Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. The major debates at the Constitutional Convention were not over the basic ideas of the new government, but how they would put these ideas into practice.
   a. True
   b. False

2. In 1787 the states met to revise the Articles of Confederation, but instead wrote the Constitution.
   a. True
   b. False

3. The Virginia Plan proposed a weaker executive branch than the New Jersey Plan.
   a. True
   b. False

4. The Judeo-Christian concept of an agreement between man and God influenced the early colonists’ views of the role of government.
   a. True
   b. False

5. Shays’s Rebellion forced leaders to realize that the Articles were too weak.
   a. True
   b. False

6. Following the Declaration of Independence, the Second Continental Congress instructed the states to begin writing constitutions.
   a. True
   b. False

7. In order for the Bill of Rights to become part of the Constitution, it had to be approved by Congress and ratified by the states.
   a. True
   b. False

8. Many people believe the inalienable rights set forth in the Declaration of Independence are not human-made, but come from higher powers.
   a. True
   b. False

9. In colonial charters, all the power of the government was given to the governor.
   a. True
   b. False

10. Britain reacted to the First Continental Congress by weakening its control over the colonies.
    a. True
    b. False
Chapter 2: Practice Test

11. Patrick Henry opposed the new Constitution because it created a weak national government.
   a. True
   b. False

12. While women could not vote, most colonies allowed all adult white men to vote.
   a. True
   b. False

13. The colonists used word-of-mouth and printing to share the events leading to the Declaration of Independence; today we could use technologies such as e-mail to accomplish this task more efficiently.
   a. True
   b. False

14. The colonists were familiar with representative government from Britain’s Parliament.
   a. True
   b. False

15. Pilgrim leaders wrote the Mayflower Compact to provide rules for governing themselves.
   a. True
   b. False

16. A major reason leaders such as Jefferson wanted a strong central government was their experiences with Great Britain’s monarchy.
   a. True
   b. False

17. The members of the Second Continental Congress supported republicanism by establishing a legislature in their new government.
   a. True
   b. False

18. The Three-Fifths Compromise lasted until the Fourteenth Amendment declared that everyone would be counted as a whole person.
   a. True
   b. False

19. Under the Articles of Confederation, the government could borrow money and levy taxes.
   a. True
   b. False

20. Because of what they saw as unfair taxation, colonists stopped buying British goods.
   a. True
   b. False
Chapter 2: Practice Test

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

__ 21. In 1776, states began creating written constitutions because they
a. knew that once they were independent, they needed orderly governments.
b. realized they needed British protection in order to survive.
c. wanted the states to be united under a single national government.
d. wanted to increase the amount of goods they were trading with Britain.

__ 22. The Fourteenth Amendment did away with the Three-Fifths Compromise by stating that
a. every individual counted as a whole person.
b. interstate commerce could not be taxed.
c. legislative representation should be based entirely on population.
d. the people should directly elect the president.

__ 23. When the Declaration of Independence states it is drawing on “the Laws of Nature and Nature's God,” it is expressing an idea that primarily originated with
b. John Locke.
d. Samuel Adams.

__ 24. Which of John Locke’s beliefs had a major influence on the colonists?
a. All people have certain “natural” or inalienable rights such as the right to liberty.
b. Monarchs are appointed by God and should have supreme power.
c. People need government to maintain order and prevent conflict.
d. The powers of government must be separated.

__ 25. Shays’s Rebellion caused the new nation’s leaders to realize that
a. a stronger national government was needed.
b. the Articles did an inadequate job of protecting individual rights.
c. the Articles did an inadequate job of protecting states’ rights.
d. the nation needed to outlaw slavery.

__ 26. An important accomplishment of the Articles of Confederation was that it
a. created fair policies for settling lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.
b. developed a national court system.
c. stopped the ability of states to charge tariffs on goods imported from other states.
d. strengthened the national government’s ability to levy and collect taxes.

__ 27. As the Articles of Confederation were written, a major debate centered around whether
a. slavery should be legal.
b. the government should have both an executive and a legislative branch.
c. the national government or state and local governments should be stronger.
d. there should be an army under the control of the national government.
Chapter 2: Practice Test

28. The Bill of Rights was created because the Anti-Federalists were concerned that
   a. the Constitution would not implement separation of powers.
   b. the new national government could trample on individual rights.
   c. representation in the Senate would be based on population.
   d. small states would have as much power as large states.

29. After considerable discussion, the First Continental Congress
   a. decided to go to war against the British.
   b. established a central government and chose John Hancock as its president.
   c. imposed an embargo on Britain.
   d. instructed the colonies to create written constitutions.

30. George Mason refused to sign the draft Constitution because
   a. he believed the length of the president’s term should be two years.
   b. he thought the president should be elected by the people, not the Electoral College.
   c. it created a bicameral legislature, which he thought gave the small states too much power.
   d. it prohibited the government from restricting the slave trade for 20 years.

31. By agreeing to amend the Constitution by adding the Bill of Rights,
   a. the Anti-Federalists were incorporating the ideas of Charles de Montesquieu.
   b. the Founders were incorporating the ideas of William Blackstone.
   c. the Founders were responding to Anti-Federalists’ fears of an overly powerful national government.
   d. the Founders were responding to Anti-Federalists’ fears of overly powerful state governments.

32. The Founders created a federal system of government because they
   a. believed that representation on Congress should be based entirely on population.
   b. did not want the president to become as powerful as a monarch.
   c. wanted individuals to have the right to a fair and speedy trial.
   d. wanted power to be split between the national and the state governments.

33. Colonists valued limited government because they
   a. believed monarchs should have absolute power over their people.
   b. did not accept the concept of a representative government.
   c. thought people should be protected from punishment by an unjust government.
   d. thought that order could be maintained without a government.

34. Which of the following lists the steps required to add the Bill of Rights to the Constitution in the correct sequence?
   a. Madison introduced it, Congress approved it, and the states ratified it.
   b. Madison introduced it, the House modified it, and Congress enforced it.
   c. Madison introduced it, the states approved it, and the Senate modified it.
   d. Madison introduced it, the states ratified it, and Congress enforced it.
Chapter 2: Practice Test

35. Citizens such as Henry Knox were concerned that the national government
   a. denied individuals’ rights.
   b. did not have the power to coin money.
   c. was taking on powers that belonged to the states.
   d. was unable to provide citizens with security.

36. Which of the following was a positive achievement under the Articles of Confederation?
   a. establishing an executive branch
   b. levying and collecting taxes
   c. signing a peace treaty with Britain
   d. stopping states from coining their own money

37. The convention delegates supported the concept of separation of powers as expressed
   a. by Charles de Montesquieu.
   b. by John Locke.
   c. in the Articles of Confederation.
   d. in the New Testament.

38. The authors of the Declaration of Independence were influenced by the idea in the Old Testament that
   a. everyone had the right to a fair trial.
   b. governments should be based on the concept of republicanism.
   c. societies should establish social contracts that everyone was required to follow.
   d. the law should apply uniformly to everyone, even kings.

39. The Connecticut Charter set up a representative government because it
   a. established the governor as the king’s agent in the colony.
   b. gave people the right to elect the governor and judges.
   c. allowed for taxation without the consent of the people.
   d. stated that all colonists had the right to vote.

40. New Jersey delegates did not support the Virginia Plan because they thought
   a. it gave too much power to the large states.
   b. the legislature would be able to control the executive branch.
   c. the judicial branch would not be independent.
   d. the number of votes a state had in the legislature should be based on population.

41. By 1776, the colonial governments
   a. accepted the king as head of the church.
   b. had significant experience in representative government.
   c. primarily practiced direct democracy for all citizens.
   d. were virtually identical to one another.
Chapter 2: Practice Test

42. The Founders incorporated Jean Jacques Rousseau’s concept of freedom of religion into the Constitution by stating that
   a. all citizens must practice a religion, but it may be a religion of their choosing.
   b. Congress can establish a state religion.
   c. Congress cannot make any laws preventing people from practicing their religion.
   d. religious groups cannot be taxed or treated differently from other types of groups.

43. The Magna Carta recognized the principle of limited government because it
   a. established a system of checks and balances in Parliament.
   b. guaranteed the right to a fair and speedy trial.
   c. restricted the power of the monarchy.
   d. stated that everyone was equal under the law.

44. The purpose of the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence was to
   a. describe the wrongs the king had committed.
   b. emphasize the importance of social contracts.
   c. establish the source of the rights of all Americans.
   d. list the reasons the colonists believed they deserved independence.

45. The Declaration of Independence states that governments
   a. can establish standing armies without the consent of the legislatures.
   b. derive their powers from the consent of the governed.
   c. do not have the right to tax those they govern.
   d. have divine rights that set them above the people they govern.

46. The First Continental Congress’s embargo on Britain likely hurt the colonies’ private businesses because
   a. it decreased income from tariffs.
   b. they could no longer make money from British imports.
   c. the value of British goods was greatly reduced.
   d. enforcing the embargo was very expensive.

47. In The Federalist, No. 10, James Madison argued in favor of a large republic because
   a. it would make it easier for Congress to regulate interstate commerce.
   b. the chances of the majority having common motives would decrease.
   c. the president’s power would be decreased.
   d. the states with smaller populations would have more power.

48. Any powers not specifically stated in the Articles of Confederation
   a. could not be exercised by either the central or state governments.
   b. were given to the central government.
   c. were given to the states.
   d. were shared by the central government and the states.
Chapter 2: Practice Test

49. Leaders such as Thomas Jefferson formed committees of correspondence that
   a. began writing a national constitution.
   b. established colonial legislatures.
   c. sent soldiers to fight in the French and Indian War.
   d. urged resistance to the British.

50. What did Britain do in response to the French and Indian War that caused the colonists to boycott British goods?
   a. Britain increased the colonists’ taxes.
   b. Britain prohibited the colonies from creating their own charters.
   c. Britain removed all its troops from the colonies.
   d. Britain stopped exporting goods to the colonies.

51. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress could
   a. declare war, but it could not make treaties.
   b. establish post offices, but it could not levy taxes.
   c. force everyone to abide by the law, but it could not establish a court system.
   d. levy taxes, but it could not establish an executive branch.

52. A serious problem following the Revolutionary War was that
   a. many states refused to help pay off the extensive war debt.
   b. the national government could not regulate affairs with Native Americans.
   c. the national government was unable to coin money.
   d. the states refused to give the central government the right to make treaties.

53. The Federalist Papers were successful primarily because they
   a. clearly explained the principles of American constitutional government.
   b. limited the power of the executive branch.
   c. presented a way of solving the dilemma between the large and small states.
   d. set up a clear way of separating the powers of the three governmental branches.

54. One way that the English Bill of Rights expanded on the Magna Carta was by
   a. establishing an independent judiciary.
   b. re-establishing the supremacy of the monarchy.
   c. stating that the monarch must have Parliament’s consent to levy taxes.
   d. stating that people had the right to a fair and speedy trial.

55. An inalienable right that is stated in the Declaration of Independence and contributes to our current national identity is the right to
   a. a representative government.
   b. be able to vote in elections.
   c. be economically secure.
   d. pursue happiness.
Chapter 2: Practice Test

56. The Anti-Federalists demanded that the Constitution have a bill of rights because they
   a. believed it was needed in order to protect individual liberties.
   b. did not want the national government to be able to restrict the slave trade.
   c. wanted representation in the Senate to be based on population.
   d. were concerned that the judicial branch would be overly powerful.

57. As the result of events such as Shays’s Rebellion,
   a. each state was given a single vote, regardless of its size.
   b. leaders realized the Articles of Confederation were too weak.
   c. the British stopped enforcing the Stamp Act.
   d. the central government had no power to regulate affairs with American Indians.

58. A major reason for Shays’s Rebellion was that
   a. citizens were upset about farm foreclosures.
   b. Congress wanted more power over the states.
   c. legislators thought the central government should provide better security.
   d. states could not agree on how western lands should be settled.

59. What document stated that monarchs could not interfere with parliamentary elections?
   a. the English Bill of Rights
   b. the Magna Carta
   c. the New Testament
   d. the Old Testament

60. A major problem with the legislature set up under the Articles was that
   a. it could not make treaties with other nations.
   b. it had no power to regulate affairs with Native Americans.
   c. it was bicameral rather than unicameral.
   d. regardless of its population, each state had one vote.
Chapter 2: Practice Test

a. Virginia Plan  b. Bill of Rights
c. charter      d. boycott
e. New Jersey Plan  f. Three-Fifths Compromise
g. John Locke  h. Articles of Confederation
i. Alexander Hamilton  j. Moses

61. said laws should be applied equally to all people
62. created a “league of friendship” among the states
63. an agreement not to buy goods from a specific source
64. supported by the small states
65. said that slaves would be counted as less than a whole person
66. wrote public letters in support of the proposed Constitution
67. supported by the large states
68. stated that people had “natural rights”
69. constitution containing rules for a government
70. constitutional amendments that protected individual freedoms

a. representative government  b. The Federalist Papers
c. unicameral legislature  d. First Continental Congress
e. Magna Carta  f. Leviathan
g. colonial charters and constitutions  h. English Bill of Rights
i. limited government  j. Connecticut Compromise

71. stated that society was created by a social contract
72. established the authority of Parliament
73. imposed an embargo on Britain
74. gave colonists experience with limited self-government
75. concept that a government’s power is not absolute
76. writings that supported adoption of the Constitution
77. type of congress created by the Articles of Confederation
78. resulted in a bicameral legislature
79. a government in which citizens elect delegates
80. recognized the rights of the English nobles