

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. What was the Articles of Confederation?

- (a) It was the notice sent to Britain about the independence of the United States.
- (b) It was the treaty between the United States and France establishing the U.S. as a country.
- (c) It was the plan the Continental Congress developed to govern the 13 United States.
- (d) It was an amendment to the Constitution, which gave voting rights to everyone, including women and slaves.

3. What agreement officially ended the Revolutionary War?

- (a) Declaration of Independence
- (b) The Northwest Ordinance
- (c) Treaty of Paris
- (d) Bill of Rights

2. What did the Bill of Rights do?

- (a) guaranteed certain individual rights to U.S. citizens
- (b) allowed southern states to continue the practice of slavery
- (c) listed all the states that had decided to sign the Constitution
- (d) let the legislative branch of the government create and pass laws

4. Why did the United States finally have to enter the War of 1812?

- (a) Britain and France kept searching and seizing U.S. ships.
- (b) France would not agree to sell the Louisiana Territory.
- (c) The United States had a strong army and navy.
- (d) The United States wanted to gain control over Canada.

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5. Which statement best explains why Shays' Rebellion ended up being a success?
- (a) Some of Shays' demonstrators were tried and hanged for their activities.
  - (b) The government had no money and could not tax people to pay its soldiers and debts.
  - (c) After the rebellion, U.S. leaders met at the Constitutional Convention and agreed to assess taxes.
  - (d) all of the above
6. Why would slaves likely have felt the proposal to count them in states' population for representation was unfair?
- (a) They could not vote.
  - (b) They had to live in southern states.
  - (c) They were important to the economy.
  - (d) They wanted all states to have identical laws.
7. Which of the following was the compromise agreed upon for representation in Congress?
- (a) Three branches of government were created: legislative, executive, and judicial.
  - (b) Two houses were created: the House of Representatives and the Senate.
  - (c) The president was given limited powers.
  - (d) Slavery was allowed only in the south.
8. Tyranny is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) equal treatment of people
  - (b) a way to include all people in government
  - (c) a harsh method used to force people to follow unjust laws
  - (d) something presidents of the United States have practiced to allow debate

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9. How were slaves and women treated alike during the time around the Constitutional Convention?
- (a) They were unable to vote.
  - (b) They were not free.
  - (c) They were ruled by men.
  - (d) all of the above
10. What was a major weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
- (a) Not all 13 states ever agreed to sign it.
  - (b) It outlined a strong federal government.
  - (c) There was no law to allow taxes to raise money.
  - (d) There was no congress, or legislative branch included.
11. What was the Louisiana Purchase?
- (a) It was 800,000 square miles of land west of the Mississippi River the U.S. bought from France.
  - (b) The trade the U.S. made of land in Canada with Britain to end the war of 1812.
  - (c) The agreement Thomas Jefferson made with France to buy New Orleans.
  - (d) A notice the United States sent to Britain that it would be willing to buy Louisiana.
12. What does it mean to ratify something?
- (a) to fight for it
  - (b) to give approval for an issue
  - (c) to discuss and argue about a topic
  - (d) to remove a statement from a document

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**13. Extended Response:** If you had been a farmer who fought for the United States during the Revolutionary War, explain why you might have marched in Shays' Rebellion.

**14. Extended Response:** Explain why the Battle of New Orleans was fought after the War of 1812 was officially over. Also explain whether this would likely happen today.