



2016 - 2017 Academic Junior High Decathlon

## Social Studies Individual Subject Test Study Guide



Social Studies Individual Subject Test Study Guide  
created by Education Test Creators

Based on

*The Penguin Guide to the United States Constitution*

by Richard Beeman

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## 2017 AJHD Social Studies Individual Subject Test: Quizlet Classroom Instructions

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- ) For access to the Quizlet.com classroom for the 2017 AJHD Social Studies Individual Subject Test, go to <https://quizlet.com/> and click on the “Sign Up” tab to create your own account.
- ) Once you have set up your account, click on the “continue to free Quizlet” tab (in small letters located below the “Add superpowers to your account!” banner) to access the free version of the Quizlet.com classroom.
- ) Use the link below to go directly to the 2017 AJHD Social Studies Subject Individual Test classroom or type in 2017 AJHD Social Studies Individual Subject Test in the search field and click on the Classroom tab to locate the classroom.

<https://quizlet.com/class/3320099/>

- ) Once you reach the 2017 AJHD Social Studies Subject Test classroom, click on the “Request to Join” button. A message will be sent to Education Test Creators to add you to the classroom. Please note that it may take up to two days for your “Request to Join” to be approved and activated.
- ) In the classroom, you will find files to access for practice. Click on the title of the file to access the information.
- ) Note the icons at the top of the Quizlet page. Try out the different study aids by clicking on an icon.
  - Cards = flashcards
  - Learn = fill-in quizzes
  - Speller = pronounces word and asks for its spelling
  - Test = short-answer, multiple-choice, and true/false tests
  - Scatter = match terms to definitions
  - Race = game based on the terms
- ) For help with using the Quizlet.com site, click on your username in the upper right hand corner of the home page. Click on the “Help Center” tab on the dropdown menu.

Have fun and check for updates to the classroom!

## IT Social Studies Vocabulary List – Constitution History

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

allegiance (123)

boycott (119)

citizen (122)

colonist (117)

commerce (124)

commodity (120)

common law (117)

consensus (121)

constituent (122)

constitution (117)

customs (119)

grievance (129)

hereditary monarchy (124)

legal precedent (117)

levy (119)

militiaman (118)

monopoly (120)

parliament (117)

preamble (129)

provocation (121)

rebellion (123)

republic (122)

resolution (125)

revenue (119)

sovereign (123)

stamp tax (119)

statute (117)

taxation (121)

town meeting (121)

tyranny (129)

usurpation (129)

IT Social Studies Vocabulary List – Constitution History

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

apathy (140)

autonomy (138)

chattel slave (137)

confederation (138)

disposition (139)

egalitarian (137)

enlightenment (134)

epochal (133)

eradicate (135)

executive branch (136)

hierarchy (134)

idealism (141)

idolatry (135)

impediment (137)

imperative (134)

imperial (137)

jurisdiction (138)

proviso (138)

rationale (133)

servility (135)

subordination (134)

unalienable (133)

utopian (141)

IT Social Studies Vocabulary List – Constitution History

Chapter 3 – The Constitutional Convention of 1787

abolition (164)

absolute veto (156)

adjourn (161)

amoral (159)

apportion (152)

bankruptcy (146)

complicit (160)

culminate (160)

Electoral College (157)

enumeration (162)

exigency (147)

federalism (155)

habeas corpus (162)

iniquitous (160)

insurrection (146)

judiciary (153)

omission (162)

paradox (164)

parameter (164)

provincialism (158)

quorum (147)

redundant (162)

replicate (162)

sophism (162)

veto (152)



IT Social Studies Vocabulary List – Constitution History

Chapter 4 – The Contest over Ratification

broadside (173)

constitutionalism (172)

encroachment (173)

federalist (168)

immutable (173)

oratorical (170)

partisan (168)

populace (171)

ratification (167)

rebut (171)

referendum (167)

sanction (167)

IT Social Studies Vocabulary List – Constitution History

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

arbiter (186)

cabinet (177)

charter (182)

compatriot (178)

corporation (181)

coup d'état (185)

deport (184)

doctrine (182)

empanel (179)

nominee (184)

nullification (186)

purse (178)

recourse (186)

secession (186)

shareholder (181)

slate (184)

standard-bearer (183)

tenuous (176)

treason (185)

triad (180)

validity (175)

vituperative (187)

void (186)

## IT Social Studies Vocabulary List – Constitution History

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

abridgment (199)

affirm (193)

affirmative action (202)

antecedent (202)

capital crime (203)

class-action (200)

compel (207)

dissent (198)

due process (200)

edict (202)

executive privilege (206)

impairment (200)

impeachment (207)

incorporation doctrine (200)

indict (207)

indigent (203)

interrogation (204)

intransigence (196)

judicial restraint (195)

judicial review (191)

larceny (203)

ramification (198)

recuse (207)

resignation (207)

rhetoric (196)

segregation (198)

self-incrimination (204)

subversive (199)

writ of mandamus (191)

### The Influential Men in the History of the Constitution – Graphic Organizer Instructions

A graphic organizer is a tool to help you organize information regarding the men who shaped the Constitution of the United States. Complete the sheets as you read the *Penguin Guide to the United States Constitution*.

**In the box next to each character’s image, answer some of the following questions:**

Who is the person?

What position did the person hold in the government?

What words are used to describe the person?

What significant impact did the person make in the history of the United States?

What are some of the person's beliefs regarding the Constitution?

What events are most associated with the person?

What other information do you have about the person?

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution  
Influential Men in the History of the Constitution – Graphic Organizer



**George Washington**



**James Madison**



**John Adams**



**Thomas Jefferson**

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**Richard Henry Lee**



**Benjamin Franklin**



**Robert Livingston**



**Roger Sherman**



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**John Dickinson**



**John Hancock**



**King George III**



**Thomas Paine**

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**James Wilson**



**Gouverneur Morris**

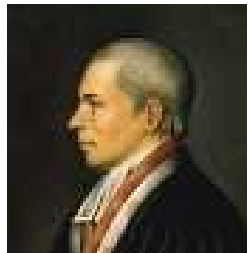


**Patrick Henry**



**Alexander Hamilton**

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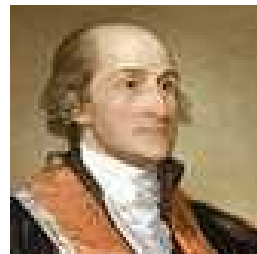
**William Paterson**



**George Mason**



**Samuel Adams**



**John Jay**

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**General Henry Knox**



**Oliver Ellsworth**

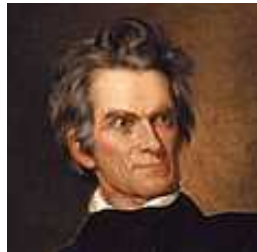


**Edmund Randolph**



**Aaron Burr**

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**John C. Calhoun**



**Charles Cotesworth Pinckney**



**John Marshall**



**William Marbury**

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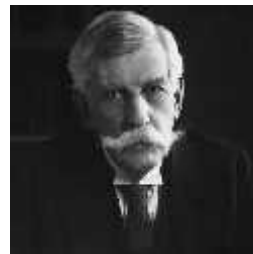
**Dred Scott**



**Henry Billings Brown**



**John Marshall Harlan**



**Charles Schenck**

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**Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.**



**Benjamin Gitlow**



**Edward Sanford**



**Earl Warren**

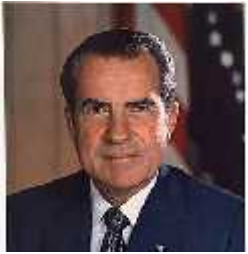
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**Clarence Earl Gideon**



**Ernesto Miranda**



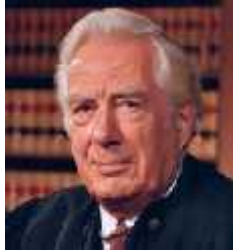
**Richard M. Nixon**



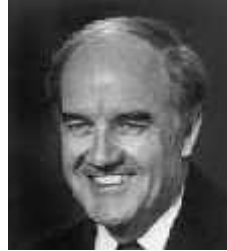
**William Rehnquist**



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**Warren Burger**



**George McGovern**

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

**Review Questions**

1. What influenced America's legal and constitutional traditions? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (117)
  
2. What precipitated the conflict between the American colonists and the English crown?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (117)
  
3. What did the British government gain when it defeated the French in the French and Indian War? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (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? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (118)
  
5. Why did the American colonists believe that they should not pay taxes to the British?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (118)
  
6. Who acquired a reputation for his bravery as a commander of the Virginia regiment in the French and Indian War? \_\_\_\_\_ (118)
  
7. What treaty ended the French and Indian War? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (118)

8. What measures did the British government take to raise revenue from the colonies?

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(119)

9. Did the tax on molasses and the stamp act place a major economic burden on the American colonies? \_\_\_\_\_ (119)

10. Why did the American colonies protest the new taxes? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (119)

11. How did the colonial provincial assemblies address the protests against the new taxes?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (119)

12. What methods did the American colonists use to protest against the taxes?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (119)

13. What was the Tea Act? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (120)

14. How much tea was dumped into the Boston harbor on the night of December 16, 1773?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (120)

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15. What was the British response to the Boston Tea Party? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (121)

16. What were some of the Coercive Acts imposed on Massachusetts? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (121)

17. Why was the First Continental Congress convened? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (121)

18. When and where did the First Continental Congress meet? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (121)

19. The majority of the delegates to the First Continental Congress wanted to find a way to \_\_\_\_\_ (122)

20. When and where did the Second Continental Congress meet? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (122)

21. When did British troops march on Lexington and Concord?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (122)

22. When was the Battle of Bunker Hill fought? \_\_\_\_\_ (122)

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23. Who promised freedom to slaves who fought on the British side to put down the American rebellion? \_\_\_\_\_ (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?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (123)

25. What news did the Continental Congress receive that ended hope of a reconciliation with Great Britain? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (123 – 124)

26. What was the Prohibitory Act? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (124)

27. Who wrote *Common Sense*? \_\_\_\_\_ (124)

28. *Common Sense* was an attack on the idea of a \_\_\_\_\_. (124)

29. What delegate at the Second Continental Congress introduced a proposal calling for the colonies to become independent from British rule?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (125)

30. What were the three main conditions included in the proposal for independence?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (126)

31. Who broke the deadlock in the Delaware delegation to vote for independence?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (126)

32. Who abstained from the vote on independence? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (126)

33. When was the vote on independence held in the Continental Congress?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (127)

34. Who served on the committee to write the Declaration of Independence? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (127)

35. Who actually wrote the Declaration of Independence?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (127)

36. How many alterations were made to Jefferson's first draft of the Declaration of  
Independence? \_\_\_\_\_ (128)

37. The edits to the first draft of the Declaration of Independence made the document more  
\_\_\_\_\_. (129)

38. The grievances listed against Great Britain in the Declaration of Independence were  
aimed at persuading \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (129)

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39. When did the Continental Congress adopt the Declaration of Independence?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (130)

40. Who signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (130)

41. Why did they sign the Declaration of Independence first? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (130)

42. When did most of the delegates sign the Declaration of Independence?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (130)

43. When did the New York delegation receive permission to approve the Declaration of  
Independence? \_\_\_\_\_ (130)

44. Who ordered the Declaration of Independence read aloud to the continental troops in  
New York? \_\_\_\_\_ (131)

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

**Review Questions**

1. What promise is contained in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence?

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(133)

2. Who served as governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony at its founding in 1630?

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(134)

3. The first settlers of Massachusetts sailed from England on the ship \_\_\_\_\_

(134)

4. What helped to undermine the traditional British hierarchy in the American colonies?

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(134)

5. What observance did David Ramsey make regarding the change in America after the Declaration of Independence was made? \_\_\_\_\_

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(135)

6. What did Americans conclude regarding the English constitution? \_\_\_\_\_

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(136)



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7. What was included in most of the states' constitutions?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (136)

8. What restriction on voting rights was included in some of the states' constitutions?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (136)

9. In most of the states' constitutions, what branch of government was given the most power?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (136)

10. What changes occurred in the makeup and number of representatives in the states' legislatures?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (136-137)

11. What examples illustrate the failure of the American colonists to reach the ideal of individual equality promised in the Declaration of Independence?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (137)

12. What was one of the central causes of the American Revolution?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (137)

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13. Why was a centralized government necessary for the success of the American Revolution? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (138)
14. What was required for the military success of the American militia in the Revolutionary War that required the cooperation of the states? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (138)
15. When was the plan for a union of states under a central government first considered? \_\_\_\_\_ (138)
16. Who was appointed to chair a committee to draft a plan of confederation for the United States? \_\_\_\_\_ (138)
17. What document did the committee write? \_\_\_\_\_ (138)
18. What powers did the first draft of the Articles of Confederation grant to the central government? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (138-139)
19. Did the Continental Congress adopt these provisions in the final draft of the Articles of Confederation? \_\_\_\_\_ (139)

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20. What flaws in the Articles of Confederation hampered the central government from carrying out its duties? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (139)

21. When were the Articles of Confederation submitted to the states for approval?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (140)

22. What was required for the Articles of Confederation to be enacted? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (140)

23. When were the Articles of Confederation ratified? \_\_\_\_\_ (140)

24. Who was commander-in-chief of the Continental armies? \_\_\_\_\_ (140)

25. What contributed to the success of the American armies during the early years of the Revolutionary War? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (140)

26. When did the British surrender at the Battle of Yorktown?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (141)

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27. What was the significance of the British surrender at Yorktown? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (141)

28. What country provided military and financial aid to the United States during the Revolutionary War? \_\_\_\_\_ (141)

29. In the period immediately following the end of the American Revolution, what threatened the continued existence of the United States? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (141-142)

30. What was the Shays' Rebellion? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (142)

**Chapter 3 – The Constitutional Convention of 1787**

**Review Questions**

1. How many delegates attended the Constitutional Convention? \_\_\_\_\_ (145)

2. What factors contributed to the difficulty of unifying the individual states under a central government? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (145)

3. What is the oldest written national constitution? \_\_\_\_\_ (145)

4. The Annapolis Convention was convened for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (146-147)

5. When did the Annapolis Convention convene? \_\_\_\_\_ (146)

6. Why was the Annapolis Convention unsuccessful in meeting its purpose? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (147)

7. Who were some of the delegates who attended the Annapolis Convention? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (147)

8. What proposal did the delegates to the Annapolis Convention send to the Continental Congress? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (147)
9. What finally convinced the Continental Congress to act on the proposal for a constitutional convention? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (148)
10. When did the Continental Congress approve the proposal for a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation? \_\_\_\_\_ (148)
11. What day was the Constitutional Convention scheduled to begin?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (148)
12. When did the Convention receive enough delegates to begin? \_\_\_\_\_ (149)
13. Who led the move to create a national constitution? \_\_\_\_\_ (149)
14. Who provided the intellectual leadership to drafting a written national constitution?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (150)
15. What plan did these men draft and present to the convention?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (150)
16. What proposal did the delegates to the Convention agree upon on May 28, 1787?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (150)

17. Did the founders of the Constitution believe in a purely democratic form of government? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (151)

18. What were the essential features of the Virginia Plan? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (152)

19. Did the Virginia Plan call for the popular election of all federal officials? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (150)

20. What delegates to the Constitutional Convention were avid supporters of state sovereignty and opposed the formation of a strong central government?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (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? \_\_\_\_\_ (153)

22. What plan did William Paterson propose for a single legislative house with equal voting rights for each state? \_\_\_\_\_ (154)

23. What were the terms of the Connecticut Compromise? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (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? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (155)

25. What branch of the legislature most closely represents the will of the people? \_\_\_\_\_ (155)

26. What branch of the legislature represents the sovereignty of the states? \_\_\_\_\_ (155)

27. Who supported the creation of a strong executive branch with the power of absolute veto over the legislature? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (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? \_\_\_\_\_ (156)



29. The majority of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention believed that the executive should be elected by \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (156)

30. Who is the only delegate to believe in the direct election of the president by the people (popular vote)? \_\_\_\_\_ (156)

31. Who first proposed the idea of an electoral college for the election of the president?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (157)

32. What is provincialism? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (158)

33. Why was the proposal to have the legislature select a president rejected? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (158)

34. At the time of the Constitutional Convention, how many states relied on slave labor for their economic production? \_\_\_\_\_ (159)

35. Is slavery, or slaves, specifically mentioned in the United States Constitution?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (159)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

36. What was the "three-fifth" compromise included in the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (159)

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 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (160)

38. What is the fugitive-slave clause? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (160)

39. Who proposed the addition of a Bill of Rights to the Constitution?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (161)

40. Why did George Mason believe that a bill of rights needed to be included in the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (161)

41. What arguments did opponents to a bill of rights use? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (161)

42. On what day was the United States Constitution signed? \_\_\_\_\_  
(163)

2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

43. What is federalism? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (164)

44. What power was given to the executive branch to balance the powers of the legislative branch? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (164)

45. What process was included in the Constitution to correct mistakes in its drafting?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (164)

46. Who was the oldest person to sign the United States Constitution?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (165)

47. How many delegates signed the United States Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_ (165)

**Chapter 4 – The Contest over Ratification**

**Review Questions**

1. How many states were required to ratify the Constitution before it came into effect?

\_\_\_\_\_ (167)

2. What is a national referendum? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (167)

3. The individual who supported the Constitution became known as \_\_\_\_\_.

(168)

4. What type of federal government did the opponents of the Constitution envision?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (168)

5. What states ratified the Constitution between the end of September, 1787 and January 9, 1788? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (168)

6. What advantage did the Federalists have in Pennsylvania's ratifying convention?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (168)

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7. What political leaders from Massachusetts served in the Continental Congress but were not delegates to the Constitutional Convention?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (169)
8. What became the rallying point for those in Massachusetts opposed to the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (169)
9. What compromise did the Federalists make to gain support for the Constitution in Massachusetts? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (169)
10. When did Massachusetts ratify the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_ (169)
11. What state's ratification of the Constitution gave the requisite number of states for its adoption? \_\_\_\_\_ (170)
12. When did New Hampshire ratify the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_ (170)
13. Why was Virginia a key state in the ratification of the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (170)
14. Who was the biggest opponent of the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_ (170)

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15. During the Virginia ratifying convention, who rebutted Patrick Henry's arguments against the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_ (170)
16. What state did not send delegates to the Constitutional Convention and declined to call a ratification convention? \_\_\_\_\_ (170)
17. When did Virginia vote to ratify the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_ (171)
18. In the fight for ratification in New York, who led the opposition to the Constitution?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (171)
19. What influenced New York to vote in favor of ratifying the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (171)
20. What were the last three states to ratify the Constitution?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (171)
21. Who wrote a series of eighty-five essays in favor of ratifying the Constitution?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (172)
22. What was the name given to the eighty-five essays written in support of the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_ (172)
23. What pseudonym did the authors use for the essays? \_\_\_\_\_ (172)
24. Who was most responsible for the writing of *The Federalist Papers*?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (172)

25. *The Federalist Papers* is considered a very important resource for understanding \_\_\_\_\_ . (172)

26. What is constitutionalism? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (172)

27. What are the two main themes used as opposition to the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (173)

28. As the federal government came into existence, was there a general agreement on the meaning of the provisions in the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_ (173)

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

**Review Questions**

1. According to James Madison, what breathed "life and vitality" into the Constitution?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (175)

2. Who is the "Father of the United States"? \_\_\_\_\_ (175)

3. In what positions did George Washington serve his country before becoming the first president of the United States? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (175)

4. Why was the decision of the first president so important to the establishment of the federal government under the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (176)

5. When did George Washington take the oath of office as president?

\_\_\_\_\_ (176)

6. What words did George Washington add to the end of the oath of office?

\_\_\_\_\_ (176)



7. Who took the lead in drafting the Bill of Rights to add to the Constitution?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (176)

8. On what document was the Bill of Rights based? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (177)

9. How many amendments were approved by Congress on September 25, 1789 for  
submission to the states for ratification? \_\_\_\_\_ (177)

10. When did the ten amendments that comprise the Bill of Rights receive the necessary  
number of states for ratification? \_\_\_\_\_ (177)

11. What two amendments did not receive enough votes for ratification? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (177)

12. What article of the Constitution gives the president the right to appoint a cabinet?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (177)

13. What cabinet positions were created by the First Congress?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (177-178)

14. Who served as the first secretary of Foreign Affairs (secretary of State)?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (177)

15. Who served as the first secretary of the Treasury? \_\_\_\_\_  
(177-178)

16. Who served as the first secretary of War? \_\_\_\_\_ (178)

17. Who has the power to remove a cabinet member from office?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (178)

18. Does Congress have the power to instruct the secretary of the Treasury to report financial information to Congress? Why or why not?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (178)

19. Who chaired the judicial committee of the First Congress?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (179)

20. What legislative act did Congress pass in September of 1789 that established the structure of the federal court system?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (179)

21. What are the three levels of the federal court system? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (179)

22. What cases do the circuit courts hear? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (179)

23. What cases do the Supreme Court hear? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (179)

24. The Judiciary Act of 1789 set the number of justices on the Supreme Court at \_\_\_\_\_ (179)

25. When was the number of justices serving on the Supreme Court set at nine?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (179)

26. What authority was granted to the Supreme Court in the Judicial Act of 1789?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (179)

27. What position did the Judiciary Act of 1789 create in the president's cabinet?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (180)

28. Who served as the first U.S. Attorney General? \_\_\_\_\_ (180)

29. How may the Congress override a presidential veto? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (180)

30. What is the only congressional bill George Washington vetoed? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (180)

31. Did President Washington veto any other congressional bills while in office?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (180)

32. On what grounds did President Washington veto the bill? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (180)

33. Who was the next president after George Washington to exercise the power of  
the veto? \_\_\_\_\_ (180)

34. What plans did Alexander Hamilton propose to strengthen the financial health of the  
newly established United States? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (181)

35. How was the national bank structured to perform? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (181)

36. Who objected to Alexander Hamilton's proposal for the structure of the national bank?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (181)

37. What argument against the establishment of a national bank did Thomas Jefferson  
support? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (181)

38. What doctrine did Thomas Jefferson establish with his argument against the  
national bank? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (182)

39. What clause of the Constitution gives rise to the doctrines of strict construction and broad construction? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (182)

40. What doctrine did Alexander Hamilton establish with his argument in favor of establishing a national bank? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (182)

41. When did political parties begin to emerge in America? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (182)

42. What drove the establishment of the political party system? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (182-183)

43. What were the names of the first two political parties to form in the United States? \_\_\_\_\_ (183)

44. Who led the Jeffersonian Republican Party? \_\_\_\_\_ (183)

45. What policies did the Jeffersonian Republican Party support? \_\_\_\_\_ (183)

46. Who led the Federalist Party? \_\_\_\_\_ (183)

47. What policies did the Federalist Party support? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (183)

48. What precedent did George Washington set when he retired from public office in 1796?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (183)

49. When did political parties begin to exercise influence in national elections?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (183)

50. What changes occurred in the Electoral College with the rise of political parties?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (184)

51. In 1798, Congress passed what controversial set of laws? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (184)

52. What laws were enacted with the passing of the Alien and Sedition Acts?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (184)

53. What was the result of the Alien and Sedition Acts? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (185)

54. What were the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (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? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (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? \_\_\_\_\_ (186)

57. How was the constitutional crisis resulting from the Alien and Sedition Acts settled? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (187)

58. Who were the Federalist Party candidates for president and vice president in the election of 1800? \_\_\_\_\_ (187)

59. Who were the Republican Party candidates for president and vice president in the election of 1800? \_\_\_\_\_ (187)

60. What happened in the election of 1800 that resulted in the passage of the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (187)

61. What changes did the Twelfth Amendment make to the electoral process?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (188)



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

**Review Questions**

1. What article of the Constitution allows for constitutional amendments?

\_\_\_\_\_ (189)

2. What is the process for the introduction and enactment of a constitutional amendment?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (189)

3. How many amendments have been enacted? \_\_\_\_\_ (189)

4. The Bill of Rights consist of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (189)

5. Supreme Court decisions helped to define what themes in American history

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (190)

***Marbury v. Madison***

6. Who made last-minute appointments of federal court judges at the end of his term as president? \_\_\_\_\_ (191)

7. Why were the federal court appointments made? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (191)

8. Why did William Marbury sue James Madison? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (191)

9. What is a writ of mandamus? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (191)

10. What was the ruling of the Supreme Court in *Marbury v. Madison*? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (191)

11. What did the Supreme Court decision in *Marbury v. Madison* make regarding the Judicial Act of 1789? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (191-192)

12. What is the power of judicial review? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (192)

***McCulloch v. Maryland***

13. What act of Congress led to the Supreme Court case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (193)

14. What did the state of Maryland impose on the Second Bank of the United States?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (193)

15. What was the decision of the Supreme Court in *McCulloch v. Maryland*? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (193)

16. What article of the Constitution affirmed the Supreme Court's rulings on the implied powers of the federal government? \_\_\_\_\_ (193)

17. What other Supreme Court cases served to strengthen the powers of the federal government at the expense of state governments? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (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? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (194)

19. What congressional acts created a compromise on the issue of slavery in the new territories and states? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (194)

20. Why did Dred Scott bring a case before the Supreme Court? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (194)

21. What did the Supreme Court rule in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (194)

22. What is judicial restraint? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (195)

23. What amendment did the justices use in the ruling against the Missouri Compromise prohibition of slavery? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (195)

24. What impact did the *Dred Scott* decision have on the relations between the northern and southern states? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (195)

***Plessy v. Ferguson***

25. What was the main reason for the Civil War? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (195)

26. How many Americans died in the Civil War? \_\_\_\_\_ (195)

27. After the conclusion of the Civil War, what amendments were added to the Constitution to protect the rights of newly freed slaves? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (196)

28. What amendment protects a person from being denied life, liberty, or property without due process of law? \_\_\_\_\_ (196)

29. What amendment guarantees to all citizens equal protection under the law?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (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?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (196)

31. What are some of the court cases that narrowed the application of the equal protection under the law clause of the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (196)

32. What were the facts of the case in *Plessy v. Ferguson*? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (197)

33. What was the decision of the Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson*?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (197-198)

34. Who wrote the majority opinion in *Plessy v. Ferguson*? \_\_\_\_\_ (197)

35. What did Justice John Marshall Harlan write in the dissenting opinion in *Plessy v. Ferguson*? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (198)

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

36. What constitutional right was challenged in the court case *Schenck v. United States*?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (198)

37. What legislative act was upheld in *Schenck v. United States*?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (198)

38. Why was Charles Schenck arrested for distributing pamphlets opposing the draft during World War I? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (199)

39. To what political party did Charles Schenck belong? \_\_\_\_\_  
(199)

40. Who wrote the majority opinion in *Schenck v. United States*?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (199)

41. In his opinion, Justice Holmes stated that freedom of speech did not extend to actions or words that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (199)

42. What conviction did the Supreme Court uphold in *Gitlow v. New York*? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (199)



43. What did the Supreme Court use as the standard for determining restrictions on freedom of speech? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (199)

44. What was the assertion made by the Supreme Court in *Gitlow v. New York* that became known as the "incorporation doctrine"? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (200)

45. What parts of the Bill of Rights are not protected under the incorporation doctrine?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (200)

46. What is due process? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (200)

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

47. What Supreme Court decision was overturned in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*? \_\_\_\_\_ (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? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (200-201)

49. Who wrote the opinion in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*? \_\_\_\_\_ (201)

50. What was the Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (201)

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

52. What other Supreme Court cases cover the issue of equal rights for minorities? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (202)

53. What Supreme Court cases involve issues with affirmative action?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (202)

54. What is affirmative action? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (202)

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

55. For what crime was Clarence Earl Gideon arrested? \_\_\_\_\_ (203)

56. What did the state of Florida rule regarding legal counsel for Gideon? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (203)

57. Upon his conviction and imprisonment, Mr. Gideon appealed the decision to the Supreme Court on the grounds that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (203)

58. Who argued Mr. Gideon's case before the Supreme Court? \_\_\_\_\_ (203)

59. What was the Supreme Court ruling in *Gideon v. Wainwright*? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (204)

60. What did the Supreme Court rule in *Miranda v. Arizona*? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (204)

61. What name is given to the disclosures of the suspect's rights that police officers must make before interrogations? \_\_\_\_\_ (204)

62. What criticism is levied against the Supreme Court ruling in *Miranda v. Arizona*?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (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*? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (206)

64. What was the Watergate scandal? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (207)

65. When did the Supreme Court rule on *United States v. Nixon*? \_\_\_\_\_ (207)

66. Why did Justice William Rehnquist recuse himself from the trial? \_\_\_\_\_ (207)

67. What was the court's ruling in *United States v. Nixon*? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (207)

68. Facing almost certain impeachment, when did President Nixon resign from the office of the president? \_\_\_\_\_ (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 \_\_\_\_\_. (208)

1754 - 1763	The French and Indian War
February, 1763	France and Great Britain sign the Treaty of Paris, ending the French and Indian War.
1764 – 1765	Great Britain begins levying taxes on the American colonies to pay for debts incurred during the French and Indian War.
December 16, 1773	Sons of Liberty board British ships and throw tea overboard into Boston Harbor in the Boston Tea Party.
September 5, 1774	First Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia.
October 26, 1774	First Continental Congress adjourns.
May 10, 1775	Second Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia.
April 19, 1775	American minutemen engage British troops in the first fighting of the American Revolutionary War at the Battle of Lexington.
June 17, 1775	The British defeat the American militia at the Battle of Bunker Hill in Massachusetts.
August, 1775	The Continental Congress drafts the Olive Branch Petition and sends it to King George III.
October, 1775	British Parliament passes the Prohibitory Act.
January, 1776	Thomas Paine publishes pamphlet entitled <i>Common Sense</i> , which supports the American cause for independence.
June, 1776	Virginia adopts the Virginia Declaration of Rights.
June 7, 1776	Richard Henry Lee makes proposal for independence in Second Continental Congress.

June 11, 1776	Congressional committee meets to draft framework for federal government.
July 2, 1776	Delegates at the Second Continental Congress vote for independence.
July 4, 1776	The Second Continental Congress approves the Declaration of Independence.
July 9, 1776	New York approves the Declaration of Independence.
August 2, 1776	Most signers of the Declaration of Independence sign the document on this day.
November, 1777	The Continental Congress submits the Articles of Confederation to the states for approval.
March 1, 1781	The Articles of Confederation are approved, establishing the first framework for the government of the United States.
October 19, 1781	British surrender at Battle of Yorktown, ending the Revolutionary War.
Fall, 1786	Shays' Rebellion occurs in Massachusetts.
September 11, 1786	Annapolis Convention convenes.
September 14, 1786	Annapolis Convention approves and sends a proposal to the Continental Congress to convene a convention to revise the framework for the federal government.
February 21, 1787	The Continental Congress approves a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation.
May 14, 1787	The Constitutional Convention convenes in Philadelphia, but lacks a quorum to conduct business.

May 25, 1787	Enough delegates arrive at the Constitutional Convention to make a quorum.
May 28, 1787	Delegates to the Constitutional Convention agree to keep the proceedings of the convention secret until the end of the convention.
July 16, 1787	The Constitutional Convention adopts the Connecticut Compromise to establish a bicameral legislative branch.
September 12, 1787	George Mason of Virginia proposes the inclusion of a Bill of Rights in the Constitution. His proposal is defeated.
September 17, 1787	The delegates to the Constitutional Convention sign the Constitution and submit the document to the states for ratification.
December 7, 1787	Delaware approves U.S. Constitution to become the first official state of the United States of America.
December 12, 1787	Pennsylvania approves the U.S. Constitution, becoming the second state of the United States.
December 18, 1787	New Jersey approves the U.S. Constitution, becoming the third state of the United States.
January 2, 1788	Georgia approves the U.S. Constitution to become the fourth state of the United States.
January 9, 1788	Connecticut approves the U.S. Constitution to become the fifth state of the United States.
February 6, 1788	Massachusetts approves the U.S. Constitution to become the sixth state of the United States.



April 28, 1788	Maryland approves the U.S. Constitution to become the seventh state of the United States.
May 23, 1788	South Carolina approves the U.S. Constitution to become the eighth state of the United States.
June 21, 1788	New Hampshire approves the U.S. Constitution to become the ninth state of the United States.
June, 25, 1788	Virginia approves the U.S. Constitution, becoming the tenth state in the United States.
July 26, 1788	New York approves the U.S. Constitution to become the eleventh state of the United States.
November 21, 1789	North Carolina approves the U.S. Constitution to become the twelfth state of the United States.
April 30, 1789	George Washington takes the oath of office to become the first president of the United States; John Adams becomes vice president.
May 4, 1789	James Madison introduces into the House of Representatives a set of amendments that form a Bill of Rights.
July 14, 1789	French Revolution begins.
September 25, 1789	Congress approves twelve amendments to the Constitution and sends them to the states for ratification.
September, 1789	Congress passes the Judiciary Act of 1789.
May 29, 1790	Rhode Island approves the U.S. Constitution, becoming the last of the original colonies to join the United States.

December 15, 1791	Ten amendments to the Constitution receive state ratification to form the Bill of Rights
February 25, 1791	Congress passes bill establishing the First Bank of the United States.
1796 - 1800	John Adams serves as second President of the United States; Thomas Jefferson serves as Vice President.
1798	Congress passes the Alien and Sedition Acts.
1798 – 1799	The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions condemn the Alien and Sedition Acts.
1800	The presidential election ends in a tie. The House of Representatives elects Thomas Jefferson to the office of president and Aaron Burr as vice president.
1803	The Supreme Court renders its decision in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> , establishing the court's power of judicial review and ruling that the Judiciary Act of 1879 is unconstitutional.
1819	The Supreme Court renders its decision in <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> , affirming the charter of the Second Bank of the United States.
1820	The Missouri Compromise admits the state of Missouri into the union. Slavery is banned in territories north of latitude 36°30' north.
1846 – 1848	Mexican American War
1857	The Supreme Court renders its decision in <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> .
1861 – 1865	American Civil War
1865 – 1877	Reconstruction occurs after end of American Civil War.

1896	The Supreme Court renders its decision in <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> .
1914 - 1918	World War I
1919	The Supreme Court renders its decision in <i>Schenck v. United States</i> .
1925	The Supreme Court renders its decision in <i>Gitlow v. New York</i> .
1939 – 1945	World War II
1954	The Supreme Court renders its decision in <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> , ending segregation in public schools.
1963	The Supreme Court renders its decision in <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> .
1966	The Supreme Court renders its decision in <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> .
June, 1972	Watergate scandal begins.
July 24, 1974	The Supreme Court renders its decision in <i>United States v. Nixon</i> .
August 9, 1974	President Richard M. Nixon is the first president to resign from office.

## **2017 IT Social Studies – History of the U.S. Constitution**

### **Quotes List**

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

“This destruction of the tea is so bold, so daring, so firm, intrepid and inflexible, and it must have so important Consequences, and so lasting, that I cannot but consider it an Epocha in History.” – John Adams (120)

"The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary Festival." – John Adams (127)

“A Virginian ought to appear at the head of this business.” – John Adams (127)

“I am obnoxious, suspected, and unpopular. You are very much otherwise.” – John Adams, in reference to Thomas Jefferson (127 – 128)

“[The members of the committee] unanimously pressed on myself alone to undertake the draught [and] I consented.” – Thomas Jefferson (128)

“[Readings of the Declaration of Independence would] serve as a free incentive to every officer, and soldier, to act with Fidelity and Courage...knowing that now the peace and safety of his Country depends (under God) solely on the success of our arms.” – George Washington (131)

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

“God Almighty in his most holy and wise Providence hath [so] disposed of the condition of mankind as in all times some must be rich, some poor, some high and eminent in power and dignity, others mean and in subjection.” – John Winthrop (134)

“Subjects look up to a master, but citizens are so far equal, that none have hereditary rights superior to others. Each citizen of a free state contains, within himself, by nature and the constitution, as much of the common sovereignty as another.” – David Ramsay (135)

“You talk, my good Sir, of employing influence....Influence is no government....Let the reins of government be braced and then held with a steady hand, and every violation of the Constitution be reprehended: if defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon whilst it has an existence.” – George Washington (142)

#### **Chapter 3 – The Constitutional Convention of 1787**

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“[It was] a necessary precaution to prevent misrepresentations or mistakes; there being a material difference between the appearance of a subject in its first crude and undigested shape, and after it shall have been properly matured and arranged.” – George Mason (151)

“Executive magistracy [is] nothing more than an institution for carrying the will of the Legislature into effect.” – Roger Sherman (156)

“The omission of a bill of rights, providing clearly and without the aid of sophisms, for freedom of religion, freedom of the press, protection against standing armies, restriction against monopolies, the eternal and unremitting force of the habeas corpus laws, and trials by jury in all matters.” – Thomas Jefferson (162)

“Who will be bold enough to undertake to enumerate all the rights of the people?” – James Wilson (162)

“You assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assembly can a perfect production be expected?” – Benjamin Franklin (165)

“Several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, [but] the older I grow the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment and pay more respect to the judgment of others.” – Benjamin Franklin (165)

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

“I do solemnly swear that I will...to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help me God.” – George Washington (176)

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

## **2017 IT Social Studies – History of the U.S. Constitution**

### **Quotes List**

“In view of the Constitution, in the eye of the law, there is in this country no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizens. There is no caste here. Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law.” – Justice John Marshall Harlan (198)

“Free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting fire in a theatre, and causing a panic.” – Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (199)

“Freedom of speech and of the press-which are protected by the First Amendment from abridgement by Congress – are among the fundamental personal rights and ‘liberties’ protected by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment from impairment by the states.” – Justice Edward Sanford (199 - 200)

“It is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education.” – Chief Justice Earl Warren (202)

“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.” – Chief Justice Warren Burger (208)

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

1. Who was the political activist responsible for organizing the Boston Tea Party?
  - 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - A. John Rutledge
  - B. Caesar Rodney
  - C. Robert Morris
  - D. John Dickinson
  - E. Samuel Adams

6. Who served on the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - A. Charles Thomson
  - B. John Hancock
  - C. Benjamin Harrison
  - D. John Witherspoon
  - E. Charles Carroll



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10. By the time the Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence,

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 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 – America Struggles to Achieve Independence**

1. What are the unalienable rights in the preamble of the Declaration of Independence?
  - 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"?
  - A. John Hancock
  - B. Samuel Adams
  - C. Thomas Jefferson
  - D. George Washington
  - E. John Adams
  
3. The English constitution was an unwritten collection of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - A. Thomas Jefferson
  - B. John Adams
  - C. John Dickinson
  - D. Roger Sherman
  - E. John Hancock

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6. Why were the Articles of Confederation written?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Saratoga
  - B. Lexington
  - C. Concord
  - D. Bunker Hill
  - E. Yorktown

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

1. When did the Annapolis Convention convene?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - A. the Virginia Plan
  - B. the Connecticut Compromise
  - C. the Pennsylvania Plan
  - D. the Sherman Compromise
  - E. the Confederate Plan

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6. In which of the Federalist Papers did James Madison defend the plan for a bicameral legislative branch?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - A. George Mason
  - B. Roger Sherman
  - C. James Madison
  - D. Thomas Jefferson
  - E. Benjamin Franklin

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

1. How many states were required to ratify the Constitution for its adoption?
  - A. seven
  - B. nine
  - C. ten
  - D. twelve
  - E. thirteen
  
2. What is a referendum?
  - 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - A. September 17, 1787
  - B. February 6, 1788
  - C. May 14, 1788
  - D. June 21, 1788
  - E. June 25, 1788

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6. Who mounted the opposition to the ratification of the Constitution in the state of Virginia?
  - 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?
  - A. Georgia
  - B. New York
  - C. New Hampshire
  - D. Virginia
  - E. Rhode Island
  
8. When did Rhode Island ratify the Constitution?
  - 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*?
  - 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*?
  - 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



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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 – Supreme Court Decision**

1. What is judicial review?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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

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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.

\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. *McCulloch v. Maryland*

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

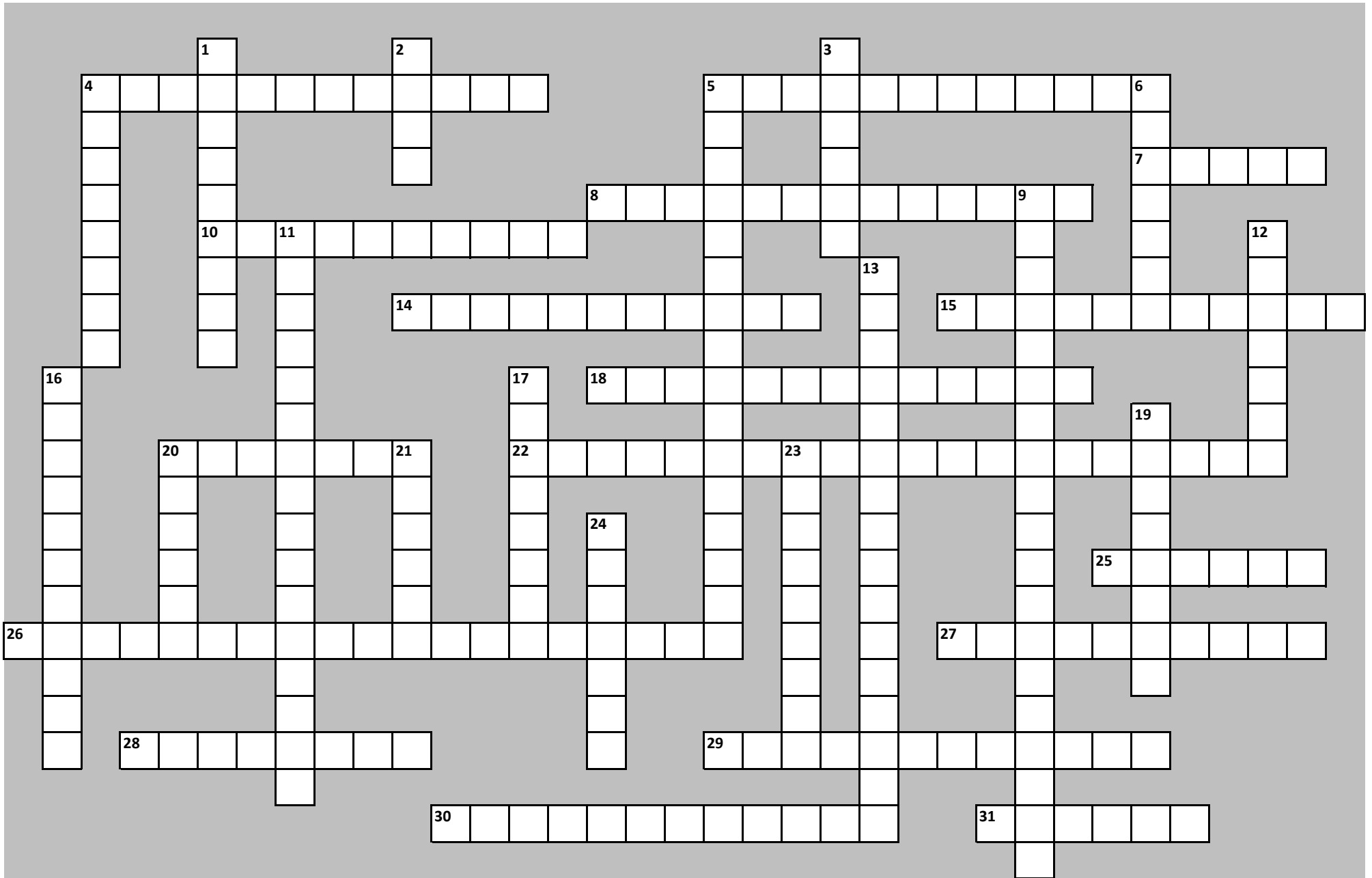
\_\_\_\_\_ 9. *Miranda v. Arizona*

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. *United States v. Nixon*

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

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Crossword Puzzle



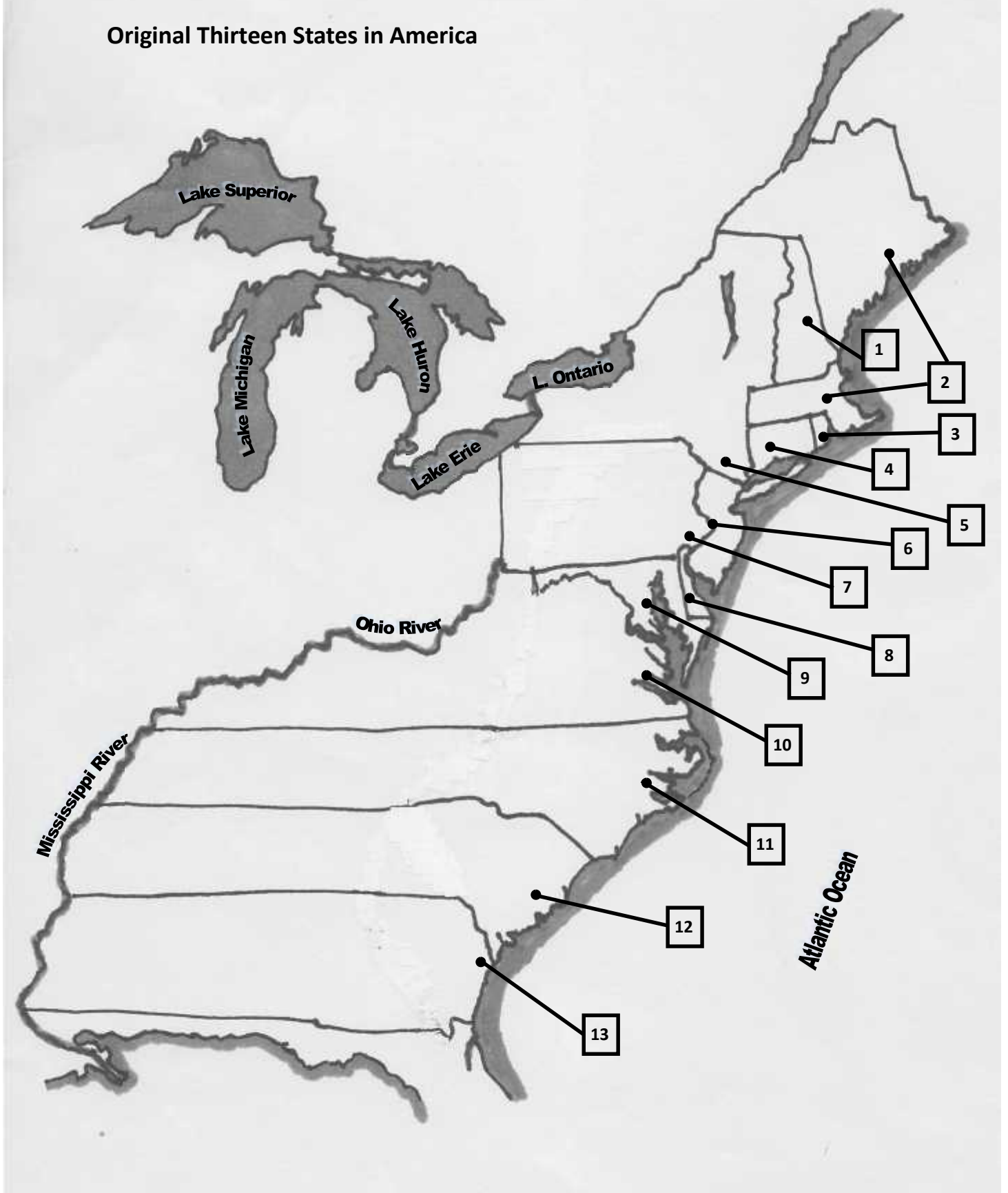
**ACROSS**

4. A writ 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
5. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution
7. The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees freedom of the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A plan presented by William Paterson to the Constitutional Convention for a one-house legislature
10. Submission of a proposed public statute to approval by direct popular vote
14. The author of *Common Sense*
15. An adjective describing a natural right that may not be taken away
18. The framework for the operation of the United States federal government during the American Revolution, the Articles of \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Pseudonym used by the writers of the Federalist Papers
22. Legislation enacted to seek out and deport dangerous aliens and punish authors of negative writings against the government of the United States
25. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during *Miranda v. Arizona*
26. Petition sent to King George III by the Continental Congress in 1775
27. Overthrow of a government through armed revolt
28. A form of government in which authority is vested in a king or sovereign
29. The supreme law of the United States
30. The act of confirming or officially adopting, usually by vote
31. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during *Schenck v. United States* court case

**DOWN**

1. The author of the Declaration of Independence.
2. The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees the right to bear \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Plaintiff in the Supreme Court case that upheld the “separate but equal” laws of racial segregation
4. One of the writers of the Federalist Papers
5. The oldest delegate at the Constitutional Convention
6. The highest court in the United State, the \_\_\_\_\_ Court
9. Meeting held in 1786 that failed to develop a plan for a federal system of government
11. Eighty-five essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay in support of the U.S. Constitution
12. Plaintiff in the 1824 Supreme Court case that strengthened the power of the federal government at the expense of state rights
13. President of the Constitutional Convention and “Father of the United States”
16. The last state to ratify the U.S. Constitution
17. One of the British taxes imposed on the American colonies
19. A writ ordering an official to carry out a duty
20. The Preamble of the U.S. Constitution, “We the \_\_\_\_\_”
21. *Schenck v. United States* established limits to freedom of \_\_\_\_\_.
23. One of the writers of the Articles of Confederation
24. A written law passed by a legislature

# Original Thirteen States in America



2017 IT Social Studies – History of the United States Constitution

Map and Ratification Worksheet

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		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		



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

1. What treaty ended the French and Indian War?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - A. John Dickinson
  - B. Benjamin Franklin
  - C. Edward Rutledge
  - D. Caesar Rodney
  - E. Robert Morris
5. Who wrote *Common Sense*?
  - 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

6. Who was king of Great Britain at the time the American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 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

11. What is the world's oldest written national constitution still in use?
  - 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?
  - 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?
  - A. Supreme Court
  - B. President
  - C. House of Representatives
  - D. Senate
  - E. Cabinet
  
14. What is federalism?
  - 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?
  - 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.

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16. What is habeas corpus?
- 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?
- 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?
- A. seven
  - B. nine
  - C. ten
  - D. twelve
  - E. thirteen
19. The individuals who opposed ratification of the United States Constitution were called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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?
- 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

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21. What was the last state to vote to ratify the Constitution?
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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?
- A. federalism
  - B. republicanism
  - C. constitutionalism
  - D. democracy
  - E. hereditary monarchy
24. Who served as the president of the Constitutional Convention?
- 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?
- A. John Adams
  - B. Thomas Jefferson
  - C. James Madison
  - D. George Washington
  - E. Alexander Hamilton

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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?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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

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31. How many congressmen must vote in favor of a bill to override a presidential veto?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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

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36. What amendment to the Constitution separates the electoral ballots for the offices of President and Vice President?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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*?
- A. James Madison
  - B. John Adams
  - C. John Quincy Adams
  - D. Aaron Burr
  - E. James Monroe
40. What is a writ of mandamus?
- 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



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41. In *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the Supreme Court ruled that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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?
- 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”?
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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

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45. What is the “incorporation doctrine” established by the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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?
- A. First Amendment
  - B. Second Amendment
  - C. Third Amendment
  - D. Fourth Amendment
  - E. Seventh Amendment

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49. What Supreme Court case involved legal challenges to executive privilege during the Watergate scandal?
- 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"?
- 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

