

# Unit 2: A New Nation Review Packet

Use this packet at home and during class trivia to help you study for the Unit 2 Test.

**Study Tip:** Go through this packet several times and answer the questions.

**1st attempt:** answer the questions based solely on what you remember. Mark the questions you feel you know well with a star, indicating that you do not need to study that topic.

**2nd attempt:** use your homework packet and/or textbook to look up answers you couldn't get the first time.

## People & Places

Define and/or identify each of the following people or places:

- George Washington
- John Adams
- Thomas Jefferson
- Alexander Hamilton
- New York City
- Washington D.C
- Philadelphia
- France
- Northwest Territory
- Washington's Farewell Address
- Great Compromise
- 3/5s Compromise
- Federalists
- Democratic-Republicans

## The Constitution

- 3 Branches of Government (Legislative, Executive, Judicial)
  - What is the function of each branch of government?
- Define the following words:
  - impeach
  - veto
  - naturalized citizens
  - deport

- draft

- Checks and Balances
  - How do the branches of government check and balance each other?
  - How does the federal government and state governments balance each other?
- Constitutional Amendments
  - What are constitutional amendments?

## The Bill of Rights

Define each of the following group of amendments in the Bill of Rights. What to each Amendment in the groups have in common?

- **1<sup>st</sup> Amendment**
  - What freedoms are guaranteed by the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment?
- **2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, & 4<sup>th</sup> Amendments**
- **5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, & 8<sup>th</sup> Amendments**

Define the following terms

  - majority rule
  - search warrant
  - indict
  - eminent domain
  - double jeopardy
- **9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> Amendments**

**Unit 2 Test Review Packet****Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

1. What is the function of Congress in the federal government?
  - a. Congress is the judicial branch, which enforces the nation's laws.
  - b. Congress is the legislative branch, which makes the nation's laws.
  - c. The judicial branch is led by Congress, which interprets the nation's laws.
  - d. The executive branch is led by Congress, which can veto the nation's laws.
  
2. What plan created 2 house in Congress, one based on a states population, the other house would be based on equal representation or 2 per state?
  - a. Virginia Plan
  - b. New Jersey Plan
  - c. Great Compromise
  - d. Alien and Sedition Act
  
3. President Washington personally led the militia against the westerners in the Whiskey Rebellion because he believed
  - a. the federal government was owed taxes for providing settlers with protection and opportunities for trade.
  - b. individual farmers should have to pay off the national debt through taxes.
  - c. the rebellion might spark similar incidents of violence.
  - d. people needed to understand the constitutional right of Congress to institute tax laws.
  
4. A "protective tariff" adds a tax to the price of imported goods to protect domestic products from foreign
  - a. contamination
  - b. competition
  - c. theft
  - d. boycott
  
5. Official changes to a document.
  - a. grammar
  - b. amendments
  - c. ratification
  - d. spell check
  
6. The electoral college is a
  - a. group of voters hand-picked for cabinet positions by the president-elect.
  - b. body of delegates from each state that casts the deciding votes for president.
  - c. name given to all voters who cast ballots in presidential elections.
  - d. school for the advanced study of voting practices and political campaigning.
  
7. a political group that wanted a strong federal government and supported industry and trade
  - a. Democratic-Republican Party
  - b. Federalist Party
  - c. Little Turtle
  - d. privateers
  
8. voting rights
  - a. suffrage
  - b. constitution
  - c. tariffs
  - d. inflation

9. Why did Congress decide to pass the Land Ordinance of 1785, which divided western lands into townships?
  - a. Congress wanted to create a region where slavery was banned.
  - b. Native Americans were illegally exploiting territories in the western lands.
  - c. Colonial governments had already expanded their borders into western lands.
  - d. Congress wanted to sell lots to the public to pay the nation's debts.
10. agreement that settled border and trade disputes with Spain
  - a. Jay's Treaty
  - b. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
  - c. Pinckney's Treaty
  - d. Treaty of Greenville
11. What role does the Constitution assign to the judicial branch?
  - a. interpreting the law
  - b. setting legal precedents
  - c. writing new laws
  - d. giving legal advice
12. A set of basic principles and laws that states the powers and duties of the government.
  - a. ratification
  - b. constitution
  - c. suffrage
  - d. bill of rights
13. What problem did Antifederalists have with the Constitution?
  - a. They felt that the central government had been given too much power
  - b. They felt that too many rights were guaranteed to individual citizens
  - c. They felt that merchants were not provided with enough protection
  - d. They felt that the nation should return to the Articles of Confederation
14. Many delegates from the southern states threatened to leave the Union if the Constitution
  - a. increased the government's powers.
  - b. banned the slave trade.
  - c. included the word "slavery."
  - d. lowered tariffs.
15. laws that punished supporters of France and deprived people of the freedom to say and write what they believed
  - a. XYZ Affair
  - b. Neutrality Proclamation
  - c. Alien and Sedition Acts
  - d. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
16. an agreement that settled the disputes between the United States and Britain in the early 1790s
  - a. Jay's Treaty
  - b. Pinckney's Treaty
  - c. Treaty of Greenville
  - d. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
17. Which powers are concurrent, or shared by the states and the federal government?
  - a. taxing, borrowing money, and enforcing laws
  - b. coining money and regulating trade
  - c. establishing an army and conducting foreign policy
  - d. creating local governments and holding elections

18. How was a vice president chosen in 1796?
  - a. He was appointed by the president-elect.
  - b. He was elected by popular vote.
  - c. He ran alongside the presidential candidate.
  - d. He was the presidential candidate who came in second.
19. The idea that political power belongs to the people.
  - a. popular sovereignty
  - b. checks and balances
  - c. monarchy
  - d. suffrage
20. groups that help elect people and shape politics
  - a. speculators
  - b. bonds
  - c. political parties
  - d. privateers
21. The president and the departments that help run the government.
  - a. checks and balances
  - b. legislative branch
  - c. judicial branch
  - d. executive branch
22. A territory that includes present day Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
  - a. Northwest Territory
  - b. Michigan Territory
  - c. Great Lakes Territory
  - d. Oregon Territory
23. How did the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 affect the practice of slavery in the Northwest Territory?
  - a. It granted slaves access to public education.
  - b. It banned the use of slaves.
  - c. It regulated the slave trade.
  - d. It determined a fixed wage for slaves.
24. Women, African Americans, and Native Americans did not take part in the Constitutional Convention because they
  - a. could not find a delegate to represent them.
  - b. did not have the rights of citizenship.
  - c. opposed expanding the central government.
  - d. were protesting against the new constitution.
25. An uprising in which a poor farmer led hundreds of men in a forced shutdown of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in a protest of property taxes.
  - a. Shays's Rebellion
  - b. Battle of Lexington
  - c. The New Jersey Plan
  - d. Boston Tea Party
26. The states contributed to rising inflation following the Revolutionary War by
  - a. using gold and silver reserves to pay debts.
  - b. printing large amounts of paper money.
  - c. placing tariffs on interstate commerce.
  - d. collecting all overdue taxes.

27. The president can check the power of the legislative branch by
- vetoing a law.
  - petitioning Congress.
  - issuing an executive order.
  - granting a pardon.
28. a political group that wanted to limit the federal government's powers
- Democratic-Republican Party
  - Federalist Party
  - Little Turtle
  - privateers
29. A system of all the nations courts.
- legislative branch
  - executive branch
  - judicial branch
  - checks and balances
30. After Shays' Rebellion, some Americans admitted that the Articles of Confederation failed to
- create limited governments, in which all citizens were subject to the law.
  - expand suffrage to include women and free African Americans.
  - uphold the ideals of liberty set forth in the Declaration of Independence.
  - preserve the rights laid out in the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom.
31. The national debt can best be defined as the amount of money owed
- by the federal government to domestic debtors.
  - to the nation by the nation's citizens and by foreign countries.
  - to the federal government by individual states.
  - by the nation to foreign countries and the nation's citizens.
32. George Washington's statement that America would not take sides in disputes between warring European countries was called the
- Peace Treaty of 1793.
  - Neutrality Proclamation.
  - Swiss Pact.
  - Treaty of Greenville.
33. To official approve of a nationally binding document or agreement such as a constitution or a treaty.
- ratification
  - veto
  - constitution
  - tariff
34. an act that created three levels of federal courts and defined their powers and relationships to the state courts
- Alien and Sedition Acts
  - French Revolution
  - Bank of the United States
  - Judiciary Act of 1789
35. Which factors indicate that there was an economic depression in the United States after the Revolutionary War?
- The price of goods was rising but the value of money was decreasing.
  - Trade activity was minimal and unemployment was on the rise.
  - Trade laws differed across states and each state followed its own interests.
  - The country went deeper into debt as it raised taxes.

36. a French demand for a \$250,000 bribe and a \$12 million loan in exchange for a treaty
- a. Alien and Sedition Acts
  - b. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
  - c. XYZ Affair
  - d. Neutrality Proclamation
37. What determines how many members represent each state in the House of Representatives?
- a. the U.S. Census, a nationwide population count taken every ten years
  - b. apportionment, a system designed to keep the number of representatives at 435
  - c. state tax revenues, which indicate how valuable a state's voice is to the nation
  - d. the U.S. Constitution, which assigned a fixed number of seats to each state
38. an uprising in which some farmers refused to pay a tax on alcohol
- a. Treaty of Greenville
  - b. XYZ Affair
  - c. French Revolution
  - d. Whiskey Rebellion
39. The federal government is divided into separate branches to
- a. ensure one branch is in charge at all times.
  - b. make the government run more efficiently.
  - c. provide flexibility in the interpretation of laws.
  - d. keep any one branch from growing too powerful.
40. The First Amendment protects
- a. the right to keep and bear arms.
  - b. the right to a speedy and public trial.
  - c. freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.
  - d. freedom of religion, expression, and assembly.
41. The meeting, held in Philadelphia to create a new constitution.
- a. The Great Compromise
  - b. Constitutional Convention
  - c. The Virginia Plan
  - d. Continental Congress
42. The first political party division in the United States was between
- a. Democrats and Republicans.
  - b. Liberals and Conservatives.
  - c. Democratic-Republicans and Federalists.
  - d. Federalists and Royalists.
43. People who supported the Constitution.
- a. Federalists
  - b. Lawyers
  - c. Patriots
  - d. Antifederalists
44. Taxes on imported or exported goods.
- a. suffrage
  - b. tariffs
  - c. inflation
  - d. cargo

45. As drafted by the Second Continental Congress the Articles of Confederation established the
- requirements for being president of the Congress.
  - three branches of the United States government.
  - process of electing representatives to the Congress.
  - first national government of the United States.
46. Constitutional amendments that protect the rights of citizens.
- Declaration of Independence
  - Bill of Rights
  - Magna Carta
  - Federalists Papers
47. A request made of the government
- majority rule
  - petition
  - search warrant
  - executive orders
48. Foreign-born people who: a) live in the United States, b) whose parents are not citizens, and c) who complete the requirements for U.S. citizenship
- interest groups
  - political action committees
  - naturalized citizens
  - majority rule
49. To return an immigrant to his or her country of origin
- draft
  - deport
  - veto
  - indict
50. Study the map below and answer the question that follows.



- According to the map, which of the following statements is true?
- Michigan was the last northwestern territory to become a state.
  - Indiana was the first northwestern territory to be surveyed.
  - The Northwest Territory was bounded on the south by the Ohio River.
  - The Northwest Territory was divided in two by the Mississippi River.

51. The main **problem** with the Articles of Confederation was that they
- a. made some states more powerful than others
  - b. did not institute a mandatory draft
  - c. made a weak U.S. government
  - d. gave the U.S. government too much power
52. Why is it difficult for Congress to override a veto?
- a. They would need to go against an executive order.
  - b. They would have to get a judge to approve the bill.
  - c. They would need to have a two-thirds majority vote.
  - d. They would have to stick to a very strict timeframe.
53. On what grounds can a federal court strike down a state or federal law?
- a. The law is unconstitutional.
  - b. The law overlaps existing laws.
  - c. The law goes against existing laws.
  - d. The law repeats basic common sense.
54. The function of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments is to
- a. protect rights not addressed by the first eight amendments.
  - b. summarize the rights listed in the first eight amendments.
  - c. preserve the balance of power among state governments.
  - d. delegate powers from the states to the federal government.
55. The idea that the federal government should not be able to perform duties not assigned in the Constitution
- a. loose construction.
  - b. soft construction.
  - c. strict construction.
  - d. tight construction.
56. The Great Compromise resolved the debate over state representation in the federal government by
- a. creating a bicameral legislature.
  - b. creating a unicameral legislature.
  - c. deciding individually on the number of delegates each state would have.
  - d. deciding that each state would have the same number of delegates.
57. The new federal government in America took actions that would set an example for the future. In George Washington's words, these exemplary actions "will serve to establish a
- a. procedure."
  - b. precursor."
  - c. policy."
  - d. precedent."



58. The main threat faced by Americans in the Northwest Territory was
- tornadoes that destroyed much of the farmland.
  - Native American tribes supplied with guns and ammunition by the British.
  - Native American attacks on supply lines into the territories.
  - harsh winter conditions and inadequate forts.
59. As a result of the First Continental Congress,
- the Declaration of Independence was drafted.
  - the Declaration of Rights was drafted.
  - colonists agreed to comply with the majority of British rules.
  - King George agreed to comply with the majority of the colonists' demands.
60. What was the main issue debated during the Second Continental Congress?
- whether to seek a peaceful or violent solution
  - how to plan a surprise attack against Britain
  - how to convert more colonists to the Patriot cause
  - whether foreign allies would be beneficial
61. The Declaration of Independence raised questions about slavery because the document
- stated that colonial leaders did not believe slavery should be legal.
  - ensured that slaves would have to fight in the Revolution.
  - proposed passing laws that would grant rights to slaves.
  - conveyed a message that was not consistent with the practice of slavery.
62. Which of these was *not* a result of the Treaty of Paris of 1783?
- America's borders were set.
  - The war was officially over.
  - Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States.
  - Land west of the thirteen colonies was given to France.
63. Use your knowledge of Social Studies to select two main purposes of the Bill of Rights
- protect basic freedoms and limit the power of the federal government
  - to limit the powers of state governments and maintain a strong federal government
  - outlining the rights of the federal government and strengthen the economy of the US
  - state the ways in which citizens can participate in government and how amendments are passed
64. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established which procedure?
- election of state governors by the people
  - drafting of male citizens into state militia
  - collection of property taxes from state residents
  - admission of a state into the Union

65. The Articles of Confederation made it difficult for Congress to protect the nation against foreign threats by
- placing high tariffs on imports of military supplies.
  - declaring it impossible to force states to provide soldiers.
  - not instituting a mandatory draft.
  - not creating a national budget for defense spending.
66. The Three-Fifths Compromise
- determined how many representatives a state would have in the Congress by counting three-fifths of the state's slave population.
  - decided to give an extra delegate to each state that had banned the slave trade, giving northern states a three-fifths majority in the Congress.
  - freed three-fifths of slaves in the southern states.
  - granted three-fifths of freed slaves the right to vote.
67. The framers of the Constitution created a system of checks and balances to
- outline the powers held by each branch of government.
  - keep any one branch of government from becoming too powerful.
  - give the people an opportunity to control the branches of government.
  - strengthen the powers held by each branch of government.
68. Why do American men 18 years old or older have to register with selective service?
- so the federal government can contact them in case of a military draft
  - so that state-based political campaigns can get them to vote
  - so that state colleges can tell them about financial aid programs
  - so the local court system can call on them to sit for jury duty
69. In his farewell address George Washington warned against
- burdening future generations with debt.
  - observing good faith and justice towards all nations.
  - establishing one political party as differing opinions would drive the nation forward.
  - maintaining the institution of slavery.
70. What is a federal system of government designed to do?
- place sovereign authority in the hands of the executive branch
  - limit the role of the central government to providing postal services
  - divide powers between the states and the national government
  - stretch the reserved authority of the states when necessary
71. Which issue most led to the Constitutional Convention?
- creating government checks and balances
  - the role of the VP
  - managing disputes among the states
  - the process of becoming an American citizen

72. Why might states in the South have objected the passage of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787?
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. it would ban slavery in a particular region          | c. it would require raising taxes to purchase the territory             |
| b. it would increase competition for growing cash crops | d. the public education in the territory would attract enslaved peoples |
73. Which part of the Preamble to the United States Constitution is directly addressed when the government creates armed forces?
- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. establishing justice         | c. promoting the general welfare    |
| b. forming a more perfect union | d. providing for the common defense |
74. Despite their differences, the Federalist and the Anti-Federalists were able to compromise and ratify the Constitution with the addition of what?
- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Bill of Rights            | c. Preamble to the Constution |
| b. Articles of Confederation | d. Mayflower Compact          |

75. Title \_\_\_\_\_
- 1776 - Declaration of Independence signed  
 1781 - Articles of Confederation approved  
 1787 - United States Constitution signed

What title best describes the list of documents?

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Colonization of North America | c. The American Revolution |
| b. Creation of a New Nation      | d. The Prosperous Nation   |
76. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."  
 - Tenth Amendment of the US Constitution

How did interpretation of the Tenth Amendment contribute to tensions leading to the Civil War?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. The Tenth Amendment limited power given to the states                         | c. The Tenth Amendment created economic inequality among states                      |
| b. The Tenth Amendment allowed the states to create their own laws about slavery | d. The Tenth Amendment allowed the people in the states to maintain their own armies |

### Short Answer

77. Why did the Articles of Confederation fail? Describe at least 3 problems the country had while under the Articles.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: A

78. Identify two (2) problems that came up during the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and the compromises that were reached.

-

79. Why was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?

-

80. What 3 warnings did Washington give in his farewell address?

-

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: A

81. What are the first 10 amendments in the Constitution? Make a list of the 10 amendments and what each amendment entitles.

-

82. Draw a visual representation of the 3 branches of government. Make sure to include how each branch is broken down. **Must include:** Senate, House of Representatives, Supreme Court, Circuit Court of Appeals, District Courts, President, Vice President, Cabinet, as well as what each branches responsibilities are.