

8.15A; 8.29B (M)

1. This excerpt is the First Amendment from the Bill of Rights.

The First Amendment

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Determine which line from the English Bill of Rights supports a right similar to the one expressed in the First Amendment.

Fill in the check box with your selection.

That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law;

That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence suitable to their conditions and as allowed by law;

That election of members of Parliament ought to be free;

That the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament;

That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted;

That jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned, and jurors which pass upon men in trials for high treason ought to be freeholders

8.15C; 8.29B (M)

2. The Declaration of Independence refers to King George III as a “tyrant” and “unfit to be the ruler of a free people.” What is one way that the U.S. Constitution prevents government leaders from becoming tyrants?

- A By setting the length of each term served by a senator or representative
- B By establishing a method for amending the Constitution when necessary
- C By determining which government officials would be paid for their service
- D By separating governing powers among three different branches of government

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8.15C; 8.29B (M)

1. Which arguments made by the colonists about the British government were reflected in the Declaration of Independence?

Select **THREE** correct answers.

<input type="checkbox"/> We do not feel like our basic rights are protected.	<input type="checkbox"/> We have been unfairly taxed without permission.	<input type="checkbox"/> We have sufficient funds for our colonies to thrive.
<input type="checkbox"/> The British government has established fair trade with us.	<input type="checkbox"/> The British government has protected us from other nations.	<input type="checkbox"/> We have been required to quarter large bodies of British troops.

8.15E; 8.29B (M)

2. Read the following excerpt from the Declaration of Independence.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness....

The ideas expressed in this excerpt best reflect the teachings of—

- A John Locke
- B John Adams
- C King George III
- D George Washington

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8.16A; 8.29B (M)

1. This excerpt is Article V of the U.S. Constitution.

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, which in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress;

Based on the excerpt and your knowledge of history, circle the correct option for each blank that completes the sentences below.

The Constitution is the highest law in the United States. This Article explains that Congress can _____ (a) _____ the document when deemed necessary. This process is meant to provide a way for the country to _____ (b) _____ the nation's law to changes that happen over time.

- (a) change or (a) ignore or (a) uphold
 (b) adapt or (b) limit or (b) replace

8.16A; 8.29B (M)

2. Read the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution below.

The Tenth Amendment

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.

The Tenth Amendment was added to the Constitution to address the debated issue of—

- A checks and balances
- B separation of powers
- C federal vs. state powers
- D electing senators to Congress

8.16B; 8.29B (M)

3. The Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees that a citizen cannot be denied the right to vote based on—

- A race, color, or sex
- B choice of political party
- C a lack of personal property
- D race, color, or previous servitude

8.16B; 8.29B (M)

1. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution were particularly important because they—
- A granted the right to vote to all women
 - B secured basic civil rights for former slaves
 - C expanded the rights of all American citizens
 - D granted voting rights to all American citizens
-

8.16B; 8.29B (M)

2. How did the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution impact the United States?

Select **TWO** correct answers.

- It officially abolished the practice of slavery.
 - It granted the right to vote to all former slaves.
 - It established the rights belonging to all slaves.
 - It only abolished slavery in some southern states.
 - It allowed African Americans in the South to move elsewhere.
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8.16B; 8.29B (M)

3. The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees that every person has the right to—
- A a speedy and public trial
 - B vote in national elections
 - C protection from excessive bail
 - D equal protection under the law

8.17A; 8.29B (H)

4. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

This excerpt explains the Sedition Act of 1798.

In response to a possible war with France, the U.S. Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798. The Sedition Act banned any plot against the United States, as well as riots or demonstrations against the government. The Sedition Act also stated that it was a crime for any person to “write, print, utter, or publish” any “false, scandalous, and malicious writing” about the government, Congress, or the President. Those found guilty of breaking this law faced fines and time in prison.

Part A

Based on the excerpt, why would Anti-Federalists like Thomas Jefferson have seen the Sedition Act as unconstitutional?

- A It could not be defended in the federal courts.
- B It only applied to certain people in the country.
- C It fined and imprisoned those who broke the law.
- D It took away rights guaranteed by the First Amendment.

Part B

Which statement from the excerpt provides evidence for the answer to Part A?

- A *In response to a possible war with France, the U.S. Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798.*
- B *The Sedition Act banned any plot against the United States...*
- C *...it was a crime for any person to “write, print, utter, or publish” any “false, scandalous, and malicious writing”...*
- D *Those found guilty of breaking this law faced fines and time in prison.*

8.22A; 8.29B (M)

1. In 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, abolishing slavery in the Confederate states. Lincoln's proclamation was particularly important during the Civil War because it—
 - A settled the issue of states' rights
 - B shifted the war to a war for freedom
 - C ended slavery throughout the United States
 - D encouraged former slaves to leave the country

8.22B (L)

2. Which of the following best describes Elizabeth Cady Stanton?
 - A Leader in the abolitionist movement
 - B First woman doctor in the United States
 - C Leader in improving American school system
 - D Organizer of the Women's Rights Convention

8.22B (H)

3. Who was Harriet Beecher Stowe, and how did she serve as a leader in the abolitionist movement?

Think about the question carefully. Then, record your answer in the box provided.

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