

Foundations Review

A.P. U.S. Government

1. The text argues that the lower costs of participation under federalism have increased what?
2. According to Tocqueville, Americans are fond of explaining their actions in terms of what?
3. The effort to pass on to the states many federal functions has been called what?
4. Among those who were conspicuously absent from the Constitutional Convention were who?
5. An amendment can be proposed how?
6. Because the Founders believed they were creating a government of limited powers, they felt it unnecessary to include what?
7. Compared to Federalists, Antifederalists tended to favor what kind of a central government and for what reason?
8. When a locality is required by federal law to do something, regardless of whether it receives federal funding for that purpose, this duty is called what?
9. Federalism in the U.S. Constitution meant what?
10. A group of categorical or project grants is called what?
11. Generally the Declaration of Independence can be characterized as what?
12. If a new constitutional convention were called today, and the delegates proceeded to model their behavior quite precisely on that of delegates to the original Constitutional Convention, the first group to be outraged by the delegates' behavior would probably be whom?
13. If James Madison, at least the James Madison at the Constitutional Convention, were alive today and heard of demands to make the U.S. government more libertarian by decentralizing its power, he would probably do what?
14. In the minds of the colonists, the essential rights they demanded from the British—life, liberty, and property—derived principally from what?
15. In which *Federalist Paper* does James Madison warn against the danger of factions?
16. Individuals have power when they are able to do what?
17. James Madison's conclusions about the historical data on republics, confederations, and aristocracies are found in what?
18. James Madison's main argument in favor of a federalist position, stated in *Federalist 10* and *51*, was in defense of what type of republics?
19. Jefferson's phrase, "the pursuit of happiness," stated in the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, was more specifically interpreted by the colonists to mean the right to what?
20. Public mood in the thirteen states between the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the signing of the U.S. Constitution can *best* be described as what?
21. Ratification of the U.S. Constitution was *opposed* by which prominent Americans?
22. Relative to the notion of democratic government, the Supreme Court's power of judicial review does what to democracy?
23. Separation of power and federalism were two key principles in the framing of the U.S. Constitution. These two principles are related in that each does what?
24. Shays' Rebellion, an early test of the powers of the Articles of Confederation, took place in what state?
25. The arrangement by which individuals gain power through competition for the people's vote is called what?
26. The Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution was intended to

limit the power of what level of government?

27. The concept of the _____ involves the division of the functions of government.
28. The Constitutional Convention is the logical place to begin to study how what is distributed in national politics?
29. The desire to allocate separately the functions of government was embodied in what principle?
30. The effect of Shays's Rebellion on attendance by delegates at the planned Constitutional Convention of 1787 was to do what?
31. The final report of the Constitutional Convention was approved on September 1, 1787, by how many states?
32. The Framers of the U.S. constitution favored what type of democracy?
33. The Great Compromise finally allocated representation on the basis of what?
34. The liberties that the colonists fought to protect were based on what?
35. The list of the essential rights demanded by the colonists included life, liberty, and what?
36. The term intergovernmental lobby is used in the text to refer to lobbying activities by whom?
37. The original purpose of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was to do what?
38. The procedure in effect in about one-third of the states that permits voters to remove an elected official from office is called what?
39. The principal goal of the American Revolution was what?
40. The U.S. Constitution was signed in what year?
41. Those who possess a disproportionate share of political

power are defined as what?

42. Three-fifths of the slaves were counted for purposes of what?
43. To James Madison, an important source of national unity and a guarantee of liberty in society was what?
44. What are the two great questions about politics addressed by your text?
45. What are the ways in which Congress can check the federal courts?
46. What term was used by Jefferson to describe rights that are based on nature and Providence?
47. What were the basic liberties sought by the colonists through independence from Great Britain?
48. What were the ideas that underlay the American Revolution?
49. When the people have such intense feelings about a political issue that leaders feel obligated to follow the popular will, it is called what kind of politics?
50. Which of the states was NOT strongly in favor of the Constitution early on in the ratification process?
51. Most forms of economic activity are now included under what label?