

**Section I. Multiple choice.**

Use the bullet points shown below to answer the question that follows.

- The Three-Fifths Compromise.
- The Great Compromise.
- The Commerce Clause.
- Power of the Federal government over state governments.

1. What is the common theme that connects the items listed in the bullet points that are shown above? **(SSCG3a) \_\_D\_\_**

- A. The items listed above were the only items of agreement between the founding fathers with respect to the formation of our constitution.
- B. The items listed above were the ideas of George Washington and the Federalists.
- C. The items listed above were the original ideas of Thomas Jefferson and the Antifederalists.
- D. The items listed above were the major items of disagreement between the founding fathers with respect to the formation of our constitution.

2. Which early constitutional compromise addressed the central issue of slavery? **(SSCG3a) \_\_D\_\_**

- A. The Commerce Clause.
- B. The Connecticut Plan.
- C. The Great Compromise.
- D. The Three-Fifths Compromise.

3. Which early constitutional compromise addressed the central issue of representation between states that had large and small populations? **(SSCG3a) \_\_C\_\_**

- A. The Commerce Clause.
- B. The Connecticut Plan.
- C. The Great Compromise.
- D. The Three-Fifths Compromise.

4. Which early constitutional compromise addressed the central issues of international trade agreements and interstate trade barriers? **(SSCG3a) \_\_A\_\_**

- A. The Commerce Clause.
- B. The Connecticut Plan.
- C. The Great Compromise.
- D. The Three-Fifths Compromise.

5. Which plan for state representation favored states with low populations? **(SSCG3a) \_\_D\_\_**

- A. The Massachusetts Plan.
- B. The Connecticut Plan.
- C. The Virginia Plan.
- D. The New Jersey Plan.

6. Which plan for state representation favored states with large populations? **(SSCG3a) \_\_C\_\_**

- A. The Massachusetts Plan.
- B. The Connecticut Plan.
- C. The Virginia Plan.
- D. The New Jersey Plan

7. Which plan for state representation solved the issue of representation between the large population states and the small population states? **(SSCG3a) \_\_B\_\_**

- A. The Massachusetts Plan.
- C. The Virginia Plan.

## KEY SSCG THREE ASSESSMENT 2

B. The Connecticut Plan.

D. The New Jersey Plan.

Consider the following:

- No Executive Branch of government.
- Congress did not have the power to tax.
- Congress had no power to enforce the laws it passed.
- Nine out of 13 votes were required to pass a law.
- A unanimous vote was required to change a law.
- No Judicial Branch of government.
- Congress did not have the power to regulate trade or print money.

8. What is the common theme with the items listed in the bullet points shown above?

**(SSCG3b) \_\_A\_\_**

- A. The items listed above detail the weaknesses of our first constitution.
- B. The items listed above detail the positions that the Federalists demanded.
- C. The items listed above detail the strengths of our first constitution.
- D. The items listed above detail the objections by the Tories over the new constitution.

9. Specifically, how does our present constitution limit the power of government? **(SSCG3c)**

**\_D\_**

- A. Our present constitution limits the power of government through the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
- B. Our present constitution limits the power of government through the concept of “out of many, one”.
- C. Our present constitution limits the power of government through the concept of shared power between state governments and the federal government.
- D. Our present constitution limits the power of government through our laws and elected officials that can be voted out of office.

10. Specifically, how does our present constitution empower the rule of law? **(SSCG3c)**

**\_C\_**

- A. Under the rule of law, we can vote for our elected officials.
- B. Under the rule of law, the people are the law and power vests with the people.
- C. Under the rule of law, we are a nation of laws and no one is above the law.
- D. Under the rule of law, each branch of government has separate powers under the constitution.

11. Specifically, how does our present constitution empower the concept of Federalism?

**(SSCG3c) \_\_A\_\_**

- A. Under the concept of Federalism, certain powers are allocated between state governments and the federal government. Other powers are shared.
- B. Under the concept of Federalism, rules and laws are enforced so that no one is above the law.
- C. Under the concept of Federalism, one branch of government has the ability to check the powers of another branch of government.
- D. Under the concept of Federalism, each branch of government has specific and unique powers that reside only with that branch of government.

12. Specifically, how does our present constitution empower the concept of separation of powers? **(SSCG3c) \_\_B\_\_**

- A. Under the concept of separation of powers, power is shared equally between state and federal governments.
- B. Under the concept of separation of powers, three separate, yet equal branches of government have been created. The Constitution gives each branch specific and unique powers.
- C. Under the concept of separation of powers, the states are separated into a loose confederation of states.
- D. Under the concept of separation of powers, the Constitution allows for seven different articles that describe the differing functions of governmental branches.

13. A system of checks and balances has been incorporated into our U.S. Constitution. Specifically, what does this system of checks and balances mean in actual practice? **(SSCG3c) \_\_B\_\_**

- A. Under our system of checks and balances, if one branch of government attempts to seize power, the other two branches of government can check the power of the offending branch and restore balance to the government.
- B. Under our system of checks and balances, all branches of our government have the written powers to check each other. The purpose of this is to prevent one branch from attempting to obtain more power than it should have. This balance between the different branches of government is maintained and preserved.
- C. Under our system of checks and balances, each branch of government has specific and unique powers that reside only with that branch of government.
- D. Under our system of checks and balances, the Supreme Court will decide the merits of the check and balance.

14. One of the fundamental principles of the United States Constitution is popular sovereignty. Popular Sovereignty means that ..... **(SSCG3c) \_\_C\_\_**

- A. Ultimate power in the U.S. government rests with a popularly elected President.
- B. Ultimate power in the U.S. government rests with the House of Representatives that are elected by the people.
- C. Ultimate power in the U.S. government rests with the people through open, honest, and free elections.
- D. Ultimate power in the U.S. government rests with the Senate that is elected by the people.

**Section II. Matching**

**Directions:** Identify the following prompts as Federalists or Anti-Federalists.

15. James Madison \_\_C\_\_ (SSCG3d)
16. John Jay \_\_C\_\_ (SSCG3d)
17. Patrick Henry \_\_A\_\_ (SSCG3d)
18. Samuel Adams \_\_A\_\_ (SSCG3d)
19. Alexander Hamilton \_\_C\_\_ (SSCG3d)
20. George Mason \_\_A\_\_ (SSCG3d)
21. This group opposed the constitution as it was written. \_\_A\_\_ (SSCG3d)
22. This group supported the constitution as it was written. \_\_C\_\_ (SSCG3d)
23. This group represented the common people. \_\_A\_\_ (SSCG3d)
24. This group represented the elites and wealthy. \_\_C\_\_ (SSCG3d)

**Matching choices.**

- A. Anti-federalists
- B. Independants
- C. Federalists
- D. Democratic-Republicans