

The American Revolution

1. What is one major reason the Continental Army won the Revolutionary War?

- A. Britain grew weary of fighting a costly foreign war.
- B. It was composed of experienced soldiers.
- C. The Continental Army was aided by Native Americans.
- D. The Americans had a superior navy.

2. Which of the following is asserted in the beginning of the Declaration of Independence?

- A. the right to keep and bear arms
- B. the freedom of religion, speech, and the press
- C. the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
- D. the right to a speedy trial by jury

3. Under the leadership of General George Washington, the Continental Army won

- A. the French and Indian War.
- B. the War of 1812.
- C. the Battle of Gettysburg.
- D. the Revolutionary War.

4. "That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient (temporary) causes. . ."

What do the authors clearly warn people not to do in this passage of the Declaration of Independence?

- A. start a war without trying to make a peace agreement first
- B. disregard principles that were established by their old government
- C. establish a government in which power is in the hands of the people
- D. form a new government simply based on small or unimportant reasons.

5. The first shots of the Revolutionary War were fired at

- A. Boston.
- B. Valley Forge.
- C. Lexington and Concord.
- D. Yorktown, Virginia.

The Declaration of Independence, originally written to announce America's separation from Great Britain, had wide-ranging effects on later movements in the United States and the world. The particular phrase "all men are created equal" has been referenced and adapted numerous times. It was used in arguments to end slavery and racism, grant equality between women and men, and gain the independence of other countries.

During the French Revolution of 1789, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen stated in its first article that "men are born and remain free and equal in rights." A women's rights convention held in Seneca Falls in 1848 adopted a Declaration of Sentiments that mirrored the Declaration of Independence in many ways, including a statement that "all men and women are created equal." Ho Chi Min, the first leader of Communist Vietnam, quoted the line directly during a speech in which he declared Vietnam's own independence in 1945. The Declaration of Independence has influenced far more than just the American Revolution.

6. Which of these statements is accurate about the Declaration of Independence?

- A. The Declaration of Independence never worked as intended.
- B. The Declaration of Independence has had a wide influence.
- C. The Declaration of Independence ended slavery in America.
- D. The Declaration of Independence helped George III remain king.

7. Which of the following people was a French aristocrat who fought on the side of the Americans during the Revolutionary War?

- A. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- B. Voltaire
- C. Marquis de Lafayette
- D. Montesquieu

8. What was one result of the Treaty of Paris of 1783?

- A. Great Britain recognized American independence.
- B. King George III was executed for his involvement.
- C. Much of America's land was given to the French.
- D. The United States surrendered to the British.

9. What was the significance of George Washington's crossing of the Delaware River on December 25, 1776?

- A. Soon after, George Washington was replaced as commander of the Continental Army.
- B. It marked the beginning of fighting in the Revolutionary War.
- C. After crossing the Delaware, the American troops were in a strategic position for the Battle of Yorktown.
- D. It led to the American victories at the Battles of Trenton and Princeton.

10. Which British general surrendered to George Washington after the American victory at Yorktown?

- A. Lord Cornwallis
- B. John Burgoyne
- C. Thomas Gage
- D. Lord North

11. After which battle were the French convinced they needed to send military aid to the colonists?

- A. Battle of Yorktown
- B. Battle of Lexington
- C. Battle of Concord
- D. Battle of Saratoga

12.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• wrote the Declaration of Independence• served as third president of the United States• founded the University of Virginia |
|---|

Which significant American leader accomplished all of the above?

- A. James Madison
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. Benjamin Franklin
- D. John Adams

13. Which of the following was significant about the Declaration of Independence?

- A. It asserted that all the races were equal.
- B. It justified the reasons for changing government.
- C. It ended the practice of colonialism worldwide.
- D. It set up a government system without any leaders.

14. In 1778, American revolutionaries were aided in their war for independence against Britain by

- A. Spain.
- B. Native Americans.
- C. France.
- D. Mexico.

15.

- was the only president to ever receive 100% of the votes from the Electoral College
- was not affiliated with any political party and was opposed to their formation
- resigned after two terms, setting this as a precedent for future presidents to follow
- stated in his farewell address that he believed the U.S. should avoid involvement in foreign affairs.

Which famous American leader is described above?

- A. John Adams
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. Thomas Jefferson
- D. George Washington

16. What is the central belief about government expressed in the beginning of the Declaration of Independence?

- A. Government should consist of three separate but equal branches that watch each other to ensure no abuse of power.
- B. Government receives its power from God, not from kings, and therefore the rule of England should not be recognized.
- C. Government receives its power from its own military strength and does not deserve to rule if its armies can be beaten.
- D. Government receives its power from the people and should be changed if it does not ensure their safety and happiness.

17. What was the significance of the Treaty of Paris of 1783?

- A. It officially ended the American Revolution, and Great Britain recognized American independence.
- B. The United States acquired all British territories in North America.
- C. France and Great Britain created an alliance in order to defeat the Americans.
- D. The United States acquired the Louisiana Territory from France.

18. Use your knowledge of social studies and the information in the box to answer the following question.

States' rights, including secession Equality of the sexes Abolition of slavery
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What do these social causes have in common?

- A. They use the language of the Declaration of Independence in their arguments.
- B. They were all causes championed by Thomas Jefferson and George Washington.
- C. They are each specifically addressed in different sections of the Bill of Rights.
- D. Their arguments are justified by the original language of the U.S. Constitution.

19. Use your knowledge of social studies and the information in the box to answer the following question.

Declaration of Independence The Constitution The Bill of Rights

What value do these documents have in common?

- A. Government should have three branches.
- B. The United States is superior to all other nations.
- C. Individual citizens should have rights.

D. The king is a tyrant who should not rule.

20. According to the passage, what particular phrase of the Declaration of Independence affected groups that the authors never expected?

- A. "We hold these truths to be self-evident"
- B. "We the people"
- C. "All men are created equal"
- D. "When in the Course of human events"

21. George Washington accepted the surrender of the British at ____ in ____.

- A. Boston, 1776
- B. Philadelphia, 1783
- C. Yorktown, 1781
- D. Plymouth, 1787

22.

- The President is Commander and Chief of the military.
- Congress passes laws and can amend the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court can rule that a law is unconstitutional.

The facts above are all examples of the _____ principle in the U.S. Constitution.

- A. limited government
- B. popular sovereignty
- C. habeas corpus
- D. separation of powers

23.

re-pub-li-can-ism

noun

1. belief in republic as political system: the belief that the supreme power of a country should be vested in an electorate

The principle of *republicanism* is preserved by the Constitution because it grants citizens the right to

- A. vote for their leaders. C. practice any religion they choose.
- B. speak freely. D. bear arms.
-

24.

- No one may be prosecuted for a federal crime without first being formally accused by a grand jury.
- After a person has been acquitted for a crime, he or she cannot be prosecuted again for the same offense.
- A person cannot be forced to testify against himself or herself in any criminal case.
- The government is barred from arbitrarily depriving anyone of life, liberty, or property.
- The government may not take anyone's private property unless it is necessary for a public purpose and unless a fair price is paid for it.

What is the purpose of the Fifth Amendment provisions above?

- A. to ensure that all citizens are made aware of their rights.
- B. to provide guidelines for court procedure.
- C. to provide protection against arbitrary government action.
- D. to ensure that all citizens of the United States have access to education.

25. Which of the following would **most likely** be a part of a limited government?

- A. written restraints on government power
- B. power placed in the hands of a single leader
- C. lack of government protection of citizens
- D. little to no official government structure

26. "Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law."

The passage above from Article 1, Section 7 of the U.S. Constitution reflects the principle of

- A. federalism.
- B. checks and balances.
- C. individual rights.
- D. republicanism

27.

"The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present."

—Article I, Section 3

Because of the principle of _____, the Constitution states that Congress can impeach a sitting President if he or she behaves in an unlawful manner.

- A. republicanism
- B. checks and balances
- C. federalism
- D. separation of powers

28. The Constitutional principle of checks and balances is exemplified by

- A. presidential veto.
- B. term limits.
- C. separation of church and state.
- D. trial by jury.

29. How is the principle of **federalism** reflected in the U.S. Constitution?

- A. The Constitution acknowledges state governments, which must share power with the federal government.
- B. The Constitution includes a "necessary and proper" clause, which allows for a broad reading of the powers of Congress.
- C. The Constitution includes provisions regarding the amendment process, acknowledging that there would be changes.
- D. The Constitution sets minimum age requirements for serving as a representative in Congress.

30.

W. No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

X. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments.

Y. The Congress shall have Power To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water; The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Z. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Which excerpt from the U.S. Constitution reflect the principle of separation of powers?

- A. Z
- B. Y
- C. X
- D. W

31. Which part of the U.S. Constitution is concerned with the rights of the individual?

- A. Preamble
- B. Article 1, Section 6
- C. Bill of Rights
- D. Article 3, Section 1

32. How does the system of governmental checks and balances work?

- A. It gives lawmakers the ability to create and enforce laws without the president's consent.
 - B. It gives all governmental authority to the executive branch granting the president complete power.
 - C. It protects liberty and limits any one branch of government from having too much power.
 - D. It protects patriotism by having citizens register with the selective service when they turn 18.
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33. Identify fundamental American values in the constitutional principle of rule of law.

- A. voting and diversity
 - B. right to own property
 - C. authority and patriotism
 - D. equality and justice
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34. Because of the Constitutional principle of _____, the central government must share power with local and state governments.

- A. federalism
 - B. individual rights
 - C. checks and balances
 - D. popular sovereignty
-

35.

W. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it.

X. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States.

Y. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

Z. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

Which excerpt from the U.S. Constitution reflects the principle of checks and balances?

- A. Z
 - B. Y
 - C. W
 - D. X
-

36. Which convention of American government reflects the principle of popular sovereignty?

- A. The president of the United States is elected to office by the Electoral College, made of representatives from each state.
- B. The president is commander in chief of the United States military.
- C. The House of Representatives is composed of individuals elected every two years directly by the people.
- D. Persons charged with a crime are guaranteed the right to a trial by a jury of their peers.

37.

- The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.
- No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.
- No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.
- No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.
- No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.
- No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

The provisions above, all included in the U.S. Constitution, are designed to uphold the principle of

- A. checks and balances.
 - B. limited government.
 - C. separation of powers.
 - D. popular sovereignty.
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38. Which constitutional principle most reflects the American value of participation?

- A. separation of powers
 - B. checks and balances
 - C. republicanism
 - D. federalism
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39. Which passage from the U.S. Constitution reflects the principle of **popular sovereignty**?

- A. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.
- B. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State.
- C. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State.
- D. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States.

40. The _____ amendment guarantees a speedy and public trial, while the _____ amendment guarantees a trial by jury in federal cases.

- A. Sixth; Seventh
- B. Third; Fourth
- C. Eighth; Ninth
- D. Ninth; Tenth