

2nd Quarter Test

Vidales

1. In 1787, Congress awarded John Paul Jones the Congressional Gold Medal in honor of his “valor and brilliant services” during the Revolutionary War. Which accomplishment was Congress recognizing?

- A. Leading the evacuation of Washington, D.C., during the British invasion
- B. Preparing the strategy for the American victory at Yorktown
- C. Persuading France to provide military assistance to the Continental army
- D. Commanding a victory at sea against the British navy



2. How did geography influence the early economic development of New York, Boston, and Charleston?

- A. Long coastlines offered abundant natural resources.
- B. Proximity to flooding rivers limited development.
- C. Natural harbors provided access to markets.
- D. Extreme climates limited productive activity.



3. How did the British government contribute to the expansion of representative democracy in the American colonies during the 17th and 18th centuries?

- A. It established colonial parliaments with each charter.
- B. It permitted men and women voting rights in elections.
- C. It neglected many of the political affairs of the colonies.
- D. It allowed the free exercise of religion among freemen.



4. Which reason most contributed to European exploration and colonization of North America?

- A. a belief that European culture should replace Eastern Asian cultures
- B. a motivation to spread democratic traditions to new areas of the world
- C. a tradition of resisting Islamic expansion in unexplored regions of the world
- D. a desire by European nations to create new commercial opportunities overseas



5 CAUSE	EFFECT
1. Taxes imposed without the consent of the legislature	1. Both Houses of Congress must pass tax bills
2. Colonists forced to provide quartering for troops	2. Third Amendment
3. The King refused to establish judiciary powers	3. Established an independent judiciary
4. Some colonists were deprived of a trial by jury	4. Sixth Amendment



What is the subject of the chart above?

- A. Effects of Shays's Rebellion on the laws of the United States.
- B. How colonial grievances were addressed by the United States Constitution.
- C. Effects of the Revolutionary War upon the United States' system of government.
- D. How the United States Constitution addressed problems of the Articles of Confederation.

6. Which principle of American democracy is traced to the English Bill of Rights?

- A. Government should protect individual liberties of citizens.
- B. Government should divide power among several branches.
- C. Government should have a single person as a chief executive.
- D. Government should have a representative body of the people.



7. The Mayflower Compact MIGHT be described as which of the following?

- A. first American constitution
- B. beginning of a judicial branch
- C. statement of economic rights
- D. first religious declaration



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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. . . .

—Declaration of Independence, 1776

This excerpt refers to rights that people —

- A. earn by demonstrating loyalty to their government
- B. receive by becoming citizens of a country
- C. have as a result of being human
- D. are granted after enlistment in the military



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Virginia Declaration of Rights, 1776

Section 16. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator and the manner of discharging it, can be directed by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore, all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity towards each other.

Who would most likely have agreed with the above statement?

- A. an indentured servant in Maryland
- B. a Pilgrim in Massachusetts
- C. a slave in Georgia
- D. a subsistence farmer in New Hampshire



10. Which factor most contributed to different patterns of economic activity among the colonies?

- A. differences of religion among colonial areas
- B. differences of culture among European settlers
- C. differences of physical geography and resources
- D. differences of the length of time a colony had existed



New England Colonies (NH, MA, RI, CT)	Middle Colonies (NY, NJ, PA, DE)	Southern Colonies (VA, MD, NC, SC, GA)
Rocky soil	?	Flat, fertile land, mountains in interior
Fish, timber, furs	Iron ore, timber	Fertile soil, timber
Puritan or Congregational Anglican or Church of England	Quaker, Roman Catholic, Anglican	Anglican

Which of the following BEST completes the chart?

- A. vast, dry desert
- B. flat, fertile land
- C. rugged mountains
- D. jagged coastlines



12. The colonial region that had the climate and land to support large scale agriculture was the —

- A. New England Colonies
- B. Middle Colonies
- C. Southern Colonies
- D. West Indian Colonies



- 13
- The distance from the colonies and the home country
 - The Protestant belief in the importance of the individual
 - The signing of the Mayflower Compact
 - The creation of the Virginia House of Burgesses



The circumstances in this list resulted in —

- A. the removal of King George III as the British monarch
- B. the right to vote for women in the American colonies
- C. an expansion of representative government in the colonies
- D. a war in North America between French and English settlers

14. Which of these pairs of colonies depended MOST on the ocean as a source of food and commerce?

- A. Virginia and Pennsylvania
- B. Delaware and New York
- C. Maryland and Georgia
- D. Massachusetts and Rhode Island



15. How did American colonists view the Proclamation of 1763?

- A. They saw it as an effective way to reduce tensions with American Indians.
- B. They believed it was a British attempt to reinforce control over them.
- C. They thought that it would transform the French into military allies.
- D. They assumed that it was done to help save money for the British.



16. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, what policy controlled colonies for ALL the major European trading countries?

- A. revolution
- B. global war
- C. colonialism
- D. Mercantilism



17. What form of government was developed by the Constitution?

- A. direct democracy
- B. republic
- C. monarchy
- D. parliamentary



18. In the early 1800s, the United States nearly doubled its size as a result of the —

- A. Treaty of Paris
- B. Peace of Ghent
- C. Gadsden Purchase
- D. Louisiana Purchase



19. Why is 1803 a very important date in U.S. history?

- A. Washington gave his farewell address.
- B. England began a war with the U.S.
- C. The U.S. bought the Louisiana Purchase.
- D. Thomas Jefferson was elected president.



20. What feature of the U.S. government was a result of the Great Compromise?

- A. the Supreme Court
- B. the Electoral College
- C. a unified executive branch
- D. a two-house legislative branch



21. Because the British had forced colonists to _____ and carried out unreasonable _____ of their homes, protections were written in the third and fourth amendments.

Which words complete the sentence above?

- A. quarter troops, searches
- B. pay taxes, laws
- C. pay taxes, imprisonment
- D. pledge allegiance to England, searches



22 I.	Constitutional Convention meets in Philadelphia
II.	Declaration of Independence announced
III.	Federalists Papers written
IV.	George Washington elected as first president

Which of the following shows the CORRECT sequence of the events shown above?

- A. I, II, IV, III
- B. II, I, III, IV
- C. III, IV, II, I
- D. IV, I, III, II



23. Why does James Madison argue for a compromise of counting enslaved people as a portion of the population?

- A. enslaved people needed representation in Congress
- B. rebellions among enslaved people would be less likely
- C. Southern states were more likely to ratify the Constitution
- D. New England states would not tolerate full citizenship for enslaved people



24. *"If the legislative authority be not retained, there can be neither liberty nor stability; and it can only be restrained by dividing...itself, into...independent branches. In a single House there is no check, but the inadequate one, of the virtue and good sense of those who compose it."*

— James Wilson

James Wilson's argument occurred in 1787 during the debate over the —

- A. number of representatives for each state
- B. requirements for election to Congress
- C. necessity for an impeachment provision
- D. necessity of a two-house legislature

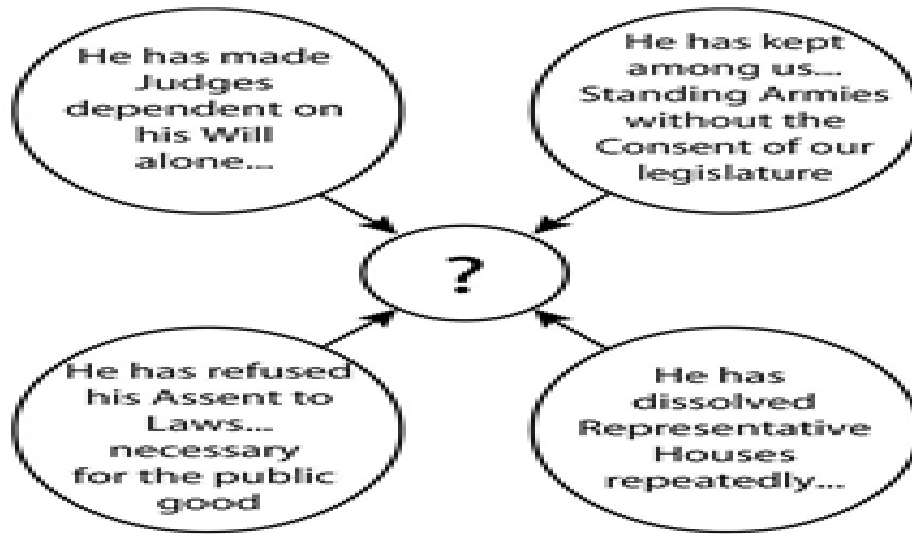


25 I.	Articles of Confederation Drafted
II.	Bill of Rights Ratified
III.	French and Indian War Ends
IV.	First Shots Fired at the Battle of Lexington

Which of the following is the CORRECT chronological sequence of the events above?

- A. I, II, III, IV
- B. III, IV, I, II
- C. II, I, IV, III
- D. IV, III, II, I





Which of the following completes the graphic organizer above?

- A. Reasons for creating the United States Constitution
- B. Charges against the King in the Magna Carta
- C. Purposes for writing the Mayflower Compact
- D. Grievances in the Declaration of Independence



27. How did President Washington manage the issue of defining authority in the central government?

- A. He used a presidential executive order to create the judicial branch.
- B. He established a cabinet of officers to lead parts of the government.
- C. He pushed Congress to pass an import tax to fund salaries for federal officials.
- D. He set up two political parties to compete for powerful position in government.



28. Why did small states support the structure of the legislative branch described in Article I?

- A. Smaller states would have veto rights on all legislative bills.
- B. Every state would have equal representation in the Senate.
- C. Larger states would have legislators who served shorter terms.
- D. Smaller states would have the greatest power in the House of Representatives.



29. Patrick Henry opposed ratifying the U.S. Constitution because he believed that under it—
- A. the states would surrender too much power to the federal government
 - B. alliances could not be formed with other countries
 - C. the courts would not be able to hold government officials accountable
 - D. individuals would exercise too much power over the federal government



30. All of the following describe the Northwest Ordinance EXCEPT —

- A. new states were admitted on an equal footing
- B. applied a plan of government for how territories could become states
- C. first act under the U.S. Constitution
- D. prohibited slavery



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- Colonies served as a market for British goods
 - Colonies provided raw materials for Britain
 - Non-European imports into the colonies had to arrive on British ships
 - Certain colonial goods were sold only to England or other British colonies

Which of the following is the BEST title for the information above?



- A. British Mercantilist Policies
- B. Causes of Pontiac's Rebellion
- C. Effects of the Townshend Acts
- D. Isolationism in the British Empire

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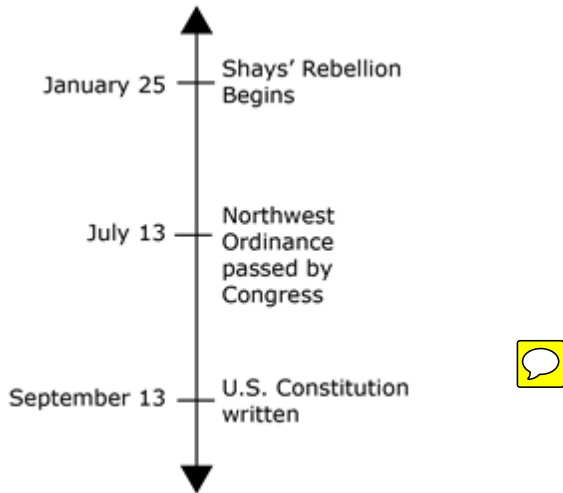
Plan	Supporters	Representation	Type of Legislature
VA	Large States	?	Bicameral
NJ	Small States	Equal Representation	Unicameral



Which of the following completes the ? in the chart above?

- A. Size of Territory
- B. Size of Population
- C. Number of Voting Districts
- D. Number of Wealthy Landowners

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The events noted in the timeline occurred in —

- A. 1776
- B. 1787
- C. 1800
- D. 1812

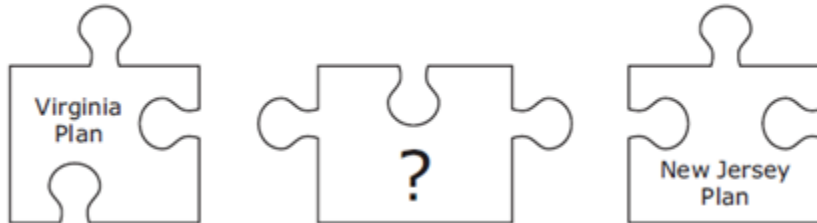
34. In 1787 the United States was at a crossroads. Farmers in western Massachusetts had rebelled the year before over property taxes. The state struggled to end the rebellion. Events such as this one contributed to the decision to -

- A. sign the Treaty of Paris
- B. repeal the Intolerable Acts
- C. declare an embargo on imported goods
- D. restructure the federal government

35. During the War of 1812, the British army —

- A. arrested and imprisoned many U.S. legislators
- B. overpowered the American navy on Lake Erie
- C. captured and burned much of Washington, D.C.
- D. defeated U.S. forces at the Battle of New Orleans

Constitutional Convention Puzzle



Which of the following should replace the question mark in this diagram?

- A. Direct democracy
- B. Great Compromise
- C. Checks and balances
- D. Missouri Compromise



37. Which action of the Confederation Congress in 1787 ensured the orderly expansion of the United States by establishing a procedure for admitting states into the Union?

- A. Northwest Ordinance
- B. Annapolis Convention
- C. The Great Compromise
- D. Three-Fifths Compromise



38. Which warning in Washington's Farewell Address influenced presidents throughout the 19th century?

- A. avoiding alliances with foreign nations
- B. keeping close relations with Great Britain
- C. establishing a large, national military force
- D. reducing taxes on American commerce and industry

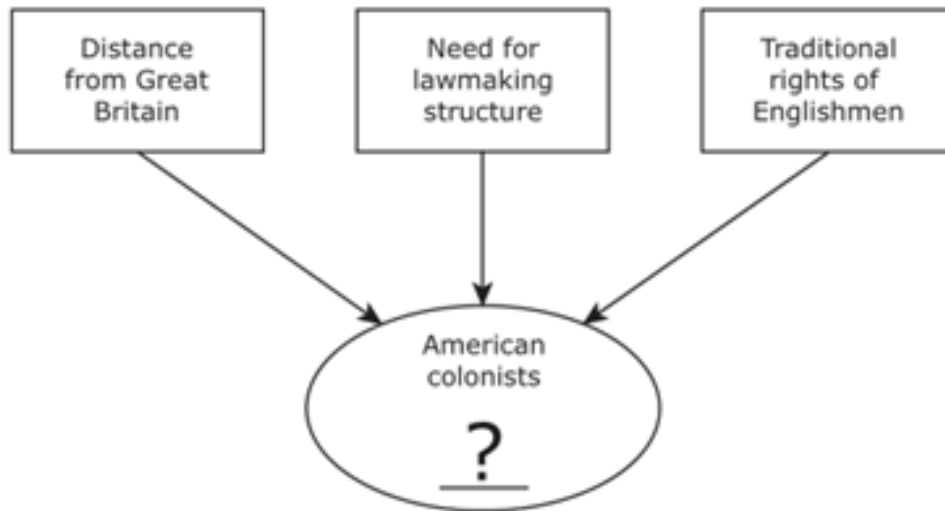


39. One result of the Battle of New Orleans was that it led to the —

- A. invasion of the west by British forces
- B. expulsion of the French from North America
- C. extension of slavery west of the Mississippi River
- D. recognition of Andrew Jackson across the United States



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Which of the following best replaces the question mark in the diagram above?

- A. Created a general council to manage the colonies
- B. Experienced strict control by Parliament
- C. Established their own representative institutions
- D. Appointed governors who reported to the king

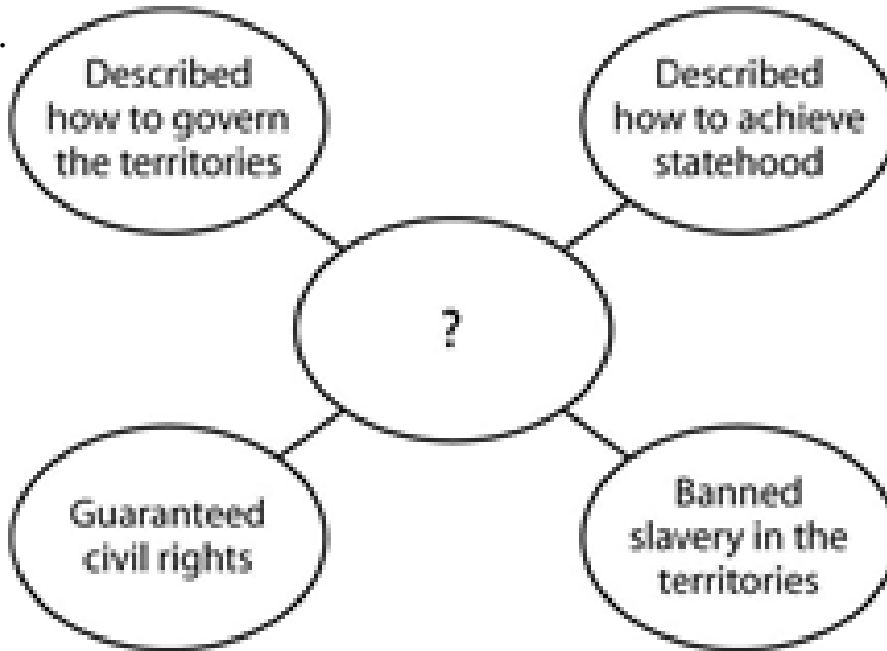


41. Which governmental power had the MOST authority under the Articles of Confederation?

- A. federal government
- B. state governments
- C. executive branch
- D. judicial branch



42.



Which of the following BEST completes the web?

- A. U.S. Constitution
- B. Northwest Ordinance
- C. Kansas-Nebraska Act
- D. Missouri Compromise



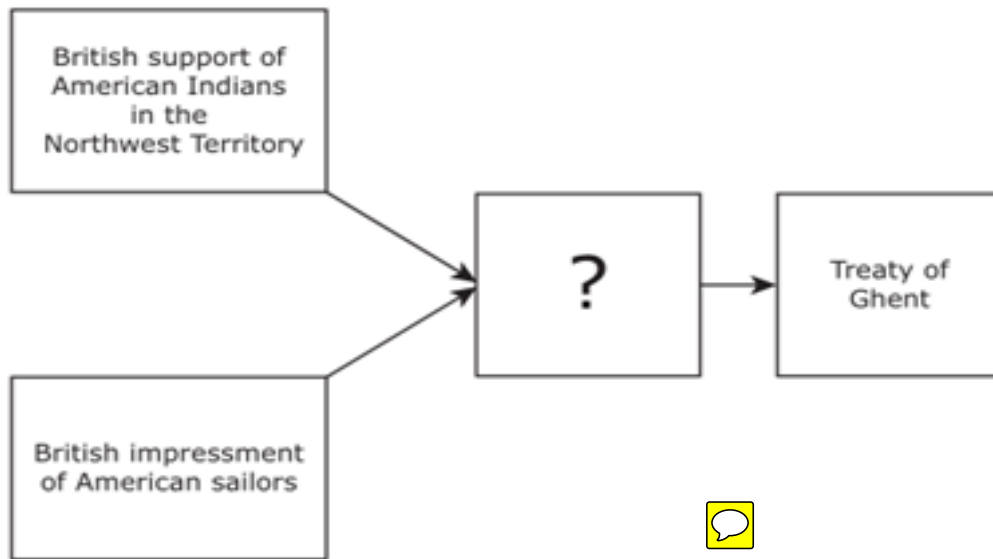
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. The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is . . . to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.

The statement above influenced American foreign policy towards isolationism. Who made the statement above and when?

- A. George Washington - Farewell Address
- B. Thomas Jefferson - Virginia Resolution
- C. James Polk - War Message to Congress in 1846
- D. James Madison - War Message to Congress in 1812





Which of the following best completes the diagram above?

- A. Boston Tea Party
- B. War of 1812
- C. American Revolution
- D. Civil War


45. Which of these shows a CORRECT cause and effect relationship?

- A. British impressments of soldiers — War of 1812
- B. Boston Tea Party — French and Indian War
- C. Northwest Ordinance — Cotton Gin
- D. Shays' Rebellion — Trail of Tears


46. Which of the following would be something Thomas Jefferson and his followers would support, but Alexander Hamilton and his followers would not?

- A. a national bank
- B. a strong business culture
- C. an anti-French policy
- D. an agricultural economy


47. As part of a system of checks and balances, the Constitution of the United States provides for —

- A. a court system that writes the laws of the land
- B. three branches of government that monitor each other 
- C. a Cabinet to ensure that Congress does not abuse its authority
- D. the establishment of political parties to nominate presidential candidates

48. In the United States Constitution, the principle of popular sovereignty holds that —

- A. power is divided between the national and state governments
- B. each branch of government is able to check the power of the others
- C. the national government is to be divided into three separate branches 
- D. the people hold the final authority by participating in the election process

49. A local police department forbids a group of college students from gathering at a home to have a silent prayer before a football game.

- I. Freedom of Speech 
- II. Freedom of Press
- III. Right to Assemble
- IV. Freedom of Religion

Which two freedoms listed above from the Bill of Rights have been violated in this scenario?

- A. I and II
- B. II and III
- C. I and III
- D. III and IV

50. The first political parties in the United States were established in the 1790s largely because of political differences between —

- A. John Adams and Benjamin Franklin
- B. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Paine
- C. George Washington and James Madison
- D. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton



51. The Embargo Act of 1807, was an attempt to —

- A. encourage the creation of U.S. industry
- B. raise revenue by taxing foreign trade ships
- C. make it easier to import manufactured goods
- D. pressure warring nations to respect U.S. neutrality



52. Which decision of Jefferson is often viewed as his greatest foreign policy success?

- A. annexing Florida from Spain
- B. purchasing the Louisiana Territory
- C. supporting independence for Panama
- D. establishing treaties with many American Indian tribes



53. Which Supreme Court decision established judicial review as a duty of federal courts?

- A. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- B. *Marbury v. Madison*
- C. *Gideon v. Wainwright*
- D. *McCulloch v. Maryland*



54. Which of the following did Thomas Jefferson support but Alexander Hamilton did not?

- A. national bank
- B. pro-British policies
- C. more states rights
- D. manufacturing



55. An explanation of federalism is the division of power in the United States between the —

- A. two houses of the congress
- B. small and large states
- C. three branches of the government
- D. national and state governments



56 Thomas Jefferson stated in his first inaugural address that in foreign affairs, America should have "honest friendships with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

Who would most likely have agreed with Thomas Jefferson's philosophy?

- A. George Washington
- B. Alexander Hamilton
- C. Andrew Jackson
- D. John Marshall



57. "The question whether the judges are invested with exclusive authority to decide on the constitutionality of a law has been...a subject of consideration with me in the exercise of official duties. Certainly there is not a word in the Constitution which has given that power to them more than to the Executive or Legislative branches."

— Thomas Jefferson, 1815



Which of the following was Jefferson challenging in the above statement?

- A. the authority of military courts to overrule precedents
- B. the authority of legislators to raise taxes
- C. the right to convict without a trial
- D. the doctrine of judicial review

58. *The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is . . . to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.*

—George Washington's Farewell Address

Which policy below is Washington wanting America to follow?



- A. trade restrictions
- B. non involvement
- C. mercantilism
- D. separation of powers

59. Which of these grievances from the Declaration of Independence was addressed in the Bill of Rights?

- A. "He has affected to render the military independent . . ."
- B. "Quartering large bodies of armed troops . . ."
- C. "Cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world . . ."
- D. "He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly . . ."



60. Use the information in the box and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

If anything is found in the national Constitution, either by original provision or subsequent interpretation, which ought not to be in it, the people know how to get rid of it. If any construction be established, unacceptable to them, so as to become, practically, a part of the Constitution, they will amend it, at their sovereign pleasure. But while the people choose to maintain it as it is – while they are satisfied with it, and refuse to change it – who has given, or who can give, the state legislatures a right to alter it, either by interference, constitution, or otherwise?

Daniel Webster, 1830



Based on this quote, the only way to change the Constitution was by —

- A. committee
 - B. debate
 - C. amendment
 - D. compromise
61. *"...in declaring what shall be the supreme law of the land, the Constitution itself is first mentioned, and not the laws of the United States generally, ... Thus,...the Constitution of the United State confirms and strengthens the principle...that a law repugnant [contrary] to the Constitution is void and that courts, ..., are bound by that instrument."*
- Chief Justice John Marshall
Marbury v. Madison

The above document forms the basis for which of the following concepts of American government?

- A. separation of powers
- B. checks and balances
- C. judicial review
- D. Federalism

