

Multiple Choice - Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. The Articles of Confederation gave the states
- no power.
 - the same power as the national government.
 - less power than the national government.
 - more power than the national government.
- ___ 2. In 1787, Congress called a meeting about the Articles of Confederation
- to decide what to do with the Northwest Territories.
 - to make the national government stronger.
 - to discuss ways to stop tax rebellions.
 - to borrow money to pay for the Revolutionary War.

Use this chart to answer questions 4 & 5.

Articles of Confederation	
Congress could	Congress could not
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• declare war and peace• deal with other nations• print and borrow money• organize new territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• control trade• set up an army• raise money with taxes• force states to obey its laws

- ___ 3. Congress could
- print and borrow money.
 - control trade.
 - raise money with taxes.
 - start an army.
- ___ 4. Congress could not
- organize new territories.
 - deal with other nations.
 - force states to obey its laws.
 - declare war and peace.
- ___ 5. Which Americans were represented at the Constitutional Convention?
- Native Americans
 - Women
 - African Americans
 - White men who owned land

- ___ 6. Some delegates to the Constitutional Convention thought a republic would
 - a. give the small states more power.
 - b. allow slavery to continue.
 - c. protect citizens' rights.
 - d. let the states share power with a central government.

- ___ 7. In a federal system of government
 - a. the states share power with the central government.
 - b. the states have more power than the central government.
 - c. the central government has more power than the states.
 - d. the states don't share power with the central government.

- ___ 8. How did the states compromise about slavery?
 - a. No enslaved people were counted.
 - b. All enslaved people were counted.
 - c. Every five enslaved persons was counted as three free people.
 - d. All states said slavery should never end.

- ___ 9. Which of the following is not one of the three branches of government created by the Constitution?
 - a. judicial
 - b. federal
 - c. legislative
 - d. executive

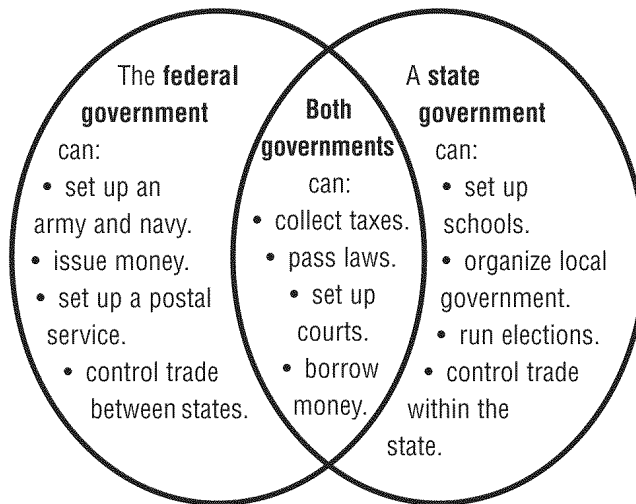
- ___ 10. The system of checks and balances
 - a. decides what laws mean.
 - b. helps make treaties and choose judges.
 - c. decides if laws follow the Constitution.
 - d. keeps each branch of government from becoming stronger than the others.

- ___ 11. What does the Bill of Rights do?
 - a. It protects freedom of speech and religion.
 - b. It gives the federal government total control.
 - c. It prevents the Constitution from being changed.
 - d. It gives the states total control.

- ___ 12. In what way does the Constitution keep any one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
 - a. through the Senate and the House of Representatives
 - b. with amendments and bills
 - c. through the Bill of Rights
 - d. with a system of checks and balances

Use this diagram to answer questions 13 & 14.

Federal System of Government



- ___ 13. Which of the following can be done by the federal government only?
- collect taxes
 - control trade within a state
 - issue money
 - set up schools
- ___ 14. Which of the following can be done by both federal and state governments?
- pass laws
 - run elections
 - organize local governments
 - set up an army or navy
- ___ 15. Alexander Hamilton supported
- manufacturing and trade.
 - state governments.
 - farming.
 - the Democratic-Republican party.
- ___ 16. Thomas Jefferson supported
- a national bank.
 - limiting the national government.
 - the growth of manufacturing and trade.
 - paying off the nation's debts.
- ___ 17. What was the Great Compromise?
- a plan to divide Congress into two parts
 - a way to vote for the president of the national convention
 - an official ceremony for people to become U.S. citizens
 - an official ceremony to make someone U.S. President

- ___ 18. In Alexander Hamilton's view, what was one role of the national government?
- a. to support farming
 - b. to not take away states' rights
 - c. to be limited
 - d. to support manufacturing and trade
- ___ 19. How are the powers of each branch of the national government limited?
- a. through a process of voting
 - b. through a process of vetoing
 - c. through a process of checks and balances
 - d. through a process of debating
- ___ 20. What were the Articles of Confederation?
- a. a plan to resolve the slavery conflict
 - b. a plan for central government
 - c. a plan for state government
 - d. a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory
- ___ 21. Why did the Antifederalists think the Constitution was dangerous?
- a. It was not ratified by all of the colonies.
 - b. It eliminated the federal government.
 - c. It did not contain a Bill of Rights.
 - d. It set up courts to settle cases.

Match each word to its definition for questions 22-24.

- a. To accept
 - b. A change to the Constitution
 - c. A group that shares similar ideas about government
 - d. A law
- ___ 22. ordinance
- ___ 23. ratify
- ___ 24. amendment

Read the passage below. Then answer question 26..

James Madison created the Virginia Plan. This plan called for a national government with three parts. Delegates from small states did not like the way states would be represented in Congress. Roger Sherman suggested that Congress have two parts. This solution was called the Great Compromise.

25. Categorize the roles that James Madison and Roger Sherman had in the Great Compromise.

Test the Skill: Understand Point of View

Like many Americans, George Washington felt an urgent need to create a new, stronger national government. He feared that a weak national government would not be able to stop fighting between states or against the national government. This would destroy the new country.

Many Americans were afraid a strong national government could become as unfair as Great Britain's had been. Patrick Henry, for example, refused to be a delegate to the 1787 convention. When he was asked why, the famous speaker answered simply, "I smelt a rat."

26. Why did many Americans want a weak national government?
27. In your own words summarize George Washington's point of view.
28. In your own words summarize Patrick Henry's point of view.

29. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton had different points of view about how the government should act. With whom do you agree? Summarize that person's point of view, and explain why you agree with it.

30. **Short Response:** Describe the role of each branch of the national government.

Constitution Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D PTS: 1
2. ANS: B PTS: 1
3. ANS: A PTS: 1
4. ANS: C PTS: 1
5. ANS: D PTS: 1
6. ANS: C PTS: 1
7. ANS: A PTS: 1
8. ANS: C PTS: 1
9. ANS: B PTS: 1
10. ANS: D PTS: 1
11. ANS: A PTS: 1
12. ANS: D PTS: 1
13. ANS: C PTS: 1
14. ANS: A PTS: 1
15. ANS: A PTS: 1
16. ANS: B PTS: 1
17. ANS: A PTS: 1
18. ANS: D PTS: 1
19. ANS: C PTS: 1
20. ANS: B PTS: 1
21. ANS: C PTS: 1

MATCHING

22. ANS: D PTS: 1
23. ANS: A PTS: 1
24. ANS: B PTS: 1

SHORT ANSWER

25. ANS:
Madison created a plan for a national government with three parts. Roger Sherman suggested that Congress have two parts.

PTS: 1
26. ANS:
They did not want a strong national government like Britain's.

PTS: 1
27. ANS:

Sample answer: The country had to be preserved. A strong national government was the best way to preserve it.

PTS: 1

28. ANS:

Sample answer: He did not trust what was happening, and he did not attend the convention.

PTS: 1

29. ANS:

Sample answer: Thomas Jefferson: He thought that the central government should be limited and not take away states' rights; he thought government should support farmers; I agree because I think the rights of the states are important and should be protected.

PTS: 1

ESSAY

30. ANS:

Legislative branch: To make laws

Executive branch: To carry out laws

Judicial branch: To decide the meaning of laws