

## **CHAPTER 2: The Constitution**

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### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Which of the following statements regarding the Constitutional Convention is incorrect?
  - a. None of the delegates was chosen by popular election.
  - b. The delegates met in secret.
  - c. There was no media coverage of the Convention.
  - d. Officially, the delegates were sent to create a new government.
  - e. One state sent no delegates at all.

ANS: D

REF: 11

NOT: Factual

2. Which president was physically disabled without most Americans even knowing?
  - a. George Washington
  - b. Andrew Jackson
  - c. Franklin Roosevelt
  - d. Harry Truman
  - e. Woodrow Wilson

ANS: C

REF: 12

NOT: Factual

3. The text notes a recent Supreme Court case involving \_\_\_\_\_ received extensive and intense media coverage before and after the Court's decision.
  - a. health care
  - b. the death penalty
  - c. the Exclusionary Rule
  - d. affirmative action
  - e. school desegregation

ANS: A

REF: 12

NOT: Applied

4. The goal of the American Revolution was
  - a. equality.
  - b. financial betterment.
  - c. political efficacy.
  - d. liberty.
  - e. fraternity.

ANS: D

REF: 14

NOT: Conceptual

5. The Russian Revolution (1917) and the Chinese Revolution (1949) were chiefly concerned with
  - a. politics.
  - b. economics.
  - c. equality.
  - d. liberty.
  - e. fraternity.

ANS: C

REF: 14

NOT: Conceptual

6. The explanation for the inadequacy of British government was
  - a. ideology.
  - b. human nature.
  - c. distance.

- d. economics.
- e. political inefficiency.

ANS: B                      REF: 14                      NOT: Conceptual

7. The liberties that the colonists fought to protect were based on
- a. the Bill of Rights in the federal Constitution.
  - b. the rights proclaimed originally by the king of England.
  - c. the leaders of the French Revolution.
  - d. “natural rights” created by God.
  - e. human nature.

ANS: D                      REF: 14                      NOT: Conceptual

8. Jefferson changed \_\_\_\_\_ to “pursuit of happiness” when he wrote the Declaration of Independence.
- a. “pleasure”
  - b. “security”
  - c. “welfare”
  - d. “equality”
  - e. “property”

ANS: E                      REF: 14                      NOT: Factual

9. For most Americans, the Revolution was about
- a. money.
  - b. property.
  - c. ideology.
  - d. trade.
  - e. expansion.

ANS: C                      REF: 15                      NOT: Conceptual

10. The Declaration of Independence contains twenty-seven paragraphs that list
- a. specific complaints against the king and his ministers.
  - b. political prisoners in the colonies.
  - c. rights enumerated in the British constitution.
  - d. trade regulations violated by British ships.
  - e. reasons for desiring a written constitution.

ANS: A                      REF: 15                      NOT: Factual

11. In drafting the Declaration, Jefferson originally added an item that addressed the issue of \_\_\_\_\_ but Congress decided to drop it from the document.
- a. piracy
  - b. slavery
  - c. commercial trade
  - d. capital punishment
  - e. pardons

ANS: B                      REF: 15                      NOT: Factual

12. The political theory of the Declaration of Independence was influenced greatly by the writings of
- a. Thomas Hobbes.
  - b. Soren Kierkegaard.
  - c. John Locke.

- d. Karl Marx.
- e. Elbert Hubbard.

ANS: C                      REF: 15                      NOT: Factual

13. *Two Treatises of Government* argued that \_\_\_\_\_ was a critical element in the formation of government.
- a. representation
  - b. elasticity
  - c. compromise
  - d. voluntary consent
  - e. social equality

ANS: D                      REF: 15                      NOT: Conceptual

14. Who said that the “real revolution” was the “radical change in the principles, opinions, and sentiments, and affections of the people”?
- a. James Madison
  - b. John Locke
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. John Adams
  - e. George Washington

ANS: D                      REF: 15                      NOT: Factual

15. The “new sentiment” that the United States was founded upon was
- a. concentrated political power.
  - b. tradition.
  - c. compromise.
  - d. economic equality.
  - e. consent of the governed.

ANS: E                      REF: 16                      NOT: Conceptual

16. The period of time between the Revolution and the signing of the Constitution was \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- a. two
  - b. four
  - c. six
  - d. nine
  - e. eleven

ANS: E                      REF: 16                      NOT: Factual

17. The problem with the government created under the Articles of Confederation was that
- a. it allowed well-populated states to exploit less-populated states.
  - b. it offended citizens with high rates of taxation.
  - c. it received such strong support that it became abusive.
  - d. several states refused to ratify the Articles and did not belong to the new government.
  - e. it was too weak and could not rule effectively.

ANS: E                      REF: 16                      NOT: Conceptual

18. The Articles of Confederation went into effect in
- a. 1770.
  - b. 1790.
  - c. 1781.

- d. 1776.
- e. 1787.

ANS: C                      REF: 16                      NOT: Factual

19. Under the Articles of Confederation, there was
- a. no national judicial system.
  - b. a politically inept judicial system.
  - c. a small judicial system.
  - d. a weak judicial system.
  - e. an all-powerful judicial system.

ANS: A                      REF: 16                      NOT: Factual

20. The stated purpose for the delegates' assembly in Philadelphia in 1787 was to
- a. write a new constitution.
  - b. discuss trade regulation.
  - c. discuss taxation.
  - d. revise the Articles of Confederation.
  - e. discuss slavery.

ANS: D                      REF: 17                      NOT: Factual

21. The convention in Philadelphia lasted about
- a. two weeks.
  - b. four months.
  - c. ten months.
  - d. one year.
  - e. eleven years.

ANS: B                      REF: 17                      NOT: Factual

22. The \_\_\_\_\_ constitution was the most radically democratic of the new state regimes.
- a. Massachusetts
  - b. Pennsylvania
  - c. New Jersey
  - d. Virginia
  - e. Connecticut

ANS: B                      REF: 17                      NOT: Factual

23. The experience of Pennsylvania's constitution demonstrated that
- a. the people are competent to exercise power wisely.
  - b. it is possible to give minority groups too much protection.
  - c. the doctrine of separation of powers works well.
  - d. majority rule is an efficient safeguard to political rights.
  - e. even democracies can be tyrannical by placing all power in one set of hands.

ANS: E                      REF: 17                      NOT: Conceptual

24. Which of the following is *true* of the Massachusetts constitution?
- a. It was far more democratic than the Pennsylvania constitution.
  - b. It did not provide for a separation of powers.
  - c. It provided for a directly elected governor.
  - d. It allowed a limited four-year term for state judges.
  - e. It created the office of governor to be held by three persons at once.

ANS: C

REF: 17

NOT: Factual

25. The experience of the Massachusetts constitution of 1780 proved that even a conservative form of government could
- be too weak.
  - guarantee personal liberties.
  - function without a clear separation of powers.
  - govern effectively without a court system.
  - reduce the possibility of excessive taxes.

ANS: A

REF: 17

NOT: Conceptual

26. Shays's Rebellion was conducted by a group of
- former politicians.
  - poverty stricken ship owners and seamen.
  - disgruntled bankers and financiers.
  - ex-Revolutionary War officers and soldiers.
  - Both options a and c are true.

ANS: D

REF: 17

NOT: Factual

27. Who, notably, said, "A little rebellion now and then is a good thing"?
- Washington
  - Adams
  - Jefferson
  - Madison
  - Jackson

ANS: C

REF: 17| 18

NOT: Factual

28. Shays's Rebellion was interpreted by political leaders at the time as proving that
- too little political power was left to the states.
  - state militias were a satisfactory answer to foreign invasion.
  - there was much popular dissatisfaction with the leadership of George Washington.
  - the British still retained the allegiance of many Americans.
  - many state governments were about to collapse from internal dissension.

ANS: E

REF: 18

NOT: Conceptual

29. The Philadelphia convention attracted a total of \_\_\_\_\_ delegates.
- 74
  - 55
  - 39
  - 30
  - 12

ANS: B

REF: 18

NOT: Factual

30. About \_\_\_\_\_ of the delegates in Philadelphia were regular participants at the convention.
- 74
  - 35
  - 39
  - 30
  - 12

ANS: D

REF: 18

NOT: Factual

31. A conspicuous number of delegates at the Constitutional Convention were
- lawyers.
  - doctors.
  - military generals.
  - French.
  - New Yorkers.

ANS: A

REF: 18

NOT: Factual

32. Of the men at the Constitutional Convention, the most famous in the world as a scientist and writer was
- Alexander Hamilton.
  - George Washington.
  - James Madison.
  - Thomas Jefferson.
  - Benjamin Franklin.

ANS: E

REF: 18

NOT: Factual

33. The Constitutional Convention can be described as
- creating a new form of national government.
  - revising the Articles of Confederation.
  - supporting state sovereignty.
  - favoring a parliamentary system of governance.
  - forming the world's first large direct democracy.

ANS: A

REF: 18

NOT: Conceptual

34. The framers believed that which of the following is a greater threat than rule by the few?
- Inequality
  - Tyranny of the majority
  - Decentralization
  - States' rights
  - Aristocracy

ANS: B

REF: 19

NOT: Conceptual

35. The chief problem the Framers faced was balancing the power of the government to maintain
- liberty.
  - equality.
  - states' rights.
  - economic status.
  - political efficacy.

ANS: A

REF: 19

NOT: Conceptual

36. The Virginia Plan was authored by
- Alexander Hamilton.
  - George Washington.
  - Benjamin Franklin.
  - James Madison.
  - John Adams.

ANS: D

REF: 20

NOT: Factual

37. The Virginia Plan called for
- a. a strong national union with two branches of government.
  - b. a strong national union with three branches of government.
  - c. a weak national union with two branches of government.
  - d. a weak national union with three branches of government.
  - e. a weak national union with an all-powerful legislature.

ANS: B                      REF: 20                      NOT: Factual

38. The New Jersey Plan was favored by less-populated states because
- a. both houses of Congress would be based on population.
  - b. the president probably would reside in less-populated states.
  - c. the president would be elected by vote of the people.
  - d. states were taxed on the basis of population.
  - e. Congress would be unicameral, with each state having one vote.

ANS: E                      REF: 21                      NOT: Conceptual

39. The Great Compromise allocated representation on the basis of
- a. population in both houses.
  - b. equality in both houses.
  - c. population in the House and equality in the Senate.
  - d. equality in the House and population in the Senate.
  - e. a changing structure every four years.

ANS: C                      REF: 21                      NOT: Factual

40. The number of senators allowed to each state under the Great Compromise was
- a. one.
  - b. two.
  - c. based on population.
  - d. two, plus additional members on the basis of population.
  - e. two, plus additional members on the basis of state seniority.

ANS: B                      REF: 21                      NOT: Factual

41. Under the Great Compromise, senators were chosen by
- a. the electoral college.
  - b. vote of the people.
  - c. state governors.
  - d. the judiciary of each state.
  - e. state legislatures.

ANS: E                      REF: 21                      NOT: Factual

42. The Great Compromise received support because it
- a. reconciled the interests of small and large states.
  - b. allowed for the election of the president by the electoral college.
  - c. proposed the Bill of Rights.
  - d. gave the Supreme Court the power of judicial review.
  - e. allowed slavery to continue in the southern states.

ANS: A                      REF: 22                      NOT: Conceptual

43. By the end of the Convention, one state was represented by a single delegate—the other delegates having left the Convention; that state was
- a. Pennsylvania.
  - b. New York.
  - c. Massachusetts.
  - d. Georgia.
  - e. North Carolina.

ANS: B

REF: 22

NOT: Factual

44. The electoral college, judicial review, and indirect election of the Senate are \_\_\_\_\_ features of the Constitution.
- a. federal
  - b. antifederalist
  - c. anti-democratic
  - d. democratic
  - e. bicameral

ANS: C

REF: 22

NOT: Conceptual

45. When all was said and done, the delegates of \_\_\_\_\_ states who remained in Philadelphia approved the Constitution.
- a. 5
  - b. 9
  - c. 12
  - d. 13
  - e. 15

ANS: C

REF: 22

NOT: Factual

46. Technically speaking, there were never more than \_\_\_\_\_ states represented at the Convention.
- a. 5
  - b. 6
  - c. 9
  - d. 11
  - e. 12

ANS: D

REF: 22

NOT: Factual

47. All of the delegates from the State of \_\_\_\_\_ left the Convention, with the exception of Alexander Hamilton.
- a. New Hampshire
  - b. Rhode Island
  - c. New York
  - d. Massachusetts
  - e. Georgia

ANS: C

REF: 22

NOT: Factual

48. Which of the following statements regarding the signing of the Constitution is incorrect?
- a. It contains 39 signatures.
  - b. One person signed his own name and the name of another delegate not in attendance.
  - c. Only one delegate from New York signed.
  - d. Three delegates who were present at the signing refused to sign.
  - e. None of the above is true.



ANS: E                      REF: 22                      NOT: Factual

49. The Framers of the Constitution intended to create a
- a. democracy.
  - b. pure democracy.
  - c. direct democracy.
  - d. republic.
  - e. participative democracy.

ANS: D                      REF: 23                      NOT: Factual

50. Only one constitutional amendment has been ratified in the conventions of three-fourths of the states—the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.
- a. Eleventh
  - b. Fourteenth
  - c. Nineteenth
  - d. Twenty-first
  - e. Twenty-seventh

ANS: D                      REF: 23                      NOT: Factual

51. Which constitutional amendment took 202 years to ratify?
- a. Eleventh Amendment
  - b. Fourteenth Amendment
  - c. Nineteenth Amendment
  - d. Twenty-first Amendment
  - e. Twenty-seventh Amendment

ANS: E                      REF: 23                      NOT: Factual

52. The Framers of the Constitution believed that two types of majorities were essential on important questions; they are majorities of
- a. both large and small states.
  - b. the Supreme Court and Congress.
  - c. voters and states.
  - d. state governors and state legislatures.
  - e. state legislatures and judges.

ANS: C                      REF: 23                      NOT: Conceptual

53. The power of popular majorities is limited by
- a. national sovereignty.
  - b. majority rule.
  - c. selection of the House of Representatives.
  - d. the First Amendment.
  - e. judicial review.

ANS: E                      REF: 23                      NOT: Conceptual

54. Under the Constitution, the powers of the branches of government are not separated but shared owing to
- a. the Great Compromise.
  - b. the commerce clause.
  - c. judicial review.
  - d. checks and balances.

e. the Fourth Amendment.

ANS: D                      REF: 24                      NOT: Conceptual

55. The Constitution is based on the philosophical belief that
- people are good and can be trusted with power.
  - only a few people can be trusted to rule, and the people have the wisdom to recognize them.
  - power does not corrupt if rulers are subjected to regular elections.
  - people will pursue their self-interest, but their ambition can be checked by the self-interest of others.
  - government can reform human nature if given an adequate amount of power.

ANS: D                      REF: 24                      NOT: Conceptual

56. James Madison argued that
- liberty is safest in a small republic because all people will have the same interests.
  - liberty is safest in a large republic where each faction will be moderated through competition with other factions.
  - liberty is not possible without a bill of rights.
  - no liberty is possible so long as factions exist.
  - liberty is most secure when there are a small number of factions.

ANS: B                      REF: 26                      NOT: Conceptual

57. Generally, the Antifederalists felt that the government created by the Constitution was
- an insufficient check on the power of the states.
  - too strong and too centralized.
  - too liberal.
  - barely strong enough to be effective.
  - weak as a result of the absence of a federal judiciary.

ANS: B                      REF: 26                      NOT: Conceptual

58. According to Madison, it was best for the government to be at some distance from the people because
- a government should debate in secrecy to allow the representatives to say what they truly believe.
  - to avoid corruption; legislators should not be distracted by too many influences.
  - presidents could play to the crowd and be tempted to become demagogues.
  - the government should be insulated from the momentary passions of the people.
  - the people tend to be better informed about local matters.

ANS: D                      REF: 26 | 27                      NOT: Conceptual

59. The Constitution contained no bill of rights because, among other things,
- liberty—not rights—was the chief concern of such bills.
  - the Constitution was ratified before a bill of rights was deemed necessary.
  - the Framers thought they were creating a government with specific, limited powers.
  - special interest groups forced the changes after the document was ratified.
  - the delegates were instructed to create a new government, but not a bill of rights.

ANS: C                      REF: 27                      NOT: Conceptual

60. When the Constitution was written, slaves were \_\_\_\_\_ of the population of the five Southern states.
- one-half

- b. one-third
- c. two-thirds
- d. three-fourths
- e. one-fourth

ANS: B                      REF: 29                      NOT: Factual

61. The Constitution failed to outlaw slavery because
- a. few at that time recognized slavery as a moral evil.
  - b. the opponents of slavery lacked the courage of their convictions.
  - c. it was agreed in advance that the Constitution would make no direct or indirect mention of slavery.
  - d. the Framers had no such mandate from those who had selected them.
  - e. southern support was essential to adoption of the document.

ANS: E                      REF: 30                      NOT: Conceptual

62. Double jeopardy is forbidden in the
- a. First Amendment.
  - b. Second Amendment.
  - c. Fifth Amendment.
  - d. Eighth Amendment.
  - e. Ninth Amendment.

ANS: C                      REF: 30                      NOT: Factual

63. Cruel and unusual punishment is forbidden in the
- a. First Amendment.
  - b. Second Amendment.
  - c. Fifth Amendment.
  - d. Eighth Amendment.
  - e. Ninth Amendment.

ANS: D                      REF: 30                      NOT: Factual

64. According to Charles Beard, the chief factor motivating the Framers of the Constitution was
- a. punishing British loyalists.
  - b. opposing anti-state sentiment.
  - c. protecting slavery.
  - d. protecting economic self-interest.
  - e. weakening the power of the central government.

ANS: D                      REF: 31                      NOT: Conceptual

65. Charles A. Beard's economic interpretation of the Constitution concluded that there were two major economic interests present at the time of the Constitutional Convention; the dominant group included
- a. urban and commercial leaders.
  - b. East Coast shippers and sea merchants.
  - c. public and government officials.
  - d. farmers and slaveholders.
  - e. lawyers and craftsmen.

ANS: A                      REF: 31                      NOT: Conceptual

66. Most historians today reject the argument of Charles Beard because
- a. ratification debates in most states centered on political questions.

- b. ratification debates in most states centered on economic questions.
- c. wealthy landowners consistently opposed the Constitution.
- d. slavery was not an important issue at the time.
- e. economic inequalities were not nearly so pronounced at the time.

ANS: A                      REF: 31                      NOT: Conceptual

67. The ratification debates about the Constitution focused on the question of
- a. slavery.
  - b. equality.
  - c. economics.
  - d. liberty.
  - e. commerce.

ANS: D                      REF: 31                      NOT: Factual

68. Under the U.S. constitutional system, generally the only time when the government can take bold, decisive action is when
- a. one party controls both chambers of Congress.
  - b. there is consensus of opinion and a broad, generally moderate coalition.
  - c. the president takes strong action.
  - d. there is a radical coalition in control of the government.
  - e. the judiciary is selected by the party in power.

ANS: B                      REF: 32                      NOT: Conceptual

69. If one were to argue that the Constitution included women, they might focus on the
- a. direct mention of females in several instances.
  - b. right of females to vote in the states.
  - c. use of masculine pronouns.
  - d. use of such words as “citizens” and “person.”
  - e. use of wholly generic terminology.

ANS: D                      REF: 33                      NOT: Conceptual

## TRUE/FALSE

1. None of the delegates that met in Philadelphia was chosen by popular election.

ANS: T                      REF: 11

2. Rhode Island never sent a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

ANS: T                      REF: 11 | 22

3. The press generally refrained from taking or publicizing pictures of President Franklin Roosevelt standing on his crutches or being pushed in his wheelchair.

ANS: T                      REF: 12

4. The text suggest the U.S. Supreme Court is among the more “open” and “non-secretive” political institutions.

ANS: F                      REF: 12

5. The goal of the American Revolution was equality.

ANS: F                      REF: 14

6. The English constitution was a single written document that served as a model for the colonists.

ANS: F                      REF: 14

7. Locke argued that men are born equal with respect to rights.

ANS: T                      REF: 15

8. Whatever the merit of his work, Locke did not think the will of the majority was relevant in matters related to government.

ANS: F                      REF: 15

9. The Articles of Confederation granted the federal government the rights to levy taxes and regulate commerce.

ANS: F                      REF: 16

10. Each state had one vote in Congress under the Articles of Confederation.

ANS: T                      REF: 16

11. A strong central government existed under the Articles of Confederation.

ANS: F                      REF: 16

12. The Constitutional Convention was advertised as a meeting to revise the Articles of Confederation.

ANS: T                      REF: 17

13. Madison's review of history found that confederations tended to collapse from internal dissension.

ANS: T                      REF: 17

14. The constitution adopted by Pennsylvania in 1776 was radically anti-democratic.

ANS: F                      REF: 17

15. Shays's Rebellion had a profound effect on public opinion.

ANS: T                      REF: 17

16. The U.S. Constitution is the world's oldest written national constitution.

ANS: T                      REF: 18

17. The Framers faced major challenges in trying to produce a constitution that was strong enough to unite the country without threatening liberty.

ANS: T                      REF: 19

18. James Madison had a cautious view of human nature, believing people were ambitious.

ANS: T                      REF: 20

19. George Washington was the presiding officer at the Constitutional Convention.

ANS: T                      REF: 20

20. The Framers intended to create a “pure” democracy.

ANS: F                      REF: 20

21. The New Jersey Plan would have simply amended the Articles of Confederation.

ANS: T                      REF: 21

22. The Great Compromise reconciled the interests of the small and large states in terms of representation.

ANS: T                      REF: 21 | 22

23. One delegate to the Convention had another sign the document for him as he was not present on that day.

ANS: T                      REF: 23

24. There have been thousands of proposed constitutional amendments.

ANS: T                      REF: 23

25. Separation of powers refers to the allocation of power among national, state, and local governments.

ANS: F                      REF: 24

26. James Madison believed that government could be kept in check by allowing the self-interest of one person to check the self-interest of another.

ANS: T                      REF: 24

27. The proponents of the Constitution called themselves Federalists.

ANS: T                      REF: 26

28. The Antifederalists wanted most of the powers of government kept firmly in the hands of state legislatures and state courts.

ANS: T                      REF: 26

29. An *ex post facto* law makes an act a crime that was not a crime at the time that it was committed.

ANS: T                      REF: 28

30. *Habeas corpus* cannot be suspended.

ANS: F                      REF: 28

31. At the time of the Constitution, slaves accounted for about one-third of the population of southern states.

ANS: T                      REF: 29

32. The Constitution specifically outlawed the slave trade but allowed for slave ownership.

ANS: F                      REF: 29

33. Most states' debates over ratification centered on political rather than economic questions.

ANS: T                      REF: 31

34. In designing the Constitution, the Founders wanted to encourage bold action on the part of the government.

ANS: F                      REF: 32

## ESSAY

1. Discuss some of the positions held by John Locke in his famous *Two Treatises of Government*.

ANS:

- (a.) *Argued that all men are, in fact, born free.*
- (b.) *Argued that men are also equal in rights.*
- (c.) *Societies of men existed before government.*
- (d.) *Governments are formed to avoid conflicts and inconvenience.*
- (e.) *Government must rest on voluntary consent of the governed.*
- (f.) *Government should protect life, liberty, and property via majority rule.*

2. Identify 3–4 specific features of the Articles of Confederation.

ANS:

- (a.) *Created a league of friendship.*
- (b.) *National government could not tax or regulate commerce.*
- (c.) *Each state retained its sovereignty and independence.*
- (d.) *Each state had one vote in the national legislature.*
- (e.) *Nine votes (of thirteen) were required to pass a measure.*
- (f.) *Amendments required unanimity.*

3. Describe the constitutional frameworks of Pennsylvania; and in doing so, show the dangers of excessively strong and excessively weak governments.

ANS:

- (a.) *Pennsylvania: Radically democratic, unicameral legislature with term limits, no real chief executive; the legislature disenfranchised Quakers, persecuted conscientious objectors, ignored the rights of criminal defendants, and manipulated the judiciary.*
- (b.) *Massachusetts: Clear separation of powers; directly elected governor with a veto power; life-tenured judges; Shays's Rebellion*

4. Explain what led up to Shays's Rebellion and describe the impact of this important event in American history.

ANS:

- (a.) *Former Revolutionary War soldiers forcibly prevented the courts from operating.*
- (b.) *Shays and others were plagued by debt and heavy taxes.*
- (c.) *The Governor was unable to get assistance from the national government and had no state militia.*
- (d.) *This all took place between the Annapolis and Philadelphia conventions.*
- (e.) *Many feared the state governments were about to collapse and attended the Philadelphia convention when they might not have otherwise.*

5. Compare and contrast the Virginia and New Jersey plans of government.

ANS:

- (a.) **Virginia Plan.** *Called for a major overhaul; three distinct branches of government, national legislature with supreme power, and direct election of at least one chamber of a bicameral legislature.*
- (b.) **New Jersey Plan.** *Called for mere revision of the Articles; slightly stronger central government, and each state retained one vote in the unicameral national legislature*

6. Identify some of the features of the Constitution that suggest popular rule was only one element to be considered in the governmental process.

ANS:

- (a.) *State legislatures would elect Senators, not the people.*
- (b.) *The electoral college would select the president, not the people.*
- (c.) *The Supreme Court would have the power to exercise judicial review.*
- (d.) *The process for amending the Constitution remained somewhat difficult.*

7. Discuss Madison's view of self-interest and factions and the manner in which government can address their effects and consequences.

ANS:

- (a.) *Self-interest leads people to factionalism and tyranny.*
- (b.) *Self-interest can, however, be harnessed by Constitutional arrangements.*
- (c.) *Offices can be divided and officers can be given "means" to protect themselves from the encroachments of the others (checks and balances).*
- (d.) *In addition, power can be divided between state and federal government.*
- (e.) *The result would be that while power would be available to those that seek it, full power would be almost impossible to achieve.*

8. Summarize Madison's thoughts on coalitions and liberty in a large republic.

ANS:

- (a.) *In a large republic, there are many opinions and interests.*
- (b.) *Different interest must come together to form coalitions in order to get power.*
- (c.) *Such coalitions will tend to be more diverse and moderate.*
- (d.) *They would also tend to be built upon principles of justice and the general good.*

9. What are some of the possible explanations for why the Constitution drafted in Philadelphia did not contain a Bill of Rights?



ANS:

- (a.) *The Constitution did contain a number of specific guarantees of individual liberty.*
- (b.) *Most states already had bills of rights.*
- (c.) *The Framers thought they were creating a government with specific, limited powers.*

10. In what ways did the Constitution address the matter of slavery?

ANS:

- (a.) *The apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives was based on the three-fifths compromise.*
- (b.) *Congress was not allowed to prohibit slavery before 1808.*
- (c.) *Fugitive slaves were to be returned to their owners in slave-owning states.*

11. Briefly explain Charles Beard's theory of the Constitution and what research has shown regarding its validity.

ANS:

- (a.) *Beard argued the convention and ratification process were dominated by wealthy, urban, and commercial leaders who were primarily concerned about their own economic interests.*
- (b.) *Research has discovered that their interests were actually quite diverse and political questions were debated much more often than questions related to economics.*