

A DVD History of the U.S. Constitution
Blackline Master 1A Quiz
Program One: The Seeds of the Constitution

Circle the Correct Answer(s)

1. The first legislature in the colonies was
 - a. The Virginia House of Burgesses
 - b. The Maryland Assembly
 - c. The Massachusetts Court
 - d. The Pennsylvania Council

2. John Rolfe brought what crop to Virginia?
 - a. Sugar
 - b. Indigo
 - c. Tobacco
 - d. All of the above

3. Private land ownership would become the cornerstone of American democracy?
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. By the 18th century, all the English colonies had
 - a. Some form of representative government
 - b. Religious tolerance
 - c. Institutions of education
 - d. All of the above

5. Religious turmoil and diversity of early colonial America were responsible for which two important pieces of American democracy.
 - a. The right to bear arms and voting
 - b. The separation of church and state and freedom of speech
 - c. Religious tolerance and free trade
 - d. None of the above

6. The two main exports from England's New World Colonies were
 - a. Indigo and sassafras
 - b. Bananas and furs
 - c. Sugar and tobacco
 - d. Tobacco and indigo

7. Peter Zenger's trial was the basis for which American civil liberty?
 - a. Freedom of religion
 - b. Gun ownership
 - c. Freedom from illegal search and seizure
 - d. Freedom of the press

8. Slave revolts were commonplace in colonial America.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. The first slaves arrived at Jamestown, Virginia in
 - a. 1619
 - b. 1640
 - c. 1614
 - d. 1630

10. One of the most important effects of the Great Awakening was
 - a. The end of slavery
 - b. Making America into a Christian nation
 - c. Promoting the separation of church and state
 - d. All of the above

A DVD History of the U.S. Constitution
Blackline Master 2A Quiz
Program Two: Founding the Constitution

Circle the Correct Answer(s)

1. The center of the colonial iron industry was
 - a. Massachusetts
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Delaware
 - d. Virginia

2. England passed the Iron Act in 1750 forbidding
 - a. The building of new forges
 - b. The sale of finished iron goods
 - c. The sale of guns to Native Americans
 - d. The sale of iron to France

3. The Albany Plan of Union was proposed by
 - a. George Washington
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. Ben Franklin

4. The Albany Plan of Union called for a
 - a. President-General
 - b. A Grand Council chosen by the people
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above

5. Founding father James Otis's four-hour trial argument against the use of Writs of Assistance became the basis for which Amendment in the Bill of Rights.
 - a. 1st Amendment
 - b. 4th Amendment
 - c. 5th Amendment
 - d. 7th Amendment

6. Britain's Parliament passed the Stamp Act in order to pay for
 - a. The War of Jenkins' Ear
 - b. Pontiac's War for Independence
 - c. The French and Indian War
 - d. Queen Anne's War

7. The Stamp Act imposed a tax on
 - a. Cotton
 - b. Tobacco
 - c. Tea
 - d. All documents and newspapers

8. The first organized militia was established in 1636 by
 - a. Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - b. Jamestown Colony
 - c. Rhode Island Colony
 - d. New York

9. The 2nd Amendment to the Constitution reads
 - a. Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of a religion
 - b. A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed
 - c. Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press
 - d. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted

10. The Quartering Act of 1774 required that all colonists pay one quarter of their income to England to pay for the French and Indian War.
 - a. True
 - b. False

A DVD History of the U.S. Constitution
Blackline Master 3A Quiz
Program Three: Writing the Constitution and the Bill of Rights

Circle the Correct Answer(s)

1. The Intolerable Acts were directed at
 - a. New York
 - b. Philadelphia
 - c. Boston
 - d. Charleston

2. Representatives from twelve of the thirteen colonies met in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, to
 - a. Form the Sons of Liberty
 - b. Become the Continental Congress
 - c. Sign the Declaration of Independence
 - d. Dump tea in Boston Harbor

3. The Declaration of Independence was written by
 - a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Ben Franklin
 - c. John Adams
 - d. All of the above

4. Shays Rebellion was led by
 - a. Farmers in Massachusetts
 - b. Tobacco growers in Virginia
 - c. Slaves in South Carolina
 - d. Whiskey merchants in Pennsylvania

5. The most important feature of the Constitution was its
 - a. Two house legislature
 - b. Bill of Rights
 - c. Separation of powers
 - d. Creation of a Presidency

6. Separation of powers means that the three branches of government act independently with out any means to check the other.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. The Constitution was ratified in
 - a. 1792
 - b. 1776
 - c. 1781
 - d. 1788

8. Federalists supported a strong central government.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. George Washington appointed whom as the country's first Secretary of the Treasury.
 - a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Henry Knox
 - c. Alexander Hamilton
 - d. Aaron Burr

10. The Bill of Rights was written by
 - a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Alexander Hamilton
 - c. Ben Franklin
 - d. James Madison

A DVD History of the U.S. Constitution
Blackline Master 4A Quiz
Program Four: Testing the Constitution

Circle the Correct Answer(s)

1. Northern states abolished slavery in 1808.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. The Constitution has a clause requiring northern states to return runaway slaves to southern slave owners.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. The Judiciary Act of 1789 established
 - a. The U.S. Supreme Court
 - b. The Federal court system
 - c. The state Supreme Courts
 - d. All of the above

4. The United States first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was
 - a. John Marshall
 - b. Thomas Pinckney
 - c. John Adams
 - d. John Jay

5. The 12,000-man army sent by the Federal Government to put down the Whiskey Rebellion was led by
 - a. Alexander Hamilton
 - b. Henry Knox
 - c. George Washington
 - d. None of the above

6. The Whiskey Rebellion started in
 - a. Pennsylvania
 - b. Tennessee
 - c. Massachusetts
 - d. Kentucky

7. Thomas Jefferson was a staunch Federalist.
 - a. True
 - b. False

8. The Federalists believed
 - a. In states rights
 - b. The Articles of Confederation
 - c. A strong national government
 - d. None of the above

9. The Sedition Act of 1798 allowed the Federal government to
 - a. Deport immigrants considered dangerous to the welfare of the country
 - b. Imprison persons aiding immigrants to enter the country illegally
 - c. Fine and Imprison persons opposing the government through writing or speech intended to bring the government into contempt
 - d. All of the above

10. Which Supreme Court Chief Justice established the Court's right of judicial review?
 - a. John Jay
 - b. Thomas Pinckney
 - c. Roger Taney
 - d. John Marshall

11. Which case established the Supreme Court's right of judicial review?
 - a. Marbury v. Madison
 - b. Griswold v. Connecticut
 - c. Roe v. Wade
 - d. Fletcher v. Peck

A DVD History of the U.S. Constitution
Blackline Master 5A Quiz
Program Five: The Constitution Survives

Circle the Correct Answer(s)

1. The inviolability of contracts was established under John Marshall in Marbury v. Madison.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. In Dartmouth College v. Woodward, the Marshall Court expanded the binding principle of contracts to include
 - a. Indian Casinos
 - b. Foreign oil companies
 - c. States and corporations
 - d. None of the above

3. A hallmark of Jacksonian Democracy was
 - a. A political elite
 - b. Mob rule
 - c. Giving women the right to vote
 - d. Allowing universal white male suffrage

4. Andrew Jackson was
 - a. President
 - b. A self taught military leader
 - c. A southern planter
 - d. All of the above

5. Women gained the right to vote in
 - a. 1840
 - b. 1920
 - c. They always had the right
 - d. 1900

6. In 1819 Spain ceded to the U.S.
 - a. Florida
 - b. Texas
 - c. California
 - d. Louisiana

7. In 1820 the Congress settled the debate over slavery in new territories through
 - a. The Missouri Compromise
 - b. The Kansas Nebraska Act
 - c. The Arkansas Compromise
 - d. The Monroe Doctrine

8. After losing the Mexican American War, Mexico ceded to the United States
 - a. California
 - b. New Mexico
 - c. Arizona
 - d. All of the above

9. The Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision ruled
 - a. Slaves were citizens
 - b. Slaves were property
 - c. The Missouri Compromise was valid
 - d. The Kansas Nebraska Act was unconstitutional

10. The south seceded from the union in order to
 - a. Rejoin Great Britain
 - b. Keep its slaves and way of life
 - c. Maintain high cotton prices
 - d. All of the above

11. Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation after the North defeated the south at the Battle of
 - a. Antietam
 - b. Gettysburg
 - c. Bull Run
 - d. Vicksburg

12. All southern states were readmitted to the union by 1870 after ratifying the 14th and 15th amendments.
 - a. True
 - b. False

A DVD History of the U.S. Constitution
Blackline Master 6A Quiz
Program Six: The Constitution is Expanded

Circle the Correct Answer(s)

1. Slavery was abolished with the
 - a. 12th Amendment
 - b. 19th Amendment
 - c. 13th Amendment
 - d. None of the above

2. The 14th Amendment
 - a. Made slaves citizens
 - b. Freed the slaves
 - c. Gave black women the right to vote
 - d. All of the above

3. The 15th Amendment
 - a. Made slaves citizens
 - b. Freed the slaves
 - c. Provided all slaves forty acres and a mule
 - d. Guaranteed blacks the right to vote

4. The principle leaders in the campaign to give women the right to vote were
 - a. Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Amelia Earhart and Clara Barton
 - c. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - d. None of the above

5. Women won the right to vote with the
 - a. 18th Amendment
 - b. 21st Amendment
 - c. 19th Amendment
 - d. 15th Amendment

6. The nation's first regulatory agency was
 - a. The Environmental Protection Agency
 - b. The Interstate Commerce Commission
 - c. The Food and Drug Administration
 - d. The Securities and Exchange Commission

7. In upholding the South's Jim Crow laws, the Supreme Court put forth the principle of "equal but separate" in
 - a. Plessy v. Ferguson
 - b. Dred Scot
 - c. Marbury v. Madison
 - d. Fletcher v. Peck

8. Which amendment is also known as the Income Tax Amendment?
 - a. 13th Amendment
 - b. 19th Amendment
 - c. 18th Amendment
 - d. 16th Amendment

9. The 17th Amendment allowed for the direct election of
 - a. The President and Vice-president
 - b. Supreme Court Justices
 - c. Senators
 - d. Representatives and Senators

10. The 18th Amendment introduced Prohibition.
 - a. True
 - b. False

A DVD History of the U.S. Constitution
Blackline Master 7A Quiz
Program Seven: The Constitution in a Changing World

Circle the Correct Answer(s)

1. The Declaration of Independence's doctrine of natural rights means that the rights of the people come from the King or Parliament.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. In *Schenck v. U.S.* Oliver Wendell Holmes speaking for the Supreme Court ruled there are limits on
 - a. Free speech and free press
 - b. Right to bear arms
 - c. Freedom to worship
 - d. None of the above

3. The 19th Amendment gave women the right to
 - a. An abortion
 - b. Run for political office
 - c. Vote
 - d. None of the above

4. Title IX gave women
 - a. The right to vote
 - b. The right to an abortion
 - c. The right to an education
 - d. Equality with men in college sports and education

5. The 20th Amendment changed the inauguration of the President and Congress from March to
 - a. February
 - b. December
 - c. November
 - d. January

6. The 21st Amendment ended
 - a. Separate but equal
 - b. Prohibition
 - c. Slavery
 - d. Women's right to vote

7. The 22nd Amendment limited the president to three terms in office.
 - a. True
 - b. False

8. Which president was the focus of the 22nd Amendment?
 - a. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - b. Teddy Roosevelt
 - c. Harry S. Truman
 - d. Calvin Coolidge

9. Brown v. Board of Education overturned the 'separate but equal' principle laid down in Plessy v. Ferguson
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. President Truman's executive order desegregated
 - a. Baseball
 - b. The unions
 - c. The armed services
 - d. All of the above

11. Citizens of Washington D.C. gained the right to vote in national elections through the
 - a. 21st Amendment
 - b. Executive Order
 - c. 22nd Amendment
 - d. 23rd Amendment

A DVD History of the U.S. Constitution
Blackline Master 8A Quiz
Program Eight: Constitutional Reform and Controversy

Circle the Correct Answer(s)

1. The 4th Amendment protects U.S. citizens from
 - a. Police brutality
 - b. Excessive fines and unusual punishment
 - c. Illegal search and seizures
 - d. All of the above

2. The exclusionary rule excludes illegally obtained evidence
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Rosa Parks was the civil rights leader who
 - a. Argued the Supreme Court Case *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - b. Led the freedom riders
 - c. Led the lunch counter sits in the summer of 1960
 - d. Instigated the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott

4. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - a. Outlawed discrimination in public places
 - b. Set up the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
 - c. Both the above
 - d. None of the above

5. Poll taxes were taxes levied on persons as a requirement for voting.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Chief Justice Earl Warren was appointed by
 - a. Harry Truman
 - b. Dwight Eisenhower
 - c. John F. Kennedy
 - d. Lyndon Johnson

7. Miranda warnings warn police suspects that
 - a. They have the right to remain silent
 - b. They have the right to an attorney
 - c. If they cannot afford an attorney one will be provided
 - d. All of the above

8. The 25th Amendment clarifying the succession of the Presidency if the President is unable to fulfill his duties resulted from
 - a. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's death
 - b. President Nixon's resignation
 - c. John F. Kennedy's assassination
 - d. Dwight Eisenhower's heart attack

9. The voting age for all American citizens became 18 after the 26th Amendment was ratified
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Roe v. Wade legalized
 - a. Poll taxes
 - b. Abortions
 - c. Executions
 - d. None of the Above