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 F; The passage of the Twenty-first amendment reversed the Eighteenth Amendment and repealed prohibition.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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11. j
12. b
13. k
14. a
15. d
16. n
17. l
18. e
19. i
20. Preamble
21. limited government
22. executive agreements
23. Progressives
24. winner-take-all
25. unconstitutional

Chapter Test, Form B

1. The six goals are listed in the Preamble: form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty.
2. Amendments may be (1) proposed by Congress and ratified by state legislatures, (2) proposed by Congress and ratified by state conventions, (3) proposed by national conventions and ratified by state legislatures, or (4) proposed by national conventions and ratified by state conventions.
3. The original Constitution allowed slavery and permitted states to deny voting rights on the basis of race and other factors. Those injustices were corrected by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth amendments.
4. Political parties help determine the choice of candidates, policies, and programs presented to the voters. Parties seek to win elections in order to influence the activities of government.
5. In the system of checks and balances, power is distributed among the three branches of government. Gridlock occurs when the president and Congress fail to cooperate, often, but not exclusively, when one party controls the executive branch and another party controls one or both houses of Congress.
6. Separation of powers divides the powers of government among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The system of checks and balances gives each branch ways of limiting the powers of the other two branches.

Chapter 4: Federalism

Section Quiz

SECTION 1

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

SECTION 2

1. f
2. d
3. e
4. a
5. i
6. c
7. j
8. l
9. h
10. m

SECTION 3

1. T
2. F; Grants-in-aid have expanded the national government's ability to influence state policies.
3. F; Reagan increased the use of block grants to decrease the size and power of the national government.
4. F; The Clean Air Act is an example of how a federal mandate can be used to improve the environment.
5. T

Chapter Test, Form A

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. c

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