Quiz 1-1 Answer Key



Each answer is worth .85 points.

1. *Poor Richard's Almanack*; "Rules for Reducing a Great Empire to a Small One"
2. (pamphlet); Thomas Paine
3. (speech); Patrick Henry
4. virtuous
5. *The Federalist Papers*; U.S. Constitution
6. the Fourth of July (July 4th)
7. Fifty-six (56)

Responses may vary; however, the student should answer each question satisfactorily, showing diligence. The underlined words must be included in the responses. Each response is broken down into numbered parts. Each part is worth .85 points for the quiz.

8. (This answer has 3 parts) 1) Benjamin Franklin's address to Congress encouraged the members of the Constitutional Convention 2) to adopt the Constitution and 3) to avoid partisan arguments.
9. (This answer has 2 parts) 1) A satire is an original essay or literary piece that appears serious on the surface 2) but exposes follies in logic and mocks a certain idea, person, political or religious system.
10. (This answer has 2 parts) 1) A parody is a literary piece that "parrots" another piece 2) and uses it to mock the original piece, an idea, a person, or a political or religious system.
11. (This answer has 4 parts) 1) Phyllis Wheately was an early American poetess 2) who was celebrated as the first African American poet in the United States. 3) Her poetry was characterized by strong Christian themes, 4) and she often wrote tributes to famous figures, such as George Washington.
12. (This answer has 2 parts) 1) "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death" was addressed to the representatives of the House of Burgesses, 2) urging them to take military action against the encroaching British Army before it was too late.
13. (This answer has 7 parts) 1) The Mayflower Compact was an agreement, or code of conduct, 2) and considered the first legal document in the New World. 3) It was authored by the first pilgrims that crossed the Atlantic Ocean and who landed at Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts. 4) It was penned primarily by William Bradford, 5) a minister and one of the first governors of the new colony. 6) The Compact established the purpose and rules of the first colony 7) and reaffirmed the pilgrim's loyalty to the British King and the Christian faith.
14. (This answer has 4 parts) 1) Anne Bradstreet was a colonial woman and is considered America's first poet. 2) Her poetry was characterized by strong themes expressing her Christian faith 3) and love for family. 4) Her poetry was written in a simple style that was easy to understand.
15. (This answer has 5 parts) 1) Founding Father George Washington was the first president of the United States 2) and was nicknamed the "Father of the Country". 3) He also was the general who led the colonial troops to victory over the British during the American War for Independence. 4) His style of administration set precedent for future presidents. 5) He deeply loved the country and expressed concern that the people live righteously and remain loyal to the new country and to each other.
16. (This answer has 6 parts) 1) Founding Father John Jay served as the president

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of the Continental Congress 2) and established a reputation as a reasonable moderate. 3) He served as the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. 4) He co-wrote *The Federalist Papers* and 5) negotiated the emancipation of all slaves in the entire state of New York. 6) He also negotiated the Jay Treaty of 1794, which is named after John Jay, which averted the War of 1812 for ten years.

17. (This answer has 8 parts) 1) Founding Father James Madison is known as the "Father of the Constitution" 2) and the "Father of the Bill of Rights" and more than anyone was instrumental in designing both of them. 3) He also co-wrote the *Federalist Papers*. 4) Madison served as Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson 5) and supervised the Louisiana Purchase. 6) Madison served as the 4th president of the United States 7) and was in that capacity during the War of 1812 when the British set the Capitol on fire. 8) Madison's deepest passion was love of country and his desire to see the nation survive and flourish long after the Founding Fathers had themselves passed on.
18. (This answer has 4 parts) 1) Founding Father Thomas Jefferson served as the nation's 3rd president. 2) Under him, the purchase of the Louisiana Territory was made. 3) Jefferson founded the Democratic Republican party, which later became the Democratic Party. 4) Jefferson was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence.
19. (This answer has 8 parts) 1) Founding Father John Adams served as the nation's 2nd president 2) and first vice president. 3) He is also known for his romance with his wife, Abigail, and 4) for being the only man in U.S. history whose son also became president 5) (until the 2000 election of President George H. Bush's son, George W. Bush). 6) Adams was a quiet man but was a driving force behind the quest for independence. 7) He was nicknamed the "Colossus of Independence". 8) He was also an author of various political articles and pamphlets.

Responses may vary; however, the student should answer each question satisfactorily, showing diligence. Each response is worth 10% of the overall grade, equaling 40% for this section. Each response is broken down into numbered parts.

20. (This answer has 7 parts. Each part is worth 1.43 points for the quiz.) 1) The Founding Fathers intended to create a government that was ruled by the people, for the people 2) that was not a monarchy or rule of the aristocracy that tended to become corrupt and oppressive. 3) The new government was intended to be a republican form of democracy, which means that the populace as a whole elected their leaders (which is the democratic way) to represent them in a Congress (which is the republican way). 4) In the creation of the Constitution for this new government, checks and balances were put in place, such as the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, that would prevent any one arm of the government from becoming corrupt or oppressive. 5) In order for this type of government to work, the people as a whole (the general populace) needed to wise and virtuous themselves, 6) capable of electing to office representatives who were honest, good, and virtuous and 7) who would maintain freedom and justice, long after the Founding Fathers had themselves died.
21. (This answer has 6 parts. Each part is worth 1.67 points for the quiz.) 1) The American Founding Fathers believed that the time had come for the American colonies to dissolve their political ties with England and to establish themselves as an equal, but separate political power in the world. 2) The reasons for this decision were that England had failed to grant to the Americans equal treatment as citizens and had denied Americans the basic human rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. 3) The Americans believed that a legitimate government should secure those basic human rights for all its citizens. 4) However, if the government was corrupted, and did not protect its citizens, then the people

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should alter that government. 5) If it could not be altered, then the people should abolish it and start a new government that served the freedoms, happiness, and welfare of the people. 6) The Founding Fathers stressed the point that no such drastic changes should be made to a government for light reasons, but should be the last resort, after petitions and repeated and strenuous efforts to alter or purge it.

22. (This answer has 5 parts. Each part is worth 2 points for the quiz.) 1) The Bill of Rights was created after the adoption of the Constitution. 2) Certain of the Founding Fathers were uneasy that the Constitution in itself did not go far enough to grant specific rights of the people. 3) The Founding Fathers then adopted 10 Amendments to the Constitution that listed and guaranteed specific freedoms. 4) These 10 Amendments are called the Bill of Rights. 5) Amendment 1 grants five freedoms in particular: the freedom of religion, speech, the press, the right to assemble, the right to petition the government.
23. (This answer has 7 parts. Each part is worth 1.43 points for the quiz.) 1) The phrase "Separation of Church and State" was taken from a letter by Thomas Jefferson in response to a correspondence from the Danbury Baptist Association. 2) The Danbury Baptist Association had written to Jefferson expressing their approval of a certain stance Jefferson had taken on religious liberty. 3) Jefferson had responded, stating that he agreed that each person's religion should be his/her own personal matter, without involvement from the government. 4) In colonial times, this was especially significant because the British government and other governments in Europe and around the world often forced its citizens to convert to a certain belief system or else they would endure persecution or even death. 5) Jefferson wanted to avoid having such violent conversions take place in the New World. 6) While the Founding Fathers were themselves deeply relgious, as well as the majority of the American populace, they wanted to ensure that each person's relgion was a personal choice, and not forced by the government. 7) In recent times, anti-religious activists have twisted Jefferson's statement to mean that religious expression is illegal and should not be allowed in public places, such as government buildings and schools.

Life Principles: Each answer is worth .85 points.

24. *good*
25. *liberty; liberty*
26. *Honesty*
27. *ignorant*
28. *tyrants; God*

Extra Credit Answers:

24) Benjamin Franklin
25) Benjamin Franklin
26) George Washington
27) Thomas Jefferson
28) Thomas Jefferson

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