

History Test 3: Creating the Constitution:

Name: Stephen Mayfield

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

98

**Part One:**

(2 pts each: 32 points)

**Match the terms to the description below. (ONLY USE ONCE!!)**

- |   |  |                                 |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| A. Charles Lee                            | <del>B. Senate</del>                         | C. Benedict Arnold              |
| D. Horatio Gates                          | <del>E. Roger Sherman</del>                  | <del>F. unalienable</del>       |
| <del>G. Congress</del>                    | <del>H. House</del>                          | <del>I. Benjamin Franklin</del> |
| J. Johnny Burgoyne                        | <del>K. Philadelphia</del>                   | L. New York City                |
| <del>M. James Madison</del>               | <del>N. Supreme Court</del>                  | O. Thomas Jefferson             |
| P. James Wilson                           | <del>Q. self-evident</del>                   | R. acquiescent                  |
| S. Alexander Hamilton                     | <del>T. George Washington</del>              |                                 |
| <del>U. natural rights</del>              | <del>V. President of the United States</del> |                                 |
| <del>W. Constitution</del>                | <del>X. Articles of Confederation</del>      |                                 |
| <del>Y. Declaration of Independence</del> |  |                                 |

1. T President of the Constitutional Convention.
2. E Proposed the Connecticut Compromise.
3. U Belief that people are born with freedoms.
4. I One of the authors of the *Federalist Papers*.
5. V Executive branch of the United States government.
6. N Judicial branch of the United States government.
7. W Provided a model for protecting and securing individual rights.
8. B Two members in this from each state.
9. F Something that cannot be given or taken away.
10. M Proposed the Virginia Plan.
11. Y Said "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are essential rights.
12. H Members in this according to population of each state.
13. K Site of Constitutional Convention.
14. G Legislative branch of the United States government.
15. Q Something that does not need proof.
16. X Document that created U.S. government that existed from 1775 – 1788.

**Part Two: Short Answer.** (2 pts each: 16 pts)

Can answer in a few words. Complete sentences not necessary.

17. How many states needed to ratify the Constitution to put it into effect?

9

18. Which branch of government makes the laws?

~~Congress~~ Legislative

History Test 3: Creating the Constitution:

19. Which branch of government enforces the laws?

~~Supreme~~ ~~President~~ Executive

20. Which branch of government tries people?

~~Supreme Court~~ Judicial

21. List two things the Constitution forbids states to do that they could do under the previous form of national government.

print their own money make treaties with other countries

22. What document encourages people to overthrow governments that do not uphold and protect their rights?

Declaration of Independence

23. The Supremacy Clause says that what document is the Supreme Law of the land?

Constitution

24. What was missing from the Constitution that upset many people?

a Bill of Rights

**Part Three** (6 pts each: 12 pts)

25. Explain the difference between Rule by Law and Rule by Man by:

- giving an example of Rule by Law (real people or a hypothetical scenario)
- giving an example of Rule by Man (real people or a hypothetical scenario)
- telling what keeps Rule by Law from becoming Rule by Man (what keeps the rulers in check by saying what they can and cannot do).

Rule of law is basically, having a written, and for the most part unchangeable law, that is always followed. Rule of man is when the only law is whatever the king or whoever is ~~the~~ solely in charge chooses it to be, and what keeps rule of law not rule of man is having it written down, so it can't be changed.

Very nice! 😊

History Test 3: Creating the Constitution:

26. List 3 points of the slavery compromise worked out at the Constitutional

Convention: The importing of slaves would be allowed for 20 years, at which time congress could abolish it. People from southern states could travel to northern ones to find runaway slaves. could be no slaves in northwestern territory

**Part Four: Discussion Questions** (10 pts each: 40 pts)

Answer in **complete sentences!!!** Use proper **punctuation, and capitalization**. Give as much detail as you can, and **provide explanations, when requested, not just facts!!!**

27. Describe the two competing plans proposed at the Constitutional Convention. Tell which states favored each plan and why.

The first plan was thought of by James Madison and was the Virginia plan. In this plan states would get votes based on population, this was so that everybody got the same number of votes. However, the small states didn't like this because it meant that larger states would get more votes, and they would always be overruled in things. All the small states wanted every state to have one vote so that it would be equal, but the large states didn't like that. So, Roger Sherman came up with the Connecticut compromise, where everything is voted for twice. once on back →

28. Explain how farmers in Massachusetts bolstered the people calling for a convention to change the Articles of Confederation.

What basically happened was, everybody was forced to pay taxes, and to pay taxes you need to use real money, but farmers did everything by bartering, so when it came time to pay, they couldn't, and then their land and belongings were taken away, so they lead a rebellion, and the government couldn't do anything about it, and in the end it was obvious that a new form of government was needed, so the convention formed.

29. Explain why Separation of Powers is desirable in a government. Give two examples of separate branches placing checks on another branch.

Separation of powers is needed because if any one person or group of people has all the power, and can just do whatever it wants, it will become tyrannical. An example of branches checking each other is when the president vetoes a law from congress, which keeps congress from making bad laws. Another example is when the Supreme Court rules something done by another branch unconstitutional.

30. Explain why the government under the Articles of Confederation was so weak. Include things the national government could not do and things the states could do that worked against the national interests.

In the Articles of Confederation, the national government couldn't order states to pay taxes or anything, and if it ever made a law, states could just make a law to override it. That, and at the time states really were not working together, they were doing what was best for them, not the whole nation. Like when a few states closed their ports hoping to force the British to open theirs, Connecticut left its open hoping to get all the goods to itself.