



2016 - 2017 Academic Junior High Decathlon

**Social Studies Individual Subject Test**

**Study Guide**

**Answer Keys**



## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

### Vocabulary Lists

#### Chapter 1 – The Revolutionary Origins of the American Constitution

**allegiance** [noun] – loyalty to a nation, leader, or cause (123)

**boycott** [noun] – the act of refusing to buy, use, or deal with as an expression of protest (119)

**citizen** [noun] – a native or naturalized member of a state or nation who owes allegiance to and is entitled to protections provided by its government (122)

**colonist** [noun] – a person who settles in a distant land, but is subject to or closely associated with a parent country (117)

**commerce** [noun] – the buying and selling of goods, particularly between countries (124)

**commodity** [noun] – a raw material or agricultural product that can be sold or traded (120)

**common law** [noun] – the system of laws developed in England based on court decisions and customs instead of written law (117)

**consensus** [noun] – an opinion or decision reached by a group as a whole (121)

**constituent** [noun] – a member of a group represented by an elected official (122)

**constitution** [noun] – the system of basic laws and principles that establishes the function of and limits to government (117)

**customs** [adj.] – taxes imposed on imported and exported goods (119)

**grievance** [noun] – an official statement of a complaint over something believed to be wrong or unfair (129)

**hereditary monarchy** [noun] – a type of government in which the leadership of the country is passed down from one member of the royal family to another (124)

**legal precedent** [noun] - a previous ruling on law in judicial cases (117)

**levy** [verb] – to impose and collect a tax (119)

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

### Vocabulary Lists

**militiaman** [noun] – a member of a military force that is raised from the civil population to supplement a regular army in an emergency (118)

**monopoly** [noun] – the exclusive control by one group of the means of producing or selling a commodity or service (120)

**parliament** [noun] - a national legislative body, especially that of Great Britain (117)

**preamble** [noun] – an introductory statement, especially one that explains the purpose of a formal document (129)

**provocation** [noun] – the act of inciting or stirring to action (121)

**rebellion** [noun] – open, armed, and organized resistance against a government or authority (123)

**republic** [noun] - a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives and leader (122)

**resolution** [noun] – a formal statement of a decision or opinion put before or adopted by a legislative body (125)

**revenue** [noun] – the total income of a government that is available for payment of public expenses (119)

**sovereign** [noun] – one who exercises supreme authority in a nation or government (123)

**Stamp Tax** [noun] - an act of the British Parliament in 1756 that taxed American colonies by imposing a stamp duty on newspapers and legal and commercial documents (119)

**statute** [noun] – a law enacted by a legislature (117)

**town meeting** [noun] – a local legislative assembly composed of inhabitants of a town (121)

**tyranny** [noun] – a government in which a single ruler is vested with absolute power (129)

**usurpation** [noun] – the act of wrongfully seizing or exercising authority or privilege that belongs to another (129)

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution Vocabulary Lists

### Chapter 2 – America Struggles to Achieve Independence, Liberty, and Union

**apathy** [noun] – lack of interest or concern (140)

**autonomy** [noun] – independent of the laws of another state or government (138)

**chattel slave** [noun] – a person who is owned by another person as property forever and whose offspring are automatically enslaved (137)

**confederation** [noun] – a group of states or nations that group together for a common purpose (138)

**disposition** [noun] – distribution, disposal, or transfer of (139)

**egalitarian** [adj.] – promoting a belief in equal political, economic, and social rights for all people (137)

**Enlightenment** [noun] – an intellectual movement that began in Europe during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries marked by a celebration of the powers of human reason, a keen interest in science, the promotion of religious toleration, and a desire to construct governments free of tyranny (134)

**epochal** [adj.] – of or relating to a particular noteworthy period of history (133)

**eradicate** (verb) – to get rid of (135)

**executive branch** [noun] – the part of the government responsible for the execution of a country's laws and the administration of its functions (136)

**hierarchy** [noun] – categorizing a group of people according to their status or ability (134)

**idealism** [noun] – the act or practice of envisioning things in an ideal or perfect form (141)

**idolatry** [noun] – blind or excessive devotion to something or someone (135)

**impediment** [noun] – something that obstructs the making of a legally-binding contract (137)

**imperative** [noun] – a command, rule, duty or principle that is very important or necessary to carry out (134)

## **2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution Vocabulary Lists**

**imperial** [adj.] – of or relating to an empire, kingdom, or monarch (137)

**jurisdiction** [noun] – the authority to hear, interpret, and apply the law to a court case (138)

**proviso** [noun] – a clause in a document making a qualification or restriction (138)

**rationale** [noun] – basic reasons for (133)

**servility** [noun] – slavery or forced labor (135)

**subordination** [noun] – the act of making something or someone secondary or inferior to another (134)

**unalienable** [adj.] – not to be separated, given away, or taken away (133)

**utopian** [adj.] – having the characteristics of or relating to an ideally perfect place (141)

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution Vocabulary Lists

### Chapter 3 – The Constitutional Convention of 1787

**abolition** [noun] – the act of doing away with; the act of ending slavery (164)

**absolute veto** [noun] – the complete power to stop a bill from becoming a law (156)

**adjourn** [verb] to suspend proceedings to another time or place (161)

**amoral** [adj.] – not caring about right or wrong in moral decisions (159)

**apportion** [verb] – to divide up according to a plan; allot (152)

**bankruptcy** [noun] – a condition of financial failure caused by not having the money to pay off debts (146)

**complicit** [adj.] – involved in as an accomplice in a questionable act or crime (160)

**culminate** [verb] – to come to completion (160)

**Electoral College** [noun] – a group of representatives elected for the purpose of selecting the president and vice president of the United States (157)

**enumeration** [noun] – the act of making a listing or counting (162)

**exigency** [noun] – an immediate requirement or need (147)

**federalism** [noun] – a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and state governments (155)

**habeas corpus** [noun] – an order requiring officials to bring a prisoner before a judge in a court of law to determine if there are lawful reasons to hold the prisoner in jail (162)

**iniquitous** [adj.] – incredibly immoral or wicked (160)

**insurrection** [noun] – an open revolt against a government or civil authority (146)

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

### Vocabulary Lists

**judiciary** [noun] – the branch of the government responsible for the administration of justice through a court system (153)

**omission** [noun] – the act of failing to include or mention (162)

**paradox** [noun] – a seemingly contradictory statement that may still be true (164)

**parameter** [noun] – a boundary; a factor that determines the range of variations (164)

**provincialism** [noun] – the act of placing the interests of one’s state or neighborhood before the interests of one’s nation (158)

**quorum** [noun] – the minimum number of members of a committee or organization who must be present to make binding decisions (147)

**redundant** [adj.] – needlessly repetitive (162)

**replicate** [verb] – to copy or reproduce (162)

**sophism** [noun] – a deceptive argument (162)

**veto** [noun] – the power of the chief executive to reject a bill passed by the legislature to prevent or delay its enactment into law (152)

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

### Vocabulary Lists

#### Chapter 4 – The Contest over Ratification

**broadside** [verb] – a written work or advertisement that is printed on a large sheet of paper (173)

**constitutionalism** [noun] – a system of government in which power is limited by laws that rulers or leaders must obey (172)

**encroachment** [noun] – the act of gradually taking another’s possessions or rights (173)

**Federalist** [noun] – a member of a U.S. political party that supported the establishment of a strong federal government (168)

**immutable** [adj.] – not subject to change (173)

**oratorical** [adj.] – of or relating to skilled public speaking (170)

**partisan** [adj.] – devoted to or biased in support of a party, group, or cause (168)

**populace** [noun] – the general public; the population (171)

**ratification** [noun] – the act of confirming or officially adopting, usually by vote (167)

**rebut** [verb] – to present opposing evidence or arguments against (171)

**referendum** [noun] – the submission of a proposed public statute for approval by direct popular vote by the citizens (167)

**sanction** [noun] – authoritative permission or approval that makes a course of action valid (167)



## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution Vocabulary Lists

### Chapter 5 – Establishing Government under the Constitution, 1789 – 1801

**arbiter** [noun] – a person chosen to judge or decide a disputed issue (186)

**cabinet** [noun] – a group of persons appointed by a head of state to run the executive departments of the government and act as official advisors (177)

**charter** [verb] – a central organization's or government's power to grant certain rights and privileges to a business to establish a local branch (182)

**compatriot** [noun] – a colleague (178)

**corporation** [noun] - a company or group of people authorized to act as a single entity and recognized as such in law (181)

**coup d'état** [noun] – the sudden overthrow of a government by persons in positions of authority or previously in positions of authority (185)

**deport** [verb] – to remove or expel from a country (184)

**doctrine** [noun] – a rule or principle of law established by a precedent (182)

**empanel** [verb] – to assign a person to a jury (179)

**nominee** [noun] – a person who has been named as a candidate for elected office (184)

**nullification** [noun] – the right of a state to render invalid or void any law that the state deems is unconstitutional (186)

**purse** [noun] – available money or resources (178)

**recourse** [noun] - the use of someone or something as a source of help in a difficult situation (186)

**secession** [noun] – the act of withdrawing formally from membership in an organization or alliance (186)

**shareholder** [noun] – one who owns a share or stock in a business (181)

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

### Vocabulary Lists

**slate** [noun] – a list of candidates from a political party running for various offices (184)

**standard-bearer** [noun] – a person who acts as the leader or representative of a political party (183)

**tenuous** [adj.] – having little substance; flimsy (176)

**treason** [noun] – the betrayal of one’s country by waging war against it or by purposely aiding its enemies (185)

**triad** [noun] – a group of three (180)

**validity** [noun] – having legal force; legally binding (175)

**vituperative** [adj.] – containing or marked by harsh criticism or abuse (187)

**void** [adj.] – having no legal force or validity (186)

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

### Vocabulary Lists

#### Chapter 6 – Supreme Court Decisions That Have Shaped America’s Constitutional History

**abridgment** [noun] – the act of curtailing or shortening the length of (199)

**affirm** [verb] – to support the validity of; to maintain to be true (193)

**affirmative action** [noun] - a policy in which an individual's color, race, sex, religion or national origin are taken into account by a business or the government in order to increase the opportunities provided to an underrepresented part of society (202)

**antecedent** [noun] – a preexisting law or judicial ruling (202)

**capital crime** [noun] - A crime, such as murder or betrayal of one's country, which is treated so seriously that death may be considered an appropriate punishment (203)

**class-action** [adj.] – brought against on behalf of a large group with a common interest (200)

**compel** [verb] – to force or exert influence over (207)

**dissent** [verb] – a justice’s refusal to agree with the opinion of the majority of justices in the ruling on a court case (198)

**due process** [noun] - the principle that an individual cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without appropriate legal procedures and safeguards (200)

**edict** [noun] – a decree issued by an authority that has the force of law (202)

**executive privilege** [noun] – the principle that members of the executive branch of the government cannot be legally forced to disclose confidential communications when such disclosures would adversely affect executive operations or procedures (206)

**impairment** [noun] – the act of diminishing in strength or quality (200)

**impeachment** [noun] – the act of charging a public officer with improper conduct before a tribunal (207)

**incorporation doctrine** [noun] – the principle that state governments are bound by the same constitutional provisions as the federal government (200)

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

### Vocabulary Lists

**indict** [verb] – to accuse of wrongdoing (207)

**indigent** [adj.] – poor and needy (203)

**interrogation** [noun] – an official interview or questioning, usually conducted to extract information from the person being interviewed (204)

**judicial restraint** [noun] – the principle that court justices should base decisions using existing legal precedents (195)

**judicial review** [noun] – the power of a court to review and potentially strike down an act of another branch of government as unconstitutional and invalid (191)

**larceny** [noun] – the act of robbing someone of their possessions (203)

**ramification** [noun] – a development or consequence growing out of and sometimes complicating a problem, plan, or statement (198)

**recuse** [verb] – to disqualify from participation in a decision on grounds of prejudice or personal involvement (207)

**resignation** [noun] – the act of removing oneself from a job or office by giving official notification (207)

**rhetoric** [noun] – the art or study of using language effectively to persuade (196)

**segregation** [noun] – the policy or practice of separating people of different races, classes or ethnic groups as a form of discrimination (198)

**self-incrimination** [noun] - the act of implicating oneself in a crime or exposing oneself to criminal prosecution (204)

**subversive** [adj.] – intended to undermine or overthrow an established government (199)

**writ of mandamus** [noun] – a court order that directs an official to carry out a duty of office (191)

## Chapter 1 – The Revolutionary Origins of the American Constitution

### Review Questions Answer Key

1. What influenced America's legal and constitutional traditions? English common law, parliamentary state, legal precedent, and simple customs (117)
2. What precipitated the conflict between the American colonists and the English crown? differences over how to interpret the English constitution as it applied to the colonists (117)
3. What did the British government gain when it defeated the French in the French and Indian War? new territories west of the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River and north into Canada (118)
4. Why did the British government believe the American colonists should pay for some of the costs associated with the war against France in America? The British were defending the colonists and the American colonists would eventually benefit from the vast new territories gained from the war. (118)
5. Why did the American colonists believe that they should not pay taxes to the British? The Americans had supplied militiamen and supplies to the war. (118)
6. Who acquired a reputation for his bravery as a commander of the Virginia regiment in the French and Indian War? George Washington (118)
7. What treaty ended the French and Indian War? the Treaty of Paris of 1763 (118)
8. What measures did the British government take to raise revenue from the colonies? The British parliament began levying new taxes on the American colonies beginning in 1764 and tightened up the enforcement of existing customs laws. (119)
9. Did the tax on molasses and the stamp act place a major economic burden on the American colonies? No. (119)
10. Why did the American colonies protest the new taxes? They believed that the new taxes violated the principle of no taxation without representation embodied in the English constitution. (119)
11. How did the colonial provincial assemblies address the protests against the new taxes? They petitioned the British parliament, asking for the taxes to be repealed. (119)

12. What methods did the American colonists use to protest against the taxes? They held marches and demonstrations, boycotted British goods, and threatened the British authority in the colonies. (119)
13. What was the Tea Act? It was a law that taxed imported tea and gave a monopoly to the East India Company on all tea imported into America (120)
14. How much tea was dumped into the Boston harbor on the night of December 16, 1773? 90,000 pounds of tea (120)
15. What was the British response to the Boston Tea Party? The British parliament passed a series of Coercive Acts aimed at punishing the colony of Massachusetts. (121)
16. What were some of the Coercive Acts imposed on Massachusetts? They closed the port of Boston, strengthened the power of the royal governor, suspended the colonial legislature, and restricted town meetings. (121)
17. Why was the First Continental Congress convened? to draft a common response to the British parliament regarding the abuse of their power over the colonists (121)
18. When and where did the First Continental Congress meet? from September 5, 1774 to October 26, 1774 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (121)
19. The majority of the delegates to the First Continental Congress wanted to find a way to reconcile with the British monarchy. (122)
20. When and where did the Second Continental Congress meet? from May 10, 1775 until July 4, 1776 in the Pennsylvania State House in Philadelphia (122)
21. When did British troops march on Lexington and Concord? April, 1775 (122)
22. When was the Battle of Bunker Hill fought? June, 1775 (122)
23. Who promised freedom to slaves who fought on the British side to put down the American rebellion? the royal governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore (123)
24. Who persuaded the Continental Congress to send the Olive Branch Petition to King George III in an attempt to reconcile the colonies with the British Crown? John Dickinson (123)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

25. What news did the Continental Congress receive that ended hope of a reconciliation with Great Britain? King George III declared the American colonies in rebellion against the Crown, refused to read the Olive Branch Petition, and denounced the Continental Congress in front of the British parliament. (123 – 124)
26. What was the Prohibitory Act? an act by the British parliament that provided for the blockade of American ports (124)
27. Who wrote *Common Sense*? Thomas Paine (124)
28. *Common Sense* was an attack on the idea of a hereditary monarchy. (124)
29. What delegate at the Second Continental Congress introduced a proposal calling for the colonies to become independent from British rule? Richard Henry Lee of Virginia (125)
30. What were the three main conditions included in the proposal for independence? independence, foreign assistance, and union (126)
31. Who broke the deadlock in the Delaware delegation to vote for independence? Caesar Rodney (126)
32. Who abstained from the vote on independence? John Dickinson and Robert Morris of Pennsylvania and the delegation from New York (126)
33. When was the vote on independence held in the Continental Congress? July 2, 1776 (127)
34. Who served on the committee to write the Declaration of Independence? (127) John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston, Roger Sherman, and Thomas Jefferson
35. Who actually wrote the Declaration of Independence? Thomas Jefferson (127)
36. How many alterations were made to Jefferson's first draft of the Declaration of Independence? 26 (128)
37. The edits to the first draft of the Declaration of Independence made the document more concise, elegant, and powerful. (129)
38. The grievances listed against Great Britain in the Declaration of Independence were aimed at persuading undecided Americans to support independence and show foreign powers the intent to break from England. (129)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

39. When did the Continental Congress adopt the Declaration of Independence?  
July 4, 1776 (130)
40. Who signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776? John Hancock and Charles Thomson (130)
41. Why did they sign the Declaration of Independence first? John Hancock was president and Charles Thomson was secretary of the Continental Congress. (130)
42. When did most of the delegates sign the Declaration of Independence? August 2, 1776 (130)
43. When did the New York delegation receive permission to approve the Declaration of Independence? July 9, 1776 (130)
44. Who ordered the Declaration of Independence read aloud to the continental troops in New York? General George Washington (131)



## Chapter 2 – America Struggles to Achieve Independence Liberty, and Union

### Review Questions Answer Key

1. What promise is contained in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence?  
All men are created equal and endowed with certain unalienable rights including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. (133)
2. Who served as governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony at its founding in 1630?  
John Winthrop (134)
3. The first settlers of Massachusetts sailed from England on the ship Arbella. (134)
4. What helped to undermine the traditional British hierarchy in the American colonies?  
European Enlightenment ideas, economic opportunities in the American colonies, and the personal independence and liberty in the American colonies (134)
5. What observance did David Ramsey make regarding the change in America after the Declaration of Independence was made? Americans changed from subjects to citizens, with none exercising "hereditary superiority over another." (135)
6. What did Americans conclude regarding the English constitution? The unwritten English constitution was not able to adequately protect the personal liberties and a written constitution must be made for the United States. (136)
7. What was included in most of the states' constitutions? a bill of rights (136)
8. What restriction on voting rights was included in some of the states' constitutions?  
a requirement of property ownership to vote (136)
9. In most of the states' constitutions, what branch of government was given the most power? the legislation, with the lower house of the assembly given the most powers (136)
10. What changes occurred in the makeup and number of representatives in the states' legislatures? In general, the number of representatives increased and men of moderate wealth and social standing began serving as representatives (136-137)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

11. \_What examples illustrate the failure of the American colonists to reach the ideal of individual equality promised in the Declaration of Independence? chattel slavery, the treatment of and war with Native Americans, suppression of women's rights, class distinctions between colonists, blocks for white males without property to exercise voting rights (137)
12. What was one of the central causes of the American Revolution? the fear of a powerful centralized government out of touch with the people from imposing its will on the states (137)
13. Why was a centralized government necessary for the success of the American Revolution? to compel the states to cooperate in the common cause of freedom (138)
14. What was required for the military success of the American militia in the Revolutionary War that required the cooperation of the states? the mobilization of troops from all the states, battles that crossed states' boundaries, and financing the war (138)
15. When was the plan for a union of states under a central government first considered? before June 11, 1776 (138)
16. Who was appointed to chair a committee to draft a plan of confederation for the United States? John Dickinson (138)
17. What document did the committee write? the Articles of Confederation (138)
18. What powers did the first draft of the Articles of Confederation grant to the central government? the proviso that state laws may not interfere with federal laws and the power to settle disputes between states (138-139)
19. Did the Continental Congress adopt these provisions in the final draft of the Articles of Confederation? No. (139)
20. What flaws in the Articles of Confederation hampered the central government from carrying out its duties? The Articles of Confederation did not give the central government the power to tax, to require contributions of funds from the states, and the power to regulate interstate commerce. It also failed to give the executive branch the powers to effectively run the country. (139)
21. When were the Articles of Confederation submitted to the states for approval? November, 1777 (140)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

22. What was required for the Articles of Confederation to be enacted? the unanimous approval of all state legislatures (140)
23. When were the Articles of Confederation ratified? March, 1781 (140)
24. Who was commander-in-chief of the Continental armies? George Washington (140)
25. What contributed to the success of the American armies during the early years of the Revolutionary War? the leadership of George Washington, the willingness of the American militias to continue fighting even after their terms of enlistment were over, the lack of decisiveness of the British army, a limited line of supply for the British troops, and the indecisiveness of the British government in dealing with the American rebellion (140)
26. When did the British surrender at the Battle of Yorktown? October 19, 1781 (141)
27. What was the significance of the British surrender at Yorktown? It marked the end of fighting in the Revolutionary War. (141)
28. What country provided military and financial aid to the United States during the Revolutionary War? France and Holland (141)
29. In the period immediately following the end of the American Revolution, what threatened the continued existence of the United States? the ability of the United States to meet its debt obligations to France and Holland, the excessive power of the state legislatures, the reluctance of the states to contribute monies to the central government, the weakness of the executive branch to conduct business necessary for the operation of the central government (141-142)
30. What was the Shays' Rebellion? an armed rebellion of Massachusetts farmers against the policies of the Massachusetts state government (142)

### Chapter 3 – The Constitutional Convention of 1787

#### Review Questions Answer Key

1. How many delegates attended the Constitutional Convention? 55 (145)
2. What factors contributed to the difficulty of unifying the individual states under a central government? the large territory the states covered, the ethnic and religious diversity of the population, the sovereign powers of the states, distinct cultural and political traditions, and competing interests between states (145)
3. What is the oldest written national constitution? the United States Constitution (145)
4. The Annapolis Convention was convened for the purpose of discussing a more uniform system of commercial relations between the states. (146-147)
5. When did the Annapolis Convention convene? September 11, 1786 (146)
6. Why was the Annapolis Convention unsuccessful in meeting its purpose? It lacked a quorum because only twelve delegates from five states attended. (147)
7. Who were some of the delegates who attended the Annapolis Convention? John Dickinson, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and Edmund Randolph (147)
8. What proposal did the delegates to the Annapolis Convention send to the Continental Congress? To convene a convention to consider the additional provisions necessary for an effective federal government to maintain the union of states (147)
9. What finally convinced the Continental Congress to act on the proposal for a constitutional convention? the urging of James Madison and reports of additional rebellion in Massachusetts (148)
10. When did the Continental Congress approve the proposal for a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation? February 21, 1787 (148)
11. What day was the Constitutional Convention scheduled to begin? May 14, 1787 (148)
12. When did the Convention receive enough delegates to begin? May 25, 1787 (149)
13. Who led the move to create a national constitution? James Madison (149)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

14. Who provided the intellectual leadership to drafting a written national constitution?  
James Madison, James Wilson, and Gouverneur Morris (150)
15. What plan did these men draft and present to the convention? the Virginia Plan (150)
16. What proposal did the delegates to the Convention agree upon on May 28, 1787?  
to keep the proceedings of the Convention secret (150)
17. Did the founders of the Constitution believe in a purely democratic form of government? No. They believed that all men were not equally qualified to serve in government and believed in elected officials serving as the representatives of the people (a republic). (151)
18. What were the essential features of the Virginia Plan? the creation of a national legislature consisting of two branches, the creation of a national executive elected by the national legislature, and the creation of a national judiciary, who, along with the national executive, would have the power to veto legislative acts (152)
19. Did the Virginia Plan call for the popular election of all federal officials? No. It only called for the election of the lower house of the legislature. (150)
20. What delegates to the Constitutional Convention were avid supporters of state sovereignty and opposed the formation of a strong central government?  
William Paterson of New Jersey and Robert Yates of New York (152-153)
21. On May 30, 1787 how many states voted in favor of establishing a national government consisting of a legislative, executive, and judicial branch? six states (153)
22. What plan did William Paterson propose for a single legislative house with equal voting rights for each state? the New Jersey Plan (154)
23. What were the terms of the Connecticut Compromise? The national legislature would consist of two houses, the representation in the lower house apportioned based upon the population of each state and the upper house having equal representation for each state. (155)
24. While James Madison was opposed to the Connecticut Compromise, what did he use to defend the Constitution in the Federalist Paper No. 39? the different forms of representation in the two houses of the legislature that the Connecticut Compromise established (155)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

25. What branch of the legislature most closely represents the will of the people? the House of Representatives (155)
26. What branch of the legislature represents the sovereignty of the states? the Senate (155)
27. Who supported the creation of a strong executive branch with the power of absolute veto over the legislature? nationalists, such as James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris (156)
28. Who supported the creation of a weak executive branch, with only the power to carry out the will of the legislature and serve at the pleasure of the majority of the legislature? Roger Sherman (156)
29. The majority of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention believed that the executive should be elected by the national legislature, the state legislatures, or the governors of the states. (156)
30. Who is the only delegate to believe in the direct election of the president by the people (popular vote)? James Wilson (156)
31. Who first proposed the idea of an electoral college for the election of the president? James Wilson (157)
32. What is provincialism? concern for one's own state or area at the expense of national unity; putting local interests above national interests (158)
33. Why was the proposal to have the legislature select a president rejected? It violated the principle of separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches. (158)
34. At the time of the Constitutional Convention, how many states relied on slave labor for their economic production? five (159)
35. Is slavery, or slaves, specifically mentioned in the United States Constitution? No. (159)
36. What was the "three-fifth" compromise included in the Constitution? Slaves would be counted as three-fifths of a person for the purposes of apportioning representation in the House of Representatives and taxation. (159)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

37. At the insistence of the delegates from South Carolina and Georgia, the slave trade was made exempt from legislative acts for a period of twenty years after the drafting of the Constitution. (160)
38. What is the fugitive-slave clause? the clause stating that persons held in service or labor in one state escaping into another state be returned to the party to whom the service may be due (160)
39. Who proposed the addition of a Bill of Rights to the Constitution? George Mason of Virginia (161)
40. Why did George Mason believe that a bill of rights needed to be included in the Constitution? It would guarantee that the national government would not encroach or interfere with the fundamental liberties of the people. (161)
41. What arguments did opponents to a bill of rights use? A bill of rights would be redundant to the rights listed in state constitutions and rights omitted from a bill of rights could be considered non-existent. (161)
42. On what day was the United States Constitution signed? September 17, 1787 (163)
43. What is federalism? a system of government in which power is divided between a national government and state or regional governments (164)
44. What power was given to the executive branch to balance the powers of the legislative branch? limited veto power over congressional legislation (164)
45. What process was included in the Constitution to correct mistakes in its drafting? the process of making constitutional amendments with the approval of three-quarters of the states (164)
46. Who was the oldest person to sign the United States Constitution? Benjamin Franklin (165)
47. How many delegates signed the United States Constitution? 39

## Chapter 4 – The Contest over Ratification

### Review Questions Answer Key

1. How many states were required to ratify the Constitution before it came into effect? nine (167)
2. What is a national referendum? the submission of a proposed national legislation or statute for approval by direct popular vote of the citizens (167)
3. The individual who supported the Constitution became known as Federalists. (168)
4. What type of federal government did the opponents of the Constitution envision? a federal government with limited powers operating under the framework of a confederation of independent and sovereign states (168)
5. What states ratified the Constitution between the end of September, 1787 and January 9, 1788? Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut (168)
6. What advantage did the Federalists have in Pennsylvania's ratifying convention? The Federalists controlled most of the newspapers and were able to influence the vote to approve the Constitution through articles written in support of ratification. (168)
7. What political leaders from Massachusetts served in the Continental Congress but were not delegates to the Constitutional Convention? Samuel Adams and John Hancock (169)
8. What became the rallying point for those in Massachusetts opposed to the Constitution? the omission of a bill of rights from the Constitution (169)
9. What compromise did the Federalists make to gain support for the Constitution in Massachusetts? the promise to add a bill of rights as amendments to the Constitution once the document took effect (169)
10. When did Massachusetts ratify the Constitution? February 6, 1788 (169)
11. What state's ratification of the Constitution gave the requisite number of states for its adoption? New Hampshire (170)



2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

12. When did New Hampshire ratify the Constitution? June 21, 1788 (170)
13. Why was Virginia a key state in the ratification of the Constitution? Virginia had the biggest population of any state and was the home state of George Washington, the man favored to become the first president of the United States. (170)
14. Who was the biggest opponent of the Constitution? Patrick Henry (170)
15. During the Virginia ratifying convention, who rebutted Patrick Henry's arguments against the Constitution? James Madison (170)
16. What state did not send delegates to the Constitutional Convention and declined to call a ratification convention? Rhode Island (170)
17. When did Virginia vote to ratify the Constitution? June 25, 1788 (171)
18. In the fight for ratification in New York, who led the opposition to the Constitution? John Lansing, Robert Yates, and George Clinton (171)
19. What influenced New York to vote in favor of ratifying the Constitution? news of Virginia's vote to ratify the Constitution (171)
20. What were the last three states to ratify the Constitution? New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island (171)
21. Who wrote a series of eighty-five essays in favor of ratifying the Constitution? Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay (172)
22. What was the name given to the eighty-five essays written in support of the Constitution? The Federalist Papers (172)
23. What pseudonym did the authors use for the essays? Publius (172)
24. Who was most responsible for the writing of *The Federalist Papers*? Alexander Hamilton (172)
25. *The Federalist Papers* is considered a very important resource for understanding American government and constitutionalism. (172)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

26. What is constitutionalism? a system of government in which power is limited by a written body of laws (constitution) that rulers or leaders must obey (172)
27. What are the two main themes used as opposition to the Constitution? a distrust in concentrating powers in a national government and preventing a strong national government from restricting personal liberties (173)
28. As the federal government came into existence, was there a general agreement on the meaning of the provisions in the Constitution? No. (173)

**Chapter 5 – Establishing Government under the Constitution, 1789 – 1801**

**Review Questions Answer Key**

1. According to James Madison, what breathed "life and vitality" into the Constitution?  
all thirteen states voting to ratify the Constitution (175)
2. Who is the "Father of the United States"? George Washington (175)
3. In what positions did George Washington serve his country before becoming the first president of the United States? Commander-in-chief of the American forces during the Revolutionary War and president of the Constitutional Convention (175)
4. Why was the decision of the first president so important to the establishment of the federal government under the Constitution? The first president would add substance to the words embodied in the Constitution and set precedent for future presidents and generations. (176)
5. When did George Washington take the oath of office as president? April 30, 1789 (176)
6. What words did George Washington add to the end of the oath of office?  
"so help me God" (176)
7. Who took the lead in drafting the Bill of Rights to add to the Constitution? James Madison (176)
8. On what document was the Bill of Rights based? the Virginia Declaration of Rights (177)
9. How many amendments were approved by Congress on September 25, 1789 for submission to the states for ratification? twelve (177)
10. When did the ten amendments that comprise the Bill of Rights receive the necessary number of states for ratification? December 15, 1791 (177)
11. What two amendments did not receive enough votes for ratification? One dealing with the apportionment of representatives in the House of Representatives and one prohibiting the granting of pay raises to incumbent members of Congress did not receive enough votes for ratification. (177)
12. What article of the Constitution gives the president the right to appoint a cabinet? The appointment of a presidential cabinet is not covered in the Constitution. (177)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

13. What cabinet positions were created by the First Congress?  
the Department of Foreign Affairs (Department of State),  
the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of War (177-178)
14. Who served as the first secretary of Foreign Affairs (secretary of State)?  
Thomas Jefferson (177)
15. Who served as the first secretary of the Treasury? Alexander Hamilton (177-178)
16. Who served as the first secretary of War? General Henry Knox (178)
17. Who has the power to remove a cabinet member from office? the president of the  
United States (178)
18. Does Congress have the power to instruct the secretary of the Treasury to report  
financial information to Congress? Why or why not? Yes, under the power of the purse  
granted to Congress, Congress has the right to demand financial reports from the  
secretary of the Treasury. (178)
19. Who chaired the judicial committee of the First Congress? Oliver Ellsworth (179)
20. What legislative act did Congress pass in September of 1789 that established the  
structure of the federal court system? the Judiciary Act of 1789 (179)
21. What are the three levels of the federal court system? the district courts, circuit courts,  
and the Supreme Court (179)
22. What cases do the circuit courts hear? serious crimes involving money over \$500 and  
cases appealed from the district courts (179)
23. What cases do the Supreme Court hear? cases appealed from the circuit courts and  
cases of original jurisdiction (179)
24. The Judiciary Act of 1789 set the number of justices on the Supreme Court at six. (179)
25. When was the number of justices serving on the Supreme Court set at nine? in 1837,  
then again in 1869 (179)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

26. What authority was granted to the Supreme Court in the Judicial Act of 1789?  
the power to hear appeals from the state courts in regards to federal laws (179)
27. What position did the Judiciary Act of 1789 create in the president's cabinet? the office of United States Attorney General (180)
28. Who served as the first U.S. Attorney General? Edmund Randolph (180)
29. How may the Congress override a presidential veto? by a two-thirds vote to pass the vetoed legislation (180)
30. What is the only congressional bill George Washington vetoed? a bill that would have given some districts more representation in Congress than others (180)
31. Did President Washington veto any other congressional bills while in office? No. (180)
32. On what grounds did President Washington veto the bill? on the grounds that it violated the wording of the Constitution (180)
33. Who was the next president after George Washington to exercise the power of the veto? Andrew Jackson (180)
34. What plans did Alexander Hamilton propose to strengthen the financial health of the newly established United States? to pay off the debts the United States incurred during the Revolutionary War, the assumption of the debts of the states as the institution responsible for the financial well-being of the nation, and the establishment of a national bank (181)
35. How was the national bank structured to perform? as a private corporation with a board of directors and with responsibility to shareholders to return a profit (181)
36. Who objected to Alexander Hamilton's proposal for the structure of the national bank? Thomas Jefferson (181)
37. What argument against the establishment of a national bank did Thomas Jefferson support? The Constitution did not specifically give the power to establish a national bank to the federal government and powers not reserved to the federal government belonged to the states. (181)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

38. What doctrine did Thomas Jefferson establish with his argument against the national bank? the doctrine of strict construction, to interpret the Constitution in the specific terms of the document (182)
39. What clause of the Constitution gives rise to the doctrines of strict construction and broad construction? the "necessary and proper clause" in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution (182)
40. What doctrine did Alexander Hamilton establish with his argument in favor of establishing a national bank? the doctrine of broad construction, to interpret the Constitution as giving Congress the power to make laws that would be useful in the running of the government, even if those specific powers were not mentioned in the Constitution (182)
41. When did political parties begin to emerge in America? during the second term of George Washington's presidency (182)
42. What drove the establishment of the political party system? differences in opinion on foreign policy and the interpretation of the Constitution (182-183)
43. What were the names of the first two political parties to form in the United States? Jeffersonian Republican Party and the Federalist Party (183)
44. Who led the Jeffersonian Republican Party? Thomas Jefferson and James Madison (183)
45. What policies did the Jeffersonian Republican Party support? a strict construction of the Constitution and support of France (183)
46. Who led the Federalist Party? Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, and John Adams (183)
47. What policies did the Federalist Party support? a broad construction of the Constitution and friendly relations with Great Britain (183)
48. What precedent did George Washington set when he retired from public office in 1796? unofficial two-term limit for the office of president (183)
49. When did political parties begin to exercise influence in national elections? beginning in the presidential election of 1796 (183)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

50. What changes occurred in the Electoral College with the rise of political parties? Candidates for the Electoral College began to be selected based on political party affiliation and were pledged to vote for the slate of candidates from their respective political parties. (184)
51. In 1798, Congress passed what controversial set of laws? the Alien and Sedition Acts (184)
52. What laws were enacted with the passing of the Alien and Sedition Acts? The laws allowed the deportation of dangerous aliens and the punishment of individuals who published false, scandalous, or malicious writings against the government of the United States. (184)
53. What was the result of the Alien and Sedition Acts? The Federalist Party, whose members held a majority in Congress, began using the acts to prosecute their political rivals in the Jeffersonian Republican Party. (185)
54. What were the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions? A series of resolutions passed by the Virginia and Kentucky state legislatures declaring the Alien and Sedition Acts unconstitutional on the grounds that the acts violated the First Amendment rights of freedom of speech and freedom of the press and the Tenth Amendment that reserved rights not enumerated in the Constitution to the states. (185)
55. What argument was made in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions for the power of the states to determine the constitutionality of federal law? The United States Constitution was an agreement of association between the states, and as such, the states had the ultimate authority to determine the constitutionality of federal law and declare laws that threatened state rights as null and void. (185-186)
56. Who used the arguments set forth in the Kentucky Resolutions to justify the succession of southern states from the United States at the onset of the Civil War? John C. Calhoun and Confederate president Jefferson Davis (186)
57. How was the constitutional crisis resulting from the Alien and Sedition Acts settled? The Federalist Party lost the presidential election of 1800 and the acts were repealed. (187)
58. Who were the Federalist Party candidates for president and vice president in the election of 1800? John Adams and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (187)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

59. Who were the Republican Party candidates for president and vice president in the election of 1800? Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr (187)
60. What happened in the election of 1800 that resulted in the passage of the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution? The Republican candidates for president and vice president received the same number of electoral votes. The decision of who should serve as president was thrown into the House of Representatives and Thomas Jefferson, after much political maneuvering, was elected president. (187)
61. What changes did the Twelfth Amendment make to the electoral process? The ballots for president and vice president were separated so that candidates ran for a specific office. (188)



## Chapter 6 – Supreme Court Decisions that Have Shaped America's Constitutional History

### Review Questions Answer Key

1. What article of the Constitution allows for constitutional amendments? Article V (189)
2. What is the process for the introduction and enactment of a constitutional amendment? A constitutional amendment may be proposed by Congress or a constitutional convention convened at the request of two-thirds of the states' legislatures. Constitutional amendments require the ratification of three-fourth of the states' legislatures or state constitutional conventions to be enacted. (189)
3. How many amendments have been enacted? twenty-seven (189)
4. The Bill of Rights consist of the first ten amendments to the Constitution. (189)
5. Supreme Court decisions helped to define what themes in American history? the principle of equality, the debate over the meaning of federalism, the appropriate division of powers between the three branches of the federal government, and expansion and interpretation of the rights granted under the Constitution and its amendments (190)

### ***Marbury v. Madison***

6. Who made last-minute appointments of federal court judges at the end of his term as president? John Adams (191)
7. Why were the federal court appointments made? to ensure that the federal courts were staffed with judges who would support the political principles of the Federalist Party. (191)
8. Why did William Marbury sue James Madison? John Adams appointed Marbury to justice of the peace in the District of Columbia. The new president, Thomas Jefferson, refused to deliver Marbury's judicial commission. Marbury sued the secretary of state, James Madison, asking the court to execute a writ of mandamus to compel Madison to deliver the judicial commission. (191)
9. What is a writ of mandamus? an order commanding a government official to perform a particular action (191)

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

10. What was the ruling of the Supreme Court in *Marbury v. Madison*? The Supreme Court had no legal authority to compel Secretary of State James Madison to deliver the judicial commission to William Marbury. (191)
11. What did the Supreme Court decision in *Marbury v. Madison* make regarding the Judicial Act of 1789? The part of the Judicial Act of 1789 that granted the Supreme Court the power to execute writs of mandamus was unconstitutional and the Supreme Court had the power of judicial review. (191-192)
12. What is the power of judicial review? the right of the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of an act and strike down acts deemed to be unconstitutional (192)

### ***McCulloch v. Maryland***

13. What act of Congress led to the Supreme Court case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*? Congress granted a national bank charter to the Second Bank of the United States. (193)
14. What did the state of Maryland impose on the Second Bank of the United States? a tax on the bank's Baltimore branch that would have made it impossible for the bank to conduct business (193)
15. What was the decision of the Supreme Court in *McCulloch v. Maryland*? The state of Maryland did not have the right to impose a tax on the bank or interfere with the bank's operation. The court also affirmed the constitutionality of the establishment of a national bank. (193)
16. What article of the Constitution affirmed the Supreme Court's rulings on the implied powers of the federal government? Article II of the Constitution (193)
17. What other Supreme Court cases served to strengthen the powers of the federal government at the expense of state governments? *Fletcher v. Peck*, *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, and *Gibbons v. Ogden* (193)

**Dred Scott v. Sandford**

18. What issue became more acute after the United States acquired vast new territories at the conclusion of the Mexican-American War in 1848? whether slavery would be allowed in the new territories and new states admitted into the union (194)
19. What congressional acts created a compromise on the issue of slavery in the new territories and states? the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 (194)
20. Why did Dred Scott bring a case before the Supreme Court? Dred Scott was a slave whose owner had taken him to Illinois, a free state and then to Wisconsin, a free territory. Dred Scott sued for his freedom on the grounds that slavery was illegal in the state and territory he had entered. (194)
21. What did the Supreme Court rule in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*? Dred Scott was legally a form of property and, as such, did not have the right to bring suit in federal court. The part of the Missouri Compromise banning slavery in areas north of the Missouri line was unconstitutional. (194)
22. What is judicial restraint? the principle that justices should defer to the legislative branch and follow existing legal precedents (195)
23. What amendment did the justices use in the ruling against the Missouri Compromise prohibition of slavery? the Fifth Amendment protections of the ownership of property (195)
24. What impact did the *Dred Scott* decision have on the relations between the northern and southern states? It increased the tension between the states over the issue of slavery and accelerated the nation toward civil war. (195)

**Plessy v. Ferguson**

25. What was the main reason for the Civil War? the division between the North and South over the issue of slavery and the failure of the Constitution to provide a mechanism to peaceably resolve the differences between the states (195)
26. How many Americans died in the Civil War? almost six hundred thousand (195)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

27. After the conclusion of the Civil War, what amendments were added to the Constitution to protect the rights of newly freed slaves? the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments (196)
28. What amendment protects a person from being denied life, liberty, or property without due process of law? the Fourteenth Amendment (196)
29. What amendment guarantees to all citizens equal protection under the law? the Fourteenth Amendment (196)
30. What was the name for the period in American history wherein the political, social, and economic systems of the southern states that seceded during the Civil War were restructured to allow the states to enter back into the union? Reconstruction (196)
31. What are some of the court cases that narrowed the application of the equal protection under the law clause of the Constitution? Slaughter-House Cases, United States v. Cruikshank, the Civil Rights Cases, and Plessy v. Ferguson
32. What were the facts of the case in *Plessy v. Ferguson*? Homer Plessy, an African American, boarded a "whites only" railway car and was arrested. Plessy sued on the basis of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
33. What was the decision of the Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson*? The Supreme Court ruled that the enforcement of the separation of two races did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment because it did not make one race inferior to another. The Supreme Court set the precedent for the "separate but equal" principle used to support the practice of segregation. (197-198)
34. Who wrote the majority opinion in *Plessy v. Ferguson*? Justice Henry Billings Brown (197)
35. What did Justice John Marshall Harlan write in the dissenting opinion in *Plessy v. Ferguson*? There is no caste in the United States and the Constitution is color-blind and does not tolerate classes among citizens. All citizens are equal before the law. (198)

***Schenck v. United States and Gitlow v. New York***

36. What constitutional right was challenged in the court case *Schenck v. United States*? freedom of speech guaranteed in the First Amendment (198)
37. What legislative act was upheld in *Schenck v. United States*? Espionage Act of 1917
38. Why was Charles Schenck arrested for distributing pamphlets opposing the draft during World War I? His actions violated the Espionage Act of 1917 that made acts that might hinder the United States war effort illegal. (199)
39. To what political party did Charles Schenck belong? the Socialist Party (199)
40. Who wrote the majority opinion in *Schenck v. United States*? Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (199)
41. In his opinion, Justice Holmes stated that freedom of speech did not extend to actions or words that "might create a clear and present danger to cause substantive evils." (199)
42. What conviction did the Supreme Court uphold in *Gitlow v. New York*? The conviction of Benjamin Gitlow for distributing subversive literature (199)
43. What did the Supreme Court use as the standard for determining restrictions on freedom of speech? Words and actions that have a "dangerous tendency" may be restricted. (199)
44. What was the assertion made by the Supreme Court in *Gitlow v. New York* that became known as the "incorporation doctrine"? state governments are bound by the same constitutional provisions as the federal government in cases involving the fundamental personal rights and liberties protected by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
45. What parts of the Bill of Rights are not protected under the incorporation doctrine? The Second Amendment right to bear arms, the Fifth Amendment right to a public trial in front of a grand jury, and the Seventh Amendment right to a jury trial in civil cases do not fall under the incorporation doctrine. (200)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

46. What is due process? The rule that a legal case must be done in a way that protects the rights of all the people involved. (200)

***Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka***

47. What Supreme Court decision was overturned in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*? *Plessy v. Ferguson* (200)

48. What did the United States District Court for the District of Kansas rule in the class-action suit against the Topeka Board of Education? The District Court ruled that the quality of the whites only schools and the African American schools were equal and upheld the "separate but equal" legal precedent established in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*. (200-201)

49. Who wrote the opinion in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*?  
Chief Justice Earl Warren (201)

50. What was the Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*?  
Segregation was harmful to African American students and unconstitutional under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. (201)

51. What did Chief Justice Warren credit with promoting citizenship and providing a road to economic and social success? education (201-202)

52. What other Supreme Court cases cover the issue of equal rights for minorities?  
*Sweatt v. Painter*, and *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education*

53. What Supreme Court cases involve issues with affirmative action?  
*Regents of California v. Bakke*, and *Grutter v. Bollinger* (202)

54. What is affirmative action? a measure to improve the opportunities of members of minority groups or women to make up for past discrimination (202)

***Gideon v. Wainwright and Miranda v. Arizona***

55. For what crime was Clarence Earl Gideon arrested? petty larceny (203)
56. What did the state of Florida rule regarding legal counsel for Gideon? The Florida court ruled that Gideon was not entitled to legal counsel because he was not charged with a capital crime. (203)
57. Upon his conviction and imprisonment, Mr. Gideon appealed the decision to the Supreme Court on the grounds that his right to a fair trial was violated due to his inability to obtain competent legal counsel. (203)
58. Who argued Mr. Gideon's case before the Supreme Court? Abe Fortas (203)
59. What was the Supreme Court ruling in *Gideon v. Wainwright*? The right to legal counsel was "fundamental and essential to a fair trial" guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment. The right to legal counsel extends to the actions of the states as well as the federal government. (204)
60. What did the Supreme Court rule in *Miranda v. Arizona*? Ernesto Miranda's rights against self-incrimination were violated because he confessed to a crime after the police used harsh interrogation methods, and he did not have a lawyer present. The Court ruled that suspects brought in for questioning must be warned prior to questioning of his or her right to remain silent, that anything said may be used against him or her in a court of law, and that he or she has the right to legal representation. (204)
61. What name is given to the disclosures of the suspect's rights that police officers must make before interrogations? Miranda rights (204)
62. What criticism is levied against the Supreme Court ruling in *Miranda v. Arizona*? The requirements of the Miranda rights places unnecessary constraints on law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties. (204)

**\*\*Roe v. Wade will not be used in the Academic Decathlon tests because legalized abortions are contrary to the teachings of the Catholic Church. You have the option to redact all information on pages 205-206 up to United States v. Nixon.**

***United States v. Nixon***

63. What issues were raised in the case of *United States v. Nixon*? the extent and limits of executive power in protecting national security, the nature of executive privilege, and the separation of powers and checks and balances between the three branches of government (206)
64. What was the Watergate scandal? Officials from the Republican Party hired five burglars to break into the Democratic Party headquarters to obtain information on President Richard M. Nixon's opponent in the 1972 presidential election. Seven of President Nixon's close advisors were indicted for involvement in the crime. The court demanded that President Nixon hand over tape recordings from his office as evidence. President Nixon refused, on the grounds of executive privilege and concerns for national security. (207)
65. When did the Supreme Court rule on *United States v. Nixon*? July 24, 1974 (207)
66. Why did Justice William Rehnquist recuse himself from the trial? He had served in the Nixon administration before becoming a Supreme Court justice. (207)
67. What was the court's ruling in *United States v. Nixon*? President Nixon had to turn over the tape recordings because there was not sufficient evidence that national security would be compromised or that the confidentiality of presidential communications justified executive privilege. (207)
68. Facing almost certain impeachment, when did President Nixon resign from the office of the president? August 9, 1974 (208)
69. The ruling in *United States v. Nixon* made it more difficult for presidents to withhold information from the public or from other branches of the federal government on the basis of the right of executive privilege. (208)



## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

### Chapter #1 Quiz Answer Key – The Revolutionary Origins of the American Constitution

1. Who was the political activist responsible for organizing the Boston Tea Party? (120)
  - A. John Adams
  - B. John Hancock
  - C. Samuel Adams
  - D. Paul Revere
  - E. Benjamin Franklin
  
2. Prior to 1776, the chief aim of colonial resistance to British policies was to \_\_\_\_\_. (121)
  - A. break down the established British noble class structure
  - B. achieve in America the ideals proclaimed in the French Revolution
  - C. ensure that the colonists were represented in the British Parliament
  - D. restore the rights of colonists as Englishmen loyal to the British crown
  - E. All of the above
  
3. The Prohibitory Act authorized British ships to blockade American ports to \_\_\_\_\_. (124)
  - A. protect British troops stationed in American ports from attack by American merchant vessels
  - B. protest the enactment of the stamp act and tea act
  - C. punish the colonists for the Boston Tea Party
  - D. prevent new immigrants from establishing residency in the colonies
  - E. protect the American colonists from attack by American Indians
  
4. At the Second Continental Congress, who introduced a proposal calling for the colonies to become independent from British rule? (125)
  - A. Benjamin Franklin
  - B. Samuel Adams
  - C. John Adams
  - D. Francis Lightfoot Lee
  - E. Richard Henry Lee
  
5. Who arrived at the Continental Congress in time to break the deadlock in the Delaware delegation vote for independence? (126)
  - A. John Rutledge
  - B. Caesar Rodney
  - C. Robert Morris
  - D. John Dickinson
  - E. Samuel Adams

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

6. Who served on the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence? (127)
  - A. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Richard Henry Lee, and Benjamin Harris
  - B. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Philip Livingston
  - C. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Francis Lightfoot Lee, and Roger Treat Paine
  - D. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston
  - E. John Adams, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and Roger Sherman
  
7. Why did John Adams ask Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence? (127-128)
  - A. Jefferson was known to be an excellent writer.
  - B. Adams was unpopular and needed to distance himself from the drafting of the Declaration of Independence to gain its approval by the Continental Congress.
  - C. Jefferson was from Virginia, and his drafting of the Declaration would help gain support for the Declaration from the delegates from Virginia.
  - D. All of the above
  - E. A and B only
  
8. On what date did New York approve the Declaration of Independence? (130)
  - A. July 2, 1776
  - B. July 4, 1776
  - C. July 9, 1776
  - D. July 12, 1776
  - E. August 2, 1776
  
9. Who was serving as president of the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776? (130)
  - A. Charles Thomson
  - B. John Hancock
  - C. Benjamin Harrison
  - D. John Witherspoon
  - E. Charles Carroll

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

10. By the time the Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, \_\_\_\_\_ . (131)

- A. American colonists and British troops were already at war
- B. the British king had disbanded the parliament in Great Britain
- C. the British parliament had repealed the colonial royal charters
- D. the British parliament had granted independence to the American colonies
- E. the British were at war with France

**Chapter #2 Quiz Answer Key – America Struggles to Achieve Independence**

1. What are the unalienable rights in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence? (133)
  - A. life, property, and economic success
  - B. life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
  - C. property, prosperity, and the pursuit of happiness
  - D. equality, due process, and religious freedom
  - E. freedom of speech, religion, and the press
  
2. In describing events surrounding American independence, who said, "Idolatry to Monarchs, and servility to aristocratical pride was never so totally eradicated from so many minds in so short a time"? (135)
  - A. John Hancock
  - B. Samuel Adams
  - C. Thomas Jefferson
  - D. George Washington
  - E. John Adams
  
3. The English constitution was an unwritten collection of \_\_\_\_\_. (136)
  - A. statutory law
  - B. legal precedent
  - C. custom
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
  
4. What American practice(s) hampered the efforts to make an egalitarian society that lived up to the promises embodied in the Declaration of Independence? (137)
  - A. chattel slavery
  - B. warfare with Native Americans over western lands
  - C. the requirement of property ownership to exercise voting rights
  - D. denial of full citizenship and voting rights to women
  - E. All of the above
  
5. Who chaired the committee appointed to draft the Articles of Confederation? (138)
  - A. Thomas Jefferson
  - B. John Adams
  - C. John Dickinson
  - D. Roger Sherman
  - E. John Hancock

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

6. Why were the Articles of Confederation written? (138-139)
- A. The document provided a framework for the American government during the Revolutionary War.
  - B. It provided a list of the grievances against the British crown.
  - C. The Articles added amendments to the original U.S. Constitution to clarify the rights of citizens.
  - D. The document, granted by the British crown, gave official charters to the American colonies.
  - E. The Articles stated the justification used to enforce the Stamp Act.
7. What responsibilities did the Articles of Confederation delegate to the federal government? (139)
- A. provide for the common defense
  - B. secure the liberties of the states
  - C. provide for the mutual and general welfare of the states
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
8. When did the thirteen original states ratify the Articles of Confederation? (140)
- A. July 2, 1776
  - B. July 7, 1776
  - C. November 15, 1777
  - D. March 1, 1781
  - E. October 19, 1781
9. Who served as the commander in chief of the Continental army during the Revolutionary War? (140)
- A. General Henry Knox
  - B. General Isaac Putnam
  - C. General Alexander Hamilton
  - D. General George Washington
  - E. General George Clinton
10. The British surrendered on October 19, 1781, after the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_. (141)
- A. Saratoga
  - B. Lexington
  - C. Concord
  - D. Bunker Hill
  - E. Yorktown

**Chapter # 3 Quiz Answer Key – The Constitutional Convention of 1787**

1. When did the Annapolis Convention convene? (146)
  - A. March 1, 1781
  - B. October 19, 1781
  - C. September 11, 1786
  - D. May 14, 1787
  - E. September 17, 1787
  
2. What is a quorum? (147)
  - A. an official meeting of a legislative body
  - B. a public vote on a legislative issue
  - C. a slate of candidates running for public office
  - D. a formal trial of a public official accused of misconduct or wrongdoing
  - E. the minimum number of members of an organization who must be present to make binding decisions
  
3. What was the result of the Annapolis Convention? (147)
  - A. a request to the Continental Congress to convene a constitutional convention
  - B. a federal tax on exports to fund national debts incurred during the Revolutionary War
  - C. the nomination of George Washington to lead the United States as the first president
  - D. the acquisition of territories west of the Appalachian Mountains
  - E. a peace treaty with Great Britain to end the Revolutionary War
  
4. When was the Constitutional Convention scheduled to begin? (148)
  - A. July 4, 1776
  - B. March 1, 1781
  - C. September 11, 1786
  - D. February 21, 1787
  - E. May 14, 1787
  
5. What plan did James Madison, James Wilson, and Gouverneur Morris devise during the summer of 1787 to create a strong national government? (150)
  - A. the Virginia Plan
  - B. the Connecticut Compromise
  - C. the Pennsylvania Plan
  - D. the Sherman Compromise
  - E. the Confederate Plan

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

6. In which of the Federalist Papers did James Madison defend the plan for a bicameral legislative branch? (155)
  - A. Federalist No. 10
  - B. Federalist No. 25
  - C. Federalist No. 39
  - D. Federalist No. 51
  - E. Federalist No. 78
  
7. What is an absolute veto? (156)
  - A. the power to declare military action against a government or civil authority
  - B. the complete power to stop a bill from becoming a law
  - C. the power to review or delay a bill before it becomes law
  - D. the power to determine the constitutionality of a legislative act
  - E. the power to hear a case in court for the first time
  
8. Whose notes served as the historical primary source of events during the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention? (157)
  - A. Roger Sherman
  - B. John Dickinson
  - C. James Madison
  - D. James Wilson
  - E. George Washington
  
9. What is the term for the act of placing the interests of one's state or neighborhood before the interests of one's nation? (158)
  - A. humanism
  - B. federalism
  - C. provincialism
  - D. democracy
  - E. republicanism
  
10. Who proposed that a Bill of Rights be added to the body of the U.S. Constitution? (161)
  - A. George Mason
  - B. Roger Sherman
  - C. James Madison
  - D. Thomas Jefferson
  - E. Benjamin Franklin

**Chapter #4 Quiz Answer Key – The Contest over Ratification**

1. How many states were required to ratify the Constitution for its adoption? (167)
  - A. seven
  - B. nine
  - C. ten
  - D. twelve
  - E. thirteen
  
2. What is a referendum? (167)
  - A. a direct vote by the people regarding a specific subject
  - B. a legislative proposal for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution
  - C. a legislative proposal for a new law
  - D. a debate held in a legislative body
  - E. an opinion of the court issued at the conclusion of a case
  
3. The individuals who supported ratification of the U.S. Constitution were called \_\_\_\_\_. (168)
  - A. Federalists
  - B. Nationalists
  - C. Anti-Federalists
  - D. Democrats
  - E. Republicans
  
4. What state's ratification of the United States Constitution officially met the number of states required for its enactment? (170)
  - A. Rhode Island
  - B. New Hampshire
  - C. Virginia
  - D. Massachusetts
  - E. New York
  
5. On what day did New Hampshire vote to ratify the Constitution? (170)
  - A. September 17, 1787
  - B. February 6, 1788
  - C. May 14, 1788
  - D. June 21, 1788
  - E. June 25, 1788



2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

6. Who mounted the opposition to the ratification of the Constitution in the state of Virginia? (170)
  - A. George Washington
  - B. James Madison
  - C. Patrick Henry
  - D. Alexander Hamilton
  - E. John Lansing
  
7. What state refused to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention and did not call for a ratifying convention until after the Constitution received approval from the required number of states to be enacted? (170)
  - A. Georgia
  - B. New York
  - C. New Hampshire
  - D. Virginia
  - E. Rhode Island
  
8. When did Rhode Island ratify the Constitution? (171)
  - A. May 14, 1788
  - B. June 25, 1788
  - C. July 26, 1788
  - D. November 21, 1789
  - E. May 29, 1790
  
9. Who was one of the authors of *The Federalist Papers*? (172)
  - A. John Jay
  - B. John Dickinson
  - C. Patrick Henry
  - D. Thomas Paine
  - E. Thomas Jefferson
  
10. How many essays are contained in *The Federalist Papers*? (172)
  - A. 51
  - B. 78
  - C. 85
  - D. 92
  - E. 95

**Chapter #5 Quiz – Establishing Government under the Constitution**

1. Who is considered the Father of the United States?
  - A. Thomas Jefferson
  - B. James Madison
  - C. John Hancock
  - D. Benjamin Franklin
  - E. George Washington
  
2. When was George Washington sworn into the office of President of the United States?
  - A. June 25, 1788
  - B. April 30, 1789
  - C. May 4, 1789
  - D. May 29, 1790
  - E. December 15, 1791
  
3. Who took the lead in garnering support for a draft of a Bill of Rights?
  - A. Roger Sherman
  - B. James Madison
  - C. George Clymer
  - D. George Read
  - E. James Wilson
  
4. Who wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights?
  - A. George Washington
  - B. Thomas Jefferson
  - C. George Mason
  - D. James Madison
  - E. Edmund Rutledge
  
5. Who served as the first Secretary of the Treasury?
  - A. Benjamin Franklin
  - B. John Adams
  - C. Alexander Hamilton
  - D. Henry Knox
  - E. Thomas Jefferson

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

6. What precedent did George Washington set when he took the oath of the office of the President of the United States?
  - A. He added the words “so help me God” to the oath.
  - B. He placed his right hand on a Bible while taking the oath.
  - C. He was sworn in by the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
  - D. He was sworn in on the steps of the Capitol Building.
  - E. He addressed the crowd who was gathered to see him take the oath.
  
7. Who has the power to remove cabinet members from office?
  - A. the president
  - B. the Senate
  - C. the House of Representatives
  - D. the Supreme Court
  - E. the people, by popular vote
  
8. Article III of the Constitution states that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court
  - B. Congress consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate
  - C. the President is the head of the executive branch of government
  - D. the President has the power to appoint officers of the executive branch
  - E. Congress possesses the power of the purse
  
9. What precedent did George Washington establish with his retirement in 1796?
  - A. touring the official presidential residence with the incoming president
  - B. giving the State of the Union Address to a joint session of Congress
  - C. making last-minute appointments of judges to federal courts
  - D. limiting the president to two terms in office
  - E. campaigning for candidates from his political party
  
10. What two political parties were active in the presidential election of 1800?
  - A. the Republican Party and Democratic Party
  - B. the Tories and the Whigs
  - C. the Federalists and the Anti-Federalist
  - D. the GOP and the Democratic Party
  - E. the Jeffersonian Republican Party and the Federalist Party

**Chapter #6 Quiz Answer Key – Supreme Court Decision**

1. What is judicial review? (191)
  - A. the jurisdiction of a court over cases appealed from a lower court
  - B. the original jurisdiction of a court over a case
  - C. the power to review the constitutionality of a federal law
  - D. the power to order a government official to perform a particular task
  - E. the power to appoint justices to serve in federal courts
  
2. What is a writ of mandamus? (191)
  - A. an order commanding a government official to perform a particular action
  - B. an assertion by a plaintiff that a lower court has made a mistake of law
  - C. an order commanding a government official to refrain from doing something
  - D. an opinion of the court that is given by the majority of the court
  - E. an order requiring officials to give lawful reasons for holding in jail a person who is arrested for a crime
  
3. What is the “incorporation doctrine” established by the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment? (200)
  - A. State governments must uphold certain provisions of the Bill of Rights through the “equal protection of the laws” clause in the Fourteenth Amendment.
  - B. States must recognize businesses incorporated in other states as legal entities.
  - C. State governments may not pass legislation restricting interstate commerce.
  - D. Individual states may not enter into trade treaties with foreign countries that benefit the economy of one state at the detriment of another state.
  - E. State governments may determine the process by which electors are selected in presidential elections.
  
4. What is due process? (200)
  - A. the act of implicating oneself in a crime or exposing oneself to criminal prosecution
  - B. the act of disqualifying a person from participation in a decision on grounds of prejudice or personal involvement
  - C. the power of a court to review and potentially strike down an act of another branch of government as unconstitutional and invalid
  - D. the principle that an individual cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without appropriate legal procedures and safeguards
  - E. a central organization’s or government’s power to grant certain rights and privileges to a business to establish a local branch

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

Match the Supreme Court case to the issue involved in its decision. Write the letter indicating the decision or impact of the case next to the name of the court case.

  B   5. *Marbury v. Madison*

**A.** The right of freedom of speech is not absolute and may be restricted when its use might create a clear and present danger to the public. (199)

  C   6. *McCulloch v. Maryland*

**B.** The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review. (192)

  A   7. *Schenck v. United States*

**C.** The federal government has the right to exercise certain implied powers in addition to those listed in the Constitution. (193)

  F   8. *Gideon v. Wainwright*

**D.** A suspect brought in for interrogation in connection with a crime must be informed of his or her right to remain silent, the right to legal counsel, and the right to have legal counsel present during the interrogation. (204)

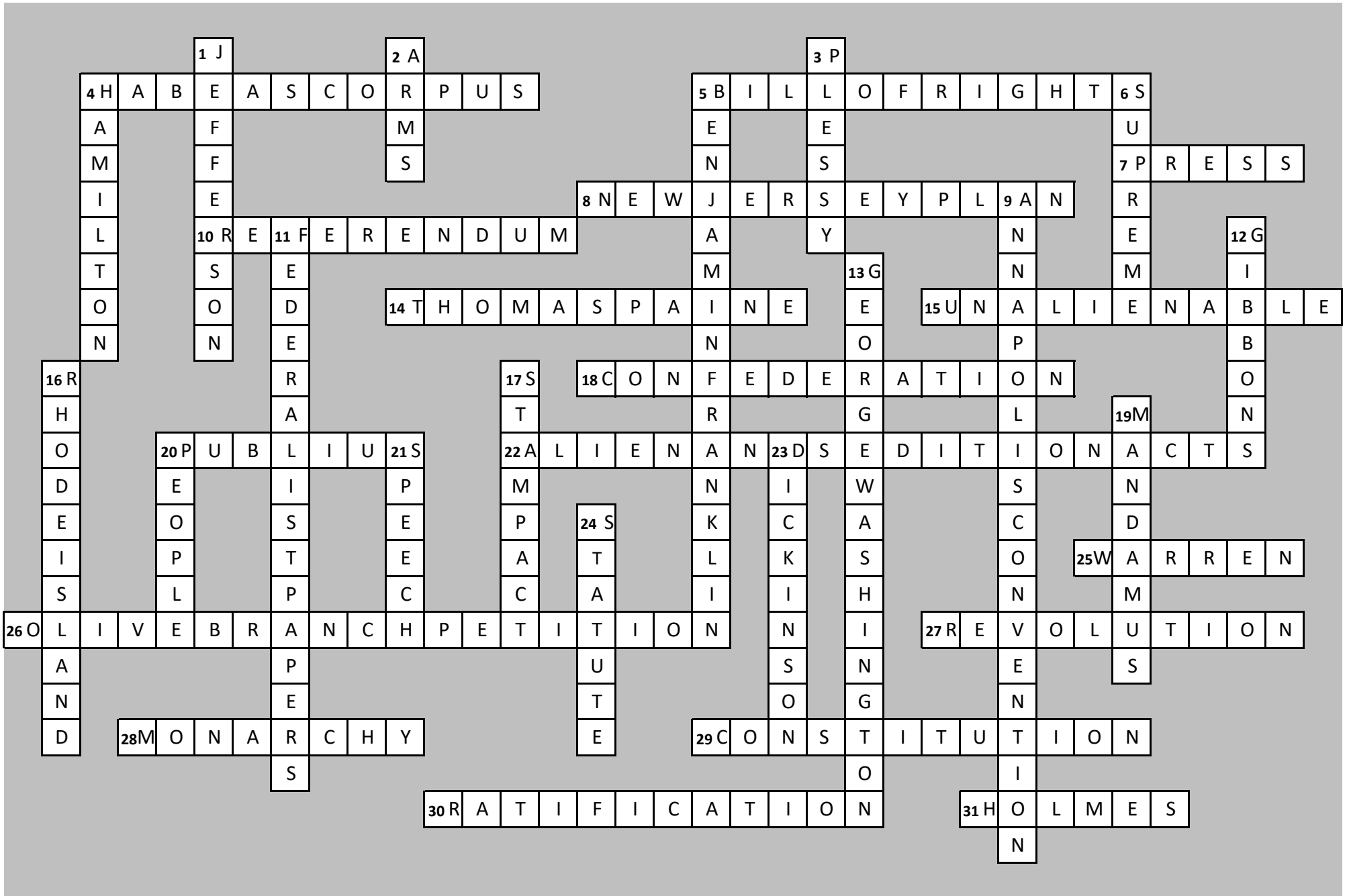
  D   9. *Miranda v. Arizona*

**E.** Absent a claim or need to protect national security, executive privilege does not extend to presidential communications. (208)

  E   10. *United States v. Nixon*

**F.** The right to legal counsel guaranteed in the Sixth Amendment is fundamental and essential to a fair trial. (204)

2017 IT Social Studies - History of the U.S. Constitution  
 Crossword Puzzle Answer Key



## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

### Map and Ratification Worksheet Answer Key

Directions: Fill out the information for each state on the line next to its label number on the map. Include the name of the state, the delegates who signed the U.S. Constitution from the state, and the date the state voted to ratify the Constitution of the United States. Use the reference book, *The Penguin Guide to the United States Constitution*, or the internet to look up any information you do not know.

Label Number	Name of State	Date State Ratified U.S. Constitution
1	New Hampshire	June 21, 1788
2	Massachusetts	February 6, 1788
3	Rhode Island	May 29, 1790
4	Connecticut	January 9, 1788
5	New York	July 26, 1788
6	New Jersey	December 18, 1787
7	Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787
8	Delaware	December 7, 1787
9	Maryland	April 28, 1788
10	Virginia	June, 25, 1788
11	North Carolina	November 21, 1789
12	South Carolina	May 23, 1788
13	Georgia	January 2, 1788

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution Practice Test #1 Answer Key

1. What treaty ended the French and Indian War? (118)
  - A. Treaty of Paris
  - B. Treaty of Versailles
  - C. Treaty of Ghent
  - D. Treaty of Saint-Germaine
  - E. Second Treaty of Paris
2. What event occurred on December 16, 1773? (120)
  - A. Boston Massacre
  - B. Boston Tea Party
  - C. Paul Revere's ride
  - D. Commencement of the First Continental Congress
  - E. Battles of Lexington
3. When was the First Continental Congress convened? (121)
  - A. December 16, 1773
  - B. September 5, 1774
  - C. April 19, 1775
  - D. May 10, 1775
  - E. June 17, 1775
4. Who persuaded the Continental Congress to draft the Olive Branch Petition? (123)
  - A. John Dickinson
  - B. Benjamin Franklin
  - C. Edward Rutledge
  - D. Caesar Rodney
  - E. Robert Morris
5. Who wrote *Common Sense*? (124)
  - A. Patrick Henry
  - B. Samuel Adams
  - C. Thomas Paine
  - D. Thomas Jefferson
  - E. John Adams



## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution Practice Test #1 Answer Key

6. Who was king of Great Britain at the time the American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence? (124)
- A. George III
  - B. James I
  - C. Henry VIII
  - D. Edward IIX
  - E. William IV
7. At the Second Continental Congress, who introduced a proposal calling for the colonies to become independent from British rule? (125)
- A. Benjamin Franklin
  - B. Samuel Adams
  - C. John Adams
  - D. Francis Lightfoot Lee
  - E. Richard Henry Lee
8. What is one of the unalienable rights included in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence? (133)
- A. freedom of religion
  - B. freedom of speech
  - C. liberty
  - D. citizenship
  - E. education
9. What part of the government is responsible for the execution of a country's laws and the administration of its functions? (136)
- A. judicial branch
  - B. lower house of the legislative branch
  - C. upper house of the legislative branch
  - D. executive branch
  - E. state legislatures
10. In 1786, a group of Massachusetts farmers participated in an armed rebellion against its state's government in an uprising called the \_\_\_\_\_. (142)
- A. Revolutionary War
  - B. Shays' Rebellion
  - C. French and Indian War
  - D. Spanish American War
  - E. King Philip's War

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution Practice Test #1 Answer Key

11. What is the world's oldest written national constitution still in use? (145)
- A. Magna Carta
  - B. United States Constitution
  - C. English Common Law
  - D. Law of Hammurabi
  - E. French National Constitution
12. What was the result of the Annapolis Convention? (147)
- A. a request to the Continental Congress to convene a constitutional convention
  - B. a federal tax on exports to fund national debts incurred during the Revolutionary War
  - C. the nomination of George Washington to lead the United States as the first president
  - D. the acquisition of territories west of the Appalachian Mountains
  - E. a peace treaty with Great Britain to end the Revolutionary War
13. What part of the federal government is designed to represent the people of the nation at large? (155)
- A. Supreme Court
  - B. President
  - C. House of Representatives
  - D. Senate
  - E. Cabinet
14. What is federalism? (155)
- A. A system of government in which provinces or states share power with the national government.
  - B. A system of government in which an electoral college selects the president.
  - C. An economic system in which the state owns all means of production.
  - D. A system of government with a bicameral legislative branch.
  - E. An economic system that relies on imports to support domestic production.
15. Why was Thomas Jefferson critical of the final draft of the United States Constitution? (162)
- A. He was critical of the fugitive-slave clause.
  - B. He was critical of the calculations used to count slaves.
  - C. He criticized the omission of a bill of rights.
  - D. He criticized the electoral college system for selecting president.
  - E. He criticized the age and citizenship requirements for election to Congress.

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution Practice Test #1 Answer Key

16. What is habeas corpus? (162)
- A. protection from unreasonable searches and seizures
  - B. the right against self-incrimination
  - C. the right that individuals may not be tried for the same crime more than once
  - D. the right of defendants to legal counsel
  - E. the right of a prisoner to challenge his charge of a crime in a court of law
17. When did the delegates to the Constitutional Convention sign the United States Constitution? (163)
- A. September 11, 1786
  - B. May 14, 1787
  - C. September 17, 1787
  - D. February 6, 1788
  - E. June 21, 1788
18. The approval of how many state legislatures or state constitutional conventions were needed to approve amendments to the Articles of Confederation? (167)
- A. seven
  - B. nine
  - C. ten
  - D. twelve
  - E. thirteen
19. The individuals who opposed ratification of the United States Constitution were called \_\_\_\_\_. (168)
- A. Federalists
  - B. Nationalists
  - C. Anti-Federalists
  - D. Democrats
  - E. Republicans
20. What was the major rallying point for opposition to ratifying the United States Constitution in the state of Massachusetts? (169)
- A. the omission of a bill of rights
  - B. the creation of a strong federal government
  - C. the failure to define the role of the judicial branch
  - D. the creation of a bicameral legislature
  - E. All of the above

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution Practice Test #1 Answer Key

21. What was the last state to vote to ratify the Constitution? (171)
- A. New York
  - B. Virginia
  - C. Rhode Island
  - D. North Carolina
  - E. New Hampshire
22. The essays Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay wrote in support of the Constitution came to be called \_\_\_\_\_. (172)
- A. *The Constitution Essays*
  - B. *The Federalist Papers*
  - C. *The Publius Papers*
  - D. *Common Sense*
  - E. *The Emancipation Proclamation*
23. What is the name for a system of government in which power is limited by laws that rulers or leaders must obey? (172)
- A. federalism
  - B. republicanism
  - C. constitutionalism
  - D. democracy
  - E. hereditary monarchy
24. Who served as the president of the Constitutional Convention? (175)
- A. George Washington
  - B. John Hancock
  - C. James Madison
  - D. Thomas Jefferson
  - E. Benjamin Harris
25. Who served as the first official President of the United States? (175)
- A. John Adams
  - B. Thomas Jefferson
  - C. James Madison
  - D. George Washington
  - E. Alexander Hamilton

**2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution  
Practice Test #1 Answer Key**

26. What article of the Constitution gives the president the power to appoint, with the approval of a majority of the Senate, ambassadors and officers of the United States? (177)
- A. Article I, Section 2
  - B. Article II, Section 2
  - C. Article III, Section 2
  - D. Article IV, Section 1
  - E. Article V, Section 1
27. How many amendments were proposed for the Bill of Rights and sent to the states for ratification? (177)
- A. 5
  - B. 8
  - C. 10
  - D. 12
  - E. 14
28. When did the necessary number of states ratify the ten amendments included in the Bill of Rights? (177)
- A. June 25, 1788
  - B. April 30, 1789
  - C. May 4, 1789
  - D. September 25, 1789
  - E. December 15, 1791
29. What legislative act established the framework for the federal judicial system? (179)
- A. Judicial Act of 1789
  - B. Judicial Act of 1801
  - C. Miranda Act
  - D. Louisiana Pact
  - E. Mason-Dixon Act
30. The Judiciary Act of 1789 authorized the Supreme Court to have jurisdiction over \_\_\_\_\_.  
(179)
- A. appeals from state courts on matters concerning federal law
  - B. challenges to the constitutionality of legislative actions
  - C. interstate commerce
  - D. cases of treason
  - E. enforcement of fugitive slave laws

**2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution  
Practice Test #1 Answer Key**

31. How many congressmen must vote in favor of a bill to override a presidential veto? (180)
- A. Three-fourths of the House and three-fourths of the Senate
  - B. Two-thirds of the congressmen from the house in which the bill originated
  - C. Three-fourths of the congressmen from the house in which the bill originated
  - D. A simple majority of the House and Senate
  - E. Two-thirds of the House and two-thirds of the Senate
32. Who opposed Alexander Hamilton’s proposal to charter a national bank? (182)
- A. George Washington
  - B. Thomas Jefferson
  - C. James Madison
  - D. John Adams
  - E. Edmund Randolph
33. What were the names of the first two political parties to form in the United States after the adoption of the Constitution? (183)
- A. the Whigs and the Tory Party
  - B. the Jeffersonian Republican Party and the Federalist Party
  - C. the Republican Party and the Democratic Party
  - D. the Democratic Party and the GOP
  - E. the Republican Party and the Green Party
34. What ultimately decided the constitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Acts? (186)
- A. the Supreme Court
  - B. the presidential election of 1800
  - C. the failure of Congress to pass the Acts after a presidential veto
  - D. Constitutional conventions held in each state
  - E. Congress
35. Who were the Federalist Party nominees for President and Vice President in the election of 1800? (187)
- A. John Adams and Aaron Burr
  - B. John Adams and John Quincy Adams
  - C. Andrew Jackson and Aaron Burr
  - D. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr
  - E. John Adams and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

**2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution  
Practice Test #1 Answer Key**

36. What amendment to the Constitution separates the electoral ballots for the offices of President and Vice President? (188)
- A. Tenth Amendment
  - B. Eleventh Amendment
  - C. Twelfth Amendment
  - D. Fourteenth Amendment
  - E. Twenty-Sixth Amendment
37. What article of the Constitution provides for amendments to be made to the document? (189)
- A. Article I
  - B. Article IV
  - C. Article V
  - D. Article VI
  - E. Article VII
38. How many amendments have been made to the Constitution? (189)
- A. 24
  - B. 25
  - C. 26
  - D. 27
  - E. 28
39. What president's late-term appointments of federal judges resulted in the court case of *Marbury v. Madison*? (191)
- A. James Madison
  - B. John Adams
  - C. John Quincy Adams
  - D. Aaron Burr
  - E. James Monroe
40. What is a writ of mandamus? (191)
- A. an order commanding a government official to perform a particular action
  - B. an assertion by a plaintiff that a lower court has made a mistake of law
  - C. an order commanding a government official to refrain from doing something
  - D. an opinion of the court that is given by the majority of the court
  - E. an order requiring officials to give lawful reasons for holding in jail a person who is arrested for a crime

**2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution  
Practice Test #1 Answer Key**

41. In *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the Supreme Court ruled that \_\_\_\_\_. (194)
- A. the Supreme Court did not have jurisdiction to rule in cases regarding race
  - B. Congress could not pass laws restricting the spread of slavery into new United States territories
  - C. Congress could not pass laws that deprived a person who migrated to a new territory of their property
  - D. the Supreme Court did not have jurisdiction to rule in cases initiated in territorial areas of the United States
  - E. the Constitution is color-blind
42. What is judicial restraint? (195)
- A. basing judicial decisions in cases on legal precedents
  - B. providing legal counsel to persons arrested for crimes
  - C. the deferment of jurisdiction in cases to local courts
  - D. term limits for federal justices
  - E. limitations on the powers granted to federal courts
43. What amendment to the Constitution states that no state may deprive “any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of the law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws”? (196)
- A. Thirteenth Amendment
  - B. Fourteenth Amendment
  - C. Fifteenth Amendment
  - D. Nineteenth Amendment
  - E. Twenty-Fourth Amendment
44. The court case *Plessy v. Ferguson* tested the constitutionality of a Louisiana statute that \_\_\_\_\_. (197)
- A. required voters to pay a toll tax in order to vote in state elections
  - B. established voting districts based upon political party membership
  - C. required separate railway cars for black passengers and white passengers
  - D. required the segregation of students in public schools
  - E. banned indentured servitude



## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution Practice Test #1 Answer Key

45. What is the “incorporation doctrine” established by the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment? (200)
- A. State governments must uphold certain provisions of the Bill of Rights through the “equal protection of the laws” clause in the Fourteenth Amendment.
  - B. States must recognize businesses incorporated in other states as legal entities.
  - C. State governments may not pass legislation restricting interstate commerce.
  - D. Individual states may not enter into trade treaties with foreign countries that benefit the economy of one state at the detriment of another state.
  - E. State governments may determine the process by which electors are selected in presidential elections.
46. What is due process? (200)
- A. the act of implicating oneself in a crime or exposing oneself to criminal prosecution
  - B. the act of disqualifying a person from participation in a decision on grounds of prejudice or personal involvement
  - C. the power of a court to review and potentially strike down an act of another branch of government as unconstitutional and invalid
  - D. the principle that an individual cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without appropriate legal procedures and safeguards
  - E. a central organization’s or government’s power to grant certain rights and privileges to a business to establish a local branch
47. What amendment to the Constitution guarantees the right to a jury trial in civil cases? (200)
- A. Third Amendment
  - B. Fourth Amendment
  - C. Fifth Amendment
  - D. Seventh Amendment
  - E. Eighth Amendment
48. What amendment to the Constitution guarantees the right to bear arms? (200)
- A. First Amendment
  - B. Second Amendment
  - C. Third Amendment
  - D. Fourth Amendment
  - E. Seventh Amendment

## 2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution Practice Test #1 Answer Key

49. What Supreme Court case involved legal challenges to executive privilege during the Watergate scandal? (207)
- A. Unites States v. Nixon
  - B. *Grutter v. Bollinger*
  - C. *Sweatt v. Painter*
  - D. *Schenck v. United States*
  - E. *United States v. Cruikshank*
50. In the court case *United States v. Nixon*, who wrote the majority opinion, stating, "Absent a claim of need to protect military, diplomatic, or sensitive national security secrets, we find it difficult to accept the... [absolute] confidentiality of Presidential communications"? (208)
- A. Chief Justice Earl Warren
  - B. Chief Justice Warren Burger
  - C. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
  - D. Justice Edward Sanford
  - E. Justice John Marshall Harlan