

**DAY 3 – Grade 8 Social Studies STAAR Review**

**Constitution** – Readiness TEKS 8.4E, 8.7C, 8.15A, 8.15C, 8.17A

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

1. The protection of individual freedoms from the federal government was a demand for the addition of what component to the Constitution?

- A. Process of Ratification
- B. Separation of Power
- C. Preamble
- D. The Bill of Rights

2. The following quote, attributed to Patrick Henry, indicates his strong position as an Anti-Federalist. What were the Anti-Federalists opposed to in 1787?

"[It] is not an instrument for the government to restrain the people; it is an instrument for the people to restrain the government - lest it come to dominate our lives and interests."

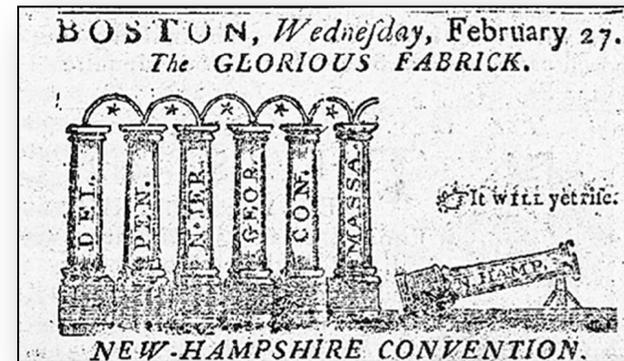
- Patrick Henry, attributed

- F. ratification of the Constitution
- G. slave ownership
- H. states' rights
- J. local control of government

3. Arguments for the ratification of the Constitution can be found in what historical document(s)?

- A. The Article of Confederation
- B. *The Federalist Papers*
- C. Declaration of Independence
- D. The Bill of Rights

4. The following cartoon from 1788, titled "The GLORIOUS [FABRIC]", is supporting what political position in New Hampshire?



- F. Federalist position to secede from the United States
- G. Anti-Federalist position to vote against ratification
- H. Federalist position to support ratification
- J. Anti-Federalist position to centralize government power

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5. How would the “Three-Fifths Compromise” affect Virginia, the most populous slave state in 1790?

- A. It would allow for the slave population of Virginia to count equally in federal taxation and representation.
- B. Virginia would have three-fifths of the total representation in Congress.
- C. Three-fifths of the slave population would count toward determining federal taxation and representation.
- D. Three-fifths of the slave population must be set free in order to ratify the Constitution.

6. The Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights heavily influenced what provision in the US Constitution?

- F. separation of power
- G. congressional approval of all taxes
- H. executive authority over taxation
- J. equal congressional representation

7. What do columns A and B represent, respectively?

Column A	Column B
Taxes were imposed without the consent.	Taxes must be approved by congress.
The military is given superiority over civil government.	The Commander-in-Chief must be a civilian.
A large, standing army is maintained among the people.	Congress, as a representation of the people, must support funding of the military.
Judges are not free to act on their own will.	All federal judges are appointed for life.

- A. colonial grievances and constitutional provisions
- B. state’s rights and federal authority
- C. reasons for and against ratification
- D. legislative and executive powers

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<p>8. Which of the following quotes did not come from <i>The Federalist Papers</i> in support of ratification of the Constitution?</p> <p>F. "I had rather be a free citizen of the small republic of Massachusetts, than an oppressed subject of the great American empire."</p> <p>G. "The operations of the federal government will be most extensive and important in times of war and danger; those of the State governments, in times of peace and security."</p> <p>H. "To all general purposes we have uniformly been one people each individual citizen everywhere enjoying the same national rights, privileges, and protection."</p> <p>J. "You must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place, oblige it to control itself."</p>	<p>10. The following quote from Thomas Jefferson indicates that he supports what political position in 1788?</p> <p>"Our country is too large to have all affairs directed by a single government." – Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>F. Ratification</p> <p>G. Republicanism</p> <p>H. Anti-Federalism</p> <p>J. Federalism</p>
<p>9. Anti-Federalists argued all of the following except:</p> <p>A. The US Supreme Court should not be able to overturn decisions made in the state courts.</p> <p>B. The federal government is given too much control over local affairs.</p> <p>C. Individual rights should be given priority over government authority.</p> <p>D. The national legislative and executive branches are not given enough power.</p>	<p>11. James Madison and Alexander Hamilton were instrumental in writing essays supporting what cause?</p> <p>A. Creating strong state governments</p> <p>B. Protecting the rights of individual land ownership</p> <p>C. Ratifying the Constitution</p> <p>D. Westward expansion</p>

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<p>A. Alexander Hamilton B. Anti-Federalists C. Articles of Confederation D. Bill of Rights E. Constitutional Convention F. Federalists G. George Mason H. Individual Rights I. James Madison J. Limited Government K. Patrick Henry L. Popular Sovereignty M. Preamble N. Ratification O. Republicanism P. Separation of Powers Q. Shay’s Rebellion R. <i>The Federalists</i> Papers S. The Great Compromise T. Three-Fifths Compromise</p>	<p>1. _____ The name given to the first ten original amendments to the US Constitution that protect individual freedoms 2. _____ A set of essays written in support of the ratification of the Constitution 3. _____ People who argued against the ratification of the Constitution because it weakened states’ rights 4. _____ The author of the majority of <i>The Federalists</i> Papers 5. _____ Constitutional provision that ensures no single branch of government has complete authority 6. _____ 1786 revolt in Massachusetts that revealed a need for a national army 7. _____ Freedoms granted to people and protected by the government 8. _____ An agreement of governance that created a bond between states for foreign affairs, but could not tax or raise an army 9. _____ An agreement between the states that created two houses of Congress based on both state population and equal representation for each state 10. _____ Opening statement of the Constitution that sets its purpose</p>	<p>11. _____ Process by which each state had to approve the Constitution in order to establish the federal government 12. _____ Political philosophy that federal laws should be made by elected representatives 13. _____ An Anti-Federalist statesman that argued in defense of states’ rights 14. _____ An agreement that states could count their slave population as a fraction in comparison to their free population for the purpose of representation and taxation 15. _____ People who argued for the ratification of the Constitution 16. _____ Idea that government should not be unrestricted in authority over individuals 17. _____ A Federalist known as the “Father of the US Constitution” 18. _____ Gathering of representatives in 1787 in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation 19. _____ The principle that the authority of the government is created and sustained by the consent of its people 20. _____ An Anti-Federalist that was instrumental in creating the Bill of Rights</p>
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