

Chapter 2 Origins of American Government

Section 1 Pages 28 - 32

Section 2 Pages 34 - 39

Section 3 Pages 44 - 47

Section 4 Pages 48 - 54

Section 5 Pages 56 - 58

70 points

Name _____

41 - 46. List one (1) concept from the Magna Carta, Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights that is in the U.S. Constitution. Name the document and the concept that goes with it (Sect 1) (6 pts).

47 - 52. List three (3) events and the year it happened that pushed the American Colonies toward independence (Sect 2) (6 pts).

53 - 54. Give two (2) examples of how the Second Continental Congress acted like the first U.S. National government (Sect 2) (2 pts).

55 - 57. List three (3) powers of Congress under the Articles of Confederation (Sect 3) (3 pts).

58 - 60. List three (3) weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation (Sect 3) (3pts).

61 - 62. List a provision and a state that would benefit from the Virginia Plan (Sect 4) (2 pts)?

63 - 64. List a provision and a state that would benefit from the New Jersey Plan (Sect 4) (2 pts)?

65 - 66. List a provision and a state that would benefit from the Connecticut Compromise (Sect 4) (2 pts)?

67. Why might the failure of New York and Virginia to ratify have doomed the U.S. Constitution (Sect 5) (1 pt)?

68. What was the main argument of the Anti-Federalists against the U.S. Constitution (Sect 5) (1 pt)?

69. Where was the first U.S. National capital located (Sect 5) (1 pt)?

70. Who was the leader of the Federalists (on the \$10, first Secretary of the Treasury) (Sect 5) (1 pt)?

The Coming of Independence

A. Key Terms and Concepts

Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

- ___ 1. Self-government in the early days of the colonies was made possible by the great distance between North America and England.
- ___ 2. Colonies immediately accepted Benjamin Franklin's Albany Plan of the Union.
- ___ 3. The 13 colonies, although fiercely independent, sometimes experimented with plans of union.
- ___ 4. The colonists' unhappiness with taxation without representation, expressed in the Declaration of Rights, came as a surprise to the British king.
- ___ 5. The Intolerable Acts prompted colonists to call the First Continental Congress.

3

True

The Critical Period

A. Key Terms and Concepts

Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

- ___ 6. Every one of the 13 States had to ratify the Articles of Confederation before it became effective.
- ___ 7. The Articles set up three branches of government.
- ___ 8. After the Revolutionary War came a 10-year period of domestic harmony.
- ___ 9. Economic issues first motivated Americans to get together to discuss the effectiveness of the Articles of Confederation.
- ___ 10. As far as Congress was concerned, the main purpose for a 1787 convention in Philadelphia was to revise the Articles of Confederation.

3

True

Ratifying the Constitution

A. Key Terms And Concepts

Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

- ___ 11. Seven States were needed to ratify the Constitution.
- ___ 12. The absence of a bill of rights was cause for many people to oppose ratification of the Constitution.
- ___ 13. Most opponents of ratification believed the new Constitution gave too little power to the National Government.
- ___ 14. A quorum is a majority.
- ___ 15. The votes in Virginia and New York brought the number of ratifying States to nine, the number that the Constitution required for it to go into effect.

3

False

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

- ____ 16. 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.
- ____ 17. 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.
- ____ 18. Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware were
a. charter colonies.
b. proprietary colonies.
c. Crown colonies.
d. royal colonies.
- ____ 19. 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.
- ____ 20. 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.

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

- ____ 21. 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
- ____ 22. 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
- ____ 23. 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.
- ____ 24. 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.
- ____ 25. 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.

- ____ 26. 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
- ____ 27. 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.
- ____ 28. 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.
- ____ 29. 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.
- ____ 30. 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.

- ____ 31. 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.
- ____ 32. 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.
- ____ 33. To whom did the Three-Fifths Compromise refer?
- a. enslaved people
 - b. Native Americans
 - c. women
 - d. the poor
- ____ 34. 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
- ____ 35. 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.

- ____ 36. Which of the following was NOT an objection to the new Constitution?
- God was not mentioned in the document.
 - The document did not allow States to print money.
 - The Constitution lacked a bill of rights.
 - The Constitution did not incorporate principles of natural law.
- ____ 37. Why was ratification of the Constitution crucial in Virginia and New York?
- They were the home States of Washington and Hamilton.
 - They were two of the largest, most populous States, so without them the government would probably not succeed.
 - They brought with them the Carolinas and Pennsylvania.
 - They were the principal sites of Revolutionary War battles.
- ____ 38. What was the significance of *The Federalist*?
- It was a convincing commentary on the meaning of the Constitution.
 - It aroused the anger of opponents of the Constitution.
 - It was a hastily written document in opposition to the Constitution.
 - None of the above.
- ____ 39. Which of the following are rights the Constitution explicitly guaranteed during the ratification process?
- free speech
 - freedom of the press
 - freedom of religion
 - none of the above
- ____ 40. Why were Anti-Federalists so powerful during the ratification process?
- Many of their leaders had also led during the Revolutionary War.
 - Nearly all the common people opposed the idea of a central government.
 - They were secretly supported by Great Britain.
 - They were the wealthiest Americans at the time.