - a) to alter and abolish the state of nature
 - b) out of a decent respect for the opinions of mankind
 - c) to secure the natural rights of the governed
 - d) to create a long train of abuses

6. The Declaration of Independence states that
 - a) the people have a right to alter their government
 - b) the people have no right to abolish their government
 - c) the people can exit a government for no reason at all
 - d) that an individual has a right of revolution

7. According to the Declaration of Independence, revolution is justified by
 - a) light and transient causes
 - b) delay and inconvenience
 - c) a long train of abuses
 - d) the course of human events

8. According to the Declaration of Independence, the just powers of government
 - a) are instituted among men
 - b) are created with unalienable rights
 - c) are derived from the consent of the governed
 - d) are made necessary by the course of human events

9. According to the Declaration of Independence, experience has shown that
 - a) men will throw off absolute despotism whenever it occurs
 - b) men prefer anarchy to absolute despotism
 - c) men will suffer all evils rather than submit to despotism
 - d) men will tend to endure despotism if they are accustomed to it

10. Which of the following is NOT among the grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence concerning the actions of the King? The King
 - a) sought to destroy the authority of the colonial legislatures
 - b) obstructed the administration of justice
 - c) kept standing armies in time of peace
 - d) failed to quarter soldiers among the civilian population

11. Which of the following is NOT among the grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence concerning the actions of the King?
 - a) The King has imposed taxes without consent.
 - b) The King has deprived colonists of the right of trial by jury.
 - c) The King has made the civil power superior to the military power.
 - d) The King has refused to assent to laws necessary for the public good.

12. The signers of the Declaration of Independence, on behalf of the American people, pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor
 - a) in support of freedom for all peoples
 - b) in opposition to monarchy
 - c) in support of the declaration of American independence
 - d) in support of the cause of democracy
 - e) all the above

13. According to Thomas Jefferson, in his May 8, 1825, letter to Henry Lee, the object or intention of the Declaration of Independence was
 - a) to proclaim new principles of freedom to the world
 - b) to express the American mind
 - c) to express the ideas of Aristotle, Cicero, Locke, and Sidney
 - d) to persuade the French monarchy to support the revolution

14. According to Thomas Jefferson, in his May 8, 1825, letter to Henry Lee, the authority of the Declaration of Independence rests on
 - a) the authority of Aristotle, Cicero, Locke and Sidney
 - b) the truth of the principles proclaimed in the Declaration
 - c) the shared opinions and sentiments of Americans
 - d) the laws of nature and of nature's God

15. According to Thomas Jefferson, in his letter to Roger C. Weightman , June 24, 1826, all eyes opened or opening to
 - a) the discoveries of science
 - b) the rights of man
 - c) the need for democracy
 - d) monkish ignorance and superstition

16. According to Thomas Jefferson, in his letter to Roger C. Weightman , June 24, 1826, the general spread of the light of science has laid open to every view
 - a) monkish ignorance and superstition
 - b) the blessings and security of self government
 - c) the right to the unbounded exercise of reason
 - d) the truth of human equality

17. The Virginia Declaration of Rights, June 12, 1776, declares explicitly that
 - a) All men are created equal
 - b) All men are born free and equal
 - c) All men are by nature equally free and independent
 - d) No man is born with a saddle on his back

18. The Virginia Declaration of Rights, June 12, 1776, states that
 - a) the best form of government is the one capable of producing the most happiness and safety
 - b) the legislative, executive, and judicial powers should be separated
 - c) it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian love
 - d) all the above
 - e) both A and B

19. The Virginia Declaration of Rights, June 12, 1776, states all but which one of the following?
 - a) All power is derived from the people
 - b) All men are by nature free and independent
 - c) A majority of the community has a right to abolish government
 - d) There shall be no establishment of religion

20. The Virginia Declaration of Rights, June 12, 1776, states explicitly “all men are equally entitled” to
 - a) the free exercise of religion
 - b) the right to vote
 - c) the right to military service
 - d) the establishment of religion

21. In the Preamble to the Massachusetts Constitution, March 2, 1780, the body politic is described as
 - a) a social convention
 - b) a divine inspiration
 - c) a social compact
 - d) the state of nature

22. According to the Preamble to the Massachusetts Constitution, March 2, 1780, the end of government is
- to secure the existence of the body-politic
 - to enable citizens to enjoy their natural rights in safety and tranquility
 - to ensure that the citizens are virtuous
 - all the above
 - both A and B
23. The Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, March 2, 1780, declares explicitly that
- all men are born with saddles on their backs
 - all men are by nature equally free and independent
 - all men are created equal
 - all men are born free and equal
24. The Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, March 2, 1780, states that
- it is the right of all men in society publicly to worship the Supreme Being
 - it is the duty of all men in society publicly to worship the Supreme Being
 - the Massachusetts legislature may require towns to pay for the public teaching of protestant doctrine
 - no subordination of any one sect to another shall ever be established by law
 - all the above
25. The Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, March 2, 1780, asserts
- the right to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures
 - the right to trial by jury
 - the right to keep and bear arms
 - the right to assemble and petition for redress of grievances
 - all the above
26. The Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, March 2, 1780, states that, in the government of Massachusetts,
- the legislature shall never exercise either the executive or judicial power or both
 - the executive shall never exercise the legislative or judicial power or both
 - the judicial shall never exercise the legislative or executive power or both
 - such separations of power are for the sake of making a government of laws and not of men
 - all the above
27. The Articles of Confederation, March 1, 1781, state that
- Congress shall have the sole power of determining on peace and war, except as otherwise provided in the Articles of Confederation
 - Congress shall never engage in war unless nine states assent
 - each state retains its sovereignty and independence
 - all the above

28. According to the Articles of Confederation, March 1, 1781,
- the states were represented equally in a unicameral legislature
 - the people were represented equally in a unicameral legislature
 - the President was elected by an electoral college
 - the Judiciary was given the power of judicial review
29. According to the Articles of Confederation, March 1, 1781,
- the Congress was empowered to do whatever the states were incompetent to do
 - the Congress was limited to powers that were expressly granted
 - a state could veto an act of Congress it deemed unconstitutional
 - the Congress could veto an act of a state legislature it deemed to be unconstitutional
30. Under the Articles of Confederation, the federal government consisted of:
- one branch of government, the Congress, which had unlimited powers in the public policy area
 - one branch of government, the Congress, which was limited to specifically delegated powers
 - three branches of government with the Supreme Court designated as the supreme branch
 - a bicameral legislature, each house having the power to check and balance the other
31. The Articles of Confederation state all but which of the following?
- The confederation shall be a perpetual union
 - Representatives to Congress shall be subject to recall
 - Representatives shall be annually chosen as the state legislatures direct
 - Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes
32. According to the Articles of Confederation, March 1, 1781, the Articles may be amended
- by three-fourths of the state legislatures
 - by unanimous vote of the state delegates to Congress
 - by unanimous vote of state conventions called for the purpose
 - if Congress and all state legislatures approve
33. Alexander Hamilton writes to James Duane, September 3, 1780, that “the fundamental defect” in the “present system” is
- the independence of the judicial branch
 - the weakness of the state governments
 - a want of power in Congress
 - insufficient tax revenue
34. Alexander Hamilton writes to James Duane, September 3, 1780, that “the manner in which Congress was appointed warranted” and the “public good required” that Congress
- defer to the states when creating an army and navy
 - consider itself as vested with full power to defend the republic
 - create an independent judiciary
 - create an elective president

35. Alexander Hamilton writes to James Duane, September 3, 1780, that the states had acquiesced to which acts of sovereignty by Congress?
- declaring independence
 - declaring war
 - making alliances
 - appointing a dictator
 - all the above
36. Alexander Hamilton suggests to James Duane, September 3, 1780, that the United States should “blend the advantages of a monarchy and republic in our constitution” by
- reforming executive offices and departments to provide energy and method
 - giving the President full power to make treaties
 - making Congress weaker
 - giving the state governors more authority
37. Alexander Hamilton writes to James Duane, September 3, 1780, that
- the army is now a mob
 - the army will soon dissolve if changes are not made
 - the army begins to hate the country and the country begins to hate the army
 - the army has lost all confidence in Congress
 - all the above
38. Alexander Hamilton suggests to James Duane, September 3, 1780, which of the following remedies for the present deplorable situation?
- Congress should be given powers competent to the public exigencies
 - Congress should resume the discretionary powers originally vested in them
 - Congress should immediately call a convention of all the states
 - all the above
 - both A and C
39. George Washington writes to James Warren, October 7, 1785, that the advantageous termination of the revolutionary war presents a “fair field” to the American view. Washington
- looked forward to tipping the playing field to the disadvantage of the British
 - was confident that Americans had wisdom and justice enough to cultivate this field properly
 - feared Americans did not have wisdom and justice enough to cultivate this field properly
 - looked forward to a level playing field
40. George Washington writes to James Warren, October 7, 1785, that
- liberality, magnanimity, and national politics infuse American councils
 - the confederation seems little more than a shadow without substance
 - Congress seems a nugatory body
 - all the above
 - both B and C

41. George Washington writes to James Warren, October 7, 1785, that Americans have it in their power to become one of the most respectable nations upon earth if
- a) we would pursue a wise, just, and liberal policy towards one another
 - b) we would keep good faith with the rest of the world
 - c) we would increase the size of the army and navy
 - d) all the above
 - e) both A and B
42. The Annapolis Convention of September 1786
- a) detailed what was wrong with the Articles of Confederation in the 1780s
 - b) called for a meeting of delegates in Philadelphia in 1787
 - c) was the first convention to suggest that there were continental errors to correct
 - d) was attended by all the states in the union except Rhode Island
43. The Annapolis Convention was approved ahead of time by
- a) the Confederation Congress
 - b) the Mount Vernon Conference
 - c) the Virginia State legislature
 - d) the Continental Congress
44. James Madison writes in his Vices of the Political System of the United States, April, 1787, that
- a) the federal system is destitute of glory
 - b) the federal system is destitute of all foreign policy powers
 - c) the federal system is nothing more than a treaty of amity, commerce, and alliance between sovereign states
 - d) all the above
 - e) both B and C
45. James Madison writes in his Vices of the Political System of the United States, April, 1787, that the cause of a fatal omission in the Articles of Confederation was
- a) a mistaken confidence in the justice, good faith, honor, and sound policy of the several state legislative assemblies
 - b) excessive reliance on the ordinary motives by which laws secure the obedience of individuals
 - c) unforgivable errors
 - d) both A and B
 - e) both A and C
46. James Madison's Vices of the Political System of the United States, April 1787, lists eleven defects of the Articles of Confederation. Which is not included?
- a) failure of States to comply with the Constitutional requisitions
 - b) encroachments by the states on the federal authority
 - c) encroachments by the federal authority on the states
 - d) absence of a guarantee to the States of their Constitution by the Union

47. James Madison's *Vices of the Political System of the United States*, April 1787, criticizes the several states for
- a lack of multiplicity of laws
 - the absence of mutability in the laws
 - the presence of Unjust Laws
 - too much compliance with federal requisitions
48. James Madison's *Vices of the Political System of the United States*, April 1787, states "the great desideratum in government" is a modification of the sovereignty to make it
- neutral and self-controlled
 - neutral and self-expressive
 - partial and self-controlled
 - partial and self-expressive

Slavery and the American Founding

49. Washington referred to the fact that he employed slaves as
- the best possible condition for slaves
 - his only unavoidable subject of regret in life
 - his natural right to own property in slaves
 - the most difficult aspect of managing a plantation
50. In his letter to R. Lushington, John Jay calls the fact that Americans fight for their liberty while denying that blessing to others as
- an inconsistency not to be excused
 - the necessary price of progress
 - the most glorious example of human right in history
 - the most pernicious example of human injustice in history
51. In his letter to Henri Gregoire, Thomas Jefferson refers to slaves as
- private property
 - a bagatelle
 - part of the human family
 - naturally inferior
52. In his letter to John Holmes, Thomas Jefferson states that "we have the wolf by the ears." By this Jefferson means
- the British are on the run
 - the Virginia legislature is about to reform the manumission laws
 - justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other
 - the Union is about to collapse over the slavery question
53. In his *Summary View of the Rights of British America*, Thomas Jefferson cites which of the following as his example of the King's abuse of the veto power over colonial legislation? The King has rejected or refused his assent to
- laws for the promotion of agriculture and commerce
 - laws for the assimilation of native Americans
 - laws to encourage vocational education
 - laws to prohibit or discourage the importation of slaves

54. In his original draft of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson accused the King of violating the most sacred rights of human nature by
- enslaving British Americans
 - enslaving white, male, property-holding Christians
 - enslaving African males
 - enslaving a distant people who never offended him
55. In his original draft of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson accused the King of determining “to keep open a market where *men* should be bought & sold.” “Men” in this passage referred to
- African males
 - African men, women, and children
 - British males
 - American males
 - none of the above
56. According to Jefferson, Congress removed his denunciation of the slave trade from the Declaration of Independence primarily because
- Congress was racist
 - Georgia and North Carolina objected
 - South Carolina and Georgia objected
 - New Englanders objected to the language as too harsh
 - none of the above
57. In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, which of the following does Thomas Jefferson NOT include in his list of reasons favoring expatriation of former slaves?
- deep rooted prejudices by whites
 - recollections by former slaves of injuries
 - the inability of Africans to be good citizens
 - the likelihood of an eventual race war
58. In his *Notes on the State of Virginia*, Thomas Jefferson hopes that in the future
- the spirit of the master will abate and the condition of the slave will improve
 - there will be a total emancipation of slaves
 - the problem of slavery will be resolved without a race war
 - both a and c
 - all of the above
59. Which two states objected to the condemnation of slavery and the slave trade in both 1776 and 1787?
- North Carolina and Virginia
 - South Carolina and Georgia
 - Georgia and North Carolina
 - Virginia and South Carolina
60. The Fugitive Slave Clause can be found in what part of the United States Constitution?
- Article I, Section 2
 - Article II, Section 1
 - Article IV, Section 2
 - Article I, Section 9

61. Evidence of the hostility of the Constitutional Convention to slavery is the
- absence of word “slavery” from the Constitution
 - pledge of the southern states to end the slave trade in 1808
 - presence of the fugitive slave clause
 - all men are created clause in the Preamble
62. In his June 6 speech at the Constitutional Convention, James Madison claimed that the “mere distinction of _____” has become “the ground for the most oppressive dominion ever exercised by man over man.” Choose one of the options below to fill in the blank.
- class
 - color
 - creed
 - caste
63. According to the records of the debate at the Constitutional Convention on June 11, the origin of the 3/5 clause is to be found in the
- Declaration of Independence
 - Northwest Ordinance
 - Confederation Congress
 - state constitutions
64. On June 11 at the Constitutional Convention, which of the following two delegates introduced the 3/5 clause?
- King and Wilson
 - Sherman and Ellsworth
 - Morris and Morris
 - Pinckney and Pinckney
65. On June 30 at the Constitutional Convention, James Madison identified “the great division of interests” in the United States to be between the
- large states and small states
 - Atlantic states and Interior territories
 - northern and southern states
 - the few rich and the many poor
66. On July 23 at the Constitutional Convention, a delegate from which state urged that the Committee of Detail Report should include a clause providing some security against “an emancipation of slaves?”
- Virginia
 - North Carolina
 - South Carolina
 - Georgia
67. The Committee of Detail Report at the Constitutional Convention, August 6, 1787,
- prohibited Congress from ever stopping or taxing the slave trade from abroad
 - permitted the Judiciary to free slaves on appropriate evidence of self reliance
 - excluded the Presidency from issuing emancipation proclamations
 - required state legislatures to pass emancipation legislation by 1808

68. The Committee of Detail Report at the Constitutional Convention includes
- the 3/5 clause
 - the 1808 Importation clause
 - the fugitive slave clause
 - the word slavery
69. On August 21-22, Which of the following two delegates at the Constitutional Convention supported the proposition that slavery was “inconsistent with the principles of the revolution”
- Rutledge and Pinckney
 - Sherman and Ellsworth
 - Martin and Dickinson
 - Morris and King
70. On August 21 at the Constitutional Convention, the delegates debated Article VII, Section 4 of the Committee of Detail Report concerning slavery and the slave trade. Which of the following is false?
- Martin thought the clause was consistent with the principles of the revolution
 - Rutledge said that religion and humanity should not be invoked in the debate
 - Ellsworth stated that the morality of slavery should be left to the states
 - Pinckney admitted that South Carolina might prohibit importation on its own
71. On August 22 at the Constitutional Convention, which delegate declared that “if slavery be wrong, it is justified by the example of all the world?”
- Martin
 - Rutledge
 - Randolph
 - Pinckney
72. On August 22 at the Constitutional Convention, which delegate urged that “some middle ground might, if possible, be found” on the issue of the importation of slaves?
- Martin
 - Rutledge
 - Randolph
 - Pinckney
73. On August 24 at the Constitutional Convention, the Committee of Eleven recommended that the slave trade not be prohibited by Congress until
- 1800
 - 1808
 - 1865
 - never
74. On August 25 at the Constitutional Convention, the delegates accepted the 1808 Compromise on the slave trade. Which state disagreed?
- Virginia
 - Massachusetts
 - South Carolina
 - New York

75. The four no votes on the 1808 slave trade provision on August 25 came from delegates
- located in the South
 - located in the North
 - who wanted 1800
 - who wanted 1876
76. At the Constitutional Convention Butler introduced what became the fugitive slave clause on August 29. The final language of the clause in the Constitution differs from the Butler proposal in that it substitutes
- “legally” for “justly”
 - “justly” for “legally”
 - “under the laws thereof” for “justly”
 - “legally” for “under the laws thereof”
77. In his Address to the Public, 1789, Benjamin Franklin describes slavery as
- his only unavoidable subject of regret
 - an unfortunate but unavoidable economic necessity
 - an atrocious debasement of human nature
 - an inconsistency not to be excused
78. In his Address to the Public, 1789, which of the following is NOT included in Benjamin Franklin’s reasons for recommending a plan for gradual emancipation?
- Slaves have been treated as brute animals their whole lives
 - The immediate abolition of slave labor would ruin the economy
 - The intellectual and moral faculties and affections of slaves are impaired by slavery
 - Slaves are accustomed only to move like a mere machine
79. In his Address to the Public, 1789, Benjamin Franklin describes slaves as
- property
 - a bagatelle
 - naturally inferior
 - fellow-creatures
80. According to Lincoln in the Gettysburg Address, America is dedicated to
- a self evident truth
 - a creed
 - a proposition
 - the almighty dollar

The Constitutional Convention

81. Which one of the following is inaccurate?
- Deputies to the Constitutional Convention were appointed by the legislatures of the different States.
 - Rhode Island did not send deputies to the Constitutional Convention
 - All states other than Rhode Island were represented throughout the Constitutional Convention.
 - The deputies to the Constitutional Convention assembled where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

82. The decision to keep the Convention's proceedings secret
- alienated Pennsylvania voters who were excluded from the galleries
 - encouraged the delegates to level with each other
 - was opposed by Hamilton who wanted the press to be present
 - has been uniformly accepted by historians as an act of democratic statesmanship
83. The Virginia Plan called for the creation of a National Executive
- elected by the Congress
 - elected by state legislatures
 - elected by state executives
 - appointed for life
84. The Virginia Plan called for the creation of a National Judiciary
- elected by the Congress
 - elected by state legislatures
 - appointed by state executives
 - appointed by the President
85. The Virginia Plan expressly listed the specific powers of the
- Congress
 - President
 - Judiciary
 - none of the above
86. The Virginia Plan is also known as
- the Hamilton Plan
 - the Randolph Plan
 - the Patterson Plan
 - Nem. Contradicente
87. The Virginia Plan, introduced by Edmund Randolph, on May 29, called for
- a Bicameral legislature with the states represented equally in both houses regardless of population size
 - a Bicameral legislature in which the principle of proportional representation of the people was the model for both houses
 - a Bicameral legislature where the states were represented in the House and the people were represented in the Senate
 - a Bicameral legislature where the people are represented in the House and the states are represented in the Senate
88. The Virginia Plan bestowed on Congress
- only very limited and expressly delegates powers
 - powers that were listed and called "necessary and proper"
 - authority subject to the veto powers of the states
 - power to legislate where the states are incompetent

89. The Virginia Plan provided for
- unanimous ratification by the state legislatures
 - an unconditional executive veto power
 - a Council of Revision
 - the right of a state to exit the Union
90. The Virginia Plan envisioned
- a one chamber legislature and no Senate, president or Judiciary
 - a two chamber legislature but no President or Judiciary
 - a two-chamber legislature, a President but no Judiciary
 - a two-chamber legislature, a President and a Judiciary
91. On May 31 an important feature of the Virginia Plan was defeated. Madison said, “a chasm was left in this part of the Plan.” What part of the Plan is he referring to?
- Whether the President should be elected by the House and the Senate
 - Whether the House should be elected by the Senate
 - Whether the Senate should be appointed by the state legislatures
 - Whether the Senate should be nominated by the state legislatures and elected by the House
92. On June 6 at the Convention,
- Madison argued that people were happier in small communities
 - Sherman argued that people were happier in small communities
 - Madison argued that the purposes of union were very limited
 - Sherman argued the purposes of union were rather unlimited
93. The Sherman-Madison exchange on June 6 over the appropriate size of a republic took place within the context of a discussion on
- the method of electing representatives in the House
 - the method of electing the Senate
 - the mode of electing the President
 - the method of appointing the Supreme Court
94. On June 7 at the Convention the state delegations agreed unanimously
- that the Senate should be elected by the state legislatures
 - that the House should be elected by the state legislatures
 - that the President be elected by the state legislatures
 - that the Governors of the states be appointed by the President
95. On June 11, Roger Sherman of Connecticut proposed that
- the people be represented equally in the House and the states be represented equally in the Senate
 - the states be represented equally in the House and the people be represented equally in the Senate
 - the President be elected by a Joint Committee of the House and Senate
 - the Judiciary be given the power to declare acts of congress unconstitutional

96. On June 11, Roger Sherman of Connecticut said, “Everything...depend[s] on this.” He was referring to
- whether the people should directly elect the House
 - whether the people should directly elect the Senate
 - whether the states should be equally represented in the House
 - whether the states should be equally represented in the Senate
97. On June 11, Dr. Franklin observed that Congress recognized that “voting by states” was
- traditional and unobjectionable
 - unjust
 - a method freely chosen without constraint
 - wholly national
98. The New Jersey Plan is also known as
- the Hamilton Plan
 - the Randolph Plan
 - the Patterson Plan
 - Nem. Contradicente
99. The New Jersey Plan, introduced by William Patterson on June 15,
- altered the structure of Congress under the Articles but granted no new power to Congress
 - retained the structure of Congress under the Articles and granted no new power to Congress
 - altered the structure of Congress under the Articles and granted new power to Congress
 - retained the structure of Congress under the Articles but granted more power to Congress
100. Which of the following delegates supported the New Jersey Plan?
- James Madison from Virginia
 - James Wilson from Pennsylvania
 - Luther Martin from Maryland
 - Alexander Hamilton from New York
101. The New Jersey Plan called for a change in
- the structure but not the power of the federal Congress
 - both the structure and power of the federal Congress
 - neither the structure nor the power of the federal Congress
 - the power but not the structure of the federal Congress
102. The New Jersey Plan endorsed
- a bicameral legislature
 - a unicameral legislature
 - direct popular representation
 - judicial review

103. On June 18, Hamilton argued that with respect to solving the problem of state sovereignty
- the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan went too far
 - the Virginia Plan went too far, but the New Jersey plan didn't go far enough
 - the New Jersey Plan went too far, but the Virginia Plan didn't go far enough
 - the New Jersey Plan and the Virginia Plan didn't go far enough
104. The Hamilton Plan, introduced on June 18, called for
- the equal representation of the states in a unicameral legislature
 - the appointment of the President by the state Governors
 - the appointment of the state Governors by the President
 - the equal representation of the states in the upper house of a bicameral legislature
105. The Hamilton Plan
- was less "national" than the New Jersey Plan
 - was extensively debated and discussed at the Convention
 - endorsed both the Virginia and New Jersey Plans
 - proposed a national executive serving during good behavior
106. During Act II of the Convention, delegates who had supported the New Jersey Plan in Act I argued that the Amended Virginia Plan was
- legal and practical
 - illegal but practical
 - legal but impractical
 - illegal and impracticable
107. Which delegate at the Constitutional Convention was the first one to introduce the concept, "we were partly national; partly federal"?
- Ellsworth
 - Franklin
 - Davy
 - Madison
108. On June 29, Ellsworth proposed that
- the northern states should be equally represented in the House and the southern states equally represented in the Senate
 - the small states should be equally represented in the House and the large states equally represented in the Senate
 - the people should be proportionally represented in both the House and the Senate
 - the people should be proportionally represented in the House and the states equally represented in the Senate
109. On June 30, the Convention created the Gerry Committee to settle the issue of state and popular representation. Which of the following delegates was not a member of that Committee?
- George Mason
 - William Patterson
 - Oliver Ellsworth
 - James Madison

110. The Gerry Committee proposed the adoption of each of the following except one. Which one was not part of their proposal?
- proportional representation in the House
 - equal representation for the states in the Senate
 - money Bills originate in the House and be subject to amendment in the Senate
 - money Bills originate in the House and not be subject to amendment in the Senate
111. On July 16, the Connecticut Compromise passed on a 5-4-1 vote. Which state delegation was divided resulting in a tied vote within the state?
- Georgia
 - South Carolina
 - Massachusetts
 - Virginia
112. Which one of the following delegates voted to reject the Connecticut Compromise?
- James Madison
 - Elbridge Gerry
 - Oliver Ellsworth
 - William Patterson
113. Which of the following applies to the Connecticut Compromise?
- The New York delegates voted in favor
 - The New Hampshire delegates had not yet arrived for the vote
 - The Massachusetts delegation agreed unanimously on the vote
 - The New Hampshire delegates had already departed before the vote
114. The Connecticut Compromise
- limited the powers of Congress
 - settled part of the separation of powers issue
 - limited the powers of the Judiciary
 - settled part of the bicameralism issue
115. The Necessary and Proper clause of the Constitution makes its first appearance in the
- Virginia Plan
 - New Jersey Plan
 - Committee of Detail Report
 - Committee of Style Report
116. The Interstate Commerce clause of the Constitution makes its first appearance in the
- Virginia Plan
 - Constitution
 - Committee of Detail Report
 - Committee of Style Report
117. The Committee of Detail Report of August 6 stated Congress
- can make war
 - can declare war
 - cannot overturn a Presidential veto
 - cannot overturn a judicial nomination

118. On which day did the delegates to the Constitutional Convention modify the war powers of Congress to read “declare war” rather than “make war”?
- a) June 17
 - b) July 17
 - c) August 17
 - d) September 17
119. The treaty making power in the Committee of Detail Report is vested in the
- a) House
 - b) Senate
 - c) President
 - d) Judiciary
120. The treaty making power in the Committee of Style Report of September 12 is vested in the
- a) House and Senate
 - b) Senate and President
 - c) President and Judiciary
 - d) Judiciary and House
121. The Commander in Chief Clause makes its first appearance in the
- a) Virginia Plan
 - b) New Jersey Plan
 - c) Committee of Detail Report
 - d) Committee of Style Report
122. What came to be known as the supremacy clause makes its first appearance in the
- a) Virginia Plan
 - b) Constitution
 - c) Committee of Detail Report
 - d) Committee of Style Report
123. The phrase “we the people” made its first appearance in the Preamble to the
- a) Virginia Plan
 - b) Committee of Detail Report
 - c) Committee of Style Report
 - d) United States Constitution
124. Which one of the following delegates was NOT selected to the Committee on Detail?
- a) Madison
 - b) Wilson
 - c) Rutledge
 - d) Gorham
125. On August 30, James Wilson proposed what number of states should be necessary for ratification?
- a) seven states
 - b) eights states
 - c) nine states
 - d) thirteen states

126. The ratification procedure adopted by the Convention
- required nine ratifying states and would bind all thirteen
 - required seven ratifying states and a national majority popular vote
 - required nine ratifying states and would bind only those states that ratified
 - required ratification by all thirteen states
127. The ratification procedure adopted by the Convention
- overruled the amendment requirements of the Articles of Confederation
 - was a concession to the demands of state legislatures
 - permits the President to veto state ratification decisions
 - calls for a direct vote of the American people
128. On September 4, the Brearley Committee recommended that the Convention adopt what is now called the Electoral College. This resolution of the matter of Presidential election means the delegates had accepted the
- partly national -partly federal model
 - wholly national model
 - wholly federal model
 - partly Congress-partly Judiciary model
129. On September 6, Alexander Hamilton said he meant to support the plan to be recommended
- as better than nothing
 - as a national republic
 - as a constitution that would endure
 - as a wise compromise
130. Which one of the following delegates was NOT selected to the Committee on Style?
- Madison
 - R. Morris
 - G. Morris
 - Hamilton
131. By September 17, the delegates decided that the
- President alone should be able to veto an act of Congress
 - Supreme Court should be able to veto an act of Congress
 - President and the Supreme Court together should veto an act of Congress
 - state legislatures should declare acts of Congress null and void
132. The view that prevailed at the Convention was that
- the executive office would be the most probable source of future tyranny
 - an executive office is compatible with republican government
 - an elective monarchy is necessary to curb the dangers of democracy
 - legislative leadership was sufficient to fulfill all the ends of government
133. On September 17, Dr. Franklin told a story about
- George Washington
 - a French lady
 - the Church of Rome
 - both B and C

134. On September 17, Dr. Franklin
- expressed his support for the Constitution
 - said he did not approve of parts of the Constitution
 - urged all of the delegates to sign the Constitution
 - all of the above
135. On September 17, Mr. Randolph claimed that presenting the Constitution to the people for ratification
- was the most prudent procedure to follow
 - would produce anarchy and civil convulsions
 - was necessary under the circumstances
 - was the most democratic procedure
136. On September 17, Mr. Randolph predicted that
- the Constitution would last for many generations
 - the Constitution would not be ratified by the requisite nine states
 - the Constitution would be unanimously ratified
 - the Constitution would be ratified by the requisite eleven states
137. On September 17, Mr. Gerry expressed his fear that
- the people would not unanimously approve the Constitution
 - foreign invasion was imminent
 - civil war might result from the present crisis
 - Dr. Franklin was a democrat
138. The aim of the complicated amendment process in Article V of the Constitution is to
- require a nationally distributed majority
 - give representation to numerical minorities
 - prevent executive dominance of the government
 - prevent the emergence of a three party system
139. The form of the United States Constitution shows that the major amount of substantial power is distributed to the
- states
 - Congress
 - President
 - Supreme Court
140. Which of the following are stated goals in the Preamble to the Constitution?
- Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness
 - The equal protection of the laws
 - Liberty and Justice
 - To secure the rights of Englishmen
141. Where is the necessary and proper clause located in the US Constitution?
- Article One, Section 8
 - Article Two, Section 2
 - Fifth Amendment
 - Tenth Amendment

142. Which is the only delegation to record a perfect attendance record at the Constitutional Convention?
- New York
 - New Jersey
 - North Carolina
 - South Carolina
143. Which of the following delegates missed all of Act I?
- Langdon
 - McClurg
 - Lansing
 - Ellsworth
144. Which of the following delegates was present the most during Act II?
- Langdon
 - McClurg
 - Lansing
 - Ellsworth
145. Which of the following delegates was present for all of Act III?
- Langdon
 - McClurg
 - Lansing
 - Ellsworth
146. Which of the following delegates was present during Act IV?
- Langdon
 - McClurg
 - Lansing
 - Ellsworth
147. Which one of the following dates comes closest to correctly identifying when Yates and Lansing left the Convention?
- June 10
 - July 10
 - August 10
 - September 10
148. Which one of the following paintings of the Constitutional Convention does not portray any drapes, shades or coverings on the windows of Independence Hall?
- Christy
 - Glanzman
 - Stearns
 - Froehlich

149. Which delegation does the Christy painting portray standing in line to sign the Constitution?
- a) New York
 - b) New Jersey
 - c) North Carolina
 - d) South Carolina
150. Which one of the following delegates is present in the Glanzman and Faulkner paintings, but not in the Christy painting?
- a) Hamilton
 - b) Randolph
 - c) G. Morris
 - d) Madison
151. Which of the following paintings does not have George Washington standing taller than the other delegates?
- a) Froehlich
 - b) Stearns
 - c) Herter
 - d) Glanzman
152. Which of the following paintings has Washington sitting rather than standing?
- a) Froehlich
 - b) Stearns
 - c) Herter
 - d) Glanzman
153. G. Morris had his leg accident near which Tavern?
- a) Indian Queen Tavern
 - b) Indian King Tavern
 - c) City Tavern
 - d) Town Tavern
154. Mary House's Boarding House hosted which one of the following delegates?
- a) James Madison
 - b) George Washington
 - c) Alexander Hamilton
 - d) Ben Franklin
155. Which of the following categories best describes the women who ran up scale taverns in Philadelphia?
- a) single
 - b) married
 - c) widowed
 - d) divorced

156. Using Independence Hall as the marking point, the center of Antifederalist activity in Philadelphia in 1787 was located
- a) Southwest
 - b) Northwest
 - c) Southeast
 - d) Northeast
157. Which of the following pairs of delegates attended both the Annapolis Convention and the Constitutional Convention?
- a) James Madison and Alexander Hamilton
 - b) Luther Martin and Robert Yates
 - c) Benjamin Franklin and George Washington
 - a) Roger Sherman and William Patterson
158. Which one of the following Philadelphia Framers was in his thirties at the time of the Constitutional Convention?
- a) Charles Pinckney
 - b) William Patterson
 - c) James Madison
 - d) James Wilson
159. Which one of the following is accurate concerning the Philadelphia Framers?
- a) The youngest was Jonathon Dayton, aged 26
 - b) The eldest was George Washington, aged 55
 - c) Most graduated from Harvard or Yale University
 - d) None attended college in Europe or traveled abroad
160. Which of the following Philadelphia Framers signed the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution?
- a) Elbridge Gerry
 - b) Roger Sherman
 - c) George Washington
 - d) Benjamin Franklin
161. Roughly how many of the Philadelphia Framers had political experience in the Confederation Congress during the 1780s?
- a) 10%
 - b) 30%
 - c) 50%
 - d) 70%
162. Roughly how many of the Philadelphia Framers had attended conventions to write or ratify their state constitutions between 1776 and 1780?
- a) 10%
 - b) 30%
 - c) 50%
 - d) 70%

163. Out of the 55 delegates who attended the Philadelphia Convention, approximately how many served in the Continental army?
- 10
 - 20
 - 30
 - 40
164. Which of the following is accurate concerning the professional occupation of the majority of the Philadelphia Framers? The majority were
- lawyers or legally trained
 - businessmen, merchants, or shippers
 - farmers, planters, or ranchers
 - unemployed, poor, and on welfare
165. Which of the following is inaccurate concerning the Philadelphia Framers?
- Eleven speculated in securities on a large scale
 - Twelve owned or managed slave-operated plantations or large farms.
 - Nine received a substantial part of their income from public office
 - Three were ordained Protestant ministers
166. With respect to the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention,
- most were natives of the 13 colonies now states
 - only four were immigrants to the United States
 - fewer than ten had already lived or worked in more than one state or colony
 - more than ten had studied or traveled abroad
167. Which is false concerning the longevity of the Philadelphia Framers?
- Johnson reached the age of 92
 - Franklin, Madison, Williamson, and Wythe lived into their eighties
 - More than fifteen lived into their seventies
 - The last to die was Washington
168. Which of the following is correct concerning the Philadelphia Framers?
- Few of the delegates married and raised children
 - At least twenty married more than once
 - Only one was a lifelong bachelor
 - Only two were Roman Catholic
169. Which of the following is wrong concerning the fate of the Philadelphia Framers?
- Two became President of the United States
 - Nineteen became U.S. Senators
 - Thirteen served in the House of Representatives
 - None served as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court
170. Which one of the following is accurate?
- The average age of the deputies to the Constitutional Convention was about 43.
 - Fewer than a third of the delegates were lawyers or legally trained.
 - James Madison was called “the Sage of the Convention.”
 - Ben Franklin was called “the Father of the Constitution.”

171. Roughly how many of the Philadelphia Framers went on to attend the state ratifying conventions in 1787-1788?
- a) 10%
 - b) 30%
 - c) 50%
 - d) 70%
172. Which one of the following delegates attended Princeton University?
- a) Madison
 - b) Franklin
 - c) Hamilton
 - d) Wilson
173. Which state had the largest number of immigrants in its delegation?
- a) New York
 - b) Pennsylvania
 - c) Massachusetts
 - d) Virginia
174. Which state had the largest number of natural born citizens in its delegation?
- a) New York
 - b) Pennsylvania
 - c) Massachusetts
 - d) Virginia
175. In which house did George Washington reside during the Constitutional Convention?
- a) Mrs. House's Boarding House
 - b) Mrs. Marshall's Boarding House
 - c) Robert Morris's Town House
 - d) The City Tavern
176. Which of the following two delegates were directly related to each other?
- a) A. Martin and L. Martin
 - b) C. Pinckney and C.C. Pinckney
 - c) R. Morris and G. Morris
 - d) Wm. Pierce and Pierce Butler

The Antifederalists

177. In his Address to a Meeting of Citizens of Philadelphia, October 6, 1787, James Wilson argues that a bill of rights is unnecessary because
- a) rights are adequately secured by the state constitutions
 - b) free elections by the people will prevent violations of rights
 - c) all powers of Congress are positively granted in the Constitution
 - d) the Supreme Court will have the final say on all legislation

178. Which of the following is NOT included in George Mason's *Objections* to the Constitution?
- a) there is not enough representation in the House
 - b) the Senate has the power to alter money bills
 - c) the Federal courts will destroy the state courts
 - d) the states are equally represented in the Senate
179. Centinel's first critique of the Constitution is that
- a) the separation of powers makes the government too complex
 - b) the separation of powers makes the government overly simple
 - c) the Constitution abandons the classical understanding of mixed government
 - d) the Constitution allows the states to retain too much of their sovereignty
180. In Essay I, Brutus states that the first great question is
- a) whether a bicameral legislature is necessary
 - b) whether a Bill of Rights is necessary
 - c) whether the new Constitution will adequately guard against foreign dangers
 - d) whether the thirteen states should be reduced to one great republic
181. In Essay II, Brutus argues that a Bill of Rights is necessary because
- a) the national government has the sole power to raise armies
 - b) the delegated powers of the national government may also include implied powers
 - c) the supremacy clause will make the state declarations of rights irrelevant
 - d) all of the above
 - e) none of the above
182. In Essay III, Brutus refers to representation in the House as
- a) a mere burlesque
 - b) a shadow only of substance
 - c) a rejection of democracy
 - d) an invitation to struggle
183. In Essay IV, Brutus argues that the small size of Congress will
- a) allow representatives to become corrupt
 - b) deprive it of the confidence of the people
 - c) make representatives little acquainted with the interests of their constituents
 - d) all of the above
 - e) both A and C
184. In Essay V, Brutus directs his criticism against
- a) the treaty making power of the Senate
 - b) the taxation power of the national government
 - c) the judicial review power of the Supreme Court
 - d) the pardon power of the President

185. Which of the following clauses of the Constitution caused the most apprehension among the Antifederalists?
- the necessary and proper clause
 - impeachment of the President clause
 - Senators elected by state legislatures clause
 - Congressional districts cannot cross state lines clause
186. Which of the following would most Antifederalists like to see included in the Constitution?
- an increase in the House representation standard from 1:30,000 to 1: 60, 000
 - proportional representation in the Senate
 - the President should serve during good behavior
 - the Judiciary should be more clearly restricted.
187. Many Antifederalists argued that
- judicial review made the Judiciary superior to the Legislature
 - judicial review did not make the Judiciary superior to the Legislature
 - the President was similar in power to Governors of the states
 - the President was created by the Framers to be an errand boy of Congress
188. The Antifederalists supported which of the following combinations?
- a large republic with no term limits for elected officials
 - a large republic with term limits for elected officials
 - a small republic with term limits for elected officials
 - a small republic with no term limits for elected officials
189. The Times, Places, and Manner clause of the Constitution received considerable attention from the Antifederalists. This clause is located in what part of the Constitution?
- Article I, Section 4
 - Article I, Section 5
 - Article IV, Section 1
 - Article IV, Section 3
190. The Antifederalists were suspicious of “the supremacy clause” of the Constitution. This clause is located in what part of the Constitution?
- Article 1, section 8
 - Article IV, section 3
 - Article V
 - Article VI
191. Which of the following best captures the Antifederalist disposition?
- Where annual elections end, tyranny begins
 - Where annual elections end, good government begins
 - Where judicial elections begin, competent judgments ends
 - Where Presidential elections end, impeachment begins

192. The Antifederalists lodged all but which of the following criticisms of the Constitution?
- The Congress was insufficiently representative
 - Presidential power was insufficiently checked
 - State power was insufficiently checked
 - Supreme Court power was insufficiently checked
193. The Antifederalists complained that the Constitution
- gave too much power to the Congress and not enough to the President
 - gave too much power to the President and not enough to the Congress
 - adequately provided for the separation of powers between the two branches
 - made a Bill of Rights unnecessary and dangerous
194. The main Antifederalist critique of the Congress was
- that the length of term in office was too short
 - that representatives were ineligible for reelection
 - that it would be aristocratic
 - that it would be too democratic

The Federalist

195. Federalist 1 was first published
- in New York in the month of October 1787
 - in Virginia in the month of October 1787
 - in New York in the month of March 1788
 - in Virginia in the month of March 1788
196. The Federalist, Volume 1, contained how many of the original essays?
- fourteen
 - seventeen
 - twenty three
 - thirty six
197. Which of the following is most accurate?
- Jay wrote fewer than five essays
 - Madison wrote about thirty of the essays
 - Hamilton wrote about sixty-five of the essays
 - G. Morris wrote at least five of the essays
198. To the people of which state were the essays addressed?
- New York
 - Virginia
 - New Hampshire
 - Rhode Island
199. Which author(s) wrote all of the essays on the Presidency and the Judiciary?
- Jay
 - Madison
 - Hamilton
 - all of the above

200. Publius expected certain “qualities” to exist and operate in the American people and their representatives. Which “quality” is not included in Publius’ expectations?
- political virtue in the body of the people
 - a sense of duty in the representatives
 - attachment to the virtues of direct democracy
 - a decent respect for the work of the Framers
201. According to Publius, in a representative republic, the people should “indulge all their jealousy and exhaust all their precautions” specifically against
- the legislative branch
 - the executive branch
 - the judicial branch
 - all three branches
202. Federalist 1 states that the “big issue” facing the American people in 1787 is to settle the historical question whether good government can be established by
- reflection and choice
 - reflection and force
 - choice and fraud
 - fraud and reflection
203. Federalist 1 outlines how many topics to be covered in a series of essays?
- two
 - four
 - six
 - eight
204. Federalist 1 suggests that the Antifederalists are likely to
- resist change out of political principle
 - resist change out of self-interest
 - emphasize the importance of energy and efficiency in government
 - portray good government as more important than free government
205. According to Federalist 6, the human characteristics tending toward faction or discord include
- ambition
 - vindictiveness
 - rapaciousness
 - all of the above
206. Federalist 6 suggests that to avoid domestic discord, Americans should
- support visionary and designing men
 - encourage personal advantage and gratification
 - promote an agrarian republic
 - create a strengthened union

207. Federalist 9 claims that an improvement has taken place in the science of politics. Which of the following is NOT included in the list of improvements?
- a) bicameralism
 - b) separation of powers
 - c) independent judiciary
 - d) Bill of rights
208. Federalist 9 considers which of the following political thinkers to be a celebrated authority on federalism?
- a) Cicero
 - b) Locke
 - c) Montesquieu
 - d) Aristotle
209. Strictly read, Federalist 10
- a) contrasts a republic with a pure democracy
 - b) considers republics and democracies to be identical
 - c) contrasts federal republics with unitary democracies
 - d) equates a republic with an oligarchy
210. Federalist 10 sees faction as
- a) the mortal disease of popular governments
 - b) a healthy feature of good government
 - c) identical to a party or interest group
 - d) peculiar to the American continent
211. Federalist 10 identifies the most common and durable source of faction as
- a) religion
 - b) property
 - c) race
 - d) gender
212. Federalist 10 argues that it is
- a) wise and practical to eliminate faction
 - b) wise but impractical to eliminate faction
 - c) unwise and impractical to eliminate faction
 - d) practical but unwise to eliminate faction
213. Federalist 10 claims that the best solution for the malady of majority faction is to
- a) give everyone the same opinions, passions, and interests
 - b) change human nature so that all men are angels
 - c) endorse small, homogeneous communities
 - d) foster large heterogeneous communities
214. Federalist 10 suggests that
- a) enlightened statesmen will not always be at the helm
 - b) direct democracy is the remedy we seek
 - c) small nations generate better representatives
 - d) religious commitment is the remedy we seek

215. Federalist 14 argues that
- the states are sacred
 - the union is sacred
 - the colonial heritage is sacred
 - the respect for British tradition is sacred
216. Federalist 14 lists several purposes of union. Which one is not included?
- national defense
 - domestic tranquility
 - character formation
 - protection of commerce
217. Federalist 15 starts a series of essays dealing with
- the utility of the union
 - the insufficiency of the Articles of Confederation
 - the necessity of a government at least as energetic as the one proposed
 - the conformity of the Constitution to the principles of republicanism
218. Federalist 15 identifies the following as a great and radical vice in the Articles of Confederation:
- The state governments will be better administered than the new federal government
 - There is too much power under the Articles to regulate interstate commerce
 - The judiciary under the Articles is likely to be out of control
 - The inability of the union to legislate over individuals rather than working through the states
219. Federalist 15 indicates why government is necessary.
- Aristotle is correct: man by nature is a political animal
 - Plato is correct: man seeks excellence and perfection
 - The passions of man need to be constrained
 - The reason of man needs to be moderated
220. In Federalist 15, which of the following is NOT included in Hamilton's list of problems that have led to the "last stage of national humiliation"?
- Debts to foreigners and citizens are not being paid
 - The treaty of commerce with Holland is constantly violated by the Dutch
 - Spain has closed the Mississippi River to U.S. navigation
 - Foreign powers still occupy American posts and territories
221. Federalist 23 starts a series of essays dealing with
- the utility of the union
 - the insufficiency of the Articles of Confederation
 - the necessity of a government at least as energetic as the one proposed
 - the conformity of the Constitution to the principles of republicanism
222. Federalist 23 claims that
- the powers of the federal government are too extensive for the objects sought
 - the means or powers ought to be proportioned to the end or goal aimed at
 - the Antifederalists are far from holding an absurd position on the Constitution
 - one general system embracing the thirteen states is impractical

223. Federalist 35 suggests that restricting the federal government to “particular objects of taxation” would be
- subject to abuse
 - easy to implement
 - in accordance with good government
 - consistent with efficient and energetic government
224. Federalist 35 and 36 perceive a scheme of representation in which the interests of which groups are represented?
- landholders
 - merchants
 - learned professions
 - all of the above
225. Which one of the following Antifederalist arguments concerning the unfairness of the system of taxation does Federalist 36 reject?
- representatives will have insufficient knowledge of local circumstances
 - representatives will have too much knowledge of local circumstances
 - the House will be full of special interests
 - the learned professions will dominate the discussion
226. The Federalist 37-51 essays were written by
- Hamilton
 - Madison
 - Hamilton and Jay
 - Madison and Jay
227. Federalist 37 starts a series of essays dealing with
- the utility of the union
 - the insufficiency of the Articles of Confederation
 - the necessity of a government at least as energetic as the one proposed
 - the conformity of the Constitution to the principles of republicanism
228. Federalist 37 discusses the difficulties of framing the Constitution, including:
- constructing a government based on the separation of powers doctrine
 - marking the proper line of partition between the federal and state governments
 - figuring out what language to use in the Constitution
 - all of the above
229. Federalist 37 argues that the purpose of the separation of powers is to secure
- liberty, stability, and energy
 - vagueness, paradox, and humility
 - experimentation, innovation, and change
 - clarity, precision, and certainty

230. Federalist 37 and 47-51 indicate that the separation of powers doctrine
- imposes a complete separation between the powers exercised by Congress, the President, and the Courts
 - suggests that a mixture of powers is necessary to prevent the accumulation of all powers in one branch
 - makes no provision for the inclusion of such attributes as energy and stability
 - is modeled on the Parliamentary system of Great Britain
231. Federalist 37 and 47-51 indicate that the system of the separation of powers was primarily intended to
- assert the authority of the Supreme Court
 - decrease the possibility of bad laws and policies by the national government
 - leave the states with an option to secede from the Union
 - ensure absolute deadlock between the branches
232. Federalist 38 argues that the American Founding is unique because
- no one objects to the adoption of the proposed Constitution
 - the objectors to the Constitution do so in a coherent manner
 - it was created by multiple founders rather than by a single founder
 - self-interest rather than public virtue motivated the multiple founders
233. Federalist 38 states that the test for adoption of the Constitution should be whether it
- creates a perfect government
 - is more perfect than the Articles
 - is modeled on Athenian democracy
 - is inspired by the state constitutions
234. Federalist 39 states that the definition of republicanism has two component parts:
- the representatives are elected and subject to recall by the people
 - the representatives are appointed and removable only impeachment
 - the representatives are elected and may not serve more than two terms consecutively
 - none of the above
235. Federalist 39 claims that the essential condition for republicanism is where the representatives
- derive their power directly or indirectly from the people
 - are subject to immediate recall by the people
 - are limited to expressly delegated power
 - are limited to two consecutive terms in office
236. Federalist 39 declares the Constitution to be
- wholly federal and sufficiently democratic
 - wholly national and sufficiently republican
 - partly federal and partly national
 - partly democratic and partly republican

237. Federalist 40 suggests that the Philadelphia Framers
- absolutely did not violate their mandate
 - may have violated their mandate
 - did not appeal to the Declaration of Independence
 - did appeal to the Treaty of Paris
238. Federalist 42 focuses on the
- international commerce clause
 - common defense clause
 - general welfare clause
 - necessary and proper clause
239. Federalist 43 devotes most of its coverage to
- full faith and credit clause
 - extradition clause
 - republican guarantee clause
 - importation and migration clause
240. Federalist 43 invokes which of the following to justify a fundamental alteration of the Articles of Confederation?
- the state constitutions
 - the rights of Englishmen
 - the Declaration of Independence
 - the Northwest Ordinance
241. Which of the following is emphasized most in Federalist 44?
- general welfare clause
 - supremacy clause
 - necessary and proper clause
 - interstate commerce clause
242. Federalist 45 states that the powers of the federal government are
- few and undefined
 - few and defined
 - many and undefined
 - many and defined
243. Federalist 47 states that the doctrine of separation of powers requires that
- the Supreme Court be the supreme branch
 - there be a complete separation between the branches
 - no one branch accumulate the powers of the other branches
 - no two branches accumulate the powers of one of the other branches
244. Federalist 47, 48 and 49 argue that the way to stop the invasion of one branch into the proper jurisdiction of another branch is by
- relying on oaths of office
 - relying on Independent Review Boards
 - mixing the powers of government
 - a Bill of Rights

245. Federalist 48 states that the source of danger to liberty is located in the
- Congress
 - Presidency
 - Supreme Court
 - foreign powers
246. Federalist 49 claims that
- veneration of the past is a liability in constitutional government
 - the passions, rather than the reason, of the public should sit in judgment
 - the reason, rather than the passions, of the public should sit in judgment
 - thinking out of the box is essential in a constitutional government
247. The Madisonian theory of “a multiplicity of interests and sects” in Federalist 10 and 51 would
- absolutely prohibit factions as undesirable
 - seek to reduce the number of factions
 - offer a way to deal primarily with the problem of majority faction
 - offer a way to deal primarily with the problem of minority faction
248. Federalist 51 argues that
- if men were angels no government would be necessary
 - since men can become angels no government would be necessary
 - since men aren't angels big government is proper
 - if men were angels little government is proper
249. Federalist 51 states that for the preservation of liberty
- those who administer each branch should have the constitutional means to resist the other branches
 - human ambition must counteract ambition, but, in the final analysis, be subjected to the will of the angels
 - big and powerful government is acceptable because men will govern as angels
 - angelic motives must replace opposite and rival interests in the whole system of human affairs
250. Federalist 51 talks about “the great difficulty” of framing popular government, which is
- the need to combine a dependence on the people with “auxiliary precautions”
 - the need to combine authoritarian government with “auxiliary precautions”
 - the need to combine state sovereignty with “auxiliary precautions”
 - Recognizing that deep down, people really have a strong angelic streak in their nature
251. Federalist 51 supports the idea of
- a multiplicity of interests
 - an homogeneity of interests
 - an aggregation of interests
 - an elimination of interests

252. Federalist 51 claims that the end of government is
- equality
 - liberty
 - security
 - justice
253. Federalist 52 starts the coverage of
- the House
 - the Senate
 - the Executive
 - the Judiciary
254. Federalist 55 states that the Antifederalists criticize the Constitution because the representatives will
- be too many in number
 - possess insufficient knowledge
 - be too sympathetic to the people
 - try to emulate Socrates
255. Federalist 55 argues that in a republican form of government the electorate must possess
- philosophic wisdom
 - vast wealth
 - a revolutionary spirit
 - public virtue
256. Federalist 57 claims that four “attachments” will keep the representatives connected with the electorate:
- money, greed, interest, and desire
 - duty, gratitude, interest, and ambition
 - duty, gratitude, benevolence, and sacrifice
 - money, greed, benevolence, and ambition
257. Federalist 62 starts the coverage of
- the House
 - the Senate
 - the Executive
 - the Judiciary
258. The United States Senate essays of The Federalist were written by
- Hamilton, Madison, and Jay
 - Hamilton and Madison
 - Hamilton and Jay
 - Madison and Jay
259. Federalist 63 states that the principle of representation in the modern world is
- unknown and wholly overlooked
 - known and wholly overlooked
 - based on the exclusion of the people from a direct share in the government
 - based on the exclusion of the representatives from any share in the government

260. Federalist 63 suggests that in all free governments
- the hot passion and narrow interests of the people must prevail
 - the cool and deliberate sense of the community must prevail
 - the factious and anarchistic spirit of demagogues must prevail
 - the intermediate institutions such as a free press must prevail
261. Federalist 63 raises a doubt about which one of the previously recommended remedies for majority faction?
- bicameralism
 - separation of powers
 - the scheme of representation
 - the extended orbit
262. Federalist 67 starts the coverage of
- the House
 - the Senate
 - the Executive
 - the Judiciary
263. Federalist 68 covers what we today refer to as
- the electoral college
 - the committee system
 - senatorial courtesy
 - executive privilege
264. Federalist 69 argues that the President is closer to the Governor of New York than the King of England because, unlike the King of England, the President and Governor
- have the power to exercise an unconditional veto
 - can send anyone to prison without a warrant
 - are empowered to raise troops in time of peace
 - are subject to impeachment and removal from office
265. Federalist 70 portrays the following as “the critical question”:
- Is a vigorous executive consistent with the genius of republican government?
 - Is a vigorous executive consistent with the genius of monarchical government?
 - Is a weak executive consistent with the genius of monarchical government?
 - Is a weak executive consistent with the genius of republican government?
266. Federalist 70 outlines the case for unity in the Executive. Unity is important for
- openness and dispatch
 - secrecy and dispatch
 - openness and caution
 - secrecy and caution
267. Federalist 71 defends the four year term for the presidency because it encourages
- the hot passion and narrow interests of the people to prevail
 - the deliberate sense of the community to prevail
 - the factious and anarchistic spirit of demagogues to prevail
 - the intermediate institutions such as a free press to prevail

268. Federalist 71 argues for a long duration in office for the presidency in order to foster
- firmness and stability
 - compensation and secrecy
 - openness and dispatch
 - secrecy and firmness
269. Federalist 72 argues in favor of
- a one term presidency
 - a two term presidency
 - a three term presidency
 - no term limits on the presidency
270. Federalist 77 covers which of the following powers of the presidency?
- the appointment power
 - the treaty making power
 - the military authority power
 - the veto power
271. Federalist 78 starts the coverage of
- the House
 - the Senate
 - the Executive
 - the Judiciary
272. Federalist 78 claims which of the following as the least dangerous branch?
- the House
 - the Senate
 - the Executive
 - the Judiciary
273. Federalist 78 makes the case for
- an independent judiciary
 - a dependent judiciary
 - an elected judiciary
 - a joint judicial-presidential branch
274. Federalist 78 supports what we today call
- original jurisdiction
 - appellate jurisdiction
 - judicial review
 - judicial activism
275. Federalist 85 announces that there are how many topics left to be covered?
- one
 - two
 - three
 - four

“In Doors” Ratification and the Bill of Rights

276. In the Dissent of the Minority of the Convention of Pennsylvania, which of the following is NOT listed as one of the “three general heads of dissent”?
- The powers vested in Congress will produce consolidated government
 - A standing army will be used to frustrate the will of the majority
 - The construction of the Constitution will produce despotism and not secure liberty
 - A large republic cannot be governed on the principles of freedom
277. On January 22 at the Massachusetts ratifying Convention, Mr. Gore defended
- the necessary and proper clause
 - the direct election of the House
 - the standing army provision
 - the tax power of Congress
278. On January 31 at the Massachusetts Ratifying Convention, Samuel Adams recommended
- not ratifying
 - ratifying conditionally
 - ratifying unconditionally
 - postponing ratification
279. According to Patrick Henry on June 4-5 at the Virginia Ratifying Convention, the delegates at the Federal Convention had no authority to
- substitute “We, the People” for “We, the States.”
 - incorporate equal state representation in the Senate.
 - do away with the principles of rotation and recall for elected offices.
 - include a council of revision for the executive
280. On June 6 at the Virginia Ratifying Convention, Madison defended the power of Congress to
- raise, support and provide rules for the army
 - veto state legislation
 - regulate interstate and international commerce
 - regulate the times and places of elections
281. On June 21 at the New York Ratifying Convention, Melancton Smith and Alexander Hamilton engage in a lengthy debate over
- the extensive powers of Congress
 - the complicated process of amending the Constitution
 - insufficient representation in Congress
 - the independence of the federal courts
282. In which of the following state ratifying conventions did the Antifederalists enter with a majority?
- Delaware
 - New Jersey
 - Georgia
 - New York

283. The 1788 Massachusetts Compromise stated
- that the people would be represented in the House and the states in the Senate
 - that the states would be represented in the House and the people in the Senate
 - ratify now, amend later
 - amend now, ratify later
284. How many delegates changed their minds in each of the following – the Virginia, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts Ratifying Conventions – to permit adoption of the Constitution?
- fewer than five in each
 - roughly 5-10 in each
 - roughly 10 –15 in each
 - over fifteen in each
285. Which of the following State Ratifying Conventions proposed that both a Bill of Rights and Amendments to the Constitution be introduced in the First Congress?
- Massachusetts
 - New Hampshire
 - Virginia
 - Georgia
286. The first four states to ratify the Constitution were
- Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Georgia
 - Delaware, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Connecticut
 - Delaware, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts
 - Delaware, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts
287. The Federalists argued that the following rights were included in the Constitution
- habeas corpus
 - no bills of attainder
 - no ex-post facto laws
 - All of the above
288. Federalist 84 claims that a Bill of Rights is
- necessary but dangerous
 - unnecessary and dangerous
 - necessary and safe
 - unnecessary yet safe
289. Federalist 84 states
- the Constitution is a Bill of Rights
 - the Bill of Rights is a Constitution
 - the Constitution is a Declaration of Independence
 - the Declaration of Independence is a Constitution

290. Federalist 84 says the most important rights are included in the body of the Constitution. He mentions which of the following?
- the right to conscience
 - the right to free speech
 - the right to habeas corpus
 - the right to bear arms
291. Which of the following “essential rights” did Jefferson not include in his December 1787 letter to Madison?
- freedom of religion
 - freedom of the press
 - trial by jury
 - right to counsel
292. In his June 8, 1789 speech to Congress, Madison proposed amendments that
- would meet the wishes of a “respectable number” of citizens
 - would alter the structure and powers of the general government
 - would restore the previous sovereignty of the states
 - would meet the wishes of the an “unrespectable number” of citizens
293. On which of the following state ratifying convention combinations did Madison rely when he proposed a Bill of Rights in the First Congress?
- Pennsylvania and Massachusetts
 - Virginia and New York
 - Maryland and Delaware
 - North Carolina and Rhode Island
294. Madison’s plan in the First Congress was to
- have a Bill of Rights as a Preface to the Constitution
 - open up the Constitution and insert specific rights
 - attach a Bill of Rights as Amendments to the end of the Constitution
 - none of the above
295. Madison’s argument for a Bill of Rights in the First Congress included a limitation on the state governments. Which of the following is in his list of proposed restrictions on the states?
- equal rights of conscience
 - equal protection of the laws
 - the right to appeal to federal courts in civil cases
 - the right to seditious speech
296. Madison’s First Congress limitations on the state governments were defeated in the
- House
 - Senate
 - Presidency
 - Judiciary

297. How did Congress initially respond to Madison's proposals for a Bill of Rights?
- a) Lack of interest
 - b) Great interest
 - c) No need to discuss
 - d) What took you so long?
298. The First Congress
- a) failed to provide funding for the new government
 - b) failed to organize the executive branch
 - c) drafted a Bill of Rights
 - d) drafted legislation for the elimination of the states
299. Which one of the following provisions in the 1791 US Bill of Rights underwent the most extensive changes in the First Congress?
- a) due process clause
 - b) religion clause
 - c) equal protection clause
 - d) bear arms clause
300. Which one of the following English and Colonial documents is most visible in the United States Bill of Rights?
- a) Magna Carta
 - b) Massachusetts Body of Liberties
 - c) Mayflower Compact
 - d) English Bill of Rights