


Name _____ Class  Date _____

~~Section Quiz 4-1~~ Constitution + Amendments

Score

The Civil Rights Struggle

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. social separation of the races
- _____ 2. freedom of full citizenship and equality under the law
- _____ 3. practice of identifying suspects by how they look
- _____ 4. unfair treatment of certain groups because of prejudice
- _____ 5. programs that try to make up for past discrimination

Column B

- A. discrimination
- B. segregation
- C. civil rights
- D. affirmative action
- E. racial profiling

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

SECTION QUIZ 4-2

Score

The Bill of Rights

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank. (10 points each)

Column A

- 6 1. being tried twice for the same crime
- 7 2. right of government to take private property for public use
- 8 3. following established legal procedures
- 9 4. court order allowing police to search private property and gather evidence
- 10 5. lawsuits involving disagreements rather than crimes

Column B

- A. search warrant
- B. eminent domain
- C. double jeopardy
- D. civil cases
- E. due process

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer the following questions in the space provided. (10 points each)

- 6. Which amendment protects rights that are not specifically mentioned in the Constitution?

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

SECTION QUIZ 3-3

Score

The Structure of Our Constitution

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank. (10 points each)

Column A

- 11 1. a section of the Constitution that states the goals and purposes of government
- 12 2. the part of government that interprets and fairly applies the laws
- 13 3. the part of the Constitution that describes each branch of government
- 14 4. the U.S. Congress
- 15 5. a section of the Constitution that gives Congress implied powers

Column B

- A. the seven articles of the Constitution
- B. the Preamble to the Constitution
- C. the necessary and proper clause
- D. judicial branch
- E. legislative branch

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

SECTION QUIZ 4-3

Score

Extending the Bill of Rights

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank. (10 points each)

Column A

- 16 1. right to vote
- 17 2. sum of money paid before casting a ballot
- 18 3. extended civil liberties to African Americans
- 19 4. restricted rights of African Americans after the Civil War
- 20 5. ruled that state governments must honor the Bill of Rights

Column B

- A. suffrage
- B. poll tax
- C. black codes
- D. *Gitlow v. New York*
- E. Civil War amendments

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer the following questions in the space provided. (10 points each)

- 6. What did the Thirteenth Amendment accomplish?

CHAPTER 3 TEST FORM A (continued)

DIRECTIONS: Graphic-Based Questions In the blank, write the letter that best completes each sentence or answers each question. (5 points each)

United States Census 1790: Population by State			
State	Total Population	Slaves	Slaves/ Total Population (Percentage)
VIRGINIA	747,550	292,627	39.14
PENNSYLVANIA	433,611	3,707	0.85
NORTH CAROLINA	395,005	100,783	25.51
MASSACHUSETTS	378,556	0	0.00
NEW YORK	340,241	21,193	6.23
MARYLAND	319,728	103,036	32.23
SOUTH CAROLINA	249,073	107,094	43.00
CONNECTICUT	237,655	2,648	1.11
NEW JERSEY	184,139	11,423	6.20
NEW HAMPSHIRE	141,899	157	0.11
GEORGIA	82,548	29,264	35.45
RHODE ISLAND	69,112	958	1.39
DELAWARE	59,096	8,887	15.04

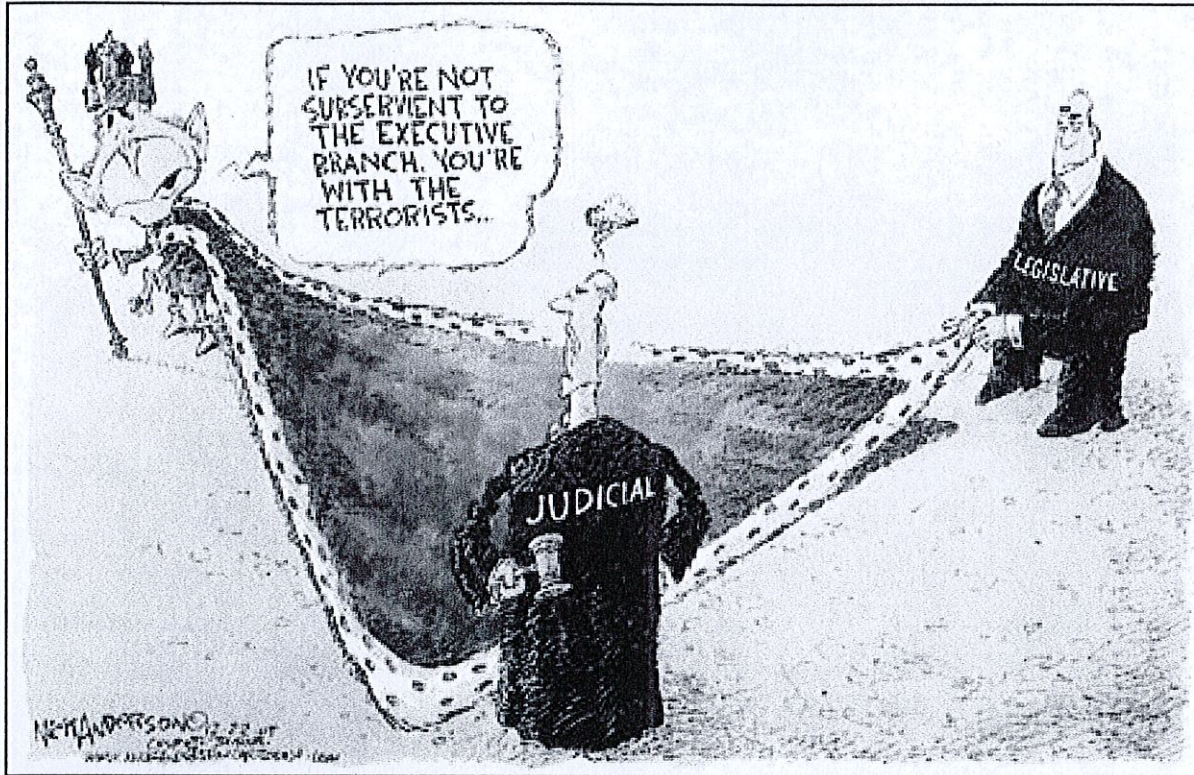
- ____ 21. According to the information in this chart, which of the following states would have the most to gain by supporting the New Jersey Plan?
- A.** Delaware **C.** New York
B. Massachusetts **D.** North Carolina
- ____ 22. The information in this chart suggests that Massachusetts would have benefited most from the
- A.** Three-Fifths Compromise. **C.** Virginia Plan.
B. New Jersey Plan. **D.** Northwest Ordinance.
- ____ 23. The Three-Fifths Compromise produced the greatest increase in congressional representation for which of the following states?
- A.** Maryland **C.** New Jersey
B. New Hampshire **D.** Pennsylvania

CHAPTER 3 TEST FORM B (continued)

- 24 13. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution most clearly reflects the principle of "consent of the governed"?
- A. Congress may exercise powers that are not specifically listed in the Constitution.
 - B. The Constitution may be interpreted through custom.
 - C. Power is divided between the federal and state governments.
 - D. Voters can reject and replace representatives who serve them poorly.
- 25 14. Which of the following phrases identifies one of the fundamental purposes of government described in the Preamble to the Constitution?
- A. to enact a Federalist System
 - B. to separate the Powers
 - C. to establish Justice
 - D. to create Checks and Balances
- 26 15. Article IV of the Constitution explains the relationship between the states and
- A. the national government.
 - B. the Supreme Court.
 - C. the people.
 - D. foreign governments.
- 27 16. The Constitution describes Congress as the
- A. legislative branch.
 - B. judicial branch.
 - C. arm of the president.
 - D. defender of civil rights.
- 28 17. The Northwest Ordinance included a provision outlawing
- A. surveying.
 - B. confederations.
 - C. permanent settlements.
 - D. slavery.
- 29 18. Bills of rights attached to the first state constitutions included ideas that could be traced to the
- A. U.S. Constitution.
 - B. Articles of Confederation.
 - C. Declaration of Independence.
 - D. Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights.
- 30 19. Which aspect of American government illustrates interpretation of the Constitution through custom?
- A. the inclusion of a bill of rights in many state constitutions
 - B. the power of Congress to make necessary and proper laws
 - C. the role of political parties in conducting elections
 - D. the development of marriage and divorce rules by the states
- 31 20. A system of checks and balances allows the executive branch to
- A. veto laws.
 - B. refuse to approve treaties.
 - C. impeach judges.
 - D. declare laws unconstitutional.

CHAPTER 3 TEST FORM B (continued)

DIRECTIONS: Graphic-Based Questions In the blank, write the letter that best completes each sentence or answers each question. (5 points each)



- 32 ~~21~~. The subject of this cartoon is
- A. the rule of law.
 - B. popular sovereignty.
 - C. checks and balances.
 - D. the separation of powers.
- 33 ~~22~~. In this cartoon, President George W. Bush is being compared to
- A. Baron de Montesquieu.
 - B. an English monarch.
 - C. James Madison.
 - D. Thomas Jefferson.
- 34 ~~23~~. In this cartoon, Bush tries to gain the support of the other branches of government by
- A. claiming to be a king.
 - B. calling them soft on terrorism.
 - C. threatening them with terrorism.
 - D. using the principle of interpretation through custom.

CHAPTER 3 TEST FORM B *(continued)*

DIRECTIONS: Document-Based Questions In the blank, write the letter that best completes each sentence or answers each question. (5 points each)

My principal objections to the plan are, that there is no adequate provision for a representation of the people; that they have no security for the right of election; that some of the powers of the legislature are ambiguous, and others indefinite and dangerous; that the executive is blended with, and will have an undue influence over, the legislature; that the judicial department will be oppressive; that treaties of the highest importance may be formed by the President, with the advice of two thirds of a quorum of the Senate; and that the system is without the security of a bill of rights.

—Elbridge Gerry, delegate to the Constitutional Convention;
excerpt from letter to the Massachusetts legislature
explaining why he did not sign the Constitution, 1787

- 35 24. Gerry's concerns about the powers of legislature suggest that he objected to the
- A. concept of separation of powers.
 - B. concept of popular sovereignty.
 - C. supremacy clause.
 - D. necessary and proper clause.
- 36 25. Which of the following best refutes Gerry's concerns about the executive and judicial branches?
- A. reserved powers
 - B. checks and balances
 - C. expressed powers
 - D. constitutional interpretation
- 37 26. Gerry's argument about a bill of rights is weak because
- A. the Preamble to the Constitution already protected individual freedoms.
 - B. a bill of rights could not be added to the Constitution.
 - C. the Constitutional Convention already had agreed to add a bill of rights.
 - D. each state had to write its own bill of rights.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points)

- 38 27. **Comparing and Contrasting** Compare and contrast the Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution, citing two important similarities and two important differences between them.

CHAPTER 4 TEST FORM A (continued)

- 39 13. Which of the following behaviors is protected by the First Amendment?
- A. censoring news when public safety is at stake
 - B. using e-mail to criticize government policy
 - C. requiring citizens to register before voting in elections
 - D. banning objectionable materials, such as newspapers or magazines
- 40 14. Affirmative action programs were designed to correct which of the following practices?
- A. refusing to hire women for jobs traditionally held by men
 - B. guaranteeing voting privileges to people with disabilities
 - C. arresting civil rights activists for organizing marches and boycotts
 - D. segregating soldiers and sailors by race during the early 1900s
- 41 15. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were written and ratified because
- A. the NAACP insisted that discrimination against African Americans must end.
 - B. the Thirteenth Amendment had not guaranteed the full rights of former slaves.
 - C. the Thirteenth Amendment had gone too far in supporting "Jim Crow laws."
 - D. African American soldiers had not been paid for their military service.
- 42 16. Which of the following is a form of speech protected by the First Amendment?
- A. telling lies about someone
 - B. criticizing the government
 - C. remaining silent when arrested
 - D. provoking a riot
- 43 17. Which legislative measure from the late 1900s protected women, African Americans, and other minority groups from discrimination?
- A. affirmative action
 - B. Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - C. establishment clause
 - D. Twenty-sixth Amendment
- 44 18. One way in which the Bill of Rights secures fair, legal treatment for citizens is by protecting them from
- A. bail.
 - B. double jeopardy.
 - C. speedy trials.
 - D. grand juries.

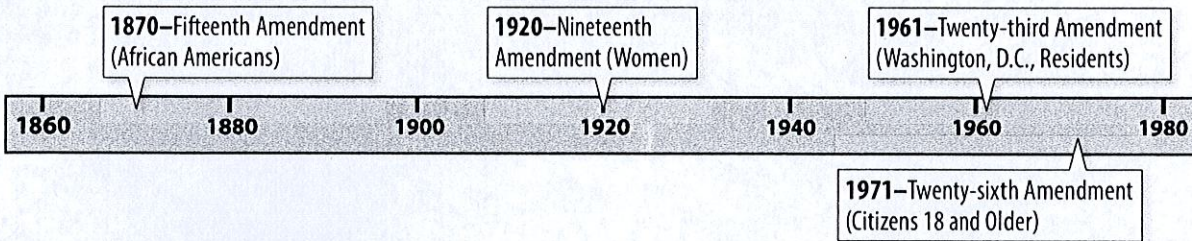
CHAPTER 4 TEST FORM A (continued)

- 45 19. The rights to have a trial by jury and to call witnesses in one's defense are examples of
- A. affirmative action.
 - B. constitutional reforms from the 1900s.
 - C. Thirteenth Amendment freedoms.
 - D. due process.

- 46 20. In 1964, the Twenty-fourth Amendment helped fulfill the promise of the Fifteenth Amendment (1870) by
- A. outlawing poll taxes in national elections.
 - B. establishing the NAACP as a government agency.
 - C. allowing women to run for office as well as vote.
 - D. enabling voters in all states to elect senators directly.

DIRECTIONS: Graphic-Based Questions In the blank, write the letter that best completes each sentence or answers each question. (5 points each)

How Amendments Expanded the Right to Vote Nationally



- 47 21. Which two amendments were ratified closest together in time?
- A. Nineteenth and Twenty-third
 - B. Fifteenth and Nineteenth
 - C. Nineteenth and Twenty-sixth
 - D. Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth

- 48 22. If you were 21 years old in 1960, you would have had the legal right to vote in national elections unless you were
- A. African American.
 - B. a member of Congress.
 - C. a resident of Washington, D.C.
 - D. female.

- 49 23. Which of the following events helped promote interest in an amendment that would lower the voting age to 18?
- A. civil rights movement
 - B. Vietnam War
 - C. Civil War
 - D. desegregation of the military

CHAPTER 4 TEST FORM B *(continued)*

DIRECTIONS: Graphic-Based Questions In the blank, write the letter that best completes each sentence or answers each question. (5 points each)

Timetable for Five Amendments That Extended the Bill of Rights			
Amendment	Purpose	Year Ratified	Number of Days From Passage to Ratification by States
Thirteenth	Freed slaves and outlawed slavery	1865	309
Fourteenth	Made Bill of Rights binding for states	1868	757
Fifteenth	Guaranteed the right to vote for African Americans	1870	342
Seventeenth	Allowed voters to elect senators directly	1913	330
Twenty-fourth	Eliminated poll taxes	1964	514

- 50 21. Which amendment required the least amount of time for ratification by the states?
- A. Thirteenth
 - B. Fifteenth
 - C. Seventeenth
 - D. Twenty-fourth
- 51 22. More than 50 years after passing the Seventeenth Amendment, Congress
- A. replaced it with the Twenty-fourth Amendment.
 - B. granted women and minorities the right to vote.
 - C. welcomed the first African American senator.
 - D. passed an amendment to eliminate poll taxes.
- 52 23. Of the amendments shown, the purpose of the one that took longest to ratify was to
- A. eliminate poll taxes.
 - B. make the Bill of Rights binding for states.
 - C. guarantee African Americans the right to vote.
 - D. free slaves and outlaw slavery.

CHAPTER 4 TEST FORM B *(continued)*

DIRECTIONS: Document-Based Questions In the blank, write the letter that best completes each sentence or answers each question. *(5 points each)*

We have no objection to discuss the question of equality, for we feel that the weight of argument lies wholly with us, but we wish the question of equality kept distinct from the question of rights, for the proof of the one does not determine the truth of the other. All men in this country have the same rights however they may differ in mind, body, or estate. The right is ours.

—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "Address on Woman's Rights," 1848

- 53 24. Stanton says that she has no problem debating the equality of men and women because she
- A. thinks that only men should have certain rights.
 - B. believes that she would win the argument.
 - C. wants to discuss both equality and rights.
 - D. believes that the weight of the argument lies with men.
- 54 25. Who is the "we" to whom Stanton refers?
- A. civil rights leaders, both men and women
 - B. male political leaders
 - C. female political leaders
 - D. women who expect to have the same rights as men
- 55 26. Which of the following is a reason Stanton believes the "question of equality" should remain separate from the "question of rights"?
- A. Men should have fewer rights than currently granted by law.
 - B. Equality has been proved, so discussions should focus on rights.
 - C. All men enjoy the same rights, despite inequalities among them.
 - D. Previous attempts at combining the two ideas were unsuccessful.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper. *(10 points)*

- 60 27. **Making Generalizations** Has the Bill of Rights been effective in providing civil rights for all Americans? State your opinion, and include specific facts to support it.