



ID: 401893
Test: Constitution 2014-2015

Name : _____

Student ID : _____



Test: Constitution 2015-2016

of Questions: 35

Question 1 :

American political leaders at the Second Continental Congress were fearful of a powerful central government like England's. As a result, they created the -

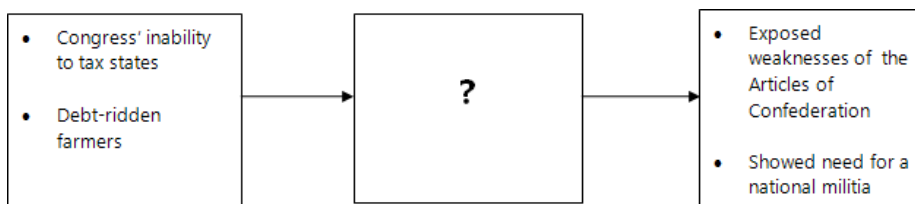
- A: United States Constitution
- B: Articles of Confederation
- C: Virginia Declaration of Rights
- D: Declaration of Independence

Question 2 :

How did the economic challenges that existed after the Revolutionary War expose weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation?

- A: The Articles allowed Loyalists to petition for payments for property damages incurred during the war.
- B: The Articles set government salaries so low that few people ran for office.
- C: The Articles did not allow for any taxes to pay off the war debt.
- D: The Articles never allowed for new laws to be made.

Question 3 :



Which event best completes this diagram?

- A: The Constitutional Convention
- B: Bacon's Rebellion
- C: The French and Indian War

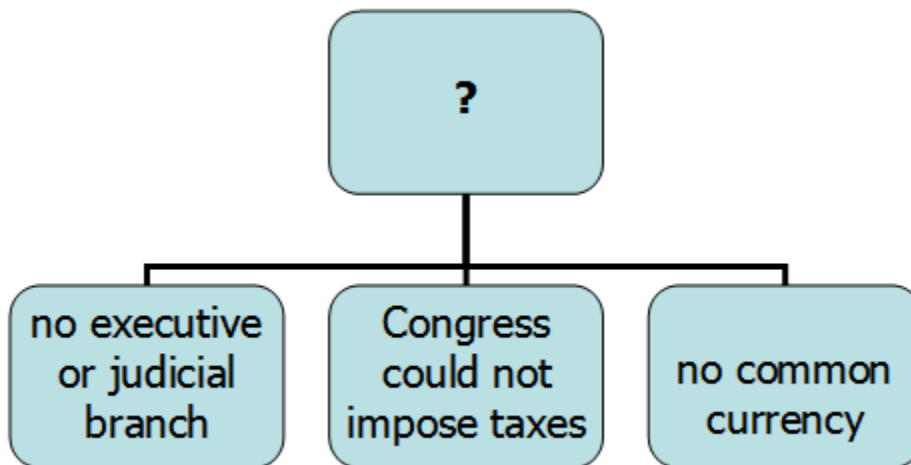
D: Shays' Rebellion

Question 4 :

The most significant change from the Articles of Confederation to the Constitution was the -

- A: ending the office of the president
- B: strengthening of the national government's powers
- C: elimination of the federal judicial branch
- D: emphasis on weak state government

Question 5 :



Which title **BEST** fits the illustration?

- A: Accusations in the Declaration of Independence
- B: Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
- C: Elements of the Mayflower Compact
- D: Strengths of the Constitution of the United States

Question 6 :

Which statement was NOT a belief of the Federalists?

- A: They favored a strong national government.
- B: They supported the separation of powers.
- C: They favored the adoption of a Bill of Rights.
- D: They supported the principle of checks and balances.

Question 7 :

With which statement would an Anti-Federalist agree?

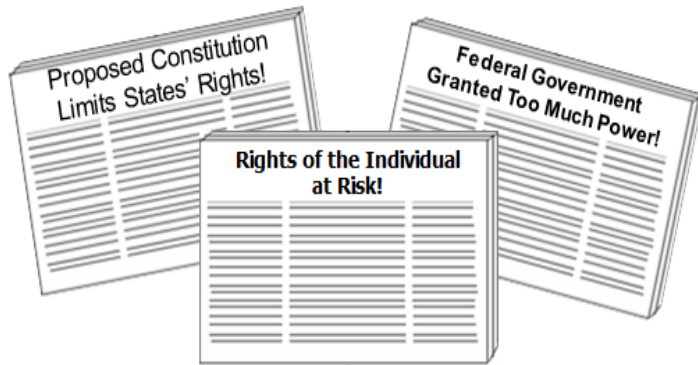
- A: "Checks and balances will weaken the government."
- B: "Too much power is being given to the states."
- C: "We must have a strong national government."
- D: "A national Bill of Rights should be adopted."

Question 8 :

The Connecticut (Great) Compromise resolved the issue of -

- A: ensuring speedy passage of legislation
- B: assuring the right to vote to all adult males
- C: addressing the issue of population differences among the states
- D: satisfying the different interests of the rich and poor citizens

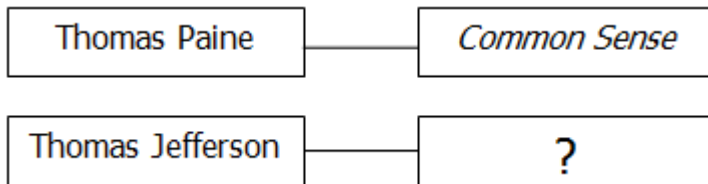
Question 9 :



These headlines reflect the views of the -

- A: Whigs
- B: Federalists
- C: Anti-Federalists
- D: Republicans

Question 10 :



What document completes the diagram?

- A: Virginia Declaration of Rights
- B: Bill of Rights
- C: Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
- D: Federalist Papers

Question 11 :

"...the states have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control, the operations of the constitutional laws enacted by congress to carry into execution the powers vested in the general government. This is, we think, the unavoidable consequence of that supremacy which the constitution has declared. We are unanimously of opinion...imposing a tax on the Bank of the United States, is unconstitutional and void."

This quotation comes from the Supreme Court decision in which case?

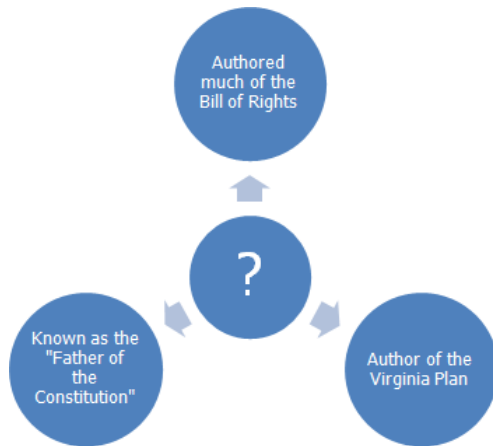
- A: *Marbury v. Madison*
- B: *McCulloch v. Maryland*
- C: *Gibbons v. Ogden*
- D: *Dred Scott v. Sandford*

Question 12 :

Which principle is shared by the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States?

- A: Judicial Review
- B: Limited Government
- C: Separation of Powers
- D: Checks and balances

Question 13 :



Which person best replaces the "?" in the figure?

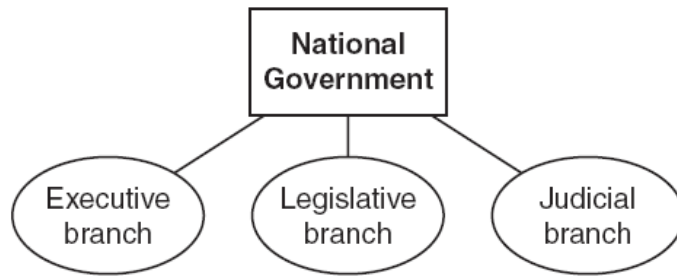
- A: George Washington
- B: Thomas Jefferson
- C: George Mason
- D: James Madison

Question 14 :

George Mason *most* influenced the Constitution of the United States by supporting the -

- A: addition of the Bill of Rights
- B: Three-Fifths Compromise
- C: provision for the District of Columbia
- D: Supremacy Clause

Question 15 :



Which governmental principle is illustrated by this diagram?

- A: Federalism
- B: Constitutionality
- C: Due process of law
- D: Separation of powers

Question 16 :

No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship . . . whatsoever; . . . all men shall be free to profess . . . their opinion in matters of religion . . . the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

- Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, 1786

The ideas expressed in the excerpt were later included in the -

- A: First Amendment to the Constitution
- B: Articles of Confederation
- C: Declaration of Independence
- D: *Federalist Papers*

Question 17 :

The Executive Branch can BEST check the power of the Legislative Branch by -

- A: vetoing laws
- B: reviewing laws
- C: passing laws
- D: enforcing laws

Question 18 :

According to the New Jersey Plan presented at the Constitutional Convention -

- A: power would be distributed equally among the states
- B: slaves would count as 3/5th a person for taxation
- C: the Articles of Confederation would continue exactly as it was
- D: two coequal Houses of Congress would be established

Question 19 :

What did the Anti-Federalists want added to the Constitution in order to agree to ratification?

- A: voting regulations
- B: government bureaus
- C: a bill of rights
- D: state constitutions

Question 20 :

The Supreme Court case of *Marbury v. Madison* is significant because it -

- A: prohibited states from taxing the federal government
- B: allowed for the annexation of the Louisiana Territory
- C: authorized the Monroe Doctrine
- D: established the power of the courts to declare laws unconstitutional

Question 21 :

"The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present."

This quote from the Constitution of the United States is an example of what principle?

- A: checks and balances
- B: federalism
- C: limited government
- D: consent of the governed

Question 22 :

James Madison is to the Constitution of the United States as George Mason is to the -

- A: Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
- B: Federalist Papers
- C: Virginia Declaration of Rights
- D: Declaration of Independence

Question 23 :

What did the Virginia plan propose?

- A: One vote per state
- B: A bicameral Legislature
- C: Creation of an Executive Branch
- D: Implementing federal taxes

Question 24 :

Who wrote the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom?

- A: George Washington
- B: Thomas Jefferson
- C: James Madison
- D: George Mason

Question 25 :

Who was the 'father' of the US Constitution and the author of much of the Bill of Rights?

- A: George Washington
- B: Thomas Jefferson
- C: George Mason
- D: James Madison

Question 26 :

The Virginia proponents of ratification were:

- A: Washington and Madison
- B: Henry and Mason
- C: Jefferson and Hamilton
- D: Adams and Hancock

Question 27 :

This group advocated for the importance of a strong central government to promote economic development and public improvements.

- A: Minutemen
- B: Patriots
- C: Anti-Federalists
- D: Federalists

Question 28 :

The fear of an overly powerful central government that would be destructive of the rights of individuals and the state was that of the:

- A: Patriots
- B: Minutemen
- C: Anti-Federalists
- D: Federalists

Question 29 :

This is the process of formally approving documents like the Constitution:

- A: Impeachment
- B: Ratification
- C: Appeasement
- D: Champion

Question 30 :

Which of the following are NOT true in the Supreme Court decision of Gibbons vs. Ogden?

- A: Congress, not the states, has the power to regulate interstate commerce
- B: The states, not Congress, has the power to regulate interstate commerce
- C: It expanded the power of the federal government
- D: It limited the rights of the states

Question 31 :

John Marshall was instrumental in strengthening the –

- A: State Department
- B: Federal Reserve
- C: Electoral College
- D: Supreme Court

Question 32 :

During the process of drafting the Constitution, smaller states would have favored which of the following the most?

- A: The US House of Representatives
- B: The US Senate
- C: The Vice President
- D: The outlawing of the Supreme Court

Question 33 :

During the _____, one law that passed involving slavery and future states was _____?

- A: U.S Constitution, the Land Ordinance of 1785
- B: 2nd Continental Congress, Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- C: Articles of Confederation, The Bill of Rights
- D: Articles of Confederation, Northwest Ordinance of 1787

Question 34 :

What was George Washington's most important contribution as President of the Constitutional Convention?

- A: He offered the Virginia Plan as a compromise.
- B: He authored the Supremacy Clause which made federal law the supreme law of the land.
- C: His enormous prestige lent credibility to the proceedings.
- D: His enormous and outspoken nature earned him the reputation as "Father of the Constitution."

Question 35 :

***Marbury v Madison* gave courts the power to review acts of Congress as part of the Checks and Balances system through:**

- A: Judicial Review
- B: Interstate Commerce
- C: Impeachment
- D: Ratification