

Period 3 (1754-1800)

Test 1

Source: Northwest Ordinance, 1787

Article 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid. ...

1. In which Supreme Court case did this provision of the Northwest Ordinance play an important part?
 - (1) *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
 - (2) *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)
 - (3) *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)
 - (4) *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
2. How did the outcome of the French and Indian War (1754–1763) affect American colonists?
 - (1) New taxes were imposed by Britain to pay its debts.
 - (2) British troops were removed from the colonies.
 - (3) Settlements were allowed west of the Appalachians.
 - (4) Colonial trade regulations were reduced.

“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, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...”

3. Which document includes this passage?
 - (1) Mayflower Compact
 - (2) Declaration of Independence
 - (3) Northwest Ordinance
 - (4) Monroe Doctrine
4. What was a major demand of the Antifederalists during the debate over ratification of the United States Constitution?
 - (1) continuation of slavery
 - (2) right to habeas corpus
 - (3) inclusion of a bill of rights
 - (4) reduction in the number of representatives in Congress
5. Under the *Articles of Confederation*, the years between 1781 and 1787 are often referred to as the “critical period” because the
 - (1) colonies were forced to pay high reparations to England
 - (2) states were fighting the French and Indian War
 - (3) southern states threatened to secede from the Union over the issue of slavery
 - (4) central government lacked the power to deal with major problems
6. Many of the fundamental principles found in the United States Constitution (1787) were based on the
 - (1) concept of salutary neglect
 - (2) influence of British Loyalists
 - (3) rule of absolute monarchs in Europe
 - (4) writings of Enlightenment philosophers

7. Britain ended the practice of salutary neglect following the French and Indian War (1754–1763) which directly contributed to the
- (1) end of the African slave trade
 - (2) refusal of France to give up Canada
 - (3) increased conflict with Spain along the Mississippi River
 - (4) colonial protests of Americans against new taxes

Source: Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776

“...As to government matters, it is not in the power of Britain to do this continent justice: the business of it will soon be too weighty and intricate to be managed with any tolerable degree of convenience, by a power so distant from us, and so very ignorant of us; for if they cannot conquer us, they cannot govern us. To be always running three or four thousand miles with a tale or a petition, waiting four or five months for an answer, which, when obtained, requires five or six more to explain it in, will in a few years be looked upon as folly and childishness. There was a time when it was proper, and there is a proper time for it to cease....”

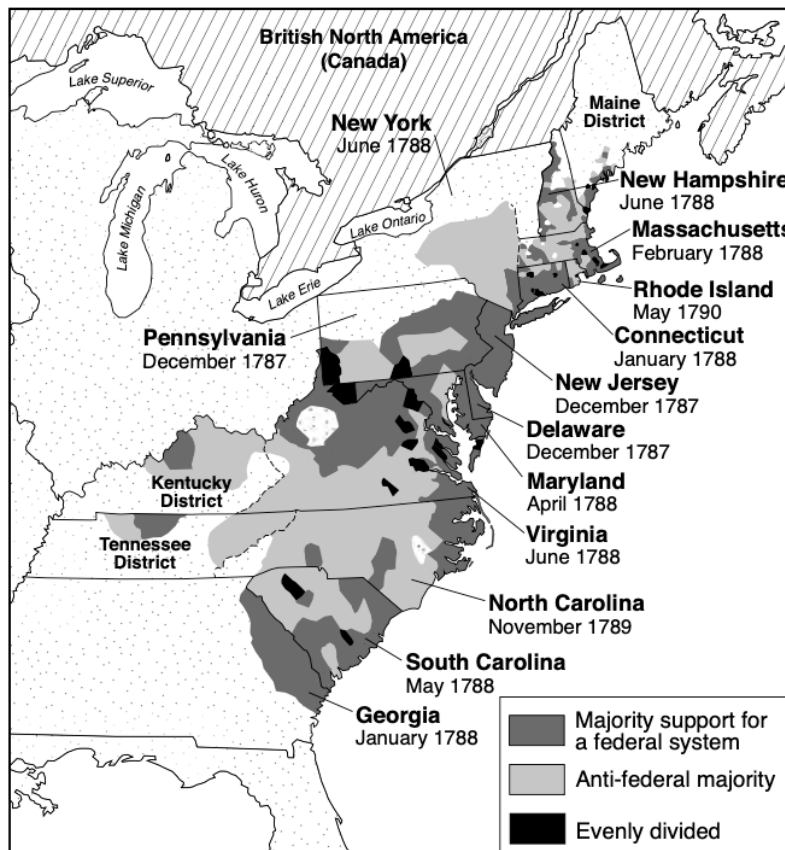
8. What is the main argument Thomas Paine makes concerning the relationship between Great Britain and its American colonies?
- (1) Britain wants to make America a part of the European continental system.
 - (2) America is too distant for Great Britain to govern effectively.
 - (3) America lacks representation in Parliament.
 - (4) American colonial leaders believe British officials want to use them to fight European wars.
9. The main reason Thomas Paine wrote *Common Sense* was to
- (1) urge adoption of the Albany Plan of Union
 - (2) gain support for declaring independence from Great Britain
 - (3) bring an end to the Revolutionary War
 - (4) convince states to ratify the new Constitution
10. Antifederalists insisted that a bill of rights be added to the Constitution in order to
- (1) grant more power to Congress
 - (2) provide a method of settling disputes between states
 - (3) prevent states from denying individuals the right to vote
 - (4) protect individual rights from the power of the central government
11. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the Great Compromise between the large states and the small states resulted in
- (1) the creation of a bicameral legislature
 - (2) a provision for equal protection of the laws
 - (3) a permanent solution to the slavery issue
 - (4) the guarantee of voting rights for all male property owners

Source: James Madison, *Memorial and Remonstrance against Religious Assessments*, 1785

“... Because finally, ‘the equal right of every citizen to the free exercise of his Religion according to the dictates of conscience’ is held by the same tenure with all our other rights. If we recur to [go to] its origin, it is equally the gift of nature;...”

12. The belief expressed in this statement was put into law by the
- (1) signing of the Mayflower Compact
 - (2) creation of the Articles of Confederation
 - (3) establishment of a federal system of government
 - (4) addition of the first amendment to the United States Constitution

The Ratification of the Federal Constitution, 1787–1790



Source: Martin Gilbert, *Atlas of American History*, Dorset Press, 1985 (adapted)

13. Which area of the United States showed the strongest support for ratification of the Constitution?
 - (1) coastal areas near the Atlantic Ocean
 - (2) frontier areas west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - (3) farming areas in western New York and Pennsylvania
 - (4) mountain areas in the South

14. Which issue did the Virginia Plan, the New Jersey Plan, and the Great Compromise address at the Constitutional Convention (1787)?
 - (1) the power to regulate interstate commerce
 - (2) the number of justices on the Supreme Court
 - (3) a system for electing the president
 - (4) a method of determining state representation in Congress

15. Which action is an example of the use of checks and balances?
 - (1) impeachment of President Bill Clinton
 - (2) choosing a vice presidential running mate by a presidential candidate
 - (3) election of the Speaker of the House by the majority party
 - (4) starting negotiations for a treaty by President George Washington

16. The framework of government described in the *Constitution of the United States* (1787) most clearly shows the dissatisfaction of the founders with the
 - (1) Albany Plan of Union
 - (2) Northwest Ordinance
 - (3) Articles of Confederation
 - (4) Treaty of Paris

17. The Preamble of the Constitution demonstrates that the writers believed that sovereignty belongs to the
- (1) federal government
 - (2) state governments
 - (3) president
 - (4) people

Source: James Madison, *Federalist No. 48*, 1788

“... An elective despotism, was not the government we fought for; but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy [governance], as that no one could transcend their legal limits, without being effectually checked and restrained by the others...”

18. Which principle of the United States Constitution is supported by this passage?
- (1) representative government
 - (2) writ of habeas corpus
 - (3) separation of powers
 - (4) due process of law
19. One reason Antifederalist governors of New York and Virginia opposed ratification of the United States Constitution was because it would
- (1) force them to abandon western land claims
 - (2) weaken the powers of state governments
 - (3) strengthen slavery
 - (4) make the amendment process more difficult
20. Political parties, the president’s cabinet, and national nominating conventions are considered examples of
- (1) delegated powers
 - (2) separation of powers
 - (3) the elastic clause
 - (4) the unwritten constitution
21. The phrase “consent of the governed” refers to the
- (1) source of the government’s power
 - (2) need to create political parties
 - (3) commitment to use implied powers
 - (4) development of a federal system of government
22. This passage suggests that the authority of government
- (1) originates from the divine right of kings
 - (2) is based on a social contract meant to guarantee individual rights
 - (3) includes the power to seize private property for national defense
 - (4) is the source of all the natural rights of citizens
23. The Three-fifths Compromise adopted in the Constitution in 1787 had the effect of
- (1) increasing the representation of southern states in Congress
 - (2) providing a method for ratifying amendments
 - (3) making possible the impeachment of the president
 - (4) allowing the use of the elastic clause in the legislative process
24. Which headline is reporting the clearest example of the United States Constitution’s system of checks and balances?
- (1) “Environmental Protection Agency Proposes Stricter Air Pollution Controls”
 - (2) “Supreme Court Rules on Arizona Immigration Law”
 - (3) “President Vetoes Defense Spending Bill”
 - (4) “California Passes Strict Gun Control Law”

Source: *Articles of Confederation*, Article II

Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Source: *United States Constitution*, 10th amendment

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

25. The purpose of each of these provisions is to
- (1) determine the division of power between state and central governments
 - (2) create a process for allowing amendments
 - (3) grant the central government power to control the states
 - (4) limit the power of the executive branch
26. The Proclamation of 1763 was issued by Great Britain after the French and Indian War primarily to
- (1) promote colonial settlement beyond the Appalachian Mountains
 - (2) limit conflict between Native American Indians and colonial settlers
 - (3) encourage colonial economic ties with France
 - (4) force French settlers to leave British territory
27. The Supreme Court can influence the actions of the other two branches of the federal government by
- (1) vetoing legislation
 - (2) pardoning criminals
 - (3) exercising judicial review
 - (4) impeaching the president
28. Which provision of the original Constitution allows Congress to enact legislation that adapts to changing circumstances?
- (1) due process
 - (2) elastic clause
 - (3) electoral college
 - (4) Three-fifths Compromise
29. The controversy over the establishment of the Bank of the United States and the imposition of a federal excise tax was most closely associated with
- (1) George Washington issuing his Proclamation of Neutrality
 - (2) Alexander Hamilton introducing his financial plan
 - (3) John Adams signing the Alien and Sedition Acts into law
 - (4) Thomas Jefferson supporting the Lewis and Clark expedition

Source: Abigail Adams, Letter to John Adams, March 31, 1776

That your Sex are Naturally Tyrannical is a Truth so thoroughly established as to admit of no dispute, but such of you as wish to be happy willingly give up the harsh title of Master for the more tender and endearing one of Friend. Why then, not put it out of the power of the vicious and the Lawless to use us with cruelty and indignity with impunity [exemption]. Men of Sense in all Ages abhor [hate] those customs which treat us only as the vassals of your Sex. Regard us then as Beings placed by providence under your protection and in imitation of the Supreme Being make use of that power only for our happiness. . . .

30. Which document most directly addressed the concerns expressed by Abigail Adams in this passage?
- (1) Federalist Papers
 - (2) Monroe Doctrine
 - (3) Declaration of Sentiments
 - (4) Emancipation Proclamation

Source: *United States Constitution*, 26th Amendment, Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

31. Which provision of the Bill of Rights was influenced by the trial of John Peter Zenger?

- (1) right to bear arms
- (2) right to an attorney
- (3) freedom of religion
- (4) freedom of the press

32. Which factor contributed most directly to public support for this amendment?

- (1) high crime rates
- (2) the Vietnam War
- (3) the Watergate affair
- (4) increased life expectancy

Source: James Madison, *The Federalist No. 51*, 1788

“To what expedient [method], then, shall we finally resort, for maintaining in practice the necessary partition of power among the several departments, as laid down in the Constitution? The only answer that can be given is, that as all these exterior provisions are found to be inadequate, the defect must be supplied, by so contriving the interior structure of the government as that its several constituent parts may, by their mutual relations, be the means of keeping each other in their proper places....”

33. Which principle of the United States Constitution is most directly described in this passage?

- (1) States rights
- (2) checks and balances
- (3) the elastic clause
- (4) concurrent powers

34. The Mayflower Compact (1620) and the Virginia House of Burgesses (1619) are early examples of

- (1) restrictions on religious freedom
- (2) steps toward representative government
- (3) resistance to British rule
- (4) economic systems in the colonies

35. One way in which the *Declaration of Independence* (1776) and the original *United States Constitution* (1789) are similar is that both documents

- (1) include a specific bill of rights
- (2) guarantee voting rights to all persons
- (3) list grievances against the British monarchy
- (4) state that government receives its power from the people

36. The main purpose of the *Federalist Papers* was to

- (1) discourage the creation of political parties
- (2) support the candidacy of George Washington
- (3) urge ratification of the Constitution
- (4) advocate independence from Great Britain

37. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was important in United States history because it established a method for

- (1) admitting new states to the Union
- (2) promoting diplomatic relations with foreign nations
- (3) funding internal improvements
- (4) securing ports on the Pacific Coast

38. The main objection to the adoption of the United States Constitution was based primarily on the belief that
- (1) the number of new states admitted to the Union should be limited
 - (2) individual freedoms could be restricted by a strong central government
 - (3) a separate judiciary would make the government ineffective
 - (4) slave populations gave the South too much power
39. One weakness of the Articles of Confederation was the inability of the central government to
- (1) establish a postal system
 - (2) collect adequate taxes from the states
 - (3) control western lands
 - (4) admit new states to the Union
40. What was a result of the Great Compromise during the Constitutional Convention of 1787?
- (1) creating a two-house legislature
 - (2) banning slavery in Southern states
 - (3) requiring that the president have a cabinet
 - (4) giving the Supreme Court the power to hear cases involving states
41. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

| |
|--|
| I. _____ |
| A. National government unable to levy direct taxes |
| B. No single national currency |
| C. Lack of an elected chief executive |

- (1) Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
 - (2) Strengths of the Continental Congress
 - (3) Provisions of the United States Constitution
 - (4) Influence of Treaties with European Governments
42. The protection against double jeopardy and the right to a speedy trial are evidence that the United States Constitution supports the principle of
- (1) eminent domain
 - (2) due process of law
 - (3) representative democracy
 - (4) reserved powers
43. Alexander Hamilton believed that creation of the Bank of the United States would help the nation's economy by
- (1) loaning money to monopolies
 - (2) prohibiting foreign investment in United States businesses
 - (3) reducing tariffs on foreign imports
 - (4) providing for a stable currency
44. A fundamental principle of a republican form of government is that
- (1) hereditary rulers are the legitimate possessors of political power
 - (2) legislation must be passed by the elected representatives of the people
 - (3) laws should be created directly by the citizens
 - (4) governments are not responsible for protecting individual rights

Source: *United States Constitution*, Article I, Section 8,

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

45. This clause was used by Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton to justify
- (1) **establishing the Bank of the United States**
 - (2) creating a federal postal system
 - (3) sending troops to end the Whiskey Rebellion
 - (4) imposing an embargo on trade with Great Britain
46. The Northwest Ordinance (1787) and the Homestead Act (1862) both reflected the national government’s policy of
- (1) **encouraging the settlement of frontier lands**
 - (2) protecting the tribal lands of Native American Indians
 - (3) expanding slavery onto the Great Plains
 - (4) purchasing land from foreign countries

Source: Mercy Otis Warren, 1788

The Executive and the Legislative are so dangerously blended as to give just cause of alarm, and every thing relative thereto, is couched in such ambiguous terms – in such vague and indefinite expression, as is a sufficient ground without any other objection, for the reprobation [disapproval] of a system, that the authors dare not hazard to a clear investigation. . . .

There is no provision for a rotation, nor any thing to prevent the perpetuity [permanence] of office in the same hands for life; which by a little well timed bribery, will probably be done, to the exclusion of men of the best abilities from their share in the offices of government. . . .

47. What reason does Mercy Otis Warren give for the position she stated concerning the executive and legislative branches?
- (1) **The duties of the president and of Congress were not clearly separated.**
 - (2) Federal courts were a threat to individual liberty.
 - (3) The thirteen states could never agree on important issues.
 - (4) The United States Constitution would benefit only a wealthy few.
48. Which remedy has been proposed to correct a problem identified by the author concerning elected offices?
- (1) campaign spending restrictions
 - (2) expansion of the civil service system
 - (3) term limits on members of Congress
 - (4) **direct election of the president**

Source: *Declaration of Independence*, 1776

“...that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, —that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, ...”

49. This passage demonstrates that Thomas Jefferson was directly influenced by the
- (1) **ideas of John Locke**
 - (2) goals of the Albany Plan of Union
 - (3) belief in the divine right of kings
 - (4) traditional separation of church and state
50. The primary purpose of the Articles of Confederation was to
- (1) provide tax revenues for the national government
 - (2) **establish the basic framework of the national government**
 - (3) give the national government the power to regulate interstate commerce
 - (4) establish the supremacy of the national government over the states