

## Chapter 3 Test, Traditional

### The American Revolution

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The British defeated the Patriots at the Battle of Long Island in 1775.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. British advantages during the war included a stronger military, greater wealth, and a larger population.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. At least one-half of all American colonists were Tories.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Most of the soldiers in the Continental Army signed up for the duration of the war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Nathan Hale was a Patriot soldier who became a traitor and spied for the British.

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each term with the correct statement below.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| _____ 6. Patriot forces                   | A. Continental Army      |
| _____ 7. African American Patriot         | B. Friedrich von Steuben |
| _____ 8. trained Patriots at Valley Forge | C. guerilla warfare      |
| _____ 9. merchant warships                | D. Peter Salem           |
| _____ 10. hit-and-run war technique       | E. privateers            |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Where did the Patriot forces endure a winter of terrible suffering?
- A. Philadelphia
  - B. Saratoga
  - C. Valley Forge
  - D. Yorktown
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Americans who remained loyal to Great Britain were called Loyalists or
- A. Colonists.
  - B. Patriots.
  - C. Separatists.
  - D. Tories.

**Chapter 3 Test, Traditional cont.****The American Revolution**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. By the end of the war, African Americans were enlisted in every state except
- A. Georgia.
  - B. Maryland.
  - C. North Carolina.
  - D. South Carolina.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Loyalist strength was strongest in
- A. New England.
  - B. New York.
  - C. the Carolinas and Georgia.
  - D. the Ohio River Valley.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The volunteer from France who became Washington's trusted aide was
- A. Benjamin Franklin.
  - B. Francis Marion.
  - C. Marquis de Lafayette.
  - D. Thomas Paine.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. After the war, George Washington
- A. became a senator.
  - B. moved to New York.
  - C. ran for political office.
  - D. returned to Mount Vernon.

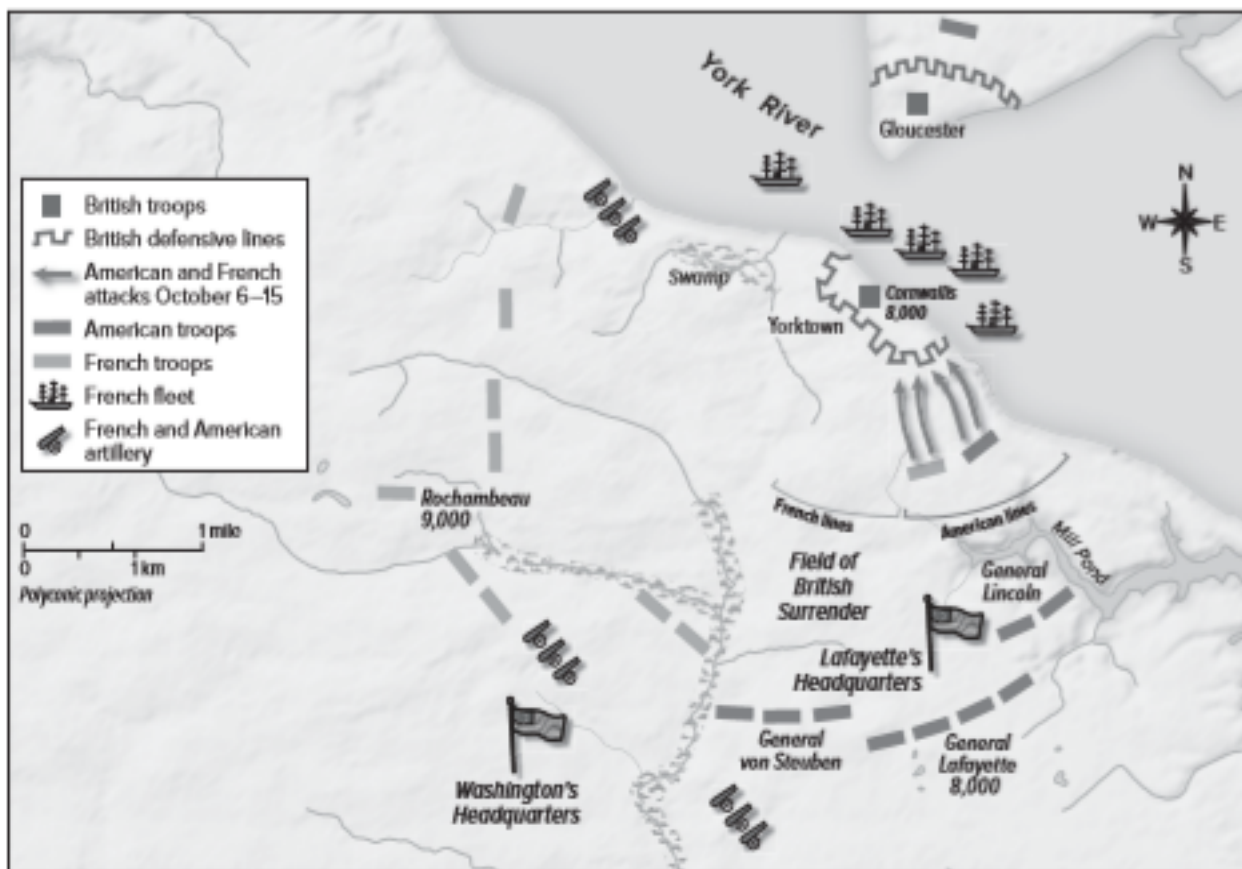
"One saw men lying nearly everywhere who were mortally wounded and whose heads, arms, and legs had been shot off. . . . Likewise on watch and on post in the lines, on trench and work details, they were wounded by the fearfully heavy fire."

—Account by a Hessian soldier

- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. This excerpt describes the terrible effects of the battle at which Cornwallis surrendered. Which battle was it?
- A. Battle of Brandywine
  - B. Battle of Camden
  - C. Battle of Saratoga
  - D. Battle of Yorktown

## Chapter 3 Test, Traditional *cont.*

### The American Revolution



- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. What is an appropriate title for this map?
- Battle at the Cape
  - Battle of Yorktown
  - Chesapeake Bay War
  - Cornwallis Retreat
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Based on the map, the navy of which country played a decisive role at Yorktown?
- England
  - France
  - Canada
  - United States

## Chapter 3 Test, Traditional *cont.*

### The American Revolution

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions.

#### CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF FRENCH-AMERICAN ALLIANCE IN 1778

##### CAUSES

- Longstanding hostility between Britain and France
- Conflict between Britain and France during French and Indian War
- Victory at Saratoga boosts French confidence in Patriots

##### EFFECTS

- France lends money to the Continental Congress
- France sends soldiers and ships to help American forces
- Americans win independence

20. According to the chart, what type of relationship did the French and British have?

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21. According to the chart, what positive event occurred that persuaded the French to assist the Patriots?

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22. What is the name given to Americans who supported independence?

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23. What happened after Congress and the states printed hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of paper money to pay for the war?

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**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer the following question on a separate piece of paper.

24. What were the Patriots' advantages in the war? The Patriots' disadvantages?

## Chapter 5 Test, Traditional

### The Constitution

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Bill of Rights limits the power of government and protects the rights of individuals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The federal government reassigns each state's share of seats in the House of Representatives every two years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The main job of the executive branch of government is to administrate the laws passed by Congress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. If a state law contradicts a federal law, the federal law prevails.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The freedom to peacefully protest is the freedom of assembly.

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| _____ 6. powers given specifically to Congress                                  |                             |
| _____ 7. checks the power of Congress   | <b>A.</b> concurrent powers |
| _____ 8. powers shared by the federal and state governments                     | <b>B.</b> enumerated powers |
| _____ 9. powers claimed by Congress but not directly stated in the Constitution | <b>C.</b> implied powers    |
| _____ 10. powers that belong to the states alone                                | <b>D.</b> reserved powers   |
|   | <b>E.</b> veto power        |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. For an amendment to be ratified, it must be approved by what fraction of the states?
- A.** one-half
- B.** three-fourths
- C.** one-third
- D.** nine-tenths

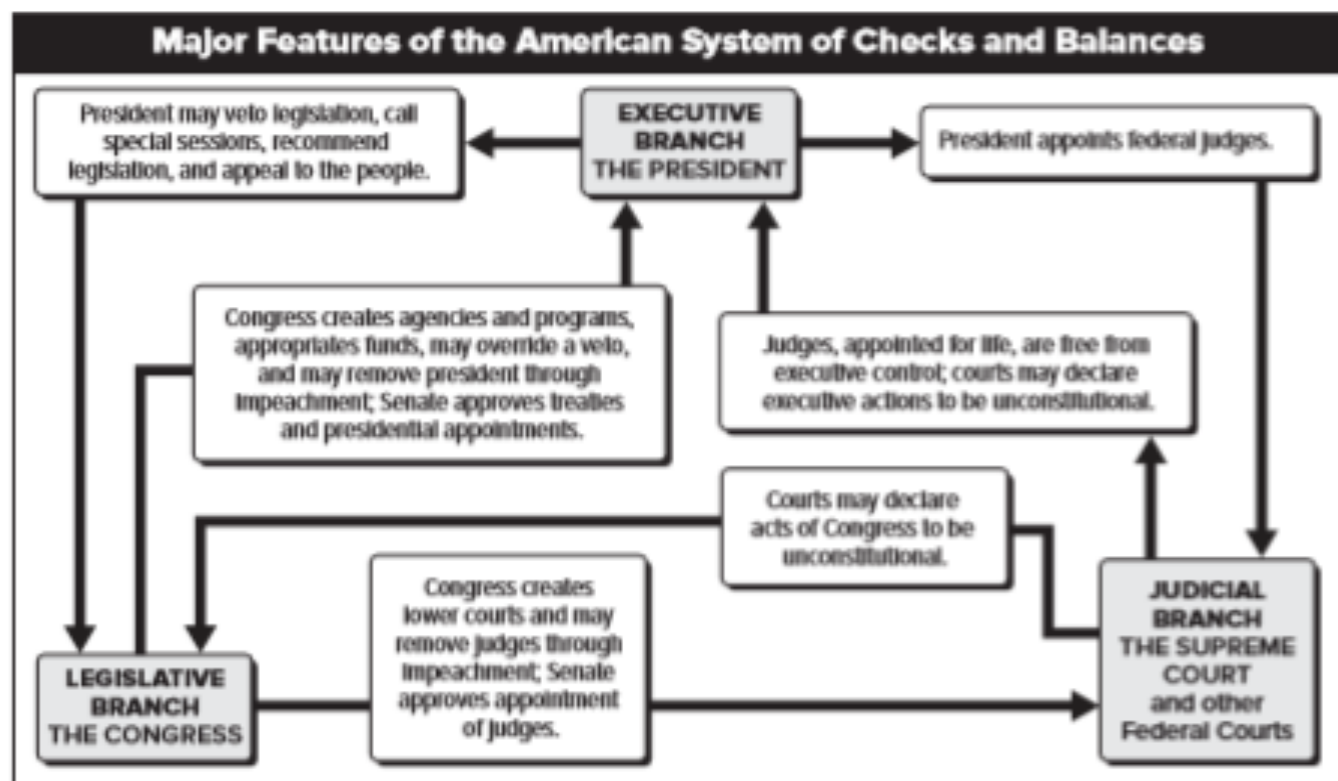


**Chapter 5 Test, Traditional *cont.*****The Constitution**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The system set up to maintain a balance of power among the three branches of government is called
- A. checks and balances.
  - B. equilibrium.
  - C. separation of powers.
  - D. veto and override system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The Constitution is based on how many key principles?
- A. three
  - B. five
  - C. seven
  - D. nine
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Justices of the Supreme Court listen to legal arguments about a case and then present and explain a decision called
- A. the Court's opinion.
  - B. the Final Rule.
  - C. the Last Decree.
  - D. the Supreme ruling.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The process of changing the Constitution is started by
- A. a popular vote.
  - B. the Congress.
  - C. the president.
  - D. the Supreme Court.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. There are no term limits for
- A. senators only.
  - B. state representatives only.
  - C. the president.
  - D. both senators and state representatives.

## Chapter 5 Test, Traditional *cont.*

### The Constitution



- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Based on the information in the flowchart, which power does the executive branch have in legislation?
- power to declare unconstitutional
  - power to impeach
  - power to suspend
  - power to veto
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. According to the flowchart, which entity can declare acts of Congress to be unconstitutional?
- executive
  - judicial
  - legislative
  - president
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Based on the information in the flowchart, which government officials are free from executive control?
- federal judges
  - members of Congress
  - senators
  - state representatives

**Chapter 5 Test, Traditional cont.****The Constitution**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which amendment to the Constitution provides due process protections for people accused of crimes?
- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A. First  | C. Fifth |
| B. Fourth | D. Ninth |

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions.

21. What two things must an immigrant to the United States agree to before he or she can become a U.S. citizen?

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22. What are the first words of the preamble to the Constitution?

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"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

—United States Constitution, Amendment I

23. Rewrite this passage from the First Amendment in your own words.

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24. From which part of the Constitution was this passage taken?

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25. Do you believe that one branch of the United States government is more important than the others? Why or why not?

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## Chapter 5 Test, Document-Based Questions

### The Constitution

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

"You must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself."

—James Madison

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. James Madison introduced the Bill of Rights to protect
- national government.
  - personal liberties.
  - unlimited state power.
  - the Constitution.

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

—U.S. Constitution

- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which amendment of the Constitution provides due process protections for people accused of crimes?
- First Amendment
  - Fourth Amendment
  - Fifth Amendment
  - Ninth Amendment

## Chapter 5 Test, Document-Based Questions *cont.*

### The Constitution

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

MAJOR PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION	
Popular Sovereignty	People are the source of the government's power.
Republicanism	People elect their political representatives.
Limited Government	The Constitution limits the actions of government by specifically listing powers it does and does not have.
Federalism	In this government system, power is divided between national and state governments.
Separation of Powers	Each of the three branches of government has its own responsibilities.
Checks and Balances	Each branch of government holds some control over the other two branches.
Individual Rights	Basic liberties and rights of all citizens are guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

- Study the chart. Which major principle of the Constitution addresses the issue of government control over its three branches?
- Study the chart. How does the Constitution limit government?
- What is "popular sovereignty"?
- Study the chart. Which major principle of the Constitution provides that there are two levels of government within the United States?

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer the following question on a separate piece of paper.

- Why was the government of the United States formed?

## Chapter 6 Test, Traditional

### The Federalist Era

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. During the Whiskey Rebellion, farmers peacefully protested a special tax.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. To promote their own interest in the Northwest Territory, Britain and Spain encouraged Native Americans to feel angry about American settlers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. At first, Americans cheered the news of the French Revolution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Jay's Treaty barred French and British warships from American ports.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

"... [A]n assumption of the debts of the particular States by the Union, and a like provision for them as for those of the Union, will be a measure of sound policy and substantial justice.

"It would, in the opinion of the Secretary, contribute, in an eminent degree, to an orderly, stable, and satisfactory arrangement of the national finances. . . . [N]o greater revenues will be required whether that provision be made wholly by the United States, or partly by them and partly by the States separately. . . .

"If all the public creditors receive their dues from one source, distributed with an equal hand, their interest will be the same. And, having the same interests, they will unite in the support of the fiscal arrangements of the Government . . . These circumstances combined will insure to the revenue laws a more ready and more satisfactory execution. . . ."

—Alexander Hamilton, "Report on the Public Credit," January 1790

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In this excerpt, what does Alexander Hamilton argue that the new United States government should do?
- A.** pay off only Confederation government debts to foreign countries
- B.** pay off only Confederation debts to individual citizens
- C.** pay off the Confederation government's debts
- D.** refuse to pay debts from the Revolutionary War
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What does Alexander Hamilton believe will happen if all public creditors are paid equally?
- A.** They will reinvest their money in the government.
- B.** They will support the government's management of national finances.
- C.** They will support the Federalist Party.
- D.** They will support the Republican Party.

**Chapter 6 Test, Traditional *cont.*****The Federalist Era****CONFLICT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Why did President Adams send negotiators to France?
- A. French agents demanded a loan and a bribe.
  - B. The French had begun capturing American ships.
  - C. To say to the French that the United States was strengthening its army.
  - D. United States and France were involved in an undeclared war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What was the United States reaction to the French agents' demand for a loan and a bribe?
- A. United States began capturing French ships.
  - B. United States declared war on France.
  - C. United States established new negotiations with France.
  - D. United States strengthened its army.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Southern states agreed to help pay off war debts in exchange for locating the nation's capital in which city?
- A. Boston
  - B. Philadelphia
  - C. New York City
  - D. Washington, D.C.

**Chapter 6 Test, Traditional *cont.*****The Federalist Era**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Alien and Sedition Acts were
- A. strongly supported by the Republican Party.
  - B. passed to increase immigration.
  - C. strongly supported by the Federalist Party.
  - D. passed to strengthen the nation's military.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The Proclamation of Neutrality barred which warships from American ports?
- A. French and English
  - B. German and English
  - C. Italian and Spanish
  - D. Spanish and Portuguese
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Who expressed concern that political parties were a threat to the ability of people in government to work together?
- A. Alexander Hamilton
  - B. George Washington
  - C. John Adams
  - D. Thomas Jefferson
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Whose forces were defeated by Little Turtle in 1791?
- A. Anthony Wayne
  - B. General Arthur St. Clair
  - C. General George Washington
  - D. John Jay
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. What did the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions claim?
- A. The Alien and Sedition Acts violated the Constitution.
  - B. Jay's Treaty violated the Constitution.
  - C. Pinckney's Treaty was biased in favor of wealthy landowners.
  - D. Settlers had the right to settle in the Northwest Territories.

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

15. Whose forces were defeated by Anthony Wayne in the Battle of Fallen Timbers?
16. Why was Jay's Treaty unpopular?



**Chapter 6 Test, Traditional** *cont.***The Federalist Era**

"The support of government—the support of troops for the common defense—the payment of the public debt, are the true *final causes* for raising money. The disposition and regulation of it, when raised, are the steps by which it is applied to the *ends* for which it was raised, . . . Hence, therefore, the money to be raised by taxes, as well as any other personal property, must be supposed to come within the meaning, as they certainly do within the letter, of authority to make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the United States. . . .

" . . . [A national] bank has a natural relation to the power of collecting taxes—to that of regulating trade—to that of providing for the common defense—and that, as the bill under consideration contemplates the government in the light of a joint proprietor of the stock of the bank it brings the case within the provision of the clause of the Constitution which immediately respects the property of the United States. . . ."

— Alexander Hamilton, "On the Constitutionality of the Bank of the United States"

17. What is a reason given for the creation of the national bank?

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

—United States Constitution, Amendment I

18. What does the First Amendment say about freedom of speech?

**DIRECTIONS: Essay** Answer the following question on a separate piece of paper.

19. How did the administration that took office in 1797 come to have a Federalist president and a Republican vice president?

## Chapter 6 Test, Document-Based Questions

### The Federalist Era

**DIRECTIONS: Short Answer** Answer each of the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

“. . . To the efficacy and permanency of your union a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute. They must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay [try] by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate union and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. . . .”

—George Washington, “Farewell Address,” September 1796

1. To what does Washington refer when he says “you have improved upon your first essay” in this excerpt from his “Farewell Address”?
2. Which improvement does Washington note?

“No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.”

—United States Constitution, Amendment V

3. According to this amendment, how many times can a person be tried for the same offense?
4. What are the exceptions to the law stated in this amendment?

## Chapter 6 Test, Document-Based Questions *cont.*

### The Federalist Era

"The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

—United States Constitution, Amendment IX

5. What does the Ninth Amendment, quoted here, prevent from happening?

"... Persuaded, as the Secretary is, that the proper funding of the present debt will render it a national blessing, yet he is so far from acceding to [agreeing with] the position, in the latitude in which it is sometimes laid down, that 'public debts are public benefits'—a position inviting to prodigality [extravagance] and liable to dangerous abuse—that he ardently wishes to see it incorporated as a fundamental maxim in the system of public credit of the United States, that the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment."

—Alexander Hamilton, Report as Secretary of the Treasury, 1790

6. In this excerpt from his report in 1790, Alexander Hamilton, the U.S. secretary of the treasury, felt strongly about what in terms of the national debt?