

Standard II-1 Assessment

1. The First and Second Continental Congresses was an attempt
 - a. for colonists to begin acting as a national government
 - b. disunite the 13 colonies
 - c. write a constitution
 - d. organize a militia
2. The leader of the Sons of Liberty
 - a. Paul Revere
 - b. George Washington
 - c. Samuel Adams
 - d. Patrick Henry
3. Which describes Thomas Jefferson's role in the Revolution?
 - a. Commander in Chief of Revolutionary Forces
 - b. Leader of the Sons of Liberty
 - c. Philosopher who wrote, "Common Sense"
 - d. Author of the Declaration of Independence

4. Study the passage below.

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

This passage is the

- a. First amendment to the Constitution
 - b. Beginning of the Declaration of Independence
 - c. Preamble to the Constitution
 - d. Elastic clause of the Constitution
5. Study the table below.

Battle of the Revolution	Description
Lexington & Concord	First battles of American Revolution
Saratoga	?
Yorktown	Final American victory

Which completes this diagram?

- a. Turning point of the war that caused France to help the colonists fight.
- b. Resulted in the end of the American Revolutionary War
- c. George Washington's last stand
- d. The only loss of the Revolutionary forces to the British

6. Study the list below.

- **Ended the Revolutionary War**
- **American independence was recognized**
- **US boundaries were set**

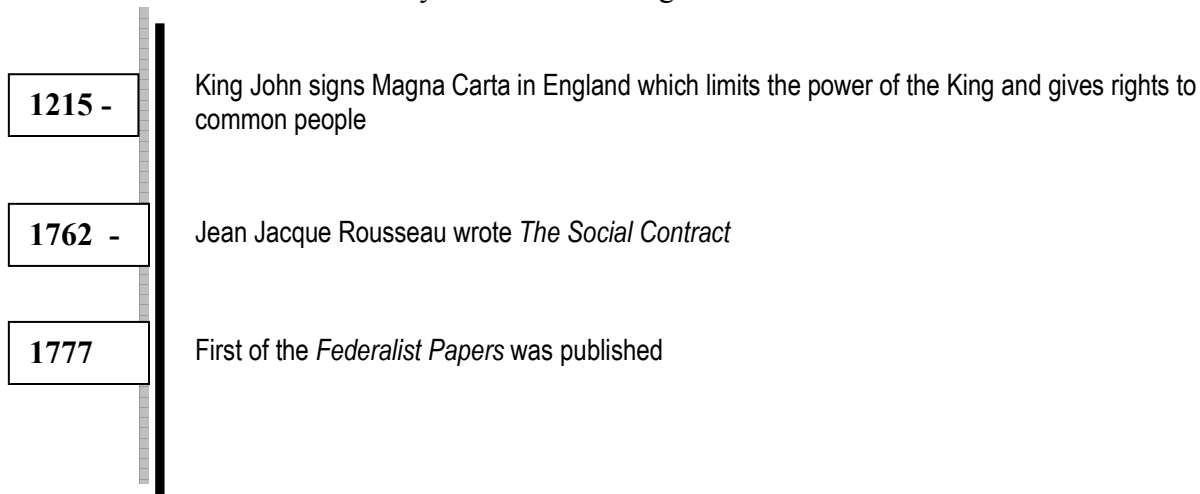
What does this list describe?

- a. Treaty of Paris 1873
- b. Declaration of Independence
- c. Constitution
- d. Articles of Confederation

7. The MAIN reason that the Articles of Confederation were ineffective was

- a. They gave the president too much power
- b. The national government did not get enough power
- c. States refused to follow the document
- d. It did not have the support of most Americans

8. Use the time line below and your own knowledge to answer Number 8.



The events listed on the timeline show

- a. American documents written from 1215 – 1777
- b. documents that influenced how the US Constitution was written and led to its passage
- c. the most published documents in American history
- d. the need for maintain the Articles of Confederation as basis of the US government

9. A key concept of the United States Constitution is a separation of powers. This is illustrated by

- a. the three branches of government – Legislative, Executive and Judicial
- b. the three levels of government – National, State and Local
- c. the power of the presidency
- d. the decision making ability of the Supreme Court

10. A sharing of powers between national, state and local governments is known as

- a. Democracy
- b. Republicanism
- c. Federalism
- d. Individual Rights

11. Study the list below.

- **First ten amendments of the United States Constitution**
- **Described rights of the people of the United States**
- **Included rights that protect people from the government**
- **Inclusion of these rights led to the ratification of the Constitution**

The information in this list BEST describes

- a. The Constitution
 - b. The Articles of Confederation
 - c. The Federalist Papers
 - d. The Bill of Rights
12. Large states and small states disagreed on the number of representatives that each state should be allowed to have in the legislative branch. This argument ended with
- a. The large states winning
 - b. The Great Compromise
 - c. The Treaty of Paris
 - d. The Three-Fifths Compromise
13. According to the Three-Fifths Compromise
- a. Every five slaves would count as five people in determining the number of representatives for each state
 - b. Northern states would be allowed five representatives in Congress and southern states would be allowed three
 - c. The United States did not calculate the number of slaves in determining the number of representatives for each state
 - d. Every five slaves would count as five people in determining the number of votes that the states would receive when voting for the president