A. Key Terms and Concepts

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

___ 1. a plan to satisfy Southern fears that the Federal Government might be funded through export duties

___ 2. Madison’s plan for a National Government with greatly expanded powers

___ 3. a combination of the Virginia and New Jersey plans

___ 4. a plan to satisfy Southerners’ desire to inflate the population count of their States

___ 5. Paterson’s plan for a National Government, which greatly resembled the Articles of Confederation

Column II

a. Virginia Plan
b. New Jersey Plan
c. Connecticut Compromise
d. Three-Fifths Compromise
e. Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

___ 6. Why were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams not at the Constitutional Convention?
a. They opposed making changes in the Articles of Confederation.
b. They believed that the convention would blindly follow the wishes of George Washington.
c. They were serving the United States abroad as ambassadors.
d. Their States decided that other delegates would represent them better.

___ 7. Although the Constitution is often called a “bundle of compromises,” nearly all the delegates were dedicated to the concept of:
a. popular sovereignty. 
b. checks and balances. 
c. separation of powers. 
d. all of the above.

___ 8. To whom did the Three-Fifths Compromise refer?
a. enslaved people 
b. Native Americans 
c. women 
d. the poor

___ 9. Which of the following was NOT a major source of ideas for the Constitution?
a. the political writings of John Locke 
b. British tradition 
c. colonial experiences 
d. Spanish colonial law

___ 10. Which of the following summarizes Benjamin Franklin’s judgment of the outcome of the Constitutional Convention?
a. The Constitution was imperfect, but none better could be framed.
b. The Constitution was perfect, and the success of the nation was assured.
c. The Constitution was fatally flawed, and the nation was doomed.
d. The Constitution would fail because Jefferson and Adams had not participated in its framing.
A. Key Terms And Concepts

Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

1. Seven States were needed to ratify the Constitution.
2. The absence of a bill of rights was a cause for many people to oppose ratification of the Constitution.
3. Most opponents of ratification believed the new Constitution gave too little power to the National Government.
4. A quorum is a majority.
5. The votes in Virginia and New York brought the number of ratifying States to nine, the number that the Constitution required for it to go into effect.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

6. Which of the following was NOT an objection to the new Constitution?
   a. God was not mentioned in the document.
   b. The document did not allow States to print money.
   c. The Constitution lacked a bill of rights.
   d. The Constitution did not incorporate principles of natural law.

7. Why was ratification of the Constitution crucial in Virginia and New York?
   a. They were the home States of Washington and Hamilton.
   b. They were two of the largest, most populous States, so without them the government would probably not succeed.
   c. They brought with them the Carolinas and Pennsylvania.
   d. They were the principal sites of Revolutionary War battles.

8. What was the significance of The Federalist?
   a. It was a convincing commentary on the meaning of the Constitution.
   b. It aroused the anger of opponents of the Constitution.
   c. It was a hastily written document in opposition to the Constitution.
   d. None of the above.

9. Which of the following are rights the Constitution explicitly guaranteed during the ratification process?
   a. free speech
   b. freedom of the press
   c. freedom of religion
   d. none of the above

10. Why were Anti-Federalists so powerful during the ratification process?
    a. Many of their leaders had also led during the Revolutionary War.
    b. Nearly all the common people opposed the idea of a central government.
    c. They were secretly supported by Great Britain.
    d. They were the wealthiest Americans at the time.
Section 1 Quiz

The Six Basic Principles

A. Key Terms and Concepts

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

1. the power of the courts to decide whether government acts are constitutional
2. illegal; null and void; of no force and effect
3. the division of power between a central government and several regional governments
4. a governmental system having basic political powers distributed among three distinct and independent branches
5. the President's rejection of an act of Congress

Column II

a. unconstitutional
b. separation of powers
c. judicial review
d. veto
e. federalism

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

6. Which of the following principles holds that government may do only those things that the people have given it power to do?
   a. limited government
   b. separation of powers
   c. checks and balances
   d. judicial review

7. When James Madison wrote, "The accumulation of all powers...in the same hands...may be pronounced as the very definition of tyranny," he was arguing on behalf of which of the following constitutional principles?
   a. federalism
   b. popular sovereignty
   c. separation of powers
   d. judicial review

8. The principle of popular sovereignty means that the
   a. federal budget must be balanced every year.
   b. people are the only source for governmental power.
   c. Supreme Court has the power to check on the executive branch.
   d. government must be conducted according to constitutional principles.

9. Which of the following constitutional principles was devised as a compromise between a powerful central government and a loose confederation of States?
   a. constitutionalism
   b. federalism
   c. rule of law
   d. none of the above

10. Which constitutional principle applies when the Senate confirms or rejects the President's appointee to run the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)?
    a. separation of powers
    b. federalism
    c. judicial review
    d. checks and balances

Chapter 3, Section 1 Quiz