

HOW TO STUDY

- As you move through the series of questions, at the end of section keep notes on what topics or vocabulary you are missing. On your review notes sheet, write down the information that you should be studying more carefully.

End of Course Sample Questions

BENCHMARKS 1.1-1.9

1.1: Enlightenment

1.2 Impact of Historical Documents

1.3 Effects of British Policies

1.4 Effects of the Declaration

1.5 Weaknesses of the Articles

1.6 Interpreting the Preamble

1.7 Limiting the powers of the government

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

Enlightenment Ideas

- 1. Which of the following statements **MOST** accurately reflects the views of John Locke?
 - A. Good government is based on a social contract between the people and their rulers.
 - B. It is the right of the people to alter or abolish **any** government, since governments are generally run by tyrants.
 - C. **All power** should lay with the people, and a just society involves the people having the right to self-protection and preservation.
 - D. People are best protected when the majority of power is in the hands of their rulers and the rulers make all decisions for the people.

Enlightenment Ideas

- 1. Which of the following statements MOST accurately reflects the views of John Locke?
 - A. Good government is based on a social contract between the people and their rulers.

Enlightenment Ideas

- 2. Which philosopher thought there should be a separation between the branches of government?
- A. Thomas Paine
- B. Voltaire
- C. John Locke
- D. Montesquieu

Enlightenment Ideas

- 2. Which philosopher thought there should be a separation between branches of government?
- D. Montesquieu

Enlightenment Ideas

- *3. Absolute arbitrary power, or governing without settled laws, can neither of them be consistent with the ends of society and government."* - John Locke

Which of the following statements is MOST consistent with the Locke quotation above?

- A. Weak government is worse than no government.
- B. Governmental power should be limited.
- C. Laws should never be changed.
- D. Only wise people can exercise power.

Enlightenment Ideas

- *3. Absolute arbitrary power, or governing without settled laws, can neither of them be consistent with the ends of society and government."* - John Locke

Which of the following statements is MOST consistent with the Locke quotation above?

- B. Governmental power should be limited.

Enlightenment Ideas

- 4. What is the name for the basic freedoms that all people should enjoy, including safety, food, and shelter?
- A. natural rights
- B. Globalization
- C. human demands
- D. Standard of living

Enlightenment Ideas

- 4. What is the name for the basic freedoms that all people should enjoy, including safety, food, and shelter?
- A. natural rights

Enlightenment Ideas

5. According to John Locke, why do people choose to live under governmental rule?

- A. The government will protect citizens from foreign enemies.
- B. The government will provide justice for all citizens.
- C. The government will protect the life, liberty, and property of all citizens.
- D. The government will join all states together into one unified union.

Enlightenment Ideas

5. According to John Locke, why do people choose to live under governmental rule?

-
- C. The government will protect the life, liberty, and property of all citizens.
-

Enlightenment Ideas

6. What BEST describes the idea of consent of the governed?

- A. Citizens choose leaders in fair elections.
- B. Political parties support the leaders.
- C. Freedom of the press is respected.
- D. Leaders agree with each other.

Enlightenment Ideas

6. What BEST describes the idea of consent of the governed?

- A. Citizens choose leaders in fair elections.

Enlightenment Ideas

7. How did people in the United States gain certain freedoms, rights, and powers?

- a. Citizens voted to give themselves power
- b. The House of Representatives gave unlimited powers to citizens
- c. The President grants freedom and rights to U.S. citizens
- d. It was decided while the United States Constitution was being written.

Enlightenment Ideas

7. How did people in the United States gain certain freedoms, rights, and powers?

- d. It was decided while the United States Constitution was being written.

Enlightenment Ideas

8. What effect did the Enlightenment have on political thought in the colonies?

- A. Colonial leaders began extending voting rights to all citizens.
- B. The First Continental Congress determined a need for a federal bill of rights.
- C. Colonial leaders began advocating the adoption of a state-supported church.
- D. Colonists began to question the authority of the British monarchy.

Enlightenment Ideas

8. What effect did the Enlightenment have on political thought in the colonies?

- D. Colonists began to question the authority of the British monarchy.

Enlightenment Ideas

9. Ideas of John Locke:

- *Rulers receive the right to govern from the people*
- *Unjust rulers can be forced from power*

Based on the quotation above, which form of government would John Locke MOST oppose?

- A. republic
- B. dictatorship
- C. representative democracy
- D. constitutional monarchy

Enlightenment Ideas

9. Ideas of John Locke:

- *Rulers receive the right to govern from the people*
- *Unjust rulers can be forced from power*

Based on the quotation above, which form of government would John Locke MOST oppose?

- B. dictatorship

Enlightenment Ideas

10. The teachings of Enlightenment thinking listed below provided the basis for which event?

- natural rights
- separation of powers
- political equity
- A. establishment of democratic government
- B. teaching of the Protestant Reformation
- C. calling of the crusades
- D. development of feudalism

Enlightenment Ideas

10. The teachings of Enlightenment thinking listed below provided the basis for which event?

- natural rights
- separation of powers
- political equity
- A. establishment of democratic government

THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

Impact of Historical Documents

- 1. Which document introduced the idea of limited government?
 - A. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
 - B. Magna Carta
 - C. English Bill of Rights
 - D. Mayflower Compact

Impact of Historical Documents

- 1. Which document introduced the idea of limited government?
- B. Magna Carta

Impact of Historical Documents

- 2. Thomas Paine encouraged the American Colonies to declare their independence from Great Britain by writing which one of the following?
- A. Common Sense
- B. Olive Branch Petition
- C. Federalist Papers
- D. Bill of Rights

Impact of Historical Documents

- 2. Thomas Paine encouraged the American Colonies to declare their independence from Great Britain by writing which one of the following?
- A. Common Sense

Impact of Historical Documents

- 3. Which document helped guide the United States Constitutional principle of limited government?
- A. U.S. Constitution
- B. Magna Carta
- C. Code of Hammurabi
- D. Federalist Papers

Impact of Historical Documents

- 3. Which document helped guide the United States Constitutional principle of limited government?
- B. Magna Carta

Impact of Historical Documents

- **4. No freeman shall be seized, imprisoned,...or in any way destroyed; nor will we (the king) proceed against or prosecute him except by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.**
--Magna Carta, 1215

Which democratic principle is based on the excerpt above?

- A. Freedom of speech B. Freedom of the press
- C. Right to bear arms D. Right to trial by jury

Impact of Historical Documents

- **4. No freeman shall be seized, imprisoned,...or in any way destroyed; nor will we (the king) proceed against or prosecute him except by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.**
--Magna Carta, 1215

Which democratic principle is based on the excerpt above?

- D. Right to trial by jury

Impact of Historical Documents

5. Which of the following describes a significant feature of the Mayflower Compact?

- A. Established the principle of self-government in Plymouth Colony.
- B. Defined the essential spirit of the Declaration of Independence.
- C. Was the first attempt by the colonists to resist English law.
- D. Did not apply to governments outside of Virginia.

Impact of Historical Documents

5. Which of the following describes a significant feature of the Mayflower Compact?

- A. Established the principle of self-government in Plymouth Colony.

Impact of Historical Documents

6. What system of law most influenced American law?

- A. French common law
- B. Roman law
- C. English common law
- D. The Code of Hammurabi

Impact of Historical Documents

6. What system of law most influenced American law?

-
- C. English common law

Impact of Historical Documents

7. What were both the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights designed to do?

- A. limit the power of the monarch
- B. provide for religious freedom
- C. accept the theory of divine right
- D. give commoners the right to vote

Impact of Historical Documents

7. What were both the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights designed to do?

- A. limit the power of the monarch

Impact of Historical Documents

8. The Mayflower Compact (1620) was significant in the political development of the American colonies because it introduced the principle of _____

- A. self-government
- B. separation of powers
- C. freedom of expression
- D. federalism

Impact of Historical Documents

8. The Mayflower Compact (1620) was significant in the political development of the American colonies because it introduced the principle of _____

- A. self-government

THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

Effect of English Policies

1. The French and Indian War created which of the following problems for Great Britain?

- A. The French controlled North America
- B. The loss of colonies in North America
- C. A large war debt
- D. Loss of Indian allies

Effect of English Policies

1. The French and Indian War created which of the following problems for Great Britain?
 - C. A large war debt

Effect of English Policies

2. Which of the following was the first representative government in colonial America?

- A. Virginia House of Burgesses
- B. New England Town Meetings
- C. Congress
- D. Parliament

Effect of English Policies

2. Which of the following was the first representative government in colonial America?
- A. Virginia House of Burgesses

Effect of English Policies

3. What is known as the official beginning of the American Revolution?

- A. The Boston Massacre
- B. The Boston Tea Party
- C. The Quartering Act
- D. The fighting at Lexington and Concord

Effect of English Policies

3. What is known as the official beginning of the American Revolution?

- D. The fighting at Lexington and Concord

Effect of English Policies

4. What effect did British policies in colonial America have on the colonists' demand for independence?

- A. Colonists agreed to a new alliance with the British.
- B. The king's refusal to allow slavery pushed colonists to demand independence.
- C. Colonists felt the king had abused his power and demanded immediate independence.
- D. Led by Patrick Henry the colonists attempted to repair their relationship with the British.

Effect of English Policies

4. What effect did British policies in colonial America have on the colonists' demand for independence?

- C. Colonists felt the king had abused his power and demanded immediate independence.

Effect of English Policies

5. Who was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence?

- A. George Washington
- B. John Jay
- C. John Hancock
- D. Thomas Jefferson

Effect of English Policies

5. Who was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence?

- D. Thomas Jefferson

Effect of English Policies

6. How did the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, and the Intolerable Acts encourage American colonists to consider revolution against British rule?

- A. by ignoring American representatives in Parliament on issues of taxes levied in the American colonies
- B. by raising taxes in the American colonies without granting the colonies any representation in Parliament
- C. by representing an effort in Britain to end the slave trade in the colonies
- D. by revealing the British plan to expand the American colonies farther west on the continent

Effect of English Policies

6. How did the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, and the Intolerable Acts encourage American colonists to consider revolution against British rule?

- B. by raising taxes in the American colonies without granting the colonies any representation in Parliament

Effect of English Policies

7. What was the Boston Tea Party?

- A. A colonial social custom
- B. A major battle of the American Revolution
- C. A party given by the Governor of Massachusetts
- D. A protest against English trade regulations

Effect of English Policies

7. What was the Boston Tea Party?

- D. A protest against English trade regulations

Effect of English Policies

8. Which Act said that all shipments had to travel through British Ports?

- A. Intolerable Act
- B. Stamp Act
- C. Navigation Act
- D. Tea Act

Effect of English Policies

8. Which Act said that all shipments had to travel through British Ports?

-
- C. Navigation Act

Effect of English Policies

9. Though the Colonists did not object to paying the British taxes, they objected to taxes based upon which of the following?
- A. The Colonies had no representation in the British Government
 - B. The British government required all taxes to be paid in gold.
 - C. The Royal Colonial Governors required their taxes be paid in gold
 - D. The Colonists had very little gold coinage with which to pay the taxes.

Effect of English Policies

9. Though the Colonists did not object to paying the British taxes, they objected to taxes based upon which of the following?

- A. The Colonies had no representation in the British Government

Effect of English Policies

10. Colonists protested which Act of the British government in 1765 by boycotting British goods?

- A. Declaratory Act
- B. Stamp Act
- C. Townsend Acts
- D. Coercive Acts

Effect of English Policies

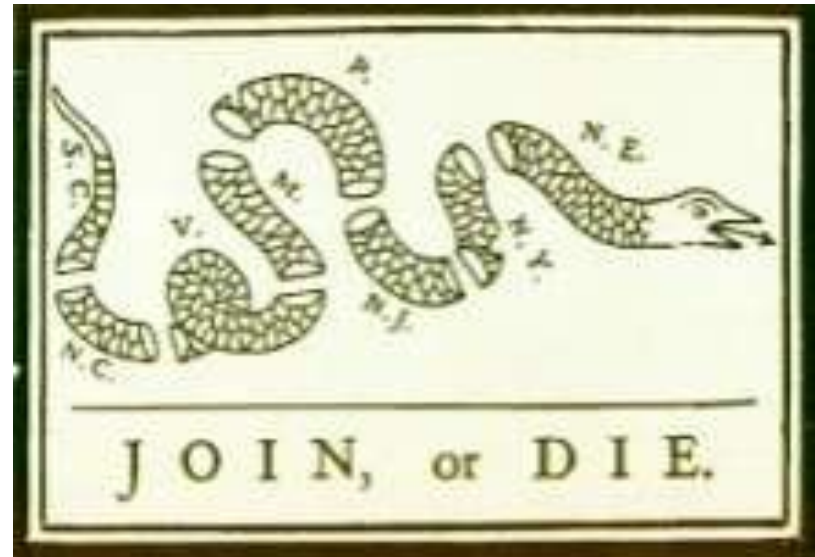
10. Colonists protested which act of the British government in 1765 by boycotting British goods?

- B. Stamp Act

Effect of English Policies

11. Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of this illustration?

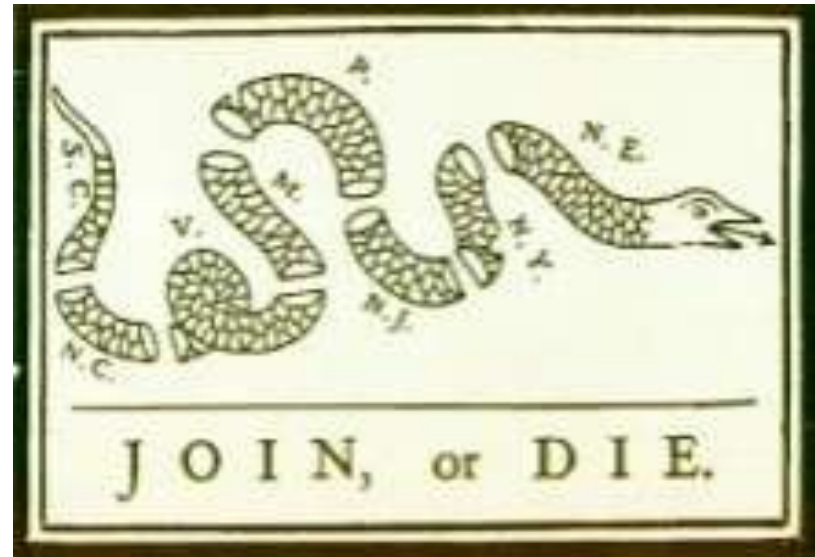
- A. Colonies that do not unite are not loyal
- B. Colonies that do not unite will be attacked
- C. Colonies are stronger if they are independent
- D. Colonies cannot survive unless they are united



Effect of English Policies

11. Which statement most accurately expresses the main idea of this illustration?

- D. Colonies cannot survive unless they are united



Effect of English Policies

12. What does this statement demonstrate about colonist's views of British government?

“No taxation without representation!”

- A. Colonists felt they lacked representation in British government, and thus should not be subject to taxes
- B. Colonists felt taxes of any type should be illegal
- C. Colonists believed that Native Americans should be exempt from British tax laws
- D. Colonists were angered that taxes were higher in the colonies than in England

Effect of English Policies

12. What does this statement demonstrate about colonist's views of British government?

“No taxation without representation!”

- A. Colonists felt they lacked representation in British government, and thus should not be subject to taxes

Effect of English Policies

13. During the Revolutionary period, colonial boycotts of British goods were effective measures of protest because they

- A. reduced the profits of British merchants
- B. lowered the cost of imports
- C. convinced British merchants to join the Loyalist cause
- D. left British troops short of food and weapons in the colonies

Effect of English Policies

13. During the Revolutionary period, colonial boycotts of British goods were effective measures of protest because they

- A. reduced the profits of British merchants

Effect of English Policies

14. "Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace-- but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death! "

- Patrick Henry, March 23, 1775

In the excerpt above, why does Patrick Henry say "give me liberty or give me death?"

- A. He feels the most honorable way for a man to die is in battle
- B. He is supporting the American Revolution
- C. He is passionate that slaves should be freed in America
- D. D. He believes that colonists should join the French and Indian War

Effect of English Policies

14. In the excerpt above, why does Patrick Henry say “give me liberty or give me death?”
- B. He is supporting the American Revolution

Effect of English Policies

15. Colonists who agreed with Patrick Henry would be best described as:

- A. Patriots
- B. Loyalists
- C. Federalists
- D. Anti-Federalists

Effect of English Policies

15. Colonists who agreed with Patrick Henry would be best described as:

- A. Patriots

Effect of English Policies

16. What was a result of the French and Indian War that led eventually to the American Revolution?

- A. The British lost most of their colonies in the Americas
- B. French colonies expanded west of the Appalachians
- C. Native American Indians were given lands west of the Appalachians
- D. England decided to make the American colonists help pay war debts

Effect of English Policies

16. What was a result of the French and Indian War that led eventually to the American Revolution?

- D. England decided to make the American colonists help pay war debts

THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

1. According to the Declaration of Independence, who has the power to "alter or abolish their government" if it fails to protect their rights?

- A. The people
- B. Government officials
- C. Supreme Court judges
- D. The United Nations

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

1. According to the Declaration of Independence, who has the power to "alter or abolish their government" if it fails to protect their rights?

- A. The people

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

2. A place where people feel a sense of belonging and share similar characteristics can be described as:

- A. Community
- B. Custom
- C. Interaction
- D. Value

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

2. A place where people feel a sense of belonging and share similar characteristics can be described as:

- A. Community

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

3. Which of the following statements BEST summarizes life, liberty and property?

- a. Citizens are ruled by the government.
- b. Citizens agree to give up some of their freedom.
- c. Citizens have the right to live without fear, to be free, and to own things.
- d. Citizens can take things from other citizens

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

3. Which of the following statements BEST summarizes life, liberty and property?

- c. Citizens have the right to live without fear, to be free, and to own things.

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

4. We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

—The Declaration of Independence

The idea included in the excerpt from the Declaration of Independence can be attributed to _____

- A. John Locke B. Montesquieu
- C. Voltaire D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

4. We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

—The Declaration of Independence

The idea included in the excerpt from the Declaration of Independence can be attributed to _____

- A. John Locke

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

5. The Declaration of Independence reflects the Enlightenment idea of

- A. natural rights.
- B. political equality.
- C. religious freedom.
- D. collective ownership.

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

5. The Declaration of Independence reflects the Enlightenment idea of _____

A. natural rights.

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

6. The issue or event that most directly led to the American Revolution was:

- A. A freedom of speech and press
- B. Taxation by Britain without representation
- C. African Slave Trade
- D. French and Indian War

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

6. The issue or event that most directly led to the American Revolution was:

- B. Taxation by Britain without representation

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

7. What American document contains this passage?

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

- A. The United States Constitution
- B. The Bill of Rights
- C. The Declaration of Independence
- D. The Treaty of Paris

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

7. What American document contains this passage?

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

- C. The Declaration of Independence

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

8. July 4 is a national holiday that celebrates the day when _____

- A. the American colonies declared their independence.
- B. the Pilgrims arrived in the New World.
- C. women won the right to vote in elections.
- D. the Civil War officially ended.

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

8. July 4 is a national holiday that celebrates the day when

- A. the American colonies declared their independence.

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

9. A justification for the American Revolution can be found in which of the following historical documents?

- A. Mayflower Compact
- B. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- C. Constitution
- D. Declaration of Independence

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

9. A justification for the American Revolution can be found in which of the following historical documents?

- D. Declaration of Independence

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

10. One goal of the Declaration of Independence was to _____

- A. establish a new monarchy for the independent states
- B. convince the British Parliament to prevent the start of war
- C. explain why the colonists felt the need to be free from British rule
- D. outline an economic system to raise money for the revolution

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

10. One goal of the Declaration of Independence was to

- C. explain why the colonists felt the need to be free from British rule

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

11. Which document included John Locke's philosophy that people have the right to overthrow an oppressive government?

- A. Magna Carta
- B. Mayflower Compact
- C. Declaration of Independence
- D. Bill of Rights

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

11. Which document included John Locke's philosophy that people have the right to overthrow an oppressive government?

- C. Declaration of Independence

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

12. What was the primary purpose of the Declaration of Independence?

- A. to persuade England to end slavery in America
- B. to list reasons the colonies should be free from England
- C. to provide a plan for financing the American Revolution
- D. to convince the king to grant colonists more land

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

12. What was the primary purpose of the Declaration of Independence?

- B. to list reasons the colonies should be free from England

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

13. Which group had the most influence on the ideas stated in the Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution?

- A. political leaders of Spain and France
- B. artists and writers of the Renaissance
- C. religious leaders of the medieval period
- D. philosophers of the Enlightenment

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

13. Which group had the most influence on the ideas stated in the Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution?

- D. philosophers of the Enlightenment

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

14. Which is the correct order of when the following documents were created (first to last)?

- A. Bill of Rights, Articles of Confederation, U.S. Constitution, Declaration of Independence
- B. Declaration of Independence, Bill of Rights, U.S. Constitution, Articles of Confederation
- C. Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, U.S. Constitution, Bill of Rights
- D. Articles of Confederation, Declaration of Independence, Bill of Rights, U.S. Constitution

Ideas and Impact of The Declaration of Independence

14. Which is the correct order of when the following documents were created (first to last)?

- C. Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, U.S. Constitution, Bill of Rights

THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

Weakness of the Articles

1. Which set of terms best describes the weaknesses of the new government under the Articles of Confederation?

- A. Thirteen different tax and trade systems
- B. Thirteen social and religious systems
- C. One national government
- D. Two documents defining conflicts

Weakness of the Articles

1. Which set of terms best describes the weaknesses of the new government under the Articles of Confederation?
 - A. Thirteen different tax and trade systems

Weakness of the Articles

2. What was the first form of government for the newly independent states after the American Revolutionary War?

- A. The Articles of Confederation
- B. The Declaration of Independence
- C. The Bill of Rights
- D. The Magna Carta

Weakness of the Articles

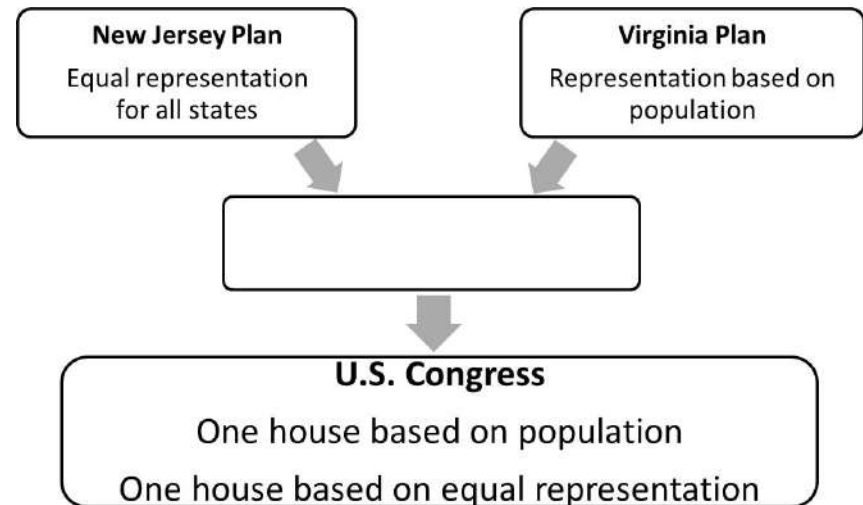
2. What was the first form of government for the newly independent states after the American Revolutionary War?

- A. The Articles of Confederation

Weakness of the Articles

3. Which of the following belongs in the empty box above?

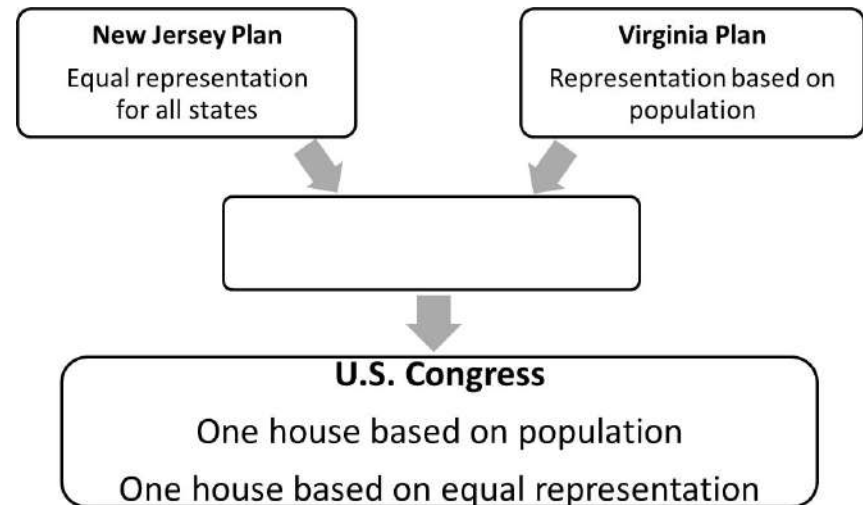
- A. The Missouri Compromise
- B. The Great Compromise
- C. The Federalist papers
- D. The Articles of Confederation



Weakness of the Articles

3. Which of the following belongs in the empty box above?

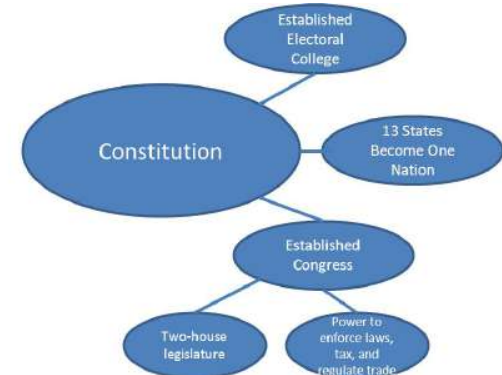
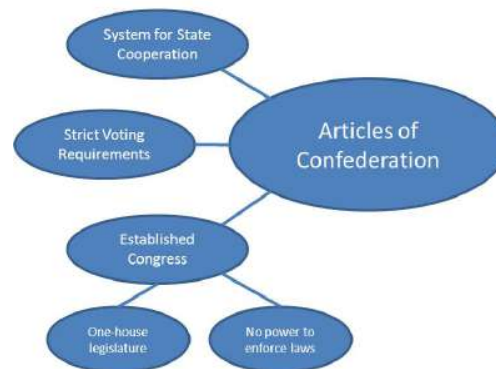
- B. The Great Compromise



Weakness of the Articles

4. According to the diagram, under the Articles of Confederation which of these could Congress not do?

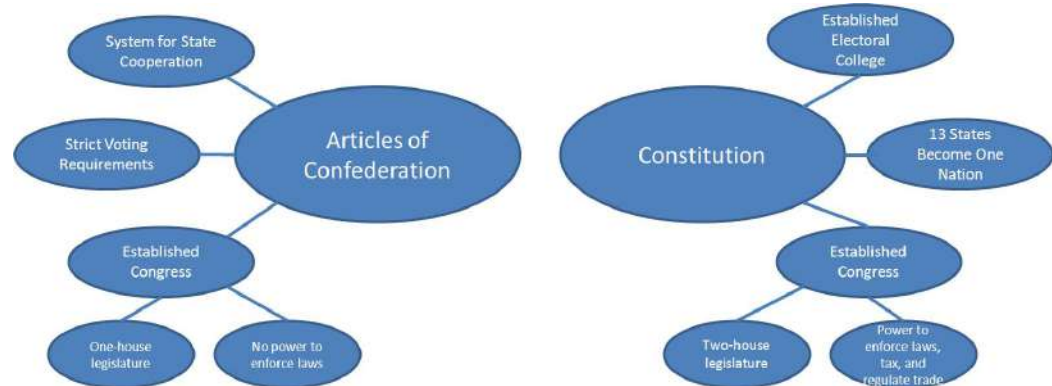
- A. Enforce laws.
- B. Control the Army.
- C. Have a one-house legislature.
- D. Have strict voting requirements.



Weakness of the Articles

4. According to the diagram, under the Articles of Confederation which of these could Congress not do?

- A. Enforce laws.



Weakness of the Articles

5. Which colony was the first to have a written constitution?

- A. Connecticut
- B. New York
- C. Massachusetts
- D. North Carolina

Weakness of the Articles

- 5. Which colony was the first to have a written constitution?
- A. Connecticut

Weakness of the Articles

6. Shays' Rebellion of 1786 resulted in an increased support for _____

- A. creating a U.S. Bill of Rights
- B. revising the Articles of Confederation
- C. writing the Declaration of Independence
- D. approving the Missouri Compromise

Weakness of the Articles

6. Shays' Rebellion of 1786 resulted in increased support for

- B. revising the Articles of Confederation

Weakness of the Articles

7. Which document is characterized by these attributes?

- *Congress could not levy and collect taxes*
 - *Congress could not regulate interstate or foreign trade*
 - *There was no national court system to settle disputes*
 - *The thirteen separate states lacked national unity*
-
- A. Articles of Confederation
 - B. Northwest Ordinance
 - C. United States Constitution
 - D. Declaration of Independence

Weakness of the Articles

7. Which document is characterized by these attributes?

- *Congress could not levy and collect taxes*
 - *Congress could not regulate interstate or foreign trade*
 - *There was no national court system to settle disputes*
 - *The thirteen separate states lacked national unity*
-
- A. Articles of Confederation

Weakness of the Articles

8. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 wrote a new constitution because _____

- A. the Revolutionary War was over.
- B. the Articles of Confederation were about to expire.
- C. they wanted to increase the power of the states.
- D. they believed that a stronger central government was necessary

Weakness of the Articles

8. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 wrote a new constitution because

- D. they believed that a stronger central government was necessary

Weakness of the Articles

9. A major weakness of government under the Articles of Confederation was that _____

- A. the large states received more votes in Congress than the small states did
- B. the national government could not enforce its laws.
- C. too much power was given to the president
- D. state governments could not coin money

Weakness of the Articles

9. A major weakness of government under the Articles of Confederation was that _____

-
- B. the national government could not enforce its laws

THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

Interpreting the Preamble

1. Read the Preamble from the Constitution to answer the following question.

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

What does the phrase “insure domestic tranquility” mean?

- a. To form a military
- b. To make sure people are united
- c. To guarantee a good life for one’s children
- d. To guarantee peace

Interpreting the Preamble

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What does the phrase “insure domestic tranquility” mean?

- d. To guarantee peace

Interpreting the Preamble

2. Where is the purpose of the United States Constitution found?

- A. The Amendments
- B. The Articles
- C. The Grievances
- D. The Preamble

Interpreting the Preamble

2. Where is the purpose of the United States Constitution found?

- D. The Preamble

Interpreting the Preamble

3. Read the Preamble from the Constitution to answer the following question.

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Why would the writers of the constitution include a preamble?

- a. To make sure that people's rights are guaranteed
- b. To outline the purpose of our government
- c. To provide for the welfare of citizens
- d. To ensure that people are free

Interpreting the Preamble

3. Read the Preamble from the Constitution to answer the following question.

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Why would the writers of the constitution include a preamble?

- b. To outline the purpose of our government

Interpreting the Preamble

4. "We the People of the United States, in Order to 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 to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

-- Preamble to the United States Constitution

Which of the following principles does the Preamble set forth?

- A. A republic is the best form of government.
- B. The legislative branch of government is supreme.
- C. Ultimate sovereignty resides in the people.
- D. Ultimate sovereignty resides in the states.

Interpreting the Preamble

4. "We the People of the United States, in Order to 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 to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

-- Preamble to the United States Constitution

Which of the following principles does the Preamble set forth?

C. Ultimate sovereignty resides in the people.



Interpreting the Preamble

5. The statement below is from an historical document. What is the purpose of this statement?

"We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

- A. To explain the rights of the people.
- B. To establish goals for the government.
- C. To list things the government cannot do.
- D. To provide an explanation of the legislative branch.

Interpreting the Preamble

5. The statement below is from an historical document. What is the purpose of this statement?

"We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

- B. To establish goals for the government.

Interpreting the Preamble

6. What does this image symbolize?

- A. power.
- B. equality.
- C. intelligence.
- D. liberty.



Interpreting the Preamble

6. What does this image symbolize?

- D. liberty.



Interpreting the Preamble

7. The Preamble of the United States Constitution says that the power to govern originates with the _____

- A. states
- B. Supreme Court
- C. president
- D. people

Interpreting the Preamble

7. The Preamble of the United States Constitution says that the power to govern originates with the _____

- D. people

THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

Limiting powers of Government

1. “Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections...”

Based on this passage from Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, which of the following best describes its purpose.

- a. powers delegated to Congress
- b. power of impeachment
- c. president’s veto power
- d. jurisdiction of federal courts

Limiting powers of Government

1. “Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections...”

Based on this passage from Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, which of the following best describes its purpose.

- c. president’s veto power

Limiting powers of Government

2. How is the Constitution designed to keep one person or state from having all the power?

- a. By taking away the rights of the people
- b. By claiming that each state only had one vote
- c. By limiting the powers of the government and the president
- d. By giving more powers to the vice-president

Limiting powers of Government

2. How is the constitution designed to keep one person or state from having all the power?

- c. By limiting the powers of the government and the president

Limiting powers of Government

3. Why was the US Constitution written to balance the powers of government?

- a. To protect the rights of citizens
- b. To be able to make treaties with other nations
- c. So that the country has a stronger federal government
- d. To allow states to collect taxes from other states

Limiting powers of Government

3. Why was the US Constitution written to balance the powers of government?

- a. To protect the rights of citizens

Limiting powers of Government

4. Read Article II, Section 2 from the US Constitution.

What powers does this section of the US Constitution say that the President has?

The President shall have the power to fill up vacancies during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commission which shall expire at the end of their next session.

- a. That the President is the person in charge of appointing Senators
- b. That the President has the power to appoint an empty Senate seat only while the Senate is on a break
- c. That the President is the one who vetoes the laws made by Senate
- d. That the President has the power to elect the Commander of the Navy

Limiting powers of Government

4. Read Article II, Section 2 from the US Constitution.

The President shall have the power to fill up vacancies during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commission which shall expire at the end of their next session.

What powers does this section of the US Constitution say that the President has?

- b. That the President has the power to appoint an empty Senate seat only while the Senate is on a break.

Limiting powers of Government

5. The purpose of the system of checks and balances in the United States Constitution is to

- A. grant most legislative power to the House of Representatives.
- B. establish judicial guidelines at the state and local levels.
- C. balance the interests and power of large and small states.
- D. prevent one branch of the federal government from becoming too powerful.

Limiting powers of Government

5. The purpose of the system of checks and balances in the United States Constitution is to

D. prevent one branch of the federal government from becoming too powerful.

Limiting powers of Government

6. Government is only given its power by the consent of the governed represents which principle of the Constitution?

- A. Popular Sovereignty
- B. Judicial Review
- C. Federalism
- D. Separation of Powers

Limiting powers of Government

6. Government is only given its power by the consent of the governed represents which principle of the Constitution?

A. Popular Sovereignty

Limiting powers of Government

- 7. What has caused changes in the balance of power among the three branches of the Federal government during the 20th century?
 - A. Revival of the authority of the states.
 - B. Passage of Constitutional amendments on voting.
 - C. Expansion of executive power during periods of crisis.
 - D. Loss of the Supreme Court's power to review Congressional actions.

Limiting powers of Government

- 7. What has caused changes in the balance of power among the three branches of the Federal government during the 20th century?
- C. Expansion of executive power during periods of crisis.

Limiting powers of Government

8. Under our system of checks and balances, how can the United States Supreme Court limit the power of both the Congress and the President?

- A. Vetoing a law.
- B. Making appointments.
- C. Impeaching public officials.
- D. Declaring a law unconstitutional.

Limiting powers of Government

8. Under our system of checks and balances, how can the United States Supreme Court limit the power of both the Congress and the President?

D. Declaring a law unconstitutional.

Limiting powers of Government

9. How is the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court selected?
- A. By a national election with approval by a majority of the state governors
 - B. Through a majority vote by the current Supreme Court justices
 - C. By constitutional amendment and presidential signature
 - D. Through nomination by the President with the consent of the Senate

Limiting powers of Government

9. How is the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court selected?

D. Through nomination by the President with the consent of the Senate

Limiting powers of Government

10. Who can prevent the president of the United States from controlling the Supreme Court by blocking appointments to the bench?

- A. state legislatures
- B. the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- C. governors
- D. the Senate

Limiting powers of Government

10. Who can prevent the president of the United States from controlling the Supreme Court by blocking appointments to the bench?

D. the Senate

Limiting powers of Government

11. Which of the following BEST describes the way in which the United States Constitution assigns governmental power?

- A. It assigns it entirely to the states.
- B. It assigns it entirely to the national government.
- C. It divides it between the states and the national government.
- D. It divides it between the states and the federal courts.

Limiting powers of Government

11. Which of the following BEST describes the way in which the United States Constitution assigns governmental power?

C. It divides it between the states and the national government.

Limiting powers of Government

12. Which of the following documents describes the powers of the President of the United States?

- A. The Declaration of Independence
- B. The Mayflower Compact
- C. The U.S. Constitution
- D. The Articles of Confederation

Limiting powers of Government

12. Which of the following documents describes the powers of the President of the United States?

C. The U.S. Constitution

Limiting powers of Government

13. Which compromise at the Constitution Convention led to legislature that apportioned seats based on population size?

- A. Great Compromise
- B. New Jersey Plan
- C. Virginia Plan
- D. Compromise of 1850

Limiting powers of Government

13. Which compromise at the Constitution Convention led to legislature that apportioned seats based on population size?

A. Great Compromise

Limiting powers of Government

14. Which of the following was an important contribution by the New Jersey Plan to the creation of the Constitution?

- A. The creation of a bicameral Congress
- B. Equal representation for all states in the Senate
- C. The cessation of the slave trade
- D. The Three Fifths Compromise

Limiting powers of Government

14. Which of the following was an important contribution by the New Jersey Plan to the creation of the Constitution?

B. Equal representation for all states in the Senate

Limiting powers of Government

15. Which choice best describes the relationship between the three branches of government?

- A. Popular Sovereignty
- B. Expressed Powers
- C. Implied Powers
- D. Checks and Balances

Limiting powers of Government

15. Which choice best describes the relationship between the three branches of government?

D. Checks and Balances

Limiting powers of Government

- 16 What is the name of powers not stated in the United States Constitution, but are “necessary and proper” to assure the efficient operation of the country?
- A. Expressed Powers
- B. Implied Powers
- C. Concurrent Powers
- D. Reserved Powers

Limiting powers of Government

- 16 What is the name of powers not stated in the United States Constitution, but are “necessary and proper” to assure the efficient operation of the country?
- B. Implied Powers

Limiting powers of Government

17. Which term correctly identifies the powers that are shared between the Federal government and state governments?

- A. Expressed Powers
- B. Implied Powers
- C. Concurrent Powers
- D. Reserved Powers

Limiting powers of Government

17. Which term correctly identifies the powers that are shared between the Federal government and state governments?

C. Concurrent Powers

Limiting powers of Government

18. The President's ability to veto a law passed by Congress is an example of:

- A. Judicial Review
- B. Limited Government
- C. Checks and Balances
- D. Federalism

Limiting powers of Government

18. The President's ability to veto a law passed by Congress is an example of:

C. Checks and Balances

Limiting powers of Government

19. Most of the powers of Congress are clearly listed in the Constitution and are called what?

- A. Implied powers
- B. The elastic clause
- C. Expressed powers
- D. Checks and balances

Limiting powers of Government

19. Most of the powers of Congress are clearly listed in the Constitution and are called what?

c. Expressed powers

Limiting powers of Government

20. How can studying the United States Constitution help you?
- A. To know about the ethnic make-up of people who live here
 - B. To know about the geography of the United States
 - C. To know which branch of government has certain powers
 - D. To know the name of the governor of each state in the United States

Limiting powers of Government

20. How can studying the United States Constitution help you?

C. To know which branch of government has certain powers

Limiting powers of Government

21. Why are the states not allowed to print their own money?
- A. Because that would give the smaller states too much power
 - B. Because only the federal government has the power to coin the money which is used by all of its citizens
 - C. Because only the federal system can tax citizens
 - D. Because sharing powers is not allowed

Limiting powers of Government

21. Why are the states not allowed to print their own money?

B. Because only the federal government has the power to coin the money which is used by all of its citizens

Limiting powers of Government

22. Read the following sentence to answer the following question:

In a constitutional government, the constitution sets limits on what the people who run the government are allowed to do.

Which of the following is an example of placing limits on what a person who runs the government is not allowed to do?

- A. Not pay a speeding ticket
- B. Ignore someone's free speech rights
- C. Spend tax money freely
- D. Pass laws without the approval of others

Limiting powers of Government

22. Read the following sentence to answer the following question:

In a constitutional government, the constitution sets limits on what the people who run the government are allowed to do.

Which of the following is an example of placing limits on what a person who runs the government is not allowed to do?

D. Pass laws without the approval of others

Limiting powers of Government

23. What is federalism?

- A. having a national government rule the country
- B. having the national and state governments rule together
- C. having an executive branch rule the nation
- D. having a government rule in Washington, D.C.

Limiting powers of Government

23. What is federalism?

B. having the national and state governments rule together

Limiting powers of Government

24. What was the purpose of the United States Constitution?

- A. to create a state government
- B. to plan an executive branch
- C. to bring in new justices and judges
- D. to create a national government

Limiting powers of Government

24. What was the purpose of the United States Constitution?

D. to create a national government

Limiting powers of Government

25. Which branch of government interprets the laws?

- A. legislative
- B. senate
- C. judicial
- D. executive

Limiting powers of Government

25. Which branch of government interprets the laws?

C. judicial

Limiting powers of Government

26. Which of the following refers to the rule that state governments cannot make laws that conflict with those of the U.S. Constitution?

- A. checks and balances
- B. federalism
- C. bill of rights
- D. supremacy clause

Limiting powers of Government

26. Which of the following refers to the rule that state governments cannot make laws that conflict with those of the U.S. Constitution?

D. supremacy clause

Limiting powers of Government

27. If the president vetoes a bill, what can senators and representatives do?
- A. Write letters to the commander in chief asking that he reconsider the matter and change his mind.
 - B. Explain the matter to the justices on the Supreme Court and ask that they declare it unconstitutional.
 - C. Speak with the president's cabinet and ask for guidance according to the supremacy clause.
 - D. Congress has the right to pass the bill if two-thirds of each house approves it.

Limiting powers of Government

27. If the president vetoes a bill, what can senators and representatives do?

D. Congress has the right to pass the bill if two-thirds of each house approves it.

Limiting powers of Government

28. Why did the Founding Fathers balance the powers of our government?

- A. so that the executive branch would always be the most powerful
- B. so the power would be distributed equally among the branches
- C. so the laws would never be unconstitutional
- D. so the legislative branch would always be in control

Limiting powers of Government

28. Why did the Founding Fathers balance the powers of our government?

B. so the power would be distributed equally among the branches

Limiting powers of Government

29. Which of the following is the best definition of federalism?

- A. a democratic form of government in which officials are elected by the people
- B. a division of power between the national and state governments
- C. a belief in the idea of individual rights and freedoms for all
- D. a form of government ruled by a king or queen

Limiting powers of Government

29. Which of the following is the best definition of federalism?

B. a division of power between the national and state governments

Limiting powers of Government

30. The authors of the United States Constitution included a system of checks and balances to _____

- A. prevent any one branch of government from controlling the other branches
- B. protect states against the power of the national government
- C. guarantee respect for the freedoms listed in the Bill of Rights
- D. safeguard the United States against foreign attacks

Limiting powers of Government

30. The authors of the United States Constitution included a system of checks and balances to

A. prevent any one branch of government from controlling the other branches

Limiting powers of Government

- 31. If the President and the Vice President were killed, who **would be next in line for the Presidency.**
 - a. **Secretary of State**
 - b. **Chief justice**
 - c. **Secretary of Defense**
 - d. **Speaker of the House**

Limiting powers of Government

- 31. If the President and the Vice President were killed, who **would be next in line for the Presidency.**
 - d. Speaker of the House

THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 1. Which reason best explains why many Anti-Federalists finally agreed to the ratification of the U.S. Constitution?
- A. The addition of the Bill of Rights
- B. Arguments by George Washington
- C. A desire to create a better relationship with the Federalists
- D. A fear that civil war would break out if the dispute were not settled

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 1. Which reason best explains why many Anti-Federalists finally agreed to the ratification of the U.S. Constitution?
- A. The addition of the Bill of Rights

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 2. Read the following excerpt to answer the following question:

It is important to limit a government's power so that the government does not become a dictatorship. In a dictatorship, the people who run the government can do whatever they want to do.

Which of the following is an example of a government that is a dictatorship?

- a. Different parts of the government checking the work and powers of other parts
- b. Allowing the people to vote for laws and elect their own representatives
- c. Forcing people to work a certain job even though it may not be what they want to do
- d. Obeying laws that all people must follow

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 2. Which of the following is an example of a government that is a dictatorship?
- c. Forcing people to work a certain job even though it may not be what they want to do

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

3. Use the following dialogue and your knowledge of Social Studies to answer the following.

Debate over Ratification of the United States Constitution

Speaker A: "Our liberty depends on guaranteed individual rights. Citizens with these rights will be able to make decisions for the good of the whole nation."

Speaker B: "I admire your optimism; however, only a well-educated group of elected officials should be trusted to make decisions for the good of all."

Speaker A: "We must not allow the rule of a few privileged officials to overpower the will of average citizens."

Speaker B: "A strong central government, composed of elected officials, will be acting in the best interests of all citizens."

Speaker A: "I fear you are ignoring the needs of the people. There must be a guarantee that the freedoms of citizens will not be trampled over by a strong national government."

This debate most accurately represents the debates between

A. Loyalists and Patriots

B. Constitutional Framers and State Governors

C. Federalists and Anti-Federalists

D. Supreme Court Justices and Legislators

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 3. Use the following dialogue and your knowledge of Social Studies to answer the following.

Debate over Ratification of the United States Constitution

This debate most accurately represents the debates between

- C. Federalists and Anti-Federalists

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 4. Use the following dialogue and your knowledge of Social Studies to answer the following.

Debate over Ratification of the United States Constitution

Speaker A: "Our liberty depends on guaranteed individual rights. Citizens with these rights will be able to make decisions for the good of the whole nation."

Speaker B: "I admire your optimism; but, only a well-educated group of elected officials should be trusted to make decisions for the good of all."

Speaker A: "We must not allow the rule of a few privileged officials to overpower the will of average citizens."

Speaker B: "A strong central government, composed of elected officials, will be acting in the best interests of all citizens."

Speaker A: "I fear you are ignoring the needs of the people. There must be a guarantee that the freedoms of citizens will not be ignored by a strong national government."

In this debate between *Speaker A* and *Speaker B*, *Speaker A* would MOST LIKELY agree that the leaders of the nation should

- A. establish a monarchy. B. add a bill of rights to the Constitution.
- C. limit the right to vote to property owners. D. increase the power of the federal government.

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 4.
Debate over Ratification of the United States Constitution
In this debate between *Speaker A* and *Speaker B*, *Speaker A* would MOST LIKELY agree that the leaders of the nation should
- B. add a bill of rights to the Constitution.

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 5. Which of these groups most likely supported the political ideas and policies of Alexander Hamilton?
 - A. small farmers
 - B. tobacco planters
 - C. business owners
 - D. frontier settlers

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 5. Which of these groups most likely supported the political ideas and policies of Alexander Hamilton?
- C. business owners

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 6. Which of these is an example of federalism?
- A. national government has three branches
- B. The national government determines citizenship, the states determine who has a driver's license
- C. The people vote
- D. elected officials make all economic decisions

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 6. What is federalism?
- B. The national government determines citizenship, the states determine who has a driver's license.

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 7. How was the continuing debate between the Federalist and Anti-Federalists conducted?
- A. By news from the town crier
- B. By fliers in the towns
- C. With essays in the newspapers
- D. By letters sent to the enemies

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 7. How was the continuing debate between the Federalist and Anti-Federalists conducted?
- C. With essays in the newspapers
-

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 8. The Anti-Federalists agreed to ratify the Constitution when which one of the following was added?
- A. A tax on income
- B. The right to vote for all citizens
- C. The Bill of Rights
- D. The 15th through 25th Amendments

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 8. The Anti-Federalists agreed to ratify the Constitution when which one of the following was added?
- C. The Bill of Rights

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 9. Which one of the following was a reason why the Anti-Federalists were opposed to the Constitution?
- A. There was no established church
- B. They felt there was too much emphasis was placed on individual rights
- C. They felt the president was not given enough executive powers
- D. They felt the central government was given too much power

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 9. Which one of the following was a reason why the Anti-Federalists were opposed to the Constitution?
- D. They felt the the central government was given too much power

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 10. What did the Federalists claim that the new Constitution would do?
- A. Ignore the will of the people
- B. Not protect individual freedoms
- C. Take away the liberties Americans had fought win from Great Britain
- D. Create a new form of government in which power is divided between the federal and state government

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 10. What did the Federalists claim that the new Constitution would do?
- D. Create a new form of government in which power is divided between the federal and state government

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 11. Use the excerpt to answer the following question.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

—Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

The Tenth Amendment was added to the Constitution to resolve which of the following topics of debate surrounding the development of the Constitution?

- A. division of powers among branches of government
- B. the annexation of new lands into the country
- C. balance between national and state government power
- D. the representation of states in the legislative houses

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 11. Use the excerpt to answer the following question.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

—Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

The Tenth Amendment was added to the Constitution to resolve which of the following topics of debate surrounding the development of the Constitution?

- C. balance between national and state government power

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 12. Which of these Founders favored a strong national government and a loose interpretation of the United States Constitution?
- A. George Mason
- B. Patrick Henry
- C. Roger Williams
- D. Alexander Hamilton

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 12. Which of these Founders favored a strong national government and a loose interpretation of the United States Constitution?
- D. Alexander Hamilton

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 13. Thomas Jefferson and his followers opposed Alexander Hamilton's tariff policy in part because they believed that high tariffs would cause problems for
 - A. rich bankers
 - B. small farmers
 - C. big city merchants
 - D. owners of small factories

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 13. Thomas Jefferson and his followers opposed Alexander Hamilton's tariff policy in part because they believed that high tariffs would cause problems for
- B. small farmers

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 14. Look at the statements and determine whether they would have been made by a Federalist or an Antifederalist.
- *“I want important political powers to remain with the state”*
- A. Federalist
- B. Antifederalist

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 14. Look at the statements and determine whether they would have been made by a Federalist or an Antifederalist.
- *“I want important political powers to remain with the state”*
- **B. Anti-Federalist**

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 15. Look at the statements and determine whether they would have been made by a Federalist or an Antifederalist.
- *“I fear another strong leader like George III”.*
- A. Federalist
- B. Antifederalist

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 15. Look at the statements and determine whether they would have been made by a Federalist or an Antifederalist.
- *“I fear another strong leader like George III”.*
- B. Antifederalist

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 16. Look at the statements and determine whether they would have been made by a Federalist or an Antifederalist.
- *“Some of the current powers of the states should be handled by the national government.”*
- A. Federalist
- B. Antifederalist
-

1.8 Viewpoints of Federalists & Antifederalists

- 16. Look at the statements and determine whether they would have been made by a Federalist or an Antifederalist.
- *“Some of the current powers of the states should be handled by the national government.”*
- A. Federalist
-

THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 1. Why are there consequences for breaking the law?
- A. So that the citizens may be safe
- B. Because if they know they are being punished, it may keep people from breaking the law
- C. To be able to solve problems and be leaders
- D. So that the citizens can understand and obey the laws

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 1. Why are there consequences for breaking the law?
- B. Because if they know they are being punished, it may keep people from breaking the law

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 2. Which of the following is true about laws in the United States?
- A. Laws are to be applied to everyone equally.
- B. Judges can make laws.
- C. Large states make more laws than small states.
- D. It takes two years for a law to go into effect.

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 2. Which of the following is true about laws in the United States?
- A. Laws are to be applied to everyone equally.

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 3. Which best explains how the Code of Hammurabi could act as a deterrent?
- A. The severity of the punishments could discourage the committing of crimes.
- B. The leniency of punishments would make people respect order.
- C. The judges punish with death, which is feared by a majority of Americans.
- D. Government Administrators inspired positive behavior.

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 3. Which best explains how the Code of Hammurabi could act as a deterrent?
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1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 4. Which statement BEST reflects a major purpose of laws?
- A. laws, when broken, allow the government to impose fines and bring in revenue
- B. laws ensure people do not speed and commit murder
- C. laws are set to humiliate people who make wrong decisions
- D. laws are to keep the peace and prevent violent acts

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 4. Which statement BEST reflects a major purpose of laws?
- D. laws are to keep the peace and prevent violent acts

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 5

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

— Article VI, Paragraph 2

Why is this Article of the Constitution significant?

- A. it establishes that the US Constitution is the highest form of law in America
- B .it sets forth a state's right to change any law it does not agree with in the Constitution
- C .it establishes judicial independence
- D. it grants supreme power to the President of the US

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 5.

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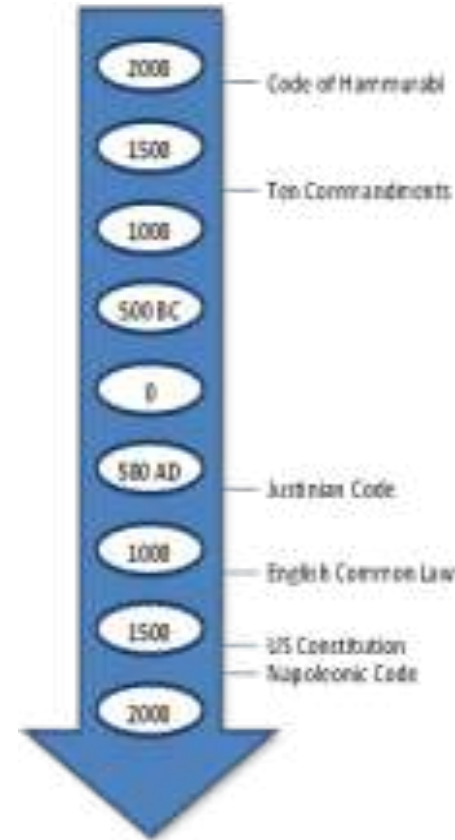
- A. it establishes that the US Constitution is the highest form of law in America

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 6. Use the timeline and your knowledge of social studies to answer the question.

Which of the following would be the BEST title for the above timeline?

- A. Early Law
- B. Law in America
- C. The Decline of Law
- D. The Development of Law

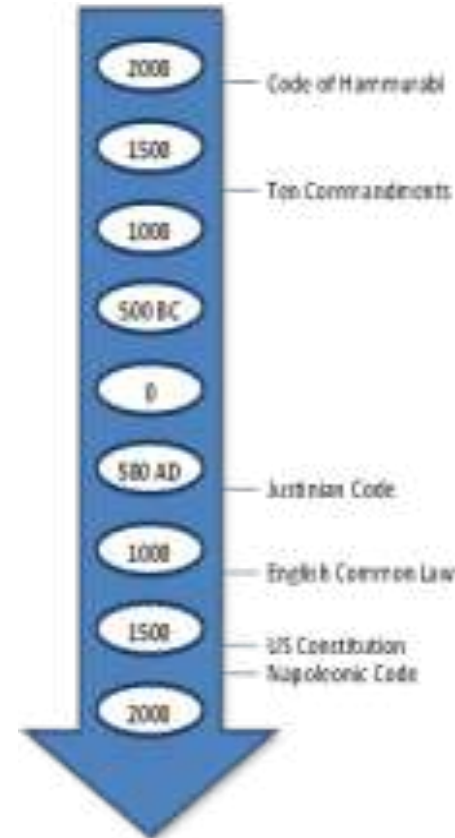


1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 6. Use the timeline and your knowledge of social studies to answer the question.

Which of the following would be the BEST title for the above timeline?

- D. The Development of Law



1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 7. *"I often wondered whether we do not rest our hopes too much upon constitutions, upon laws and upon courts. These are false hopes; believe me, these are false hopes. Liberty lives in the hearts of men and women; when it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it."* -- Judge Learned Hand, 1941

Which of the following BEST summarizes Judge Hand's argument about constitutional democracy in the United States?

- A. Constitutions are a serious obstacle to individual liberties.
- B. Constitutions allow governments to disregard individual liberties.
- C. Individual liberties depend on citizens committed to protecting those liberties.
- D. Individual liberties can only be safeguarded by a written constitution.

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 7. *"I often wondered whether we do not rest our hopes too much upon constitutions, upon laws and upon courts. These are false hopes; believe me, these are false hopes. Liberty lives in the hearts of men and women; when it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it."* -- Judge Learned Hand, 1941

Which of the following BEST summarizes Judge Hand's argument about constitutional democracy in the United States?

- C. Individual liberties depend on citizens committed to protecting those liberties.
-

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 8. The Virginia House of Burgesses was important to the development of democracy in the thirteen colonies because it _____
- A. Provided an example of a representative form of government
- B. Created the first written constitution in America
- C. Provided for the direct election of senators
- D. Began the practice of legislative override of executive vetoes

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 8. The Virginia House of Burgesses was important to the development of democracy in the thirteen colonies because it:
- A. Provided an example of a representative form of government

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 9. In 2008, Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich was arrested on federal charges including allegedly trying to sell a United States Senate seat. What is this an example of?
- A. Corruption
- B. Politics-as-usual
- C. Campaign Finance Violations
- D. Violating McCain-Feingold

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 9. In 2008, Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich was arrested on federal charges including allegedly trying to sell a United States Senate seat. What is this an example of?
- A. Corruption

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 10. How do community laws help citizens?
- a. To travel the right routes
- b. To find the resources they need
- c. To stay safe and peaceful
- d. To celebrate a custom or tradition

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 10. How do community laws help citizens?
- c. To stay safe and peaceful

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 11. What happens to a person who breaks the law?
- a. They face the consequences
- b. They fall down and get hurt
- c. They are given a prize for being a good citizen
- d. They should not be allowed to live in that community

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 11. What happens to a person who breaks the law?
- a. They face the consequences

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 12. Which of the following accurately describes the Constitution of the United States?
- a. A completely written Constitution
- b. A partly written, partly said Constitution
- c. An unwritten Constitution
- d. A completely spoken Constitution

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 12. Which of the following accurately describes the Constitution of the United States?
 - a. A completely written Constitution

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 13. “*E pluribus unum*” is found on the seal of the United States. This means, from many we are one. How did this motto apply as they were writing the Constitution?
- a. The Constitution was written by many people with knowledge of Latin phrases
- b. The approval of the Constitution brought together all fifty states into one country
- c. The approval of the Constitution was the result of 13 states forming a union and accepting a federal government.
- d. The writers of the Constitution had many ideas, but each writer was only permitted to submit one of his ideas.

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 13. “*E pluribus unum*” is found on the seal of the United States. This means, from many we are one. How did this motto apply as they were writing the Constitution?
- c. The approval of the Constitution was the result of 13 states forming a union and accepting a federal government.

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 14. Which of the following best describes English common law?
- A. a system of law based on precedent and customs
- B. laws passed to restrict common rights
- C. laws that ignored property, contracts, and personal injury
- D. a system of law that England has since declared void

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 14. Which of the following best describes English common law?
- A. a system of law based on precedent and customs

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 15. Which term describes a system of law that is based on precedent and customs?
- A. common law
- B. criminal law
- C. civil law
- D. constitutional law

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 15. Which term describes a system of law that is based on precedent and customs?
- A. common law

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 16. One reason the United States Constitution is considered a flexible document is that it
- A. can be rewritten every ten years
- B. allows for the creation of a multiparty political system
- C. gives the states the power to change federal laws
- D. includes the elastic clause

1.9 The influence of the rule of law

- 16. One reason the United States Constitution is considered a flexible document is that it
- D. includes the elastic clause

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