

**Chapter 1 Principles of Government**

Section 1 Pages 4 – 10

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**Chapter 2 Origins of American Government**

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**55 points**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

46. What theory on the origin of state was the most influential in the founding of the United States (Ch 1 Sect 1) (1 pt)?

47 - 48. Why is compromise an important part of democracy (Ch 1 Sect 3) (2 pts)?

49. What U.S. Bill of Rights concept is mentioned in the Magna Carta, Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights (Ch 2 Sect 1) (1 pt)?

50 - 52. List three (3) powers of Congress under the Articles of Confederation (Ch 2 Sect 3) (3 pts).

53 - 55. The Virginia plan called for a bicameral legislature based on state population. The New Jersey plan called for a unicameral legislature with each state equally represented. What was the Connecticut Compromise (Ch 2 Sect 4) (3 pts)?

## CHAPTER

## 1

Section 1 Guided Reading and Review  
**Government and the State****A. As You Read**

As you read Section 1, fill in the answers to the following questions.

1. What are the four characteristics of a state?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What are the four theories of the origins of a state?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

3. What are six purposes of the American system of government?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_  
e. \_\_\_\_\_  
f. \_\_\_\_\_

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following statements about sovereign states is NOT true?  
a. Sovereign states decide their own foreign and domestic policies.  
b. Sovereign states may be possessed by other states.  
c. A dictatorship may exist in a sovereign state.  
d. Sovereign states have supreme power within their own territories.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The evolutionary theory of the origins of the state emphasizes which of the following?  
a. family      b. church      c. army      d. government
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following purposes of government is mainly concerned with other nations?  
a. establishing justice      c. forming a more perfect union  
b. promoting the general welfare      d. providing for the common defense
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following most accurately describes the force theory of the origin of states?  
a. God gave rulers the right to run states.  
b. States originated from the force of the strongest individuals.  
c. States were patterned after the institution of the family.  
d. States began when people agreed to give up power to the state to promote the general well-being.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following is a direct result of the government's concern about the general welfare of its citizens?  
a. providing an army  
b. establishing a state church  
c. establishing schools  
d. resolving disputes between local governments

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following is NOT an especially important classification of governments?
- geographic distribution of power
  - relationship between legislature and executive
  - era during which government existed
  - number of persons who may take part in governing process
- \_\_\_\_ 12. Which of the following is a principal characteristic of a presidential form of government?
- The legislature selects the members of the executive branch.
  - The executive and legislative branches each can check the actions of the other branch.
  - The executive remains in office only as long as it has the confidence of the legislature.
  - The branches of government do not experience prolonged conflict with each other.
- \_\_\_\_ 13. A typical way for a dictator to gain power is by
- force.
  - democratic election.
  - appointment of a king.
  - divine right.
- \_\_\_\_ 14. In a democracy, sovereignty is located with
- one person.
  - one group.
  - the rich.
  - the people.
- \_\_\_\_ 15. In a parliamentary government, the prime minister
- has absolute power.
  - is chosen by the people.
  - is subject to the legislature's control.
  - is chosen by the executive department.

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Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following is NOT a basic concept of democracy?
- equality of all persons before the law
  - necessity of compromise
  - individual freedom
  - rights of the minority are not respected
- \_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following is a justification for taxation in a democracy?
- The government must survive, even at the expense of individual freedom.
  - The government must be able to provide services for its citizens.
  - The government needs to make sure that there are not too many rich people.
  - The government must assert its authority over the people.
- \_\_\_\_ 18. Which of the following worries arises from increased use of the Internet in a democracy?
- The ability to get information quickly does not guarantee its reliability.
  - Lawmakers do not like citizens to have too much information.
  - The Internet is an important way to communicate.
  - There is not enough information on the Internet.
- \_\_\_\_ 19. What are the roles of the government in a mixed economy?
- control and promotion
  - regulation and control
  - regulation and promotion
  - none of the above
- \_\_\_\_ 20. How does a democracy serve the varied needs of its citizens when forming public policies?
- through random choices
  - through compromise
  - through force
  - through double standards

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Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- Chapter 2 Section 1
21. The shape of American government is based on the English political idea of  
a. ordered government.  
b. representative government.  
c. limited government.  
d. all of the above.
22. Which of the following limitations on the English king's power was NOT included in the Petition of Right of 1628?  
a. The king could not imprison critics without trial by jury.  
b. The king could not declare martial law in peacetime.  
c. The king could not allow his child to follow him to the throne.  
d. The king could not require people to shelter troops without a home owner's consent.
23. Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware were  
a. charter colonies.  
b. proprietary colonies.  
c. Crown colonies.  
d. royal colonies.
24. Which of the following was a characteristic of the royal colonies?  
a. Their legislatures were unicameral.  
b. They did not have charters.  
c. Their governors lacked veto power over the legislatures.  
d. The governors and their councils shared the power to tax and spend.
25. The colonies were settled for all of the following reasons EXCEPT  
a. as refuges for victims of England's harsh poor laws.  
b. to provide a homeland for Native Americans.  
c. to provide a home for those in search of greater personal and religious freedom.  
d. as commercial ventures.

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Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- Chapter 2 Section 2
26. Which of the following served as the first National Government of the U.S.?  
a. First Continental Congress  
b. Stamp Act Congress  
c. Second Continental Congress  
d. New England Confederation
27. Which of the following was NOT an example of early colonial attempts at unity?  
a. the New England Confederation  
b. the Albany Plan  
c. the Stamp Act Congress  
d. the French and Indian War
28. Which of the following is NOT one of the "self-evident" truths listed by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence?  
a. All men are created equal.  
b. The right to govern derives from God's law.  
c. Under certain circumstances people have a right to rebel against their government.  
d. One purpose of government is promoting people's safety and happiness.
29. Which of the following defines the principle of popular sovereignty?  
a. The power of government is restricted.  
b. All people have rights that cannot be taken away.  
c. Government exists and functions only with the consent of the governed; people hold political power.  
d. Political power is divided among various branches of government.
30. A common feature of the first State constitutions was that  
a. State governors were given little real power.  
b. most political authority was given to the legislatures.  
c. elective terms were short.  
d. all of the above.

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Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- Chapter 2 Section 3
31. Which of the following was a power given to Congress by the Articles of Confederation?
- a. the power to tax
  - b. the power to appoint a presiding officer
  - c. the power to regulate State trade
  - d. all of the above
32. The main reason that no amendments were ever added to the Articles of Confederation was that
- a. amendments were not needed because everyone was happy with the document as it was written.
  - b. Jefferson wrote the Articles and his work was considered nearly perfect.
  - c. amendments needed the consent of all 13 State legislatures.
  - d. Congress mandated that amendments could not be made.
33. Which of the following was NOT a reason for changing the Articles of Confederation in the mid-1780s?
- a. States bickered among themselves.
  - b. Economic chaos spread among the former colonies.
  - c. Violence broke out in several places.
  - d. The Articles allowed slavery to continue.
34. Delegates met at Annapolis to
- a. recommend a federal plan for regulating commerce.
  - b. recommend a way to start a national army.
  - c. recommend ways to end slavery.
  - d. attend a social gathering in honor of George Washington.
35. The main concern of the rebels who carried out Shays' Rebellion was to protest
- a. taxation without representation.
  - b. the loss of their properties to tax collectors.
  - c. the rumored annexation of northwest Massachusetts to Vermont.
  - d. the Articles of Confederation.

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- Chapter 2 Section 4
36. Why were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams not at the Constitutional Convention?
- a. They opposed making changes in the Articles of Confederation.
  - b. They believed that the convention would blindly follow the wishes of George Washington.
  - c. They were serving the United States abroad as ambassadors.
  - d. Their States decided that other delegates would represent them better.
37. Although the Constitution is often called a "bundle of compromises," nearly all the delegates were dedicated to the concept of
- a. popular sovereignty.
  - b. checks and balances.
  - c. separation of powers.
  - d. all of the above.
38. To whom did the Three-Fifths Compromise refer?
- a. enslaved people
  - b. Native Americans
  - c. women
  - d. the poor
39. Which of the following was NOT a major source of ideas for the Constitution?
- a. the political writings of John Locke
  - b. British tradition
  - c. colonial experiences
  - d. Spanish colonial law
40. Which of the following summarizes Benjamin Franklin's judgment of the outcome of the Constitutional Convention?
- a. The Constitution was imperfect, but none better could be framed.
  - b. The Constitution was perfect, and the success of the nation was assured.
  - c. The Constitution was fatally flawed, and the nation was doomed.
  - d. The Constitution would fail because Jefferson and Adams had not participated in its framing.

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_ 41. Which of the following was NOT an objection to the new Constitution?
- a. God was not mentioned in the document.
  - b. The document did not allow States to print money.
  - c. The Constitution lacked a bill of rights.
  - d. The Constitution did not incorporate principles of natural law.
- \_\_\_\_ 42. Why was ratification of the Constitution crucial in Virginia and New York?
- a. They were the home States of Washington and Hamilton.
  - b. They were two of the largest, most populous States, so without them the government would probably not succeed.
  - c. They brought with them the Carolinas and Pennsylvania.
  - d. They were the principal sites of Revolutionary War battles.
- \_\_\_\_ 43. What was the significance of *The Federalist*?
- a. It was a convincing commentary on the meaning of the Constitution.
  - b. It aroused the anger of opponents of the Constitution.
  - c. It was a hastily written document in opposition to the Constitution.
  - d. None of the above.
- \_\_\_\_ 44. Which of the following are rights the Constitution explicitly guaranteed during the ratification process?
- a. free speech
  - b. freedom of the press
  - c. freedom of religion
  - d. none of the above
- \_\_\_\_ 45. Why were Anti-Federalists so powerful during the ratification process?
- a. Many of their leaders had also led during the Revolutionary War.
  - b. Nearly all the common people opposed the idea of a central government.
  - c. They were secretly supported by Great Britain.
  - d. They were the wealthiest Americans at the time.