

1. All of the following are reasons the "Founding Fathers" wrote the Constitution **EXCEPT**
 - (A) They believed that liberty was enhanced by democracy.
 - (B) They distrusted the common man as well as the elites.
 - (C) A balanced government could keep one class from plundering another.
 - (D) They believed a good Constitution could control the actions of men and keep them in check.
 - (E) A Republic was the ideal form of government compared to all other types.
2. Which of the following best applies to the Constitution as it was first written?
 - (A) a clearly written document that would **NOT** be subject to interpretation
 - (B) a slight revision of the Articles
 - (C) a well defined idea of one man, adopted as originally outlined
 - (D) a perfect example of democracy
 - (E) a series of compromises that satisfied no one completely
3. The purpose of the Constitution as stated in the Preamble include all the following **EXCEPT**
 - (A) to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity
 - (B) to form a more perfect union
 - (C) to provide for the common defense
 - (D) to promote the general welfare
 - (E) to provide for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
4. In 1787-1789 which of the following groups was most likely to oppose ratification of the Constitution?
 - (A) farmers in isolated areas
 - (B) export merchants
 - (C) former officers in the Continental Army
 - (D) southern planters
 - (E) urban artisans
5. The concept of "federalism" included all of the following components in the Constitution **EXCEPT**
 - (A) the division of power between the states and the central government
 - (B) the balancing of states' rights and the central authority
 - (C) the subordination of all other political power to the federal government
 - (D) states are sovereign in the area of reserved powers.
 - (E) the idea of having a balanced government amongst competing interest
6. Under the original Constitution the only part of the government that was democratically elected was the
 - (A) President
 - (B) House of Representatives
 - (C) Senate
 - (D) Supreme Court
 - (E) State Legislatures
7. From your understanding of the political position of a state like Delaware in the late 18th century, which would it most logically oppose?
 - (A) abolition of the Senate
 - (B) electing Justices of the Supreme Court
 - (C) a census held every 10 years
 - (D) Amending the Electoral College
 - (E) eliminating the House of Representatives

8. All of the following are occupations or descriptions that fit the delegates at the Constitutional Convention **EXCEPT**
- (A) planters
 - (B) merchants
 - (C) shippers
 - (D) money lenders
 - (E) yeoman farmers
9. Among the powers that Congress has under the Constitution but did not have under the Articles of Confederations is the power to
- (A) regulate commerce
 - (B) borrow money
 - (C) declare war
 - (D) establish post offices
 - (E) make treaties
10. Which of the following states is **NOT** paired with the characteristic that best applies regarding the Constitution?
- (A) Rhode Island—refused to send delegates to Philadelphia
 - (B) Virginia—the only major state that overwhelmingly ratified the Constitution
 - (C) North Carolina—did not become part of the union until more than a year after the Constitution went into effect
 - (D) Delaware—first state to ratify the Constitution and did it with a unanimous vote
 - (E) New York—Federalist Papers were written to convince the voters in this state to ratify it
11. According to the historian Charles Beard's interpretation regarding the motivation of the "Founding Fathers" in writing the Constitution they were motivated primarily by their
- (A) concern for world peace and world order
 - (B) altruistic attitude toward mankind
 - (C) desire to change the system in the U.S. so that there would be more democracy
 - (D) economic self interest
 - (E) belief that only a new political system would bring equal economic opportunity for everyone
12. All of the following were favored by the men who wrote the Constitution **EXCEPT**
- (A) republican government
 - (B) protection of private property
 - (C) male suffrage
 - (D) limited government
 - (E) universal voting
13. The most important source of implied powers that Congress possesses is contained in which of the following parts of the Constitution?
- (A) supremacy clause
 - (B) full faith & credit clause
 - (C) elastic clause
 - (D) privileges & immunities clause
 - (E) letters of marquis and reprisal clause

14. Which man is **NOT** paired with the correct description that applies to him regarding the Constitutional Convention?
- (A) Gouverneur Morris—prose stylist who actually wrote the Constitution
 - (B) Alexander Hamilton—most nationalist of all of the delegates
 - (C) George Washington—presiding officer at the Constitutional Convention
 - (D) Patrick Henry—the chief spokesman for the agrarian classes at the Constitutional Convention
 - (E) James Madison—called the father of the Constitution for his work on its behalf
15. As Secretary of the Treasury in the first administration under the Constitution Alexander Hamilton's economic program was designed primarily to
- (A) prepare the United States for war in the event Britain failed to vacate its posts in the Northwest
 - (B) provide a platform for the fledgling Federalist party's 1792 campaign
 - (C) establish the financial stability and credit of the new government
 - (D) ensure northern dominance over the southern states in order to abolish slavery
 - (E) win broad political support for his own candidacy for the presidency in 1792
16. To make the new government viable, the first Congress of the United States did all of the following **EXCEPT**
- (A) organize a federal court system under the Supreme Court
 - (B) draft a bill of rights and send it to the states for ratification
 - (C) pass a tariff for the sole purpose of raising revenue
 - (D) grant subsidies to encourage industrial development
 - (E) establish the State Department to conduct foreign policy
17. Which of the following most accurately describes the attitude of the Founding Fathers toward political parties?
- (A) Parties are vehicles of ambition and selfish interest that threaten the existence of republican government.
 - (B) Parties are engines of democracy that provide citizens with a voice in government.
 - (C) Parties are necessary evils in any republic.
 - (D) In a large republic, parties are the best means of creating effective coalitions of interest groups.
 - (E) A two party system is essential to a stable republic.
18. What did the South gain by reluctantly agreeing to Assumption of the state's debts by the new government?
- (A) relief from economic distress
 - (B) location of the Federal capital
 - (C) profits for land speculators
 - (D) a lower tariff than had been originally planned
 - (E) appointment of a southerner as the Postmaster General
19. Jefferson's political philosophy in 1794 favored which of the following?
- (A) an increase in the number of federal officials
 - (B) an alliance with England
 - (C) creditors over debtors
 - (D) a powerful central government
 - (E) strict construction of the Constitution

20. Which of the following statements does **NOT** represent a typical viewpoint of the Democratic—Republicans (Jeffersonians) in 1789-1800?
- (A) Sending thousands troops into western Pennsylvania to collect small change from almost penniless corn farmers is ridiculous!
 - (B) The treaty is an insult. John Jay should be tarred and feathered.
 - (C) It is too late to pay the domestic debt. The original bondholders have sold out to speculators. There's no sense in putting more money in the pockets of wealthy speculators.
 - (D) The credit of the federal government and of the several states must be made secure by the payment in full of all public debts. How such a sound policy helps or hurts individuals is a matter of no lasting importance.
 - (E) It is clear that government policies favor the interest of commerce, while the only attention paid to farmers is to make sure they pay taxes.
21. Washington's initial political reaction to the war between England and France was to
- (A) honor the treaty with France
 - (B) align with other non-participants
 - (C) favor the British commercial interest
 - (D) re-arm the country in anticipation of war
 - (E) issue a proclamation of neutrality
22. The Treaty of San Lorenzo or Pinckney's Treaty had all of the following features **EXCEPT**
- (A) Spain agreed to the 31st parallel as the boundary between the two countries.
 - (B) The U.S. received the right to deposit goods at New Orleans for three years (renewable).
 - (C) Spain promised not to incite the Indians.
 - (D) The Americans would have full navigation rights on the Mississippi River.
 - (E) The U.S. and Spain would enter into a defensive alliance against the warring nations of Europe.
23. Which national laws tended to limit personal liberties during the Federalist decade?
- (A) Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
 - (B) Alien and Sedition Acts
 - (C) Excise Tax and Tariff
 - (D) Funding and Assumption
 - (E) Washington's Farewell Address and Jay's Treaty
24. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
- (A) endorsed the Alien & Sedition Acts
 - (B) were the Federalist response to Jefferson's ideas
 - (C) would become a cornerstone of U.S. political thought regarding the meaning of the Constitution
 - (D) advanced the compact theory of government and the idea of nullification
 - (E) spoke out against the Bill of Rights

25. The 1799 law that made it a crime for an American citizen to carry on correspondence with a foreign government in any controversy the U.S. is involved in is called the
- (A) Sedition Act
 - (B) Logan Act
 - (C) Fries Controversy
 - (D) Naturalization Act
 - (E) Callendar Resolution
26. The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 were selected by what process?
- (A) appointed by state governors
 - (B) selected by state legislatures
 - (C) hand picked by the Congress under the Articles
 - (D) selected by a panel of state governors
 - (E) were the current members of Congress under the Articles
27. Who among the following famous leaders of the Revolution was **NOT** selected as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention because he was considered too radical?
- (A) Thomas Jefferson
 - (B) Gouverneur Morris
 - (C) Alexander Hamilton
 - (D) Samuel Adams
 - (E) Benjamin Franklin
28. Which state's "large-state plan" pushed the idea that representation in Congress under the new Constitution should be based solely upon population?
- (A) Massachusetts
 - (B) Connecticut
 - (C) New Jersey
 - (D) Pennsylvania
 - (E) Virginia
29. The 55 delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 were most worried about which of the following threats to the United States of America?
- (A) unrestrained democracy slipping into anarchy
 - (B) chaos in interstate commerce forcing the nation into depression
 - (C) national authority becoming so powerful that it threatened liberty
 - (D) outside enemies threatening invasion and conquest of the nation
 - (E) collapse of ability of the nation to conduct a viable foreign policy program
30. The "small-state plan" proposing that each state should have an equal number of votes in a unicameral Congress was offered by which state?
- (A) Massachusetts
 - (B) Connecticut
 - (C) New Jersey
 - (D) Pennsylvania
 - (E) Virginia
31. One key compromise called the "Three-fifths Compromise" concerned which of the following issues?
- (A) interstate commerce
 - (B) elections
 - (C) slaves
 - (D) immigration
 - (E) states' rights

32. With the opposition of Rhode Island certain, unanimous ratification of the new Constitution was not possible. What other idea did the delegates adopt?
- (A) A majority of states ratifying would make the document valid for all thirteen.
 - (B) The new Constitution would go into effect only in those states that ratified it.
 - (C) When nine states had ratified, the Constitution would go into effect in those states.
 - (D) Twelve states would be required for ratification.
 - (E) The Constitution was not submitted to Rhode Island.
33. Ratification of the new Constitution had to be obtained by which of the following groups?
- (A) State legislatures
 - (B) Congress and the states
 - (C) Direct elections by the people of the states
 - (D) Specially elected conventions, delegates elected by the people
 - (E) Electoral college
34. The Anti-Federalist camp, opposed to ratification of the new Constitution, included all of the following groups and individuals **EXCEPT**
- (A) Samuel Adams
 - (B) states' rights advocates
 - (C) debtors and the poor
 - (D) frontier farmers
 - (E) merchants and bankers
35. The Federalist camp that supported ratification of the new Constitution included all of the following groups **EXCEPT**
- (A) Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee
 - (B) George Washington and Benjamin Franklin
 - (C) Newspaper editors
 - (D) Residents of the eastern seaboard
 - (E) Wealthy, educated classes
36. The Anti-Federalists mounted all of the following criticism of the new Constitution **EXCEPT**
- (A) ratification process was flawed, unfair
 - (B) proposed federal navy was expensive, unnecessary
 - (C) absence of bill of rights threatened liberties
 - (D) sovereignty of the states had been violated
 - (E) creation of a standing army threatened freedom
37. George Washington immediately added an innovation to the new government by "interpreting" the new Constitution; what was it?
- (A) Veto power
 - (B) Presidential cabinet
 - (C) State of the Union address
 - (D) Annual budget
 - (E) Judicial review

38. Constitutional amendments can be proposed for ratification to the states by two ways: either a 2/3rds vote of both houses of Congress, **OR**
- (A) national convention requested by two-thirds of the states
 - (B) unanimous vote of the upper house of Congress
 - (C) national petition drive
 - (D) request by three-fifths of the state governors
 - (E) petition by majority membership of the Electoral College.
39. Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, recommended a controversial method to insure the national credit rating. What was that recommendation?
- (A) establishing a high, protective national tariff rate to assist industrial growth
 - (B) devaluing the national currency to enable the government to pay its debt easily
 - (C) cutting taxes to stimulate economic growth
 - (D) paying off the national debt at face value to whomever held the bonds
 - (E) borrowing massively from Dutch and Swiss bankers
40. Hamilton invoked the “necessary and proper” clause [aka “elastic clause” or implied powers clause] of the United States Constitution [Art. 1, Sec. 8, para. 18] to justify which of the following actions?
- (A) passing an excise tax
 - (B) summoning the state militia in the Whiskey Rebellion
 - (C) justifying establishing the national bank
 - (D) creation of the presidential cabinet
 - (E) issuing a national currency
41. Hamilton’s financial successes: funding at par, assumption of debts, the excise tax, and the national bank were accomplished by encroaching upon and threatening the strength of which of the following?
- (A) implied powers concept
 - (B) states’ rights
 - (C) due process theory
 - (D) balance of powers system
 - (E) republicanism
42. The two-party system had never been envisioned by the founding fathers. Its emergence is accurately described by all of the following statements **EXCEPT**
- (A) Party positions tended to separate those who favored states’ rights from those who favored strong central government.
 - (B) Centered around opposition or support for Hamilton’s financial policies.
 - (C) When out of power, the opposition party tended to disrupt the functioning of government and split the nation.
 - (D) Focused on the personalities of Hamilton on one side and Jefferson/Madison on the other.
 - (E) Partisanship in the newspapers of Hamilton/Jefferson’s day was a major factor in the development of political parties.
43. Fearful that Washington’s treaty with Britain signaled a possible Anglo-American alliance, Spain rushed to sign a treaty with the U.S. in 1794 with which individual?
- (A) John Jay
 - (B) Thomas Pinckney
 - (C) Josiah Harmar
 - (D) Arthur St. Clair
 - (E) Anthony Wayne

44. The 1795 treaty between the United States and Spain (Pinckney's Treaty or Treaty of San Lorenzo) contained which of the following important provisions?
- (A) Florida ceded to the U.S.
 - (B) U.S. farmers have right of deposit at New Orleans.
 - (C) Spain affirms and accepts the U.S. purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France.
 - (D) Spain will restrain pirates raiding U.S. shipping from Cuba.
 - (E) U.S. can trade with all Spanish colonies in the Americas.
45. Washington's decision to leave office in 1797 contributed to a powerful tradition followed by most presidents after him. What was that tradition?
- (A) delivering a farewell address summarizing accomplishments
 - (B) establishing a limit to the number of terms a president can serve
 - (C) strengthened authority of a retiring president to name his successor
 - (D) foundation of the two-party system
 - (E) giving service to the nation after leaving office
46. An important portion of Washington's comments in his Farewell Address in 1796 contributed to which of the following?
- (A) two party system
 - (B) isolationism
 - (C) manifest destiny and westward expansion
 - (D) states' rights
 - (E) implied powers concept
47. The XYZ Affair involved which of the following situations?
- (A) French attacks upon American ships in the Caribbean
 - (B) attempts by French secret agents to involve the U.S. in war with Britain
 - (C) British plot to draw U.S. into their war with France as an ally
 - (D) bribes demanded of U.S. envoys before talks with French foreign minister
 - (E) French attempt to influence the Adams cabinet with bribes
48. President John Adam's Convention of 1800 accomplished what?
- (A) France paid damages for American shipping seized by their warships.
 - (B) Treaty of 1778 was annulled.
 - (C) American farmers granted right of deposit in French port at New Orleans.
 - (D) French West Indies opened to American shipping.
 - (E) France and Britain pledge to treat U.S. as neutral.
49. The Sedition Act of 1798 was aimed at what target?
- (A) Democratic Republicans suspected of treason.
 - (B) Critics of the Adams administration, especially newspaper editors.
 - (C) Members of Congress critical of the undeclared war with France.
 - (D) Mutineers and deserter from military service.
 - (E) French agents operating illegally within the U.S.

50. In the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions which of the following concepts was proposed?
- (A) "necessary and proper clause"
 - (B) "strict construction" interpretation
 - (C) states' rights concept
 - (D) nullification
 - (E) "due process" clause