

Chapter 5 Test

Key Terms

Match each term in the left column with the correct definition in the right column. Then write the letter of the definition in the space provided.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. bicameral | a. changes to the Constitution |
| _____ 2. ratified | b. supported the Constitution |
| _____ 3. impeach | c. plan in which a slave was counted as three fifths of a person to determine state population |
| _____ 4. Federalists | d. having two houses |
| _____ 5. amendments | e. feared a strong national government |
| _____ 6. federalism | f. divides powers between national government and states |
| _____ 7. checks and balances | g. powers neither given to Congress nor denied to states |
| _____ 8. Anti-Federalists | h. accuse of wrongdoing |
| _____ 9. reserved powers | i. each branch of government limits power of other branches |
| _____ 10. Three-Fifths Compromise | j. approved |

Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 11. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention agreed that
- a national government was needed.
 - power should be divided among three branches of government.
 - the government's power should be limited.
 - all of the above
- _____ 12. The delegates decided which powers would be
- kept by the states.
 - given to the national government.
 - shared by both the states and the national government.
 - all of the above
- _____ 13. The Great Compromise decided the issue of
- the number of representatives in the House and Senate.
 - the regulation of trade by the government.
 - the size of the national government.
 - the power of the state legislatures.

- _____ 14. Executive power was given to
- a committee.
 - one President.
 - the Supreme Court.
 - Congress.
- _____ 15. The Federalists argued that a strong federal government would
- maintain order.
 - provide protection.
 - regulate trade.
 - do all of the above.
- _____ 16. The Anti-Federalists wanted the Constitution to include a
- bill of rights.
 - central government.
 - one-house legislature.
 - all of the above
- _____ 17. The first three articles of the Constitution describe the
- goals of government.
 - branches of government.
 - rights of citizens.
 - duties of citizens.
- _____ 18. Powers that the Constitution gives to Congress but does not deny to states are
- reserved powers.
 - delegated powers.
 - concurrent powers.
 - abused powers.

Critical Thinking

Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. Write your answers in complete sentences.

19. **Analyze Information** In what ways were the plans for government proposed by James Madison, William Paterson, and Roger Sherman alike? How did they differ from each other?
20. **Identify Main Ideas** What are the key ideas in the first three articles of the Constitution?