

Name: _____ Period: _____

Chapter 10 Take Home Test (The Federalists Launch the New Government)

Part I - Multiple Choice:

____ 1). The Bill of Rights is ____.

- A). a list of rules for member of Congress
- B). the first 10 amendments to the Constitution
- C). a plan for a government
- D). the Preamble to the Constitution

____ 2). The Cabinet is a group that ____.

- A). advises the President
- B). loans money
- C). makes laws
- D). wrote the Constitution

____ 3). A tax on imports from other countries is ____.

- A). interest
- B). a bond
- C). an elastic clause
- D). a tariff

____ 4). Government by the people is called ____.

- A). authoritarian
- B). a democracy
- C). constitutional
- D). checks and balances

____ 5). Sedition is ____.

- A). an alien act
- B). passing laws
- C). running for office
- D). being critical about the government

____ 6). The Constitution gives the states the power to ____.

- A). issue money
- B). raise armies
- C). set punishments for most crimes
- D). control all trade

____ 7). To make sure that no branch of government has too much power, the Constitution provides for ____.

- A). federal powers
- B). state powers
- C). separation of powers
- D). a judicial system

____ 8). The Supreme Court checks the power of Congress and the President by being able to ____.

- A). declare laws unconstitutional
- B). pass laws
- C). reject presidential appointments
- D). veto laws

____ 9). Southerners opposed Hamilton's plan to combine all state and national debts because ____.

- A). they had no debts
- B). they were against paying debts
- C). some southern states had paid their debts
- D). they wanted to tax imports to reduce their debts

____ 10). Supporters of a strong federal government were _____.

- A). not political
- B). Republicans
- C). Federalists
- D). neutral

____ 11). The Republican party believed _____.

- A). in high taxes
- B). in the elastic clause
- C). in policies that favored business
- D). ordinary people and the states should control most government matters

____ 12). When the French Revolution led to war in Europe, the United States _____.

- A). aided Britain
- B). honored its alliance with France
- C). declared war on France
- D). remained neutral

____ 13). One provision of Jay's Treaty was that the British would _____.

- A). stop searching ships
- B). give up forts along the northwest border
- C). give up Florida
- D). give up New Orleans

____ 14). The slogan "Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute!" referred to _____.

- A). the XYZ Affair
- B). Jay's Treaty
- C). Washington's Farewell Address
- D). the Kentucky Resolution

____ 15). Federalists claimed the Alien and Sedition Acts would _____.

- A). benefit aliens
- B). protect the country from aliens
- C). be a threat to American freedom
- D). expand the Constitution

Part II - Skills: Colonial Populations

Year	Massachusetts	New York	Pennsylvania	South Carolina
1700	56,000	19,000	18,000	6,000
1720	91,000	37,000	31,000	17,000
1740	152,000	64,000	86,000	45,000
1760	203,000	117,000	184,000	94,000
1780	269,000	211,000	327,000	180,000

____ 16). The population of New York in 1760 was _____.

- A). 211,000
- B). 117,000
- C). 203,000
- D). smaller than it was in 1740

____ 17). South Carolina's population _____.

- A). tripled between 1700 and 1720
- B). was equal to New York's in 1740
- C). decreased between 1740 and 1760
- D). was the smallest for each year shown

____ 18). South Carolina more than doubled its population between 1740 and 1760, as did _____.

- A). Massachusetts
- B). New York
- C). Pennsylvania
- D). no other colony

____ 19). The population of Pennsylvania in 1720 was _____.

- A). half that of New York
- B). 18,000
- C). 31,000
- D). double what it was in 1700

____ 20). The colony with the largest population in 1760 was _____.

- A). South Carolina
- B). Massachusetts
- C). New York
- D). Pennsylvania

Part III – Federalism and the Separation of Powers

Directions: Write either Executive Branch, Legislative Branch or Judicial Branch in the space provided.

Act of one of the branches	Which branch has this power?
21). The power to impeach a justice of the Supreme Court	
22). The power to pardon a person of a federal crime.	
23). The power to declare war on a nation.	
24). The power to declare a law unconstitutional.	
25). The power to veto a law.	

For 26 – 30 write either it's a Delegated Power, a Reserved Power or a Concurrent Power.

26). The power to collect taxes. _____

27). The power to borrow money for government use. _____

28). The power to coin money and regulate its value. _____

29). The power to conduct elections. _____

30). The power to make treaties with a foreign nation. _____

NAME _____

CLASS _____

DATE _____

ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

THE CONSTITUTION

Directions: The first portions of the Constitution are presented below. Read them and then circle the letter of the best answer to each question.

Preamble

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, 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.

Article 1. The Legislative Branch

Section 1. Congress

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. House of Representatives

1. Election and Term of Members. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states. . . .

2. Qualifications. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States. . . .

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| <p>1. Another word for "preamble" is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> discussion. introduction. declaration. <p>2. In the preamble, the Founding Fathers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> explain the purpose of setting up the Constitution. describe the events that have led them to write the Constitution. present an outline of the government that will be formed. <p>3. Since Article 1 concerns the legislative branch, it is likely that Article 2 concerns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the Senate. the relations among the states. the executive branch. <p>4. According to Article 1, Section 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Congress is given the power to make all federal laws. Congress is made up of two houses. both of the above. | <p>5. According to Article 1, Section 2.1,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> members of the House serve one-year terms. members of the House must be at least twenty-five years old. members of the House serve two-year terms. <p>6. According to Article 1, Section 2.2,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a representative must be a United States citizen for twenty-five years. a representative must be a United States citizen for seven years. a representative must be a native-born American. <p>7. Since Article 1, Section 2 concerns the House of Representatives, it is likely that Article 1, Section 3 concerns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the president. the court system. the Senate. |
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