

Chapter Assessment

Terms and People

1. Define **unicameral legislature** and **bicameral legislature**. Which type of legislature did most states have?
2. What was the **Land Ordinance of 1785**? What groups of Americans benefited from this land ordinance, and why?
3. What was the **Great Compromise**? What were its specific details?
4. Define **federalism**. How did the introduction of federalism affect the rights of the state governments?
5. What is the **Bill of Rights**? Who insisted on the creation of the Bill of Rights?

Focus Questions

The focus question for this chapter is **What led to the creation of the United States Constitution, and what are its key principles?** Build an answer to this big question by answering the focus questions for Sections 1 through 3 and the Critical Thinking questions that follow.

Section 1

6. What form of national government did the Patriots create initially, and what events revealed that a new government was necessary?

Section 2

7. What new system of national government did the delegates agree upon at the Constitutional Convention of 1787?

Section 3

8. How did Americans ratify the Constitution, and what are its basic principles?

Critical Thinking

9. **Compare Points of View** How did the views of democratic Patriots and conservative Patriots diverge regarding Americans and voting rights? How were they similar?

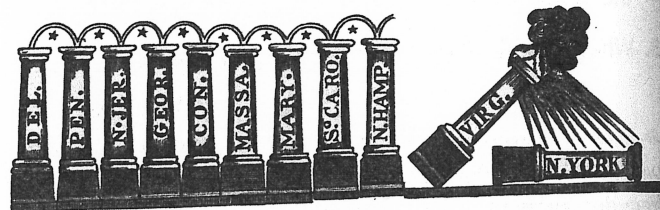
Writing About History

Synthesis Writing Coming up with a plan for a new national government was a daunting task for the delegates at the Constitutional Convention. Consider the characters and events of the convention, and then write an essay that answers the following question: How did the Constitution reach its final form?

Prewriting

- Refresh your memory by flipping through the chapter or find other sources relating to the essay question. Compare visuals, quotes, and features.
- Using what you learn from the various sources, compile a list of significant people and events that shaped the plan that came to be the Constitution.
- Record similarities or differences among the various sources to help identify the main idea you will develop.

10. **Express Problems Clearly** Think about the challenges the United States faced with Britain in its early years of nationhood. Then, identify one challenge and explain why Congress failed to solve it.
11. **Recognize Causes** Why did the national government under the Articles of Confederation face bankruptcy?
12. **Draw Conclusions** Did the Virginia Plan or the New Jersey Plan represent a more radical departure from the Articles of Confederation? Explain.
13. **Identify Central Issues** How did the northern delegates at the Constitutional Convention convince the southern delegates to support the new Constitution?
14. **Analyze Political Cartoons** Study the political cartoon below, which shows the gradual ratification of the Constitution by the states. Then, answer the questions that follow.



To what does the cartoonist compare the ratification of the Constitution? What opinion do you think the artist had about the new Constitution?

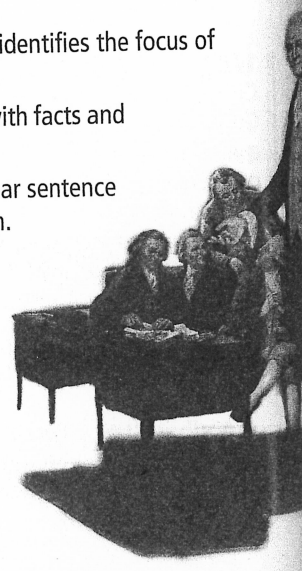
15. **Categorize** Identify which branch of the federal government each official belongs to: the President, a senator, a Supreme Court Justice, and a member of the House of Representatives.
16. **Make Comparisons** How did the national government under the Constitution differ from the government under the Articles of Confederation?

Drafting

- Develop a thesis statement that identifies the focus of your essay.
- Make an outline for your essay with facts and examples.
- Begin each paragraph with a clear sentence about the topic of the paragraph.
- Organize your essay so that your reader sees where information from sources overlap.

Revising

- Use the guidelines on page SH11 of the Writing Handbook to revise your essay.



Document-Based Assessment

Religious Freedom in Early America

America was settled by colonists who had been subjected to religious discrimination in their native countries. How did the religious diversity of the nation influence the formation of state and federal governments? Use your knowledge of colonial society and Documents A, B, and C to answer questions 1 through 4.

Document A

"Whereas Almighty God has created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments . . . are a departure from the plan of the Holy author of our religion, . . . that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; . . . that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than our opinions in physics or geometry. . . .

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinion in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities. . . . [Y]et we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall hereafter be passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such act will be an infringement of natural right."

—Thomas Jefferson, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, 1786

Document B

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

—First Amendment to the United States Constitution, 1791

Document C

Religion in the Colonies, 1776

Denomination	Number of Congregations
Congregational	668
Presbyterian	588
Baptist	497
Episcopal	495
Quaker	310
German Reformed	159
Lutheran	120
Methodist	65
Catholic	56
Moravian	31
Separatist and Independent	27
Dunker	24
Mennonite	16
Huguenot	7
Sandemanian	6
Jewish	5
Total	3,074

SOURCE: *The Churching of America, 1776–2005*, Roger Finke and Rodney Stark

1. What civil right does Document A protect?
 - A freedom of speech
 - B freedom of the press
 - C freedom of education
 - D freedom of religion
2. What can you conclude about religion in the colonies based on Document C?
 - A By 1776, there were fewer than 2,000 congregations in America.
 - B There were a variety of religious denominations in colonial America.
 - C Most colonists did not practice their religion on a regular basis.
 - D Most colonists belonged to two establishment churches.
3. How are Documents A and B related?
 - A Both established the right of assembly.
 - B Both prohibited the government from imposing religious taxes.
 - C Both guaranteed the separation of church and state.
 - D Both guaranteed freedom of the press.
4. **Writing Task** What effect did religious liberty have on the development of the new nation? Use your knowledge of the new government and specific evidence from the primary and secondary sources above to support your answer.