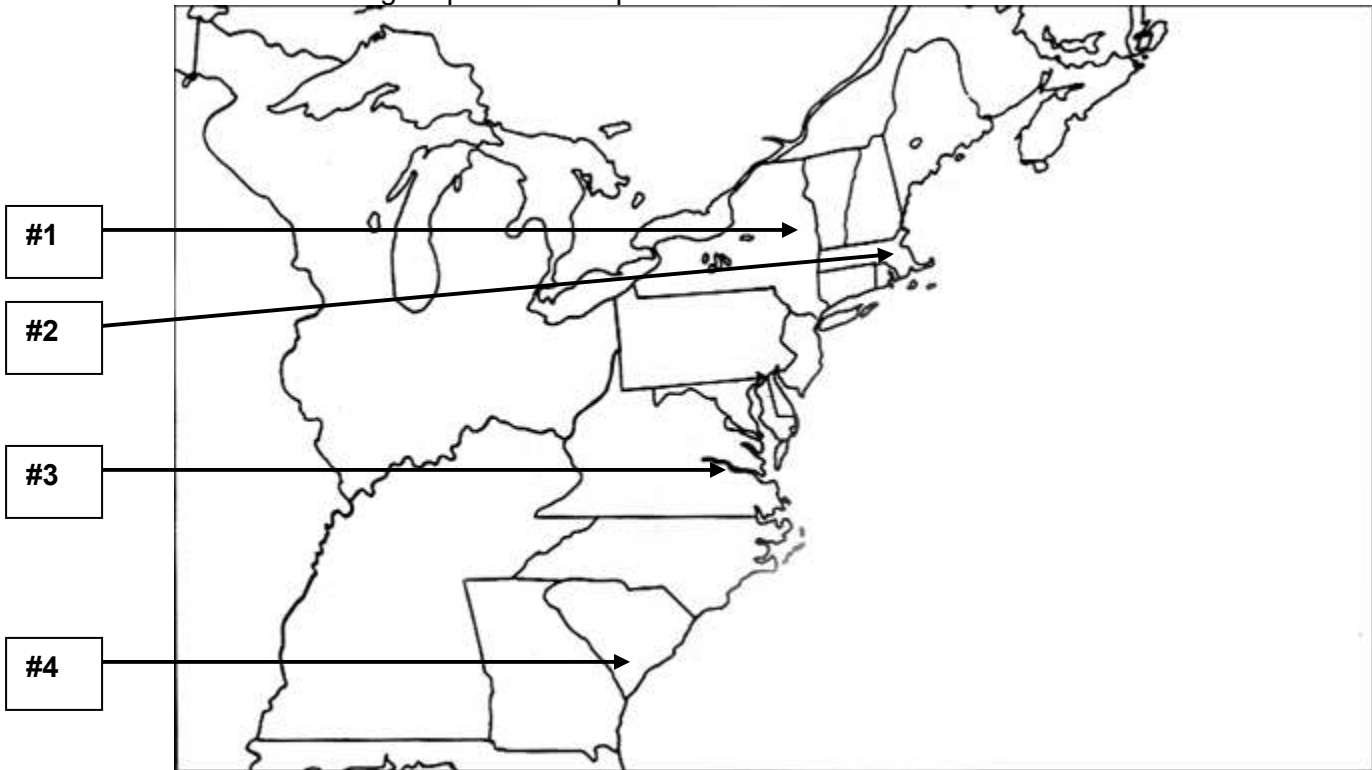


UNIT TEST #4

Do not write on this test. Use a number 2 pencil to bubble in the correct answer for each question on the scantron sheet. Be careful that when you bubble in your answers, the numbered answer on the scantron matches the numbered question on this test. There are 50 questions total and each question is worth 2 points. Good luck!

Use the following map to answer questions #1-4...



1. What battle in the American Revolution took place at this location?
 - a. Yorktown
 - b. Bunker Hill
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Charleston
2. What battle in the American Revolution took place at this location?
 - a. Yorktown
 - b. Bunker Hill
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Charleston
3. What battle in the American Revolution took place at this location?
 - a. Yorktown
 - b. Bunker Hill
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Charleston
4. What battle in the American Revolution took place at this location?
 - a. Yorktown
 - b. Bunker Hill
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Charleston

5. What was not a weakness of the colonies at the start of the American Revolution?
- they had a small and untrained army
 - they had a weak government that could not raise enough money for the war
 - they did not have a navy (or at best they had a very small one)
 - there was a large distance between England and the colonies
6. _____ was a strength and _____ was a weakness of the England at the start of the American Revolution.
- strong leadership; having a small and untrained army
 - having a well-trained army; not having any allies
 - the distance between England and the colonies; not having a strong navy
 - national wealth; having a weak government
7. What is true about the Declaration of Independence?
- it set up a system of government that has lasted over 200 years
 - it was written after the first battles of the American Revolution took place
 - it was written by the Constitutional Convention
 - it is sometimes called the "Olive Branch Petition"
8. What battle marked the beginning of the American Revolution?
- Bunker Hill
 - Lexington
 - Yorktown
 - Concord
9. What battle ended the American Revolution?
- Charleston
 - Yorktown
 - Fort Ticonderoga
 - Concord
10. What battle convinced the French to join the American Revolution?
- Yorktown
 - Savannah
 - Charleston
 - Saratoga
- For #11-13, put the following events in chronological order...
- Battle of Yorktown
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Treaty of Paris
14. Who helped train American soldiers in the winter at Valley Forge?
- Marquis de Lafayette
 - Paul Revere
 - Baron von Steuben
 - Ethan Allen
15. Who wrote "Common Sense" and other pamphlets supporting the patriot cause?
- George Washington
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - Marquis de Lafayette
 - Thomas Paine

16. Who was not an English general during the American Revolution?
- Nathanael Greene
 - John Burgoyne
 - Charles Cornwallis
 - Thomas Gage
17. What is not a reason why the colonies won the American Revolution?
- England underestimated the colonies and didn't plan for a long war
 - Colonists had the support of other European countries
 - England did not have enough ships to carry soldiers across the Atlantic Ocean
 - Colonies used fighting strategies that worked well in their environment
18. What group governed the colonies and tried to coordinate their war effort against England during the American Revolution?
- George III
 - Continental Army
 - Parliament
 - Continental Congress
19. What agreement was part of the Treaty of Paris?
- England recognized Canada as an independent country because they had helped the colonies in the war
 - England recognized the United States as an independent country
 - The United States gained land in North America from the East Coast to the West Coast (not including Canada and Mexico)
 - All of the above are correct
20. What was not a reason why Americans wanted written constitutions for their new state governments and their new national government?
- to make sure that everyone in the U.S. had equal rights
 - to limit the power of the government
 - to define and protect people's rights
 - to have the rules for the government published for people to read
21. What best describes the way U.S. government works?
- it is a monarchy where our leader holds ultimate power
 - it is a democracy where all citizens gather to vote for laws and run the government themselves
 - it is an oligarchy where a small group of people run the government
 - it is a republic where citizens elect representatives to make the laws and run the government
22. What statement best describes the Articles of Confederation?
- it was our 1st constitution and it organized how state governments would be run after the American Revolution
 - it was our 2nd constitution and it failed after 8 years because it gave too much power to state governments
 - it was our 1st constitution and it created a weak national government
 - it was our 1st constitution and it succeeded in creating a government that has lasted over 200 years

23. What is one power given to the national government under the Articles of Confederation?
- the power to declare war
 - the power to make states follow national laws
 - the power to raise an army
 - the power to collect taxes
24. What was the role of the legislative branch under the Articles of Confederation?
- it did not exist
 - it created laws for the whole country
 - it decided court cases when there was a dispute between different states
 - it decided court cases that involved the constitution
25. What was not a problem that Americans experienced from 1783-1787?
- the national government didn't have any money to run the country
 - people were losing their jobs and businesses were going bankrupt
 - England refused to remove its soldiers from western lands owned by the U.S.
 - all of the above are true statements
26. What event convinced many Americans that they needed a new constitution for their national government?
- Treaty of Paris
 - Shays' Rebellion
 - Constitutional Convention
 - George Washington resigned as commander of the Continental Army
27. What is one issue where the members of the Constitutional Convention were all in agreement at the start of the meetings?
- how much to limit the power of the national government over the states
 - the number of votes each state should get in Congress
 - the need to limit the power of the national government
 - that slavery was wrong and should not be allowed in the United States
28. When and where did the Constitutional Convention meet?
- 1783, Philadelphia
 - 1776, New York City
 - 1787, Philadelphia
 - 1783, Washington DC
29. What member of the Constitutional Convention was known as the "father of the Constitution" and kept careful notes during the meetings?
- James Madison
 - George Washington
 - Ben Franklin
 - Roger Sherman
30. What member of the Constitutional Convention was the oldest delegate and used the respect that he had from his fellow delegates to help cool off heated debates?
- James Madison
 - George Washington
 - Ben Franklin
 - Roger Sherman

31. What member of the Constitutional Convention proposed the Great Compromise?
- James Madison
 - George Washington
 - Ben Franklin
 - Roger Sherman
32. What was the 3/5ths Compromise?
- smaller states would have 3/5ths the votes as larger states in Congress
 - 3/5ths of the slaves living in southern states would be freed in return for the South being able to keep the remaining slaves
 - states would count 3/5ths of slaves living in their state in their state's population
 - none of the above are correct
33. What was the Great Compromise?
- a compromise between Northern and southern states about how states would be represented in Congress
 - a compromise between Ben Franklin and George Washington about who would lead the Constitutional Convention
 - a compromise between Northern and southern states about whether slavery would continue to exist in the United States
 - a compromise between larger and smaller states about how states would be represented in Congress
34. Did the U.S. Constitution end slavery in the United States?
- yes; it ended slavery after the Constitution was ratified
 - no; but it did free 3/5ths of the slaves in the southern states
 - yes; but not until 20 years later (in 1808)
 - no; slavery did not end until 70 years later
35. _____, _____, and _____ are 3 groups of people who were not represented at the Constitutional Convention.
- women; people who owned land; Native Americans
 - people who didn't own land; women; people who were white
 - slaves; people who didn't own land; women
 - women; people who were white; slaves
36. Put together, the Senate and the House of Representatives make up...
- the Executive Branch
 - Congress
 - the Supreme Court
 - none of the above are correct
37. In the Senate each state has votes that are _____, while in the House of Representatives each state has votes that are _____.
- equal; based on a state's population
 - based on a state's population; equal
 - equal; based on the number of slaves
 - based on the number of slaves; equal
38. What is one power given to the national government under the U.S. Constitution that it did not have under the Articles of Confederation?
- the power to declare war
 - the power to create laws for the country
 - the power to control trade taking place in one state
 - the power to collect taxes

39. After the Constitutional Convention wrote and agreed on the U.S. Constitution, what needed to happen before the U.S. Constitution went into effect?
- 9 out of 13 states had to vote to ratify the Constitution
 - England had to sign a peace treaty with the United States
 - the Civil War needed to be fought over the issue of slavery
 - none of the above is correct
40. Under the U.S. Constitution, _____ makes up the Legislative Branch, _____ makes up the Judicial Branch, and _____ makes up the Executive Branch.
- the Supreme Court; the President; Congress
 - Congress; the Supreme Court; the President
 - the Supreme Court; Congress; the President
 - the President; the Supreme Court; Congress
41. How is the role of the President different under the U.S. Constitution than it was under the Articles of Confederation?
- the President is still the head of Congress, but has more power
 - the President creates laws and Congress puts them into action
 - the President is a separate branch and has more power
 - the President has the power to declare laws unconstitutional
42. What is not a role of the Supreme Court under the U.S. Constitution?
- to decide if laws passed by the government violate the Constitution
 - to decide what laws mean if there is confusion or disagreement
 - to settle disputes between different states
 - to put laws that have been passed by the government into effect
43. What is the system that divides the powers of the national government into 3 branches so that one branch won't gain too much power?
- checks and balances
 - limited government
 - federalism
 - division of roles
44. What is the system that tries to evenly divide powers between state governments and the national government?
- checks and balances
 - limited government
 - federalism
 - division of roles
45. What is an example of the concept of limited government put into action?
- the U.S. Constitution describes how the government functions and what the government can and can not do
 - the Bill of Rights lists the rights of individual citizens that can not be taken away by the government
 - government officials can be arrested and charged with crimes if they do something that goes beyond the authority of their position
 - all of the above are correct
46. What is the best definition for an "amendment" to the U.S. Constitution?
- the rights of individual citizens put into writing
 - a change or addition to the constitution
 - a law created by Congress
 - a law created by the President

47. Which of the following laws would most likely be a part of the U.S. Constitution?
- a. you may not cross the street unless you have a green light
 - b. you may not kill anyone except for some extreme situation (like self-defense)
 - c. the government may not take away your right to worship any religion you want
 - d. none of the above are correct
48. What is not a feature shared by members of the Constitutional Convention?
- a. they were white
 - b. they did not have much money
 - c. they were men
 - d. all of the above are true statements
49. What statement would most likely be made by a Federalist?
- a. giving too much power to the national government will lead to problems because it will find ways to abuse its power
 - b. southern states should be able to count slaves in their state's population
 - c. the Articles of Confederation failed to give enough power to the national government, so the U.S. Constitution should not make the same mistake
 - d. "I have not yet begun to fight"
50. What is true about Daniel Shays?
- a. Daniel Shays was a business owner from Massachusetts
 - b. Daniel Shays helped put down Shays' Rebellion
 - c. Daniel Shays had fought in the American Revolution
 - d. all of the above are true statements