8. b
9. d
10. a
11. l
12. e
13. i
14. b
15. j
16. k
17. n
18. h
19. T
20. T
21. T
22. F
23. minority
24. John Locke
25. rule of law; compromise

Chapter Test, Form B

1. In a presidential system, an independently elected president heads the executive branch. He or she must deal with an independent legislative branch. In a parliamentary system, the executive and legislative powers are fused. A member of the majority party known as the prime minister heads the government as long as his or her party maintains its majority.
2. The core ideals are liberty, equality, and self-government. At the nation's founding, these ideals did not apply to women, free African Americans, men without property, and slaves.
3. In the ideal free enterprise system, people make the economic choices with little or no interference from the government. People make the economic decisions of how best to produce, distribute, and exchange goods and services, and government protects the rights of the people to own the results of their labor.
4. Thomas Hobbes believed that, in a state of nature, people enjoyed complete personal freedom, but their self-interest drove them to constant war with one another for scarce resources. The social contract gave people a powerful government in exchange for peace and security. Locke also saw government as the product of a social contract built on the consent of the governed. However, Locke emphasized that people consented to government solely to protect their natural rights. Rousseau believed that, in a state of nature, people were happy, good, and free. Rousseau believed that government corrupted the human condition and introduced inequality. In *The Social Contra*ct (1762), Rousseau argues that people could regain their freedom only by establishing a government that was both based on a social contract and responsive to the "general will" of the people.
5. The three systems of government shown on the chart are unitary, federal, and confederal. Examples will vary but should be drawn from the following: United Kingdom and Japan represent unitary systems; United States and India represent federal systems; and the United States and the Articles of Confederation and the European Union today represent confederal systems.
6. Answers will vary but should contrast how power is organized in the various systems. In unitary systems, government power is concentrated in the central national government. In governments under the federal system, power is shared between the national and regional or state governments. In a confederal system, sovereign states delegate limited power to a central government.

Chapter 2: Origins of American Government

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. j
2. i
3. h
4. b
5. k
6. c
7. m

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8. d
9. l
10. f

SECTION 2

1. New England Confederation
2. Iroquois Confederation
3. No taxation without representation
4. Stamp Act
5. Boston Tea Party
6. First
7. George Washington
8. *Common Sense*
9. John Locke
10. constitution

SECTION 3

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. a

SECTION 4

1. d
2. c
3. c
4. d
5. d

SECTION 5

1. T
2. F; The Antifederalists' strongest criticism of the Constitution was that it did not have a bill of rights.
3. T
4. F; As an Antifederalist, Patrick Henry opposed ratification of the Constitution.
5. F; The Federalists promised to add a bill of rights to secure the passage of the Constitution.

Chapter Test, Form A

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. d
8. h
9. b
10. n
11. f
12. c
13. m
14. g
15. l
16. j
17. d
18. Royal
19. Northwest Ordinance
20. Articles of Confederation
21. Publius
22. T
23. F
24. F
25. F

Chapter Test, Form B

1. In the Glorious Revolution, Parliament passed the English Bill of Rights. This document guaranteed Parliament the privilege of free speech and gave all people protection from cruel and unusual punishment. The first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution are the Bill of Rights. They protect such rights as the freedoms of speech, press, and religion, as well as rights to due process, such as a right to a fair trial and a trial by jury.
2. The Framers looked to the Roman Republic as a model for representative democracy. Judeo-Christian beliefs in human equality and the divine origin of natural rights led to the idea that all people must have the same natural rights. The Enlightenment idea that people had inalienable rights also influenced the Framers. They were familiar with the writings of Enlightenment thinkers such as John Locke, Adam Smith, and Charles de Montesquieu.
3. Delegates from the large states supported the Virginia Plan, while delegates from the small states supported the New Jersey Plan. The Great Compromise included elements from each plan. The compromise

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called for a bicameral legislature. The upper house would consist of two members from each state, chosen by the state legislatures. All states would be represented equally in the upper house, pleasing the small states. Representation in the lower house would be based on a state's population, thus pleasing the states with larger populations. Members of the lower house would be elected by popular vote.

4. Shays's Rebellion was significant because it showed just how feeble the Confederation Congress was, and it hastened efforts to revise the Articles of Confederation.
5. Federalist support tended to be concentrated in cities and towns along the Atlantic Ocean. In these areas, the economy relied on trade, and a new, strong central government would benefit trade. Inland districts tended to be more divided. Where large landowners dominated, Antifederalist sentiment was strong; many large landowners feared that any strong central government would infringe on their freedom of action unless restrained by a bill of rights. Many small farmers, however, resented the power of large landowners in their states and saw the Constitution as a way to balance that power. Finally, smaller states like New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island supported Federalism, believing that the Senate would protect their interests in Congress.
6. The Antifederalists opposed the Constitution because they feared that it betrayed the democratic ideals of the American Revolution. They saw the new framework as an assault upon state sovereignty and the liberty of the people. They were very suspicious of the strength allotted to the national government. The Antifederalists were particularly concerned about the lack of a bill of rights.

Chapter 3: The Constitution

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

1. h
2. j
3. k
4. b
5. m
6. e
7. l
8. g
9. d
10. i

SECTION 2

1. F; Madison believed frequent changes would weaken the authority of Constitution's and cause chaos.
2. T
3. F; Amendments can be proposed by Congress or a national convention called by Congress; state legislatures are involved only in the ratification process.
4. F; The passage of the Twenty-first amendment reversed the Eighteenth Amendment and repealed prohibition.
5. T

SECTION 3

1. a
2. c
3. a
4. d
5. a

Chapter Test, Form A

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. b
6. b
7. c
8. b
9. d
10. f

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