



American History

Unit 4 – Test

Constitution of the United States of America

Name: _____

Date: _____

Matching: 2 pts. Per Question

Word Bank:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Popular Sovereignty | B. Veto | C. Constituents |
| D. Representative Democracy | E. Federalism | F. Larry Craig |
| G. Limited Government | H. Preamble | I. Bill Clinton |
| J. Concurrent Powers | K. Mike Simpson | L. Amendment |
| M. Larry Craig | | |

___ 1. A type of government in which people elect leaders or officials to make decisions for them

___ 2. The sharing of power between the national and state governments

___ 3. The introduction to the Constitution that identifies ideas that the government stands for and states the purpose of the Constitution

___ 4. The power of the President to reject a bill

___ 5. Any change to the Constitution

___ 6. Term that means the people hold the final authority, or ruling power, in government

___ 7. Idaho Senator

___ 8. Voters who elect public officials to represent them

___ 9. Idaho Representative

___ 10. Shared powers that both the federal and state governments can exercise

Multiple Choice: 2 pts. Per Question

11. When was the United States Constitution written:
- 1787
 - 1776
 - 1492
 - 1812

12. How many states must ratify an amendment for it to become law:
- 9
 - 13
 - 6
 - all 50
13. In 1777, the Continental Congress adopted a set of laws to govern the United States. What were these laws called?
- Bill of Rights
 - Articles of Confederation
 - Congressional Laws
 - The Constitution
13. The amendment that deals with the freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly:
- First Amendment
 - Second Amendment
 - Tenth Amendment
 - Ninth Amendment
14. The amendment that guarantees Americans the right to serve in a state militia and to bear arms:
- First Amendment
 - Second Amendment
 - Ninth Amendment
 - Tenth Amendment
15. The amendment that protects Americans against unreasonable searches and seizures:
- Fifth Amendment
 - Ninth Amendment
 - Fourth Amendment
 - Third Amendment
16. The amendment that limits the power of the national government to force Americans to quarter troops:
- Sixth Amendment
 - Seventh Amendment
 - First Amendment
 - Third Amendment
17. The amendment that states that no one may be denied life, liberty, or property without due process of law:
- Fifth Amendment
 - Sixth Amendment
 - Second Amendment
 - Tenth Amendment

18. The division of powers between three branches of the national government is known as what:
- Federalism
 - Concurrent Powers
 - Representative Democracy
 - Checks and Balances
19. In the *Great Compromise*, delegates agreed to
- Unite the beliefs of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists
 - Choose George Washington as the first President
 - Create a legislative branch that was made up of four houses
 - Create a legislative branch that was made up of two houses
20. Which group of people felt that a weak national government could not keep order?
- Federalists
 - Anti Federalists
 - Anti-Nationalists
 - Nationalists
21. In addition to being a politician, this man was also a planter, writer, and inventor:
- James Madison
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - George Washington
22. What did James Madison come to be known as?
- “The Great Profiteer”
 - “The Continuous Loyalist”
 - “The Father of the Constitution”
 - “The Creator of the Constitution”
23. Why were powers separated within a federal system of government?
- To prevent any one of the three branches from gaining too much power
 - To prevent all branches from ganging up against the people.
 - So that everyone in the government could have a job
 - All of the above
24. Who was chosen by George Washington to lead the government’s largest department, the department of the Treasury?
- Thomas Jefferson
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - Aaron Burr
 - Henry Knox

Fill In The Blanks: 3 pts. per blank

20. The Constitution set up a system of Checks and Balances. Why is this important?
_____.
21. In May 1787, delegates from 12 of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia. This meeting was known as _____ and it tried to _____.
23. The two houses of Congress are the _____ and the _____.
24. The Supreme Court justices would be appointed for _____ by the _____ with the consent of _____.

Short Answer:

25. How were slaves regarded when it came to counting population in each state?
26. How are power divided in a federal system of government?
27. List and describe the powers of Congress: **(3 pts.)**
28. List and describe the powers of the President: **(3 pts.)**
29. List and describe the powers of the Federal Courts: **(1 pts.)**
30. Compare and contrast the views of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists:

31. Explain four ways in which the Federalists had advantages over the Anti-Federalists:

32. Name one historical figure that belonged to each of the above political parties:

1.

2.

29. Describe the Articles of Confederation, list four things about it: (4 pts.)

30. Which state became the ninth to ratify the Constitution?

31. In what year did the above state ratify the Constitution?

32. Explain why some people were for the Bill of Rights and why some were against the Bill of Rights?

Long Answer: 9 pts. (Write answers on a separate sheet of paper)

33. List the three branches of government under the Constitution, the duties of each branch, and who makes up each branch.

34. What happened during Shay's Rebellion *and* what effects did it have on the country?

35. In detail, compare and contrast The Virginia Plan with The New Jersey plan. In other words how are they similar and how are they different?

36. Explain why there was a need for a capital city and how it came to be:

Extra Credit: (1 pt. Per question)

- 1. Who was the first President of the United States?**
- 2. Who was the last President of the United States?**
- 3. How many Senators are in the U.S. Senate?**
- 4. Who is the Governor of our state?**