

The chief objective of the First Continental Congress was to

- establish trade relations with foreign powers like France and Germany.
- select a commander for the Continental Army.
- draft the U.S. Constitution.
- restore peaceful relations between the colonies and Great Britain.**
- decide how to deal with the issue of slavery.

Which document proclaimed 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

- Locke's Second Treatise of Government
- The Treaty of Lisbon
- The Declaration of Independence**
- The Articles of Confederation
- The Constitution

The first fighting in the American Revolution happened in \_\_\_\_\_ in early 1775

- Georgia
- New York
- Texas
- Virginia
- Massachusetts**

One result of the Second Continental Congress was

- The adoption of the Declaration of Independence.**
- a plan for the Boston Tea Party.
- a brief reconciliation with Britain.
- the decision to create thirteen colonies.
- increases in colonial taxes paid to England.

A republic is a government

- resting on the consent of the governed through their representatives.**
- based on majority law.
- ruled by two political parties.
- ruled by a monarch.
- divided by two opposing cultures but ruled by one ruler.

A confederation can best be described as

- a loose association of independent states.**
- a government without a monarch.
- a government ruled by a dictator.
- a form of socialism.
- smaller units of government controlled by a larger government unit.

To amend the Articles of Confederation required a(n)

agreement between the president and the legislature.  
majority vote among citizens of the colonies.  
opinion from the supreme court approving the amendment.  
majority vote of the Confederation Congress.  
**unanimous vote of the Confederation Congress.**

The Articles of Confederation failed because

they did not provide an effective means for the government to raise money.  
they did not include an independent leader to direct the government.  
they did not give the government the power to regulate commerce.  
**they did not provide an effective means for the government to raise money they did not include an independent leader to direct the government and they did not give the government the power to regulate commerce.**  
None of these choices is true.

Shays' Rebellion consisted of

Massachusetts residents protesting New Hampshire's import tax on their state's products.  
farmers trying to prevent foreclosure on their property for debts and taxes owed.  
Massachusetts residents protesting the national government's tax on liquor.  
Bostonians throwing British tea into Boston Harbor.  
tobacco farmers protesting tariffs on their crops.

Originally the Constitutional Convention's purpose was to

eliminate the power of the Second Continental Congress.  
overturn articles amended by the Second Continental Congress.  
**revise the Articles of Confederation.**  
file a formal tax protest with England.  
adopt a new constitution.

According to the New Jersey Plan how was representation to be structured in Congress?

There would be population-based representation in both houses.  
There would be one house and representation in it would be based on population.  
States would have equal representation in one house and population-based representation in the other.  
**There would be one house and all states would have equal representation in it.**  
Representation was to be based on the three-fifths compromise.

The Great Compromise provided for

a two-chamber legislature with equal representation for all states.

**a two-chamber legislature with equal representation for all states in one chamber and population-based representation in the other.**

a one-chamber legislature with representation based on population.

a two-chamber legislature with representation based on population.

upper-house members elected separately from lower-house members.

The original procedure for selecting the vice president under the electoral college was

the vice president would be selected by the Senate.

the vice president would be selected by the House.

**the candidate with the next-greatest number of votes would become vice president.**

the president would select a vice president after being elected.

None of the above is true.

Under separation of powers the U.S. system keeps power among branches balanced by enabling one branch to counter the actions of another by the use of

federalism.

republicanism.

authority.

economic manipulation.

**checks and balances.**

The assignment in the Constitution of lawmaking law-enforcing and law-interpreting functions to the legislative executive and judicial branches respectively is known as

judicial review.

direct democracy.

inherent powers.

**separation of powers.**

None of these choices is true.

Article I of the Constitution refers to the

preamble.

**legislative branch.**

executive branch.

judicial branch.

None of these choices is true.

Article I Section 8 of the constitution articulates the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ granting Congress limited powers.

checks and balances  
judicial review  
separation of powers  
the bicameral legislature  
**enumerated powers**

The power of Congress to charter a bank is an example of what type of power?

Inherent  
**Implied**  
Derived  
Reserved  
Enumerated

A constitutional clause that allows for a broad interpretation of implied powers is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ clause.

earmark  
reciprocal  
rudimentary  
**elastic**  
ornate

Unless they are impeached federal judges serve

for two years.  
for ten years.  
for twenty years.  
**for life.**  
on the grace of the executive.

Article VI of the constitution contains provisions establishing

separation of powers and checks and balances.  
**the supremacy clause and the no religious test clause.**  
the unitary executive and the supremacy clause.  
the commerce power and the full faith and credit clause.  
the three-fifths compromise and the no religious test clause.

The text of the Constitution deals with slavery by

prohibiting it after 1807.  
abolishing it.  
requiring the individual states to decide the issue for themselves.  
**not mentioning it directly.**  
making each state responsible for its own policy.

Supporters of the Constitution named themselves

Republicans.  
Democrats.  
Sons of Liberty.  
Antifederalists.  
**Federalists.**

Antifederalists attacked the proposed Constitution on the grounds that

it was not democratic enough.  
the national government it created was too weak.  
**the national government it created was too strong.**  
it created an independent judiciary.  
it created too many enumerated powers for the states.

According to Madison in Federalist No.10 the most common and durable source of factions has been

religious disputes.  
monarchy.  
slavery.  
democracy.  
**unequal distribution of property.**

The Federalist Papers were drafted by

Adams Hamilton and Madison  
Jefferson Washington and Adams  
Madison Adams and Jefferson  
Franklin Madison and other Federal Farmers  
**Madison Hamilton and Jay**

The chief obstacle to ratification of the Constitution by the states was

the power it granted to tax.  
**the omission of a bill of rights.**  
its failure to abolish slavery.  
the lack of court structure below the Supreme Court.  
inclusion of the plural executive.

The main argument against the need for a bill of rights was that

the national government would be weakened if limits on its powers were listed.

states could use the power of nullification if national laws violated individual liberties.

**the Constitution established a government of limited powers; because the government was not given the power to regulate individual liberties no bill of rights was necessary.**

the states could easily withdraw from the Union if the national government violated individual liberties.

the design of the institutions of government would preclude them from abusing rights anyway.

The Supreme Court first declared that the courts have the power to overturn government acts that conflict with the Constitution in

**Marbury v. Madison**

Hamilton v. Burr.

Hammer v. Dagenhart.

Barron v. Baltimore.

McCulloch v. Maryland.

The framers of the Constitution intended \_\_\_\_\_ to be the strongest branch(es) of government.

the executive branch

the judiciary branch

**Congress**

the executive and the judiciary branches

None of these choices is true.

After the failure of the Articles of Confederation the founders adopted a \_\_\_\_\_ form of government strong enough to maintain order but not to dominate the states.

unicameral

bipartisan

parliamentary

**federal**

presidential