

UNIT TEST #5

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!

1. What is not a reason listed in the preamble of the US Constitution for writing a new constitution?
 - a. to create a more perfect union
 - b. to establish justice
 - c. to separate from England
 - d. to provide for the common defense

2. What is a republic?
 - a. a government where citizens elect representatives to run the government for them
 - b. a government where citizens vote for laws and run the government themselves
 - c. a government where only a few high-ranking citizens run the government
 - d. a government where there is a king and queen who control the government

3. How does a federal system work?
 - a. there are 3 branches of government and each one has different powers
 - b. there is a government that has elections and everyone gets to vote
 - c. powers are divided between national and state governments
 - d. none of the above is correct

4. What happens if a state creates a law that goes against the US Constitution?
 - a. the state law is kept in place and the Constitution must be changed
 - b. the state law is kept in place, but people from other states don't have to follow it
 - c. the state law is removed and the Constitution is kept unchanged
 - d. the state must reach a compromise so that both the law and the Constitution are changed

5. What is the roll of the executive branch in the national government?
 - a. creates laws for the country
 - b. interprets laws when there is confusion or disagreement
 - c. decides court cases when someone breaks a state law
 - d. enforces laws and puts them into action

6. What is the roll of the judicial branch in the national government?
 - a. creates laws for the country
 - b. interprets laws when there is confusion or disagreement
 - c. decides court cases when someone breaks a state law
 - d. enforces laws and puts them into action

7. What is the roll of the legislative branch in the national government?
 - a. creates laws for the country
 - b. interprets laws when there is confusion or disagreement
 - c. decides court cases when someone breaks a state law
 - d. enforces laws and puts them into action

8. 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
9. _____ supported the Constitution and were in favor of a strong national government, while _____ did not support the Constitution and were in favor of strong state governments.
- federalists; anti-federalists
 - anti-federalists; federalists
 - constitutionalists; anti-constitutionalists
 - democrats; republicans
10. What is not a part of Congress?
- the Senate
 - the State Department
 - the House of Representatives
 - all of the above are correct
11. What is the role of the cabinet?
- to see that elections are carried out fairly
 - to judge laws to make sure they are constitutional
 - to advise Congress and help them with their job
 - to advise the President and help him with his job
12. Who was a member of the first cabinet?
- Thomas Jefferson
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - Henry Knox
 - all of the above are correct
13. What is the highest court in the US government?
- state courts
 - Supreme Court
 - Circuit Court
 - District Court
14. What is a kind of case that federal courts have the power to decide?
- cases dealing with the US Constitution
 - cases when someone breaks a state law
 - cases when different people disagree about a state law
 - all of the above are correct
15. What is true about the census?
- it is taken every 10 years
 - it is a count of the population in each of the 7 continents
 - it is taken by state governments
 - it is used to determine the number of votes each state gets in the Senate
16. What did the first census show about the United States?
- most Americans were slaves
 - most Americans lived on farms
 - the United States had around 700,000 people
 - most Americans came from Germany

17. What is the definition of an amendment?
- a right given to American citizens that the government can not take away
 - a list of responsibilities for US citizens
 - a change or addition to the US Constitution
 - all of the above are correct
18. What is not a right protected under the 1st Amendment?
- the right to own weapons
 - the right to believe whatever religion you want
 - the right to publish and read whatever you want (with some limits)
 - all of the above are rights protected under the 1st Amendment
19. What is one right given to people accused of committing a crime?
- the right to be told what crime you are being charged with
 - the right to avoid going to jail if you have a small child to take care of
 - the right to get a lower sentence if you admit to committing the crime
 - all of the above are correct
20. Who was the leader of the Federalist Party?
- James Madison
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - George Washington
 - Alexander Hamilton
21. Who was the leader of the Democratic-Republican Party?
- James Madison
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - George Washington
 - Alexander Hamilton
22. What is true about the Democratic-Republican Party?
- they were supported by farmers, especially in the South and West
 - they believed that the government should be run by people with property and education
 - they wanted a strong national government
 - none of the above is correct
23. What did the Whiskey Rebellion show about the new national government?
- it was weak and disorganized
 - it was strong enough to enforce its laws
 - it would abuse people's rights and pass unfair taxes
 - it was not following the rules in the Constitution
24. Who warned Americans that political parties were dividing the country and hoped they would disappear?
- John Adams
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - George Washington
25. Who was elected President in 1796?
- John Adams
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - George Washington

26. Who was elected President in 1800?
- John Adams
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - George Washington
27. In 1800, _____ claimed the Louisiana Territory.
- Spain
 - England
 - France
 - the United States
28. In 1800, _____ claimed lands east of the Mississippi River.
- Spain
 - England
 - France
 - the United States
29. In 1800, _____ claimed lands in California and the Southwest.
- Spain
 - England
 - France
 - the United States
30. Before pioneers could reach the American frontier in the west, what did they have to cross?
- the Mississippi River
 - the Appalachian Mountains
 - the Rocky Mountains
 - none of the above are correct
31. Most early pioneers were _____.
- hunters and trappers
 - farmers
 - Lewis and Clark
 - doctors
32. What is not a reason that pioneers found it hard to travel west?
- the roads were unpaved and difficult to travel on
 - rivers sometimes swept away wagons and horses
 - gas was expensive and many families couldn't afford it
 - only slowly were trails and paths through the wilderness widened into roads
33. What did farmers on the frontier have to do before they could plant crops?
- build irrigation to bring water for the crops
 - plant corn, beans, and squash
 - build a log cabin
 - clear the land of trees
34. What is true about homes on the frontier?
- most had only one room
 - most had a wood floor
 - most had at least one bed
 - all of the above are true

35. What was a reason for people on the frontier to gather?
- weddings
 - helping people to clear a field
 - helping people to put up a barn
 - all of the above are correct
36. Who was the leader of France in 1800?
- Napoleon Bonaparte
 - James Madison
 - Toussaint L'Ouverture
 - Charles de Gaulle
37. What group was especially concerned that France would close the Mississippi river to Americans?
- members of Congress
 - the Spanish
 - slaves
 - western farmers
38. What convinced the French to sell the Louisiana Territory to the US?
- James Monroe made a very convincing and generous offer
 - a rebellion in France that overthrew the French government
 - Jefferson was elected US President
 - a rebellion in Haiti where slaves defeated a French army
39. What year did the Louisiana Purchase take place in?
- 1800
 - 1803
 - 1804
 - 1807
40. What is a reason Jefferson believed that he should not make the Louisiana Purchase?
- he believed that the power of the national government should be limited
 - he believed that it would make the country too large
 - he was a federalist
 - he disliked the French and didn't want to pay them money
41. What is not a reason the Louisiana Territory added to the wealth of the US?
- it had very rich and fertile soil
 - there was a mountain of salt in the territory
 - there were a lot of natural resources like oil and minerals in the territory
 - all of the above are true statements
42. What is not something Lewis and Clark were supposed to observe and take notes on during their journey?
- animals
 - land in the west
 - Native Americans
 - all of the above are correct
43. What city did Lewis and Clark leave from?
- Washington, DC
 - St. Louis
 - New York
 - New Orleans

44. Which of the following things did Lewis and Clark not encounter in their journey?
- the Appalachian Mountains
 - the Pacific Ocean
 - the Missouri River
 - the Rocky Mountains
45. _____ helped Lewis and Clark by serving as a guide and translator for the expedition.
- Toussaint L'Ouverture
 - Tecumseh
 - Sacajawea
 - Tenskwatawa
46. What is one area that was not under the control of the Spanish in the early 1800s?
- Oregon
 - Texas
 - California
 - New Mexico
47. What two groups were in the Spanish expedition led by Gaspar de Portola that arrived in San Diego?
- rancheros and farmers
 - priests and soldiers
 - farmers and soldiers
 - farmers and priests
48. Forced work and disease killed many _____.
- Federalists
 - Pioneers
 - California Indians
 - Spanish
49. The Spanish build forts and _____ in California.
- cities
 - gold mines
 - fast food restaurants
 - missions
50. American pioneers had to travel in this direction to reach the frontier.
- North
 - East
 - West
 - South