

## UNIT ONE QUESTIONS

1. Upon which of the following principles of human nature did Thomas Hobbes and John Locke most likely AGREE?
- (A) Life in the state of nature is “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.”
- (B) All people are born with certain unalienable rights, including life, liberty, and property.
- E (C) The most important basis of government is the social contract.
- (D) People are incapable of self rule, and must rely on the judgment of monarchs.
- (E) Humans are basically self-centered, and governments must be based on the realities of human nature.

(Questions 2 and 3 are based on the following quote:)

“But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government . . .”

2. The quote is from
- (A) The Declaration of Independence
- A (B) the Constitution
- (C) the Federalist Papers
- (D) *Common Sense*
- (E) *The Leviathan*
3. The quote reflects most accurately which principle of government?
- (A) the self interest of humans
- (B) federalism
- C (C) the social contract
- (D) separation of powers
- (E) states rights
4. All of the following were characteristic of the American government under the Articles of Confederation EXCEPT:
- (A) The central government consisted of a Congress in which each state was represented equally.
- (B) No executive or judiciary branches were created.
- E (C) The central government could not regulate commerce between states.
- (D) The central government could not levy taxes.
- (E) The Articles could be amended by a vote of 10 of the 13 states.

5. Which of the following BEST captures the majority opinion of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention regarding the franchise?

- B
- (A) All adults should have the right to vote.
  - (B) All white male property owners should have the right to vote.
  - (C) All government officials should be selected by direct democratic vote.
  - (D) No government officials should be selected by direct democratic vote.
  - (E) All white males and females should have the right to vote.

6. Which of the following most accurately describes the legislature created by the Connecticut Compromise?

- C
- (A) a unicameral legislature selected by popular vote
  - (B) a bicameral legislature, with the upper house selected by the lower
  - (C) an upper house appointed by the state legislatures and a lower house selected by popular vote
  - (D) an bicameral legislature, with both houses selected by popular vote
  - (E) a unicameral legislature selected by the state legislatures

7. The Constitution created the electoral college to select

- D
- (A) all major political leaders
  - (B) members of the legislature only
  - (C) Senators and the president
  - (D) the president and the vice president
  - (E) the president only

8. If “factious leaders . . . kindle a flame within their particular states . . .” [leaders can check the spread of the] “conflagration through the other states.” The above quotes from the Federalist #10 best support the

- D
- (A) states rights point of view
  - (B) concern for protecting individual rights
  - (C) argument for a centralized government
  - (D) principles of federalism and separation of powers
  - (E) separation of the colonies from England

9. A unitary political system is one in which power is

- C
- (A) concentrated in one person, usually a dictator
  - (B) spread equally among subunits
  - (C) concentrated in one geographic area
  - (D) in the hands of a prime minister who leads the majority party in Parliament
  - (E) centered in the hands of those who control the economy

10. At which of the following times was the U.S. political system almost completely the opposite from the British system in terms of distribution of power?

- (A) during the American Revolution, under the Articles of Confederation (1776–1787)
- (B) during the Early Republic, under the newly created Constitution (1789–1800)
- (C) during the Civil War, when power was more concentrated in the presidency (1861–1865)
- (D) during the Industrial Revolution, when political power was held by entrepreneurs (1865–1900)
- (E) during the 1920s, when weak presidents allowed Congress to control policy-making

A

11. Which of the following is a concurrent power?

- (A) declaration of war
- (B) regulation of interstate commerce
- (C) taxation
- (D) setting the rules of naturalization
- (E) coining of money

C

(Questions 12 and 13 are based on the following quote):

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.”

12. In terms of the “necessary and proper” debate the tenth amendment quoted above best represents the point of view of

- (A) Alexander Hamilton
- (B) Thomas Jefferson
- (C) George Washington
- (D) John Adams
- (E) Benjamin Franklin

B

13. The principle of the tenth amendment was strongly defended in the pre-Civil War period by

- (A) Alexander Hamilton
- (B) James Buchanan
- (C) John C. Calhoun
- (D) Abraham Lincoln
- (E) Stephen Douglas

C

14. Which of the following would be LEAST likely to support consolidation of federal categorical grants into a large block grant?
- E
- (A) a governor of a small, less populated state, who wants agricultural grants
  - (B) a governor of a large, more populated state who needs money for urban renewal
  - (C) a Democratic president that shares power with a Republican Congress
  - (D) a liberal senator who supports civil rights legislation
  - (E) a representative who wants to take credit for getting federal money for his/her district
15. Until 1997, which of the following controls allowed the federal government to require compliance of states to federal guidelines WITHOUT providing federal money?
- C
- (A) conditions of aid
  - (B) nullification
  - (C) mandates
  - (D) dual federalism
  - (E) cross-over sanctions