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| Bank Item Number | G.C.1.8.L1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.1.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity  | Low |
| Item | What was the Anti-Federalists’ greatest concern about ratifying the U.S. Constitution? |
| A | The lack of a federal court system. |
| B | The lack of legislative veto power. |
| C | The lack of a strong military. |
| D | The lack of a bill of rights. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.1.8.L1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.1.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity  | Low |
| Item | What was the Anti-Federalists’ greatest concern about ratifying the U.S. Constitution? |
| A | The lack of a federal court system. | **Incorrect**-The proposed U.S. Constitution included a federal court system. |
| B | The lack of legislative veto power. | **Incorrect**-The Anti-Federalists’ greatest concern about ratifying the U.S. Constitution was the lack of an enumerated list of rights. |
| C | The lack of a strong military. | **Incorrect**-The U.S. Constitution included safeguards for creating a strong military (commander-in-chief power for the president, the power to raise and support armies and navies given to Congress). |
| D | The lack of a bill of rights. | ***Correct***-Among the Anti-Federalists’ greatest concerns about ratifying the U.S. Constitution was that it lacked an enumerated list of rights.  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.1.8.M1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.1.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate  |
| Item | The table below shows views about government.

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| Separation of powers protects the people | The national government has too much power |
| A bill of rights is not needed | A bill of rights is needed |
| No branch controls another | Congress has too much power |

What title completes the table?  |
| A | Patriots and Loyalists |
| B | Federalists and Anti-Federalists |
| C | New Jersey Plan and Virginia Plan |
| D | Articles of Confederation and U.S. Constitution  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.1.8.M1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.1.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate  |
| Item | The table below shows views about government.

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| Separation of powers protects the people | The national government has too much power |
| A bill of rights is not needed | A bill of rights is needed |
| No branch controls another | Congress has too much power |

What title completes the table?  |
| A | Patriots and Loyalists | **Incorrect**-The views of the Patriots and Loyalists are not presented in the table; the Patriots wanted the colonies to become independent while the loyalists supported the British government.  |
| B | Federalists and Anti-Federalists | ***Correct***-The views represented in the table belong to the Federalists on the left and the Anti-Federalists on the right.  |
| C | New Jersey Plan and Virginia Plan | **Incorrect**-The New Jersey Plan and the Virginia Plan were two plans that focused on how Congress would be designed.  |
| D | Articles of Confederation and U.S. Constitution  | **Incorrect**-The Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution are two documents establishing government structures. The table represents viewpoints and not documents establishing governments.  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.1.8.M2 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.1.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate |
| Item | Why does the U.S. Supreme Court continue to debate states’ rights? |
| A | Because the Constitution can be amended.  |
| B | Because the Constitution allows judicial review.  |
| C | States’ rights are not mentioned in the Preamble.  |
| D | States’ rights are not enumerated in the Bill of Rights. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.1.8.M2 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.1.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate |
| Item | Why does the U.S. Supreme Court continue to debate states’ rights? |
| A | Because the Constitution can be amended.  | **Incorrect**-The U.S. Supreme Court rules on the constitutionality of government actions. It is through the Constitution, including amendments, that the U.S. Supreme Court rules.  |
| B | Because the Constitution allows judicial review.  | **Incorrect**- The Constitution does not allow judicial review. Judicial review was established by Marbury v. Madison (1803).  |
| C | States’ rights are not mentioned in the Preamble.  | **Incorrect**-It is true that states’ rights are not mentioned in the Preamble although failing to mention states’ rights in the Preamble does not play a role in whether the U.S. Supreme Court debates states’ rights.  |
| D | States’ rights are not enumerated in the Bill of Rights. | ***Correct***-The reserved powers clause in the Tenth Amendment does not list specific states’ rights. This means that the U.S. Supreme Court has continued to debate states’ rights.  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.1.8.M3 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.1.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate |
| Item | The statement below appeared in a 1787 essay by James Winthrop. It is impossible for one code of laws to suit Georgia and Massachusetts.Source: Letters of Agrippa, No. 4What does this statement reflect?  |
| A | Federalist views  |
| B | Anti-Federalist views  |
| C | a cause of Shays’s Rebellion |
| D | a cause of the Great Compromise  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.1.8.M3 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.1.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate |
| Item | The statement below appeared in a 1787 essay by James Winthrop. It is impossible for one code of laws to suit Georgia and Massachusetts.Source: Letters of Agrippa, No. 4What does this statement reflect?  |
| A | Federalist views  | **Incorrect**-Federalist views supported the concept of the national government treating each state in the same way.  |
| B | Anti-Federalist views  | ***Correct***-The Anti-Federalists supported the idea that different states have different views about how to best serve their residents.  |
| C | a cause of Shays’s Rebellion | **Incorrect**-Shays’s Rebellion took place in one state (Massachusetts), and was not caused by an issue across several states.  |
| D | a cause of the Great Compromise  | **Incorrect**-The Great Compromise focused on designing the legislative branch in the U.S. Constitution.  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.1.8.H1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.1.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | High |
| Item | The passage below was written by James Madison in 1787.Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens;…Source: *Federalist Paper #10* Based on this passage, what change in modern political society would Madison support?  |
| A | Expanding the size of the Cabinet. |
| B | Expanding the size of the Electoral College.  |
| C | Expanding the number of candidates in campaigns.  |
| D | Expanding the role of special interest groups in campaigns. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.1.8.H1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.1.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | High |
| Item | The passage below was written by James Madison in 1787.Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens;…Source: *Federalist Paper #10* Based on this passage, what change in modern political society would Madison support?  |
| A | Expanding the size of the Cabinet. | **Incorrect**-The purpose of the Cabinet is to enforce the laws and not to represent specific parties and interests.  |
| B | Expanding the size of the Electoral College.  | **Incorrect**-The purpose of the Electoral College is to elect the president.  |
| C | Expanding the number of candidates in campaigns.  | **Incorrect**-The number of candidates in campaigns does not reflect expanding parties and interests; the number of candidates in campaigns may increase although there remain two major political parties (Democrats, Republicans) within which those candidates would complete. |
| D | Expanding the role of special interest groups in campaigns. | ***Correct***-“Extending the sphere” means that there are more opportunities for political parties and interest groups to function in government, such as across levels of government and across branches of government.  |