

Lesson Quiz 2-1

Origins of American Government

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. The Judeo-Christian concept of an agreement between man and God influenced the early colonists' views of the role of government.
- _____ 2. The colonists were familiar with representative government from Britain's Parliament.
- _____ 3. Pilgrim leaders wrote the Mayflower Compact to provide rules for governing themselves.
- _____ 4. In colonial charters, all the power of the government was given to the governor.
- _____ 5. While women could not vote, most colonies allowed all adult white men to vote.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. 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.
- _____ 7. 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
- _____ 8. 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.
- _____ 9. 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.
- _____ 10. 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.

Lesson Quiz 2-2

**networks**

Origins of American Government

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. 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.
- _____ 2. Because of what they saw as unfair taxation, colonists stopped buying British goods.
- _____ 3. Britain reacted to the First Continental Congress by weakening its control over the colonies.
- _____ 4. Following the Declaration of Independence, the Second Continental Congress instructed the states to begin writing constitutions.
- _____ 5. Many people believe the inalienable rights set forth in the Declaration of Independence are not human-made, but come from higher powers.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. 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.
- _____ 7. 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.
- _____ 8. 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
- A. George Washington.
 - B. John Locke.
 - C. Richard Henry Lee.
 - D. Samuel Adams.
- _____ 9. 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.
- _____ 10. 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.

Lesson Quiz 2-3

networks

Origins of American Government

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. A major reason leaders such as Jefferson wanted a strong central government was their experiences with Great Britain's monarchy.
- _____ 2. The members of the Second Continental Congress supported republicanism by establishing a legislature in their new government.
- _____ 3. Under the Articles of Confederation, the government could borrow money and levy taxes.
- _____ 4. Shays's Rebellion forced leaders to realize that the Articles were too weak.
- _____ 5. In 1787 the states met to revise the Articles of Confederation, but instead wrote the Constitution.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. 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.
- _____ 7. 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.
- _____ 8. 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.
- _____ 9. 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.
- _____ 10. 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.

Lesson Quiz 2-4

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Origins of American Government

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. The Virginia Plan proposed a weaker executive branch than the New Jersey Plan.
- _____ 2. The Three-Fifths Compromise lasted until the Fourteenth Amendment declared that everyone would be counted as a whole person.
- _____ 3. Patrick Henry opposed the new Constitution because it created a weak national government.
- _____ 4. 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.
- _____ 5. 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.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. 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.
- _____ 7. 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.
- _____ 8. 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.
- _____ 9. 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.
- _____ 10. 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.