**Honors U.S. History**

**“Unit Two Review Quiz – 10 Points”**

**Mr. Fernandez**

Answer each of the following questions for one point each:

1. What was considered to have been the most radical Article of the new Constitution?
	1. Article I – establishing the Congress
	2. Article III – creating the Supreme Court
	3. Article IV – concerning relations among the states
	4. Article VII – ratification process
2. Which of the following correctly articulates the “paradox” of the Articles?
	1. They were strong enough for peacetime, but too weak to fight a war.
	2. They granted the national government too much power, yet also granted sovereignty to the states.
	3. They were strong enough for wat, but too weak during a time of peace.
	4. They contained a Bill of Rights, yet infringed on the liberties of the people.
3. Who wrote the Constitution for the state of Massachusetts?
	1. Thomas Jefferson
	2. John Adams
	3. Benjamin Franklin
	4. James Madison
4. Which of the following did not write any of The Federalist Papers?
	1. Alexander Hamilton
	2. James Madison
	3. John Jay
	4. Patrick Henry
5. For what two reasons was the first session of Congress considered to be a creative force in our constitutional life as a nation?
	1. Drafting and ratifying the Bill of Rights and passing the Judiciary Act of 1789
	2. Passing the Judiciary Act of 1789 and regulating child labor in industry
	3. Drafting and ratifying the Bill of Rights and creating the Food and Drug Administration
	4. None of the above
6. Which of the following is not a legacy of President George Washington?
	1. He encouraged Americans to trust the presidency with his magnanimous character.
	2. He established the tradition of only serving for two terms.
	3. He refused to join a political party, but eventually adopted Federalist policies.
	4. All the above are part of his legacy.
7. According to your textbook, “philosophers of the Age of Enlightenment stressed the use of reason and logic to understand natural laws.” Name the writer from the Enlightenment who most directly influenced Thomas Jefferson’s philosophy in *The Declaration of Independence*. Fill in the blank… According to Jefferson, all men have the natural right to:

 “Life, liberty, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (three words)”

1. List and explain two specific complaints listed against King George III and Parliament in *The Declaration of Independence*.
2. What were “committees of correspondence?” How are they relevant to the American Revolution?
3. Define “consanguinity.” Why does Jefferson use this term in *The Declaration of Independence*?