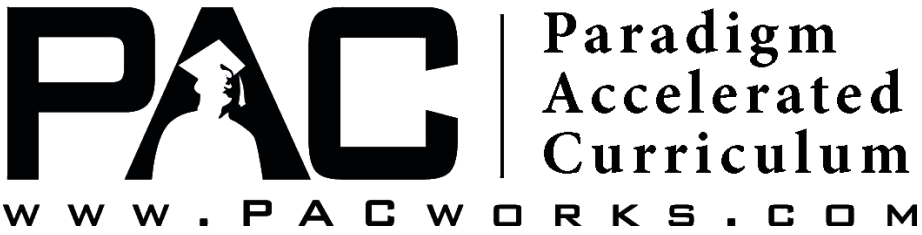
Principles and Precepts of Government



Chapter 1 Activities

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The mind is somewhat like a _____, in that whatever is programmed into it becomes the data base for making decisions.

2. In programming either computers or the mind, the acronym GIGO stands for _____

_____.

3. A person's *perception* of reality may or may not equate to *actual* reality. _____

(a) True (b) False

4. That which is programmed into our minds, and how we interpret the world around us, is referred to as our _____.

(a) ethnicity (b) ***rubric*** (c) ***worldview***

5. One of the four basic components of_____ is a Supreme Being or Force that orders the universe.

6. A person's ***value system*** is insignificant when deciding how to select or evaluate a government system. _____ (a) True (b) False

7. Every choice and decision a person makes is driven by his or her _____.

8. The Rule of _____ is important to unify and regulate a nation when ideas compete for authority.

9. This course will draw your attention to governance by the US _____ and rights and privileges of citizens expressed in it.

(a) Declaration of Independence (b) Constitution (c) Bill of Rights

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Government

Chapter 1, Section 1



Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Ever since recorded history, civilizations have been held together by _____ to control and protect the well-being of their citizens. (a) laws (b) customs (c) beliefs

2. The term *State* refers to a group of people living within a specific geographic boundary, organized as the highest authority to make and enforce laws designed to govern the people. _____

   (a) True (b) False

3. The earliest form of government was the _____system in which the family ***patriarch*** was solely in charge of family affairs, fully guaranteed as his legal right.

4. ***Autocratic*** rule, which became known as a *monarchy,* is that of a State ruled by one leader with absolute authority, such as a king or _____.

5. Aristotle was an ancient Greek philosopher and scientist whose classification of types of _____ is still the standard today.

6. An *oligarchy* is a form of government that is similar to a democracy. _____

   (a) True (b) False

7. An *aristocracy* is a form of government in which authority is vested in people of _____ or high social standing.

8. Rule by a religious group or priests is known as a _____.

9. A *representative democracy* is a form of government in which rule is by the people who elect citizens to meet as a group to make and enforce laws for the good of the culture. _____

   (a) True (b) False

10. A pure or *direct democracy* is one in which citizens vote directly for officials, expenditures, and rules, somewhat like a New England _____ meeting.

11. What distinguishes the *Divine Right* Theory from other theories? _____

    (a) rulers were elected by the people (b) rulers gained power by force

    (c) rulers claimed to be authorized by God (d) none of these

12. The *Social Contract* form of government is essentially the same as the Divine Right of Kings theory. _____ (a) True (b) False

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13. Ancient Jewish writings presented a view of major world empires that began with the most-powerful _____ Empire, depicted by a great statue of a _____ with a head of gold and a chest of silver.

14. Compared to most modern cultures, Babylonian laws were _____ regarding punishment of persons who committed serious crimes.

(a) consensual (b) harsh (c) lenient (d) moderate

15. Cyrus the Great defeated the _____, and made the Persian Empire the largest empire of ancient history. (a) Romans (b) Greeks (c) Babylonians

16. Darius I, who succeeded Cyrus, instituted *satraps*. To the common man, this was simply_____ _____.

(a) a politically correct term for province governors (b) a synonym for provinces

(c) another one of Satan's traps (d) none of these

17. Ancient Persia had major highways, communication systems, and fair economic and social policies designed to promote the economic welfare of its: _____.

(a) rulers (b) children (c) citizens (d) immigrants (e) tourists

18. Ancient Persia was the first nation to attempt to alleviate _____ among its various _____ populations.

19. The Persian and Greek Wars lasted more than a fourth of a _____.

(a) decade (b) century (c) millennium

20. Alexander the Great defeated the _____ armies.

21. Mycenaean monarchies were a part of the _____ Empire.

(a) Babylonian (b) Persian (c) Greek

22. By 400 BC, most Greek oligarchies had disappeared because people rebelled over food shortages and harsh rulers. _____ (a) True (b) False

23. Tyranny spread across Greece during the 16th century BC, but then began to diminish as middle-class groups demanded more freedom and democracy. _____ (a) True (b) False

Review. Match the ancient world empires with their accomplishments for numbers 24-26:

_____24. Babylonian Empire (a) experimented with various government forms

_____25. Persian Empire (b) the most-powerful empire of ancient times

_____26. Grecian Empire (c) the largest empire of ancient times

27. **Write the Life Principle**: "_____ _____."

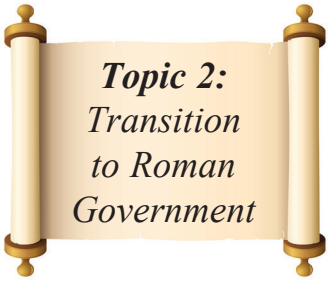
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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. A *democracy* is a form of government in which power comes from _____.

   (a) The rulers (b) the elected officials (c) the people

2. During the historical period of oligarchies, elected tyrants would often foment ***anarchy*** among the people in order to remain in control. _____ (a) True (b) False

3. A tyrant named Solon instituted political _____ that changed the entire power base of Athens.

4. Solon's reforms included granting voting authority to all _____; thus he expanded the Athens power _____, and thereby changed the form of government from a dictatorship to a simple form of government that resembled a democracy.

5. _____ is credited with creating the world's first actual democracy.

   (a) Spartacus (b) Solon (c) Attica

   (d) Cleisthenes (e) none of these

6. The city-state of _____ is known as the birthplace of democracy.

   (a) Athens (b) Sparta (c) Hippias (d) Corinth

7. The Athenian form of democracy prohibited the following people from voting: _____

   (a) women (b) slaves (c) freed slaves (d) military trainees

   (e) only a and b (f) only b and c (g) a, b, and c

8. Rome was allegedly founded by twin brothers, Romulus and Remus. Romulus ruled with an army and a senate composed of selected wealthy citizen, called _____.

9. Ancient Rome established a *republic* form of government, in that citizens were allowed to vote and elect _____ to make governance decisions.

10. By 200 BC, Rome had become the leading political and military power that dominated the geographic region from Spain to Russia. _____ (a) True (b) False

11. The women of Rome were considered citizens, but they were not allowed to hold _____ office or to vote.

12. _____ were the lower class of Romans who initiated a form of representative government in which common people were authorized to participate in government.

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13. Various branches of government gradually emerged as the ***mantle*** of power shifted, and Romans developed: _____.

(a) a senate (b) magistrates (c) legislative assemblies

(d) all of these (e) only b, and c

14. The Roman Senate supervised public _____, oversaw _____ laws, prepared legislation for the assemblies, and managed relationships with other _____.

15. In order for a man to elected to the Roman Senate, he had to be mayor of a city and own at least 25 slaves and hundreds of acres of land. _____ (a) True (b) False

16. Appointing **provincial** governors was a responsibility of the _____ in the Roman Republic. (a) Assemblies (b) Senate (c) Consuls (d) Magistrates

17. Even though Consuls and Senators ruled the Roman Empire, they had power to appoint a dictator who had complete _____ to make decisions and control the military.

18. The Roman Republic ***codified*** Twelve Tables of Law, carved in _____ to guarantee that all citizens were treated _____ under the law.

19. Although Rome was eventually destroyed due to political corruption, gang violence, and economic collapse, the political innovations established by Rome paved the way for other cultures to consider the value of representative government by the people. _____

(a) True (b) False

20. Roman armies clashed in 49 BC, when _____ defeated _____ to become the absolute ruler of Rome.

21. _____ was assassinated om March 15, 44 BC.

(a) Caesar Augustus (b) Julius Caesar (c) General Pompey

22. _____ introduced constitutional reforms, which redesigned the old Roman Republic of city-states, and created the Roman Empire, with Rome as the capital. (a) Caesar Augustus (b) Julius Caesar (c) General Pompey

23. According to Julius Caesar, what three things are critical to success in life? _____, _____ and _____.

24. **Write the Life Principle**: "_____

_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Caesar Augustus began to establish _____ control over the Roman Empire by reducing the size of the senate and enforcing a policy that allowed only free-born, _____ men to be elected to the senate.

2. Augustus further took authority over the _____ and ***usurped*** the office of the _____ of the Roman religion.

3. By the time of his death, Caesar August had decentralized Roman government in the office and person of the Emperor. _____ (a) True (b) False

4. Even while the Emperor was establishing centralized control, his policies initiated a form of representative government via senators and _____ of frontier provinces.

5. The Emperor controlled his Empire by means of: _____.

   (a) governors (b) military troops (c) ambassadors

   (d) all of these (e) only a and b

6. Plebeians were kept under control by the government giving them free or guaranteed _____ _____.

   (a) healthcare and housing (b) jobs and income (c) food and entertainment

7. Roman slavery was not based on race, and slaves could purchase their freedom and become Roman citizens. _____ (a) True (f) False

8. All Roman citizens, including women and ex-slaves, had the right to own property and vote.

   _____ (a) True (b) False

9. The Emperor tried to curb decadent, immoral behavior, by introducing worship of ancient Roman _____, which August assumed would restore _____, restrain divorce, and prevent vices that _____ the Roman culture.

10. The reforms of Augustus resulted in a 200-year peaceful era known as _____.

11. Rome survived about a hundred despotic emperors over a period of about five hundred years. _____ (a) True (b) False

12. During the late 3rd Century AD, the Roman Empire was divided into the _____ and _____ Empires.

13. The _____ Empire collapsed in the year 476 AD.

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14. The_____ Empire continued for about a thousand years as the Byzantine Empire.

15. According to the map, Roman influence extended throughout the lands bordering what body/ bodies of water? _____

(a) Mediterranean Sea (b) Black Sea (c) Caspian Sea (d) Atlantic Ocean

(e) all of these (f) only a and b (g) only b and c (h) only a and d

16. Western Rome fell due to what conditions: _____.

(a) invasions (b) over-expansion (c) corruption

(d) weakened military (e) all of these (e) all except d

17. One goal of studying history is to learn from the mistakes of those who have gone before us so that we are not doomed to repeat their errors. _____ (a) True (b) False

18. Rome is studied in order to gain an understanding of the differences between a *monarchy* (in which the ruler is considered to have Divine rights while people are considered as ***vassals***), and a *republic* in which people are considered to have certain rights simply because they are humans. _____ (a) True (b) False

19. In either a democracy or a republic, the consent of the governed sets the ***parameters*** for government, allowing people more freedom and privileges than under rule by elites and dictators. _____ (a) True (b) False

20. Consideration of _____ rights was a growing concern as forms of government emerged throughout history.

21. **Write the Life Principle**: "_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. You can conclude from history that as Roman influence in the British Isles diminished, a void was created that lead to invasions from other people groups. _____

   (a) True (b) False

2. Britain was invaded by people from: _____.

   (a) Germany (b) Denmark (c) Normandy

   (d) all of these (e) only a and b

3. People who lived in ancient Britain were called: _____.

   (a) Anglo-Normans (b) Anglo-Vikings (c) Anglo-Saxons (d) Anglo-Romans

4. Britain's early rulers exercised control through geographic regions known as _____.

5. Having won the Battle of Hastings in 1066 AD, _____ was a harsh ruler, but he also established a strong ***Rule of*** _____.

6. The Magna Carta, signed by King John in 1215 AD, temporarily disbanded the Rule of Law in England. _____ (a) True (b) False

7. The Magna Carta is considered to be one of the _____ significant documents in establishing the United States Constitution.

   (a) most (b) least (c) questionably

8. The Magna Carta established that government ought to be based on: _____.

   (a) Divine Right of Kings (b) rule by Law

   (c) socialism (d) progressivism

9. You can conclude from the text that the Magna Carta was based on Judeo-Christian principles, including the right to own property and to be tried by a jury of peers rather than by a tyrant.

   _____ (a) True (b) False

10. When King Charles I re-exercised absolute authority in England and abolished ***Parliament***, in spite of having authorized The Petition of Rights, the people rebelled; thus King Charles was: _____.

    (a) burned at the stake (b) exiled (c) beheaded (d) tarred and feathered

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11. You can conclude that "The Glorious Revolution" was so-named because: _____ _____.

    (a) it seemed to be more "glorious" than all preceding revolutions

    (b) it was a bloodless revolution

    (c) it represented a new era for the right of citizens to participate in their government

    (d) only a and b

12. After the Glorious Revolution, English Parliament limited the power of the Crown by establishing that the King alone could not: _____.

    (a) prohibit protestants from bearing arms (b) create a standing army

    (c) both of these (d) neither of these

13. The right of the people to participate in British government was expressed in which of following documents? _____.

    (a) Magna Carta (b) Petition of Rights (c) Bill of Rights

    (d) all of these (e) only a and b (f) only b and c

14. Forerunners to the practice of two legislative chambers represented by the people were the _____ and the _____.

15. The Model Parliament created by King Edward I, established what three bodies of shared authority: House of _____, House of_____, and the _____.

16. As the people gained authority through Parliament, they actually removed _____ _____ from kingship, thus demonstrating that dictatorial power was no longer tolerated in Britain.

17. Government in modern England consists of a bicameral legislature in Parliament and a monarch with ceremonial and government duties. _____ (a) True (b) False

18. Even though the Crown has authority to approve all legislation, the Prime Minister, as leader of Parliament, actually leads the British government. _____ (a) True (b) False

19. The House of _____ is the lower chamber of Parliament, while the House of_ _____ constitutes the upper chamber and is composed of titled nobility.

20. The Prime Minister has authority to ask the monarch to dissolve Parliament. _____

    (a) True (b) False

21. Evolution of British government from dictatorships by monarchs to Parliament composed of citizens demonstrates the gradual historical movement toward government by the people and for the people. _____ (a) True (b) False

22. **Write the Life Principle**: "_____ _____"

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Although Winston Churchill admired the Magna Carta, he refused to accept it as significant for modern-day Britain. _____ (a) True (b) False

2. Lord Denning called the Magna Carta, "…the foundation of the _____ of the _____ against…. the despot."

3. William Pitt described the Magna Carta as "…the _____ of the English Constitution."

4. Framers of the US Constitution studied the _____ for inspiration and ideas.

   (a) Bill of Rights (b) Declaration of Independence (c) Magna Carta

5. The _____ system established in Britain by invading Normans required surfs or peasants to work the land and pay taxes to Lords or kings who controlled the peasants, even requiring them to fight for the landowner.

   (a) feudal (b) futile (c) representative

6. During the times when the feudal system prevailed in England, the basic unit was the manor, in which landowners supplied food, materials, and even soldiers as demanded by the monarch. _____ (a) True (b) False

7. The Divine Right of kings was brought into question when King John was _____ by the Catholic Church, which at that time in history held almost unlimited authority over European nations.

8. As the feudal system and rebellion by barons affected the monarchal system in Europe, the concept of rule by law, created by citizens, emerged to set the groundwork for democracy in America. _____ (a) True (b) False

9. The British _____ forced King John to sign the Magna Carta on June 10, _____, on the meadows of _____.

10. In exchange for the king's signature, the barons renewed their Oath of ***fealty*** to the king. _____

    (a) True (b) False

11. The Magna Carta was a major part of the social and political ***mission*** of_____ in England during the 1200s. (a) renewal (b) revolution (c) reform

12. You can conclude that the Magna Carta, with its 63 _____, established the concept of rule by _____ rather than by whim of landowners, monarchs, church officials, or magistrates.

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13. ***Due Process of Law*** is a guarantee against abusive government actions that are not in keeping with the law. _____ (a) True (b) False

14. Habeas Corpus means that a person accused of a crime has a right to _____ the validity of the arrest through a _____ inquiry.

15. The concept of "No taxation without representation" had its roots in The Magna Carta. _____

(a) True (b) False

16. Based on wording in the Magna Carta, even kings could have their property confiscated if they violated the Rule of Law, demonstrating the truism that that no one is _____ _____.

17. The Magna Carta was reissued by British kings four times during the 13th Century: in the years_____, _____, _____, and _____.

18. You can conclude that, with the passing of time, the British people developed a firm conviction that authoritarian rule by monarchs, land owners, and elite persons would not be tolerated, even if revolution by the people was necessary to establish rule by law. _____

(a) True (b) False

19. The Magna Carta was foundational to: _____.

(a) English law (b) the US Constitution (c) legal systems worldwide

(d) all of these (e) only a and b (f) only b and c

20. **Write the Life Principle**: "_____ _____."

Score your activities. Correct errors. Review this section. Request your section quiz. Remember: you may be exempt from the chapter test if you score 85% or higher on all three section quizzes.

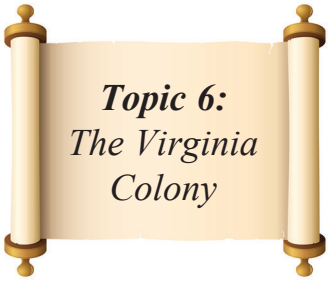
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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The motivation(s) of James I and the Virginia Company venture was/were to: _____.

   (a) plant a colony (b) harvest timber for England (c) challenge Spanish settlements

   (d) expand Christianity (e) only a and c (f) only a, c, and d

2. One of the purposes of the Jamestown, Virginia colony was to locate a Northwest Passage to Africa.

   _____ (a) True (b) False

3. You could conclude that Jamestown was so named to honor of England's King James. _____

   (a) True (b) False

4. The colonists experienced dissention and violence among themselves, tragedies, and trouble with Indians, necessitating the use of ***martial law***. _____ (a) True (b) False

5. Of the original 144 people who set sail from England in 1606, only _____ were alive by _____.

6. The new Jamestown charter established one equal and uniform _____ over all Virginia and enacted just laws for the governing of the _____.

7. After a decade of operation in Jamestown, a new charter was issued, eliminating _____ law, and establishing a simple form of representative government based on English _____ law.

8. The new charter also allowed settlers to: _____.

   (a) participate in governance (b) live above the law

   (c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b

9. By 1624, American colonists were allowed to _____ British government for redress of _____ and provide input into regulations, policies, and laws.

10. The Virginia concept of a bicameral legislature became a model for other American colonies.

    _____ (a) True (b) False

11. The original Virginia Constitution was mainly drafted by George _____, with input from James _____, Patrick Henry, and Thomas _____.

12. Virginia colonial experience in representative governance matured to the point that by 1776 Virginians declared their independence from England. _____ (a) True (b) False

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13. The Virginia Constitution provided for election of regional representatives from 12 districts. This arrangement became a training ground for: _____.

(a) Colonial leaders (b) British magistrates (c) New England minutemen soldiers

14. The Virginia Bill of Rights, written by George _____ was adopted on June 12, _____.

15. **Section One** of The Virginia Bill of Rights stated that all men are by _____ equally free and independent and have certain _____ rights.

16. **Section Two** asserts that all government power is derived from the people, and government officials are servants of the people. _____ (a) True (b) False

17 The main idea of **Section Three** is that government is for the_____ and _____ of the people; and if the government becomes contrary to those purposes, the people have a right to reform or _____ it.

18. **Section Four** specifies that offices may be hereditary. _____ (a) True (b) False

19. **Section Five** embraces a separation of powers, via the _____, _____, and _____ branches of government.

20. **Section Five** also recommends against the idea of career politicians, in that legislators should, from time to time, re-enter private life in order to effectually relate to the concerns of citizens but may run for public office at future times. _____ (a) True (b) False

21. **Section Six** has to do with voting rights and issues of eminent domain. _____

(a) True (b) False

22. The main idea in **Section Seven** is that consent of the governed is not to be exploited. _____

(a) True (b) False

23. **Section Eight** states that colonists were entitled to a just and prompt trial in which a person is judged by an impartial _____, and that the accused had a right to demand _____ in his favor, question his accusers, and not be forced to testify against _____.

24. **Section Nine** specifies no excessive _____, nor cruel and unusual _____.

25. **Section Ten** forbids issuance of search warrants without probable cause and supportive evidence

(a) True (b) False

26. **Section Eleven** does not support trial by jury in civil controversies and law suits. _____

(a) True (b) False

27. **Section Twelve** established freedom of _____.

(a) the press (b) speech (c) religion (d) assembly

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28. **Section Thirteen** proposed that, in times of peace, colonists could be protected by _____.

(a) armed citizens (b) a well-regulated militia (c) a standing army

29. Remaining sections of the Virginia Bill of Rights established that virtue and fundamental principles were foundational to freedom of assembly, religious practices, and worship of a Creator, based on Christian forbearance, love, and charity. _____

(a) True (b) False

30. ***Dictates*** of conscience means: _____.

(a) rules dictated by government (b) sincerely held personal beliefs (c) learned lessons

31. You can conclude from the Virginia Bill of Rights that colonialists recognized the necessity of all good government being based on fundamental, transcendent values, rather than on arbitrary man-made rules. _____ (a) True (b) False

32. The Virginia Bill of Rights laid the foundation work for the_____.

(a) Mayflower Compact (b) Declaration of Independence (c) US Constitution

33. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____."

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Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. English Pilgrims were people who sailed to the New World (North America) to seek freedom to worship God according to their own conscience. _____

   (a) True (b) Speculation

2. The Pilgrims had previously moved to the Netherlands in order to escape persecution from Church of England officials, who demanded allegiance to the State church. _____

   (a) True (b) False

3. The Pilgrims were protestant _____ and *Congregationalists* who did not believe they should be forced to worship God according to dictates of the State Church of England.

4. The two ships the Pilgrims purchased for their ocean voyage were the _____ and the _____ .

5. The Pilgrims who sailed on the *Mayflower* from England to America in 1620 traveled in cramped quarters equivalent to about 4 feet by 4 feet for each person during their _____ day, _____ mile voyage.

6. You could best describe the Pilgrims' voyage as _____

   (a) pleasant (b) difficult (c) placid (d) harrowing

7. Harsh living conditions depleted the original 102 Pilgrims to _____survivors between November and the following March.

8. Because the Mayflower landed outside the Virginia _____ territory, the people needed an _____ to form a set of rules for how decisions would be made, and by which to govern and provide a ***civil*** society for the new settlement.

9. On November 11, 1620, the male settlers drew up and signed what was then called a " _____ _____", which became a basic constitution for their governance.

10. A treaty with the _____ Indian tribe established mutual benefits for both local Native Americans and Pilgrims, who celebrated the first _____ together.

11. Plymouth Colony was the second self-governing body in America, after Jamestown. _____

    (a) True (b) False

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12**. Indentured** servants were people who: _____.

(a) paid for their passage by working for another colonist (b) were slaves for hire

(c) both of these (d) neither of these

13. The Pilgrims knew that differences among "Strangers" and Pilgrims would yield only **anarchy** unless a set of rules could be developed to guide relationships. The rules were set forth in what is now known as the _____.

14. The Mayflower Compact established that the purpose of the colony was to advance the _____ faith and to honor their _____ and country.

15. This contract, or agreement, or *covenant*, was actually the first concept of _____ _____ instituted in America.

16. The land grant issued to the Pilgrims in 1621 officially gave these colonists the right of self-government. _____ (a) True (b) False

17. John Quincy Adams called the Mayflower Compact the foundation of the _____ of the United States.

18. What four documents laid the foundation for self-government in America? _____

_____

_____

_____

19. You can conclude from the text that: _____.

(a) Judeo-Christian principles were foundational to freedom

(b) Pilgrims were dedicated to practicing Christian beliefs

(d) Pilgrims were not overly concerned about obeying rules

(e) Pilgrims did not want to develop friendships with Indians

(f) none of the above

(g) all of the above

(h) only a and b

(i) only c and d

(j) a, b, and c

20. **Write the Life Principle**: "_____

_____

_____."

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Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The American War for Independence, sometimes called the American Revolution, led to establishment of the *US Constitution*, which established the way American Colonists perceived the role of government. _____ (a) True (b) False

2. Gutenberg's printing press, invented in the year _____ AD in Germany, opened the era of mass _____ and was instrumental in driving away **despotism**, which had _____ for centuries in Europe.

3. The first book Gutenberg printed was the Bible, which opened the eyes of Europeans regarding concepts of freedom, liberty, and dominance by church officials. _____

   (a) True (b) False

4. German Catholic priest Martin Luther began reading the Bible and became alarmed that the Catholic Church was abusing its authority. In 1519, Luther nailed his 95 Theses to the door of _____ University, thus igniting _____ fires across Europe.

5. Gutenberg's press, and the courage of Luther (and others), enabled a domino effect whereby the Bible became available to the ***laity***, and led people to challenge the autocratic authority of the: _____.

   (a) Catholic Church (b) Reformation (c) king

   (d) all of these (e) only a and b (f) only b and c

Review. Number, in chronological order, the trickle-down effects of the printing press for # 6-11:

_____6. Reformation ***rhetoric*** influenced religion, politics, and philosophy.

_____7. Printed critiques and ***apologetics*** began to flow across Europe.

_____8. The medieval world was transformed into an Age of *Enlightenment.*

_____9. Bibles became available in the common language of the people (rather than in Latin for clergy only).

_____10. Theologians and philosophers began to write on concepts of self-government and participation of "*commoners"* in government.

_____11. England began to be stirred to embrace freedom of religion and participation in government by common people, during a time when nations were ruled by the Pope and/or kings.

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12. Which of the following was NOT a product of the Reformation? _____

(a) Glorious Revolution (b) Magna Carta (c) Mayflower Compact

13. *Principia Mathematica* and *Essays Concerning Human Understanding*, by _____ _____, respectively, provided the scientific, mathematical, and philosophical expansion bases for the Enlightenment.

(a) Luther and Locke (b) Newton and Luther (c) Newton and Locke

14. John Locke wrote that government should promote aggressive interest in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, while the church should focus on spiritual issues. _____

(a) True (b) False

15. Underline three postulates presented by John Locke:

(a) Individuals cannot allow government to divest people of control of their souls.

(b) Government or church entities cannot force change of religious beliefs.

(c) Government and church authorities cannot ensure salvation of souls.

(d) Government and church officials should enforce laws that penalize non-religious people.

16. In Book I of his Two Treatises of Government, John Locke challenged the divine right of kings philosophy. _____ (a) True (b) False

17. In Book II of the same work, Locke held that all men are created equal by God, and that the only legitimate government is one established by _____ of the people.

18. Locke proposed that people had the right to own property and dispose of it as preferred, and that government had no authority to dictate how people used their personal property. _____

(a) True (b) False

19. The ***etymological*** meaning of property implies that individuals are considered as property, and that government has no authority to own persons or material items belonging to individuals. _____ (a) True (b) False

20. According to John Locke, representative government was the only legitimate form of government, and that representatives should be selected by and from the people. _____

(a) True (b) False

21. Based on beliefs expressed by John Locke, the American Colonists had no right or obligation to revolt against King George of England in 1776 in order to pursue happiness and freedom.

_____ (a) True (b) False

22. _____ was deemed the most quoted authority on government and natural law, other than the Bible, by America's Founding Fathers.

(a) Martin Luther (b) John Locke (c) Charles Montesquieu

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23. Montesquieu believed that _____ought to be the bases of all laws governing man.

24. In applying Montesquieu's philosophies to American government, you can conclude that the only way to maintain a strong basis of liberty is to hold fast to her founding virtues and principles, as set forth in her founding documents. _____ (a) True (b) False

Match the social principles with the forms of government as set forth in Montesquieu's Spirit of the Law for # 25-27

_____ 25. Monarchies (a) power and fear

_____ 26. Republics (b) honor

_____ 27. Dictators, Despots (c) virtue

28. In The Spirit of the Law, Montesquieu defined what two types of power in government: _____

(a) sovereign (b) tyrannical (c) religious

(d) administrative (e) only a and d (f) only b and c

29. Montesquieu believed that government ought to be divided into separate, but equal, divisions: _____, _____, and _____ branches.

30. Civil and _____ law were important components of Montesquieu's proposals for government.

31. A major flaw in Montesquieu's philosophy regarding government was that he supported slavery.

_____ (a) True (b) False

32. **Write the Life Principle**: "_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The French and Indian War in North America ended in _____.

   (a) 1773 (b) 1763 (c) 1783 (d) 1754 (e) none of these

2. The treaty that ended The French and Indian War surrendered French claims of land west of the Mississippi River to England. _____ (a) True (b) False

3. British King George decided that some of England's expenses accumulated in defending the Colonies during The French and Indian War should be paid by Colonists through taxes and fees. _____ (a) True (b) False

4. The Stamp Act was an attempt by Parliament to extract money from Colonists who had helped the French during The French and Indian War. _____ (a) True (b) False

5. The Quartering Act passed by Parliament required colonists to _____.

   (a) shelter Tories in homes (b) keep British soldiers in homes (c) feed Minutemen

6. The _____ was a secret, loose-knit band of _____ across the colonies that formed to protest abuses of _____ by the British.

7. The Stamp Act Congress met in 1765 to declare the Stamp Act to be _____ for British subjects under British _____.

8. The Boston _____occurred in 1768 after Colonial resistance increased.

9. When Colonialists, dressed as Indians, dumped British tea into Boston Harbor as an act of defiance of the _____ Act(s), British troops placed Boston under control.

   (a) Townshend (b) Tea (c) Stamp (d) Intolerable

10. The First Continental Congress met in 1774 to address the _____ Act(s) and to express deep concern over the way Parliament was treating the Colonists.

    (a) Townshend (b) Tea (c) Stamp (d) Intolerable

11. _____ lead a colonial ***de facto*** Colonial government established by the first Continental Congress.

12. During the night of April 19, _____, British troops marched out of Boston toward Lexington to capture _____ and _____, and take possession of militia ammunition stored at Concord.

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13. Who rode all night to spread the alarm that British troops were marching out of Boston? _____.

(a) Paul Revere (b) William Dawes (c) Dr. Prescott

(d) all of these (e) only a and b

14. British troops and about 40 Colonial ***minutemen*** exchanged gunfire at Lexington, Massachusetts, thus igniting the American War for Independence. _____ (a) True (b) False

15. "_____" refers to musket shots fired by patriots at Lexington and Concord, as ***enshrined*** or immortalized in Emerson's *Concord Hymn.*

16. _____ was appointed as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army by the Second Continental Congress.

(a) Thomas Paine (b) Benjamin Franklin (c) George Washington

17. At the Battle of Bunker Hill near Boston, Colonial casualties outnumbered those of the British by about three to one. _____ (a) True (b) False

18. The pamphlet entitled *Common Sense,* written by _____, presented a ***cogent*** argument for_____.

Match the four divisions of Common Sense with the main ideas of their content for # 19-22:

_____ 19. First section (a) Colonial strength lies in unity; independence is the only course

_____ 20. Second section (b) An American-type Magna Carta was proposed

_____ 21. Third section (c) The Divine Right of Kings theory was refuted

_____ 22. Fourth section (d) Britain's two types of tyrannies were analyzed

23. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* could best be described as _____ in the cause of liberty.

(a) somewhat effective (b) very effective (c) ineffective

24. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Benjamin Franklin was not formally educated, but he was a lifelong self-educated _____.

2. Benjamin Franklin was born in England and migrated to America as a young man, where he later became publisher of the _____ newspaper and authored *Poor* _____ *Almanack,* which brought him wealth and fame.

3. In 1754, as part of a delegation regarding _____ War issues, Franklin proposed a plan for uniting the Colonies that was not implemented then, but later became the basis of the _____.

4. In addition to writing, publishing, and civic involvements, Benjamin Franklin was appointed by the Continental Congress as the first _____ of the United States.

5. Benjamin Franklin enlisted French aid that brought victory in the War for Independence; he also helped to negotiate The Treaty of Paris, which officially ended the War. _____

   (a) True (b) False

6. During the Constitutional Convention in 1787, delegates from larger states were deadlocked with those from smaller states regarding how representatives were to be selected. _____

   (a) True (b) False

7. When Congress stalled over the issue of state representation, Benjamin Franklin responded to the "***melancholy***…imperfection of human wisdom" by stating that, in his experience, "_____ governs in the affairs of men", and therefore recommended that each day of deliberations in Congress begin with _____.

8. You can conclude that Benjamin Franklin's influence on affairs of State could best be described as _____ .

   (a) significant (b) insignificant (c) immense

9. Benjamin Franklin was the only Founding Father to sign four of the distinctive _____ that birthed the United States.

10. Founding Father, John Jay, was educated at King's _____, and became a lawyer, who majored in property _____ and rule of _____.

11. John Jay was a delegate to both the First and Second _____ Congresses.

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12. Jay was the main negotiator for The Treaty of Paris, which ended the Revolutionary War and secured all land west of the Mississippi River for America. _____

(a) True (b) False

13. John Jay was joined by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison in writing the *Federalist Papers*, to inform colonists of the basic issues pertaining to the _____.

(a) Treaty of Paris (b) Declaration of Independence (c) US Constitution

14. The first Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court was _____.

(a) John Jay (b) John Adams (c) Benjamin Franklin

15. The first Vice President and second President of the United States was _____.

(a) John Jay (b) John Adams (c) Benjamin Franklin

16. John Adams was a delegate to the First Continental Congress, as well as to the _____ Continental Congress where he nominated _____ to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

17. John Adams proposed a resolution to Congress that served as a ***precursor*** to the _____ _____, as well as serving on the five-man committee to draft the Declaration of Independence.

(a) Articles of Confederation (b) US Constitution (c) Declaration of Independence

18. The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4th, _____.

19. Adams served on more _____ than any other member of Congress, negotiated treaties with foreign nations, and was the first US ambassador to _____.

20. John Adams was highly respected for his insight on human nature and rule of _____.

21. Born on a Caribbean Island, Alexander Hamilton was _____ at age eleven.

(a) maimed (b) kidnapped (c) orphaned

22. Fortunately, he had the courage to take _____ for himself, in spite of his circumstances. This caught the attention of a successful merchant who financed Hamilton's _____ at King's College, which in turn prepared Hamilton to be caught up in the ***vortex*** of _____ events.

23. You could conclude that when we choose to take personal responsibility for improving less-than-desirable circumstances, very often someone will extend a helping hand to lift us up.

_____ (a) True (b) False

24. Hamilton's efforts as a Continental Army officer caught the attention of George Washington, who selected Hamilton as his assistant, with responsibility of writing reports and letters for the General. _____ (a) True (b) False

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25. After the War for Independence, Hamilton became a successful _____, and made brilliant contributions to the new _____.

26. Alexander Hamilton had a great deal of influence in the various states' ratification of the Constitution through his contributions to the _____.

27. When George Washington was elected president, he appointed Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the _____.

28. Alexander Hamilton was fatally wounded in a pistol duel by Aaron Burr, a _____,

(a) friend (b) bitter political rival (c) misguided stranger

29. James Madison was born in Virginia, where he was partially home-tutored, and mastered Latin and Greek before the age of 18; he graduated from college in two years, then studied law before becoming interested in politics. _____ (a) True (b) False

30. James Madison served with Thomas Jefferson in the Virginia Council of State; and, at age 29, was the youngest delegate to the _____ Congress, becoming its _____ the following year.

31. At the Constitutional Convention in 1778, Madison won respect for his brilliant support of a strong central _____ and replacement of the loose-knit _____ _____ with a Constitution.

32. James Madison is known as the "_____."

33. James Madison believed that the Constitution ought to provide for a _____ central government with a system of checks and balances.

(a) strong (b) weak (c) defensive

34. Unfortunately, Madison's influence in the House of Representatives turned out to be of very little influence regarding passage of the Bill of Rights. _____

(a) True (b) False

35. As Secretary of State under _____, James Madison supported the _____ Purchase from France, as well as the War against the _____.

36. James Madison was elected as the _____ President of the United States and held that office during the _____ with England when British troops burned the _____ and capitol buildings.

37. The US Constitution is known as one of the foremost documents in world history. _____
(a) True (b) False

38. The Declaration of Independence was largely the work of _____.

(a) James Madison (b) Thomas Jefferson (c) Alexander Hamilton

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39. Thomas Jefferson was born in Virginia and became motherless at a young age. _____

(a) True (b) False

40. Thomas Jefferson was first taught at _____, then studied Latin and Greek at a school.

41. Jefferson enrolled in William and Mary College at age 16 where he studied ***metaphysics***, _____, and _____, as well as being introduced to the writings of John _____, Francis Bacon, and Isaac _____.

42. Jefferson studied law and was admitted to the Virginia Bar In 1767. In 1768, he was elected to the _____ House of Burgesses, where he became affiliated with patriotic firebrand, Patrick _____, and George Washington.

43. As a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, Jefferson, with input from other committee members, was tasked to draft the _____, over which he labored for _____ days.

Write (and memorize) the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence:

44. "_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____.

45. According to the Declaration, freedom is a gift from the Creator, and no earthly power has the right to tamper with a person's life, liberty, or pursuit of happiness. _____

(a) True (b) False

46. Thomas Jefferson authored the Virginia Statute for _____.

47. Jefferson exited from politics for a time due to various events, including _____
_____.

48. Thomas Jefferson served as Minister to _____, where he learned to appreciate the unique and "precious_____" of living in America that most citizens take for granted.

49. Thomas Jefferson, supporter of state's rights, served as Secretary of State for _____
_____, and as Vice President for _____.

50. In 1800, Thomas Jefferson was elected as the Nation's third president, with _____
_____ as his vice-president (and James Madison as his Secretary of State).

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51. The Louisiana Purchase from _____ in 1803, during Jefferson's presidency, almost doubled the size of the United States.

(a) France (b) England (c) Spain

52. After his presidency, Jefferson retired to his beloved _____ home in _____.

53. George Washington is called, the "_____."

54. At age 15, George Washington became a _____ in his home state of Virginia.

55. George Washington became a military officer in the militia while still a teenager. _____

(a) True (b) False

56. Passage of the Intolerable Act in 1774 prompted George Washington to propose military opposition to Britain. _____ (a) True (b) False

57. The Second Continental Congress appointed George Washington as Commander of the Colonial _____.

58. Trademarks of George Washington were his valor, character, and _____ during combat engagements against superior British forces.

59. After defeating the British at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781, Washington retired to his _____ _____ estate to practice free enterprise as a farmer.

60. George Washington realized that the Articles of Confederation were too weak to provide adequate governance for the new republic. _____ (a) True (b) False

61. He was asked to chair the Constitutional Convention of _____ that forsook the Articles of Confederation and established the US Constitution, which has endured for over _____ years.

62. Historians have pointed out that George Washington's greatest asset was his _____ to exercise authority with restraint and _____.

63. Tension existed constantly between President Washington's cabinet members, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, who disagreed over federal authority verses state's _____, which gave rise to America's _____ political system.

64. The warring factions joined forces to convince Washington to seek a second term of office, because _____.

(a) they wanted him to set a standard for future presidents

(b) they feared the nation was not strong enough to survive without his leadership

(c) both of these

(d) neither of these

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65. In his Farewell Address to Congress and the American people, about which basic things did Washington warn that could destroy the nation? _____

(a) political party loyalties that supersede loyalty to the nation

(b) foreign influences and permanent alliances

(c) lack of character among the people

(d) all of these

(e) only a and b

66. Washington further warned that _____ and _____ are necessary components of government, and that religious beliefs are necessary to preserve _____ and respect for the rights of others.

67. George Washington retired after two terms as president and died at _____ _____ on December 14, 1799.

68. Washington was called, "First in _____, first in _____, and first in the _____ of his countrymen."

69. During the eulogy at Washington's funeral, Major Henry Lee praised the purity of the President's _____ character, which provided the basis of his public _____.

70. **Write the Life Principle**: "_____

_____

_____

_____."

Score your activities. Correct errors. Review this section. Request your section quiz. Remember: you may be exempt from the chapter test if you score 85% or higher on all three section quizzes.

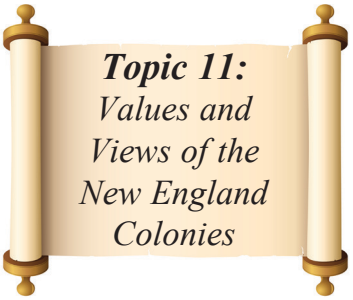
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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. In the tree analogy, the trunk represents the _____, while the ***myriad*** of roots represents the _____.

2. The original thirteen Colonies were often grouped according to the areas they occupied: _____, _____, _____

Refer to the map for # 3.

3. In which division was the Massachusetts Bay Colony? _____

4. The first English settlers in Massachusetts were: _____

   (a) Muslims (b) Christians (c) Atheists

   (d) Agnostics (e) Humanists

5. Both Pilgrim and Puritan ***emigrants*** braved the Atlantic Ocean to avoid _____ _____.

6. John Winthrop told the Puritans that their settlement in Massachusetts Bay Colony would be "a city on a hill", as an example to the world of the importance of religious freedom, and warned them not to 'mess-up'. _____ (a) True (b) False

7. Massachusetts Bay Colony set up a representative form of government in which elected members participated in local government assemblies, establishing a spirit of _____ _____.

8. _____ drafted a proposed Massachusetts Constitution which was ratified on June 15, 1780.

9. The Preamble to the Massachusetts Constitution, in essence, stated that a corrupt and abusive _____ ought to be _____ by the people to guarantee the rights and blessings of freedom.

10. The first article of the Massachusetts Constitution declared that people were born free and equal with natural, essential, _____ rights regarding _____ and ownership of _____.

11. The second article of the Constitution asserted that government had a right to control religious beliefs. _____

    (a) True (b) False

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12. The third article of the Massachusetts Constitution linked the public and private educational institutions together as responsible for training children in _____, _____, and _____, due to order and good government being dependent upon those virtues.

13. Other provisions included _____.

(a) rectifying wrongs and injuries through due process of law

(b) trial by jury of peers

(c) only properly warranted search and seizures

(d) right to bear arms, assemble, and debate

(e) freedom of the press

(f) all of these

(g) only a, b, and c

14. The Massachusetts Commonwealth Constitution established what three branches of government? _____, _____, _____

15. The Massachusetts Constitution provided for elected representatives in a bicameral body comprised of a _____ and _____ of Representatives.

16. Candidates for both House and Senate had to be ***freeholders***, which meant that _____.

(a) they were required to loosely hold their assets

(b) they could not be 'free-loaders'

(c) they had to be property owners

17. All Commonwealth executives had to declare themselves as believers in the Christian faith. _____ (a) True (b) False

18. Which of the following was NOT a Massachusetts "first"? _____

(a) opening battles of the War for Independence (b) public high school, college

(c) closing battle of the War for Independence (d) newspaper, printing press

(e) Thanksgiving (f) constitution

Refer to the map at the front of this lesson for # 19-20.

19. New Hampshire is located in the _____.

(a) Middle Colonies (b) New England Colonies (c) Southern Colonies

20. New Hampshire and Maine were originally part of Massachusetts. _____

(a) True (b) False

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21. Like several other colonies, the original settlers of New Hampshire were on a quest for religious freedom. _____ (a) True (b) False

22. New Hampshire became a separate Royal Province, or colony, on orders from the _____ and was governed by an appointed president and council, with a _____ of Representatives elected by the _____ .

23. The first Assembly of New Hampshire declared that all laws had to be approved by elected people of that Colony instead of adherence to edicts from King George. _____

    (a) True (b) False

24. As tensions with Britain escalated, the king did what all tyrants do when threatened with disobedient subjects: he denied the colonies access to _____ and _____.

25. The rest of the embargo concerned _____.

    (a) trade with countries other than England and British West Indies

    (b) North American fisheries

    (c) Bunker Hill involvement

    (d) all of these

    (e) only a and b

26. Delegates to the 1778 New Hampshire Convention drafted the first state constitution that had to be ratified by the people rather than by elected officials or appointed governors. _____

    (a) True (b) False

27. Like the Massachusetts Constitution, the New Hampshire Constitution enunciated that all men are born equally free and independent with certain unalienable rights; differences included specifications that _____.

    (a) senatorial candidates must be Protestants age 30 or more, be landowners and residents of the Colony seven years or more

    (b) voters for Senators and House members were charged a poll tax

    (c) the Senate and House corporately comprised the General Court of New Hampshire

    (d) all of these

    (e) only a and b

28. New Hampshire's motto is "_____".

29. New Hampshire declared its independence from England before the Declaration of Independence was signed. _____ (a) True (b) False

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30. Connecticut, meaning "_____", began to be settled in 1636 by two Massachusetts' pastors who led their congregations _____ miles over rough terrain to present-day _____, Connecticut.

31. Early Connecticut settlers were largely Congregationalists, a denomination of the Christian faith. _____ (a) True (b) False

32. The Commonwealth of Connecticut was established in _____ pursuant to a speech by Pastor _____ to the General Court of Massachusetts requesting a new Biblical Commonwealth for Connecticut settlements, which resulted in the _____ _____ of Connecticut.

33. Those who have been schooled in a revisionist "history" of the United States may be dumbfounded to learn of the true, biblical foundations of the country as revealed in multiple primary documents. Some are cited in this course, such as in the Preamble to The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, which state that the purpose of the Commonwealth was "to maintain and preserve the liberty and purity of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus" which would also guide and govern civil affairs. _____ (a) True (b) False

34. The Fundamental Orders included due process procedures for settling criminal behavior cases, including application of _____ for treason, rape, sodomy, and murder.

35. Marriage between a man and a woman was officiated by civil authorities and considered very important; and _____ was rare.

36. You could conclude that the people of Connecticut (as well as Colonists in general) considered formal education to be _____.

(a) optional (b) very important (c) unimportant

37. Connecticut was designated as the "_____" State because its form of government was the longest established document governing a state.

38. **Refer to the map at the start of this lesson.** Rhode Island is so-named because it is a small island in the Atlantic, just off shore of the US mainland. _____

(a) True (b) False

39. Rhode Island was first called "_____" by native Americans, and "_____" by Dutch explorers.

40. Rhode Island was founded as a result of Roger Williams fleeing religious persecution in Massachusetts in 1636; and because he was grateful to God, he named the area *Providence.*

_____ (a) True (b) False

41. The Colony was self-governed with executive, legislative, and judicial functions performed by _____.

(a) governors (b) magistrates (c) Town Hall meetings

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42. Three settlements merged into one which became known as _____ _____.

43. Governance in the Plantation was based on ancient Jewish laws of Judges before they had a king.

_____ (a) True (b) False

44. The Royal Charter procured from King Charles II by Roger Williams granted the Colony _____ and _____ _____.

45. Rhode Island, the smallest Colony, declared its independence from England _____ before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

46. **Write the Life Principle**: "_____ _____ _____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Worldviews and values drive the formulation of laws and documents that both direct and constrain government _____ (a) True (b) False

2. Delaware's _____history involves claims and counter-claims to the land by the _____, Dutch, and _____ .

3. The territory of Delaware was originally apart of Pennsylvania. _____

   (a) True (b) False

4. Delaware was a ***proprietary*** territory, comprised of three _____, and located down river from the main _____ colony.

5. Shortly before the Declaration of Independence was signed, Delaware's General Assembly decided it would no longer submit to the British Crown and called a Constitutional Convention. Which of the following did it NOT do?_____.

   (a) renamed the territory as The Delaware State

   (b) renamed and restructured the General Assembly

   (c) deposed the Chief Magistrate

   (d) set up a court system

   (e) provided a Declaration of Rights, including all aspects of due process

   (f) enunciated the right to worship God according to conscience

   (g) proclaimed freedom of the press as ***inviolable***

6. A major weakness of the Delaware Constitution was that it had no provision for a militia. _____

   (a) True (b) False

7. Delaware was the first state to ratify the _____.

   (a) Declaration of Independence (b) Bill of Rights (c) US Constitution

8. People settled in what became New Jersey as early as_____.

9. New Jersey was at one time divided into _____ provinces.

   (a) East/West (b) North/South (c) coastal/inland

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10. Later, New Jersey became a Royal Colony under the direct rule of Britain's _____.

(a) King George III (b) King Charles II

(c) Queen Elizabeth (d) Queen Ann

11. Like Delaware, in the weeks before the Declaration was signed, and war with England was inevitable, New Jersey took action and _____ .

(a) created a Provincial Congress (b) deposed the British Governor

(c) drafted a new constitution (d) elected a Legislative Council, Assembly, and governor

(e) created a court system (f) established freedom of worship rights

(g) established voting rights (h) all of these

(i) only a-d (j) only e-g

12. Initially, voting rights for women depended on them being single and property owners._____

(a) True (b) False

13. Slaves, freed or otherwise, were not allowed voting privileges. _____ (a) True (b) False

14. If war with England did not materialize, New Jersey was prepared to classify its new Constitution as _____.

15. Establishment of New York began as early as _____ with the explorations of British sea captain _____, who worked for a Dutch company and was trying to find a northwest passage to _____. The _____ River in New York is named for him.

16. Both Holland and England laid claim to the area and squabbled over it for decades. When the Dutch had the upper hand, the area was called _____ or _____. When the British were in control, it was known as _____.

17. The New York Constitution established in 1776 provided that the governance of the state be vested in two legislative bodies: the _____ and the _____ .

18. The representatives were to be elected in proportion to county populations. _____

(a) True (b) False

19. Which was NOT required of elected representatives? _____

(a) to own property (b) to be married (c) to be a 6-month county resident

(d) to be "of age" (e) to be male

20. Supreme executive authority of the state rested with the _____.

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21. _____, judicial, and _____ rights were guaranteed to citizens of New York.

22. However, _____ were not allowed to hold public office in New York at that time.

23. New York was the only state that did not require an oath of allegiance to the state in either civil or ***ecclesiastical*** matters. _____ (a) True (b) False

24. Pennsylvania was named for _____.

25. Which European nation had NO claims to the Pennsylvania region in the early 1600s? _____

(a) England (b) Sweden (c) Holland (d) France

26. Penn was a devout _____ who sought to establish a place of _____ for _____ people.

27. The form of government developed by Penn and early settlers was called _____, with a bicameral legislature. (a) The Frame (b) The Council (c) The Constitution

28. The 1683 version of that document included freedom of _____ and the press, trial by _____, and limited _____.

29. Surprisingly, with Penn's various trips to England, Pennsylvania's government carried on smoothly in Penn's absence. _____ (a) True (b) False

30. Pennsylvania's original Frame (1682) underwent revisions in 1683 and 1696. Its revision in _____ remained as the State's Constitution for the next _____ years.

31. Then, in 1776, with the winds of war blowing across the Colonies and the words of the Declaration of Independence newly ringing in their ears, elected Pennsylvania delegates convened to draft a new state _____ under the chairmanship of _____.

32. The _____ briefly defined what government ought to be, and gave reasons for independence from _____.

33. Which was NOT part of the Pennsylvania Declaration of Rights? _____

(a) inherent, unalienable rights of self-defense, happiness (b) religious rights

(c) authority of government (d) personal, legal rights

(e) property rights (f) abortion rights

(g) free speech rights (h) voting rights

(i) right of assembly (j) redress of grievances

34. No religious test or commitment was required for House of Representatives members. _____

(a) True (b) False

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35. _____ were to be established in each county, at public expense.

36. The Pennsylvania Constitution also served as a forerunner to the _____.

(a) Articles of Confederation (b) Declaration of Independence (c) US Constitution

37. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The basic reasons for European colonization in the New World were a mixture of _____, _____ and _____.

2. As previously noted, _____ (chartered by British King James), was the first Colony in North America to survive.

3. Authorized by King Charles I, some 250 persons arrived in Maryland on May 25, 1634, and conducted the first _____ in America, which became an annual celebration known as _____.

4. You can conclude (from your studies so far) that Maryland was the first Colony to specifically invite Catholics to immigrate to the New World. _____ (a) True (b) False

5. _____ is known as the birthplace of freedom for Catholics in America.

   (a) St. Clement's Island (b) St. Mary's County (c) St. Mary's City

6. Because Lord Baltimore's attempted feudal system of government was a dismal failure, he soon sought to establish a _____ Assembly.

7. Strife among Catholics and Protestants in Maryland eventually led, first, to establishment of the _____ , and later, to the_____ to the US Constitution.

8. Although Maryland had been reluctant to separate from England, her Constitution introduced the phrase "of the people only" (making no mention of submission to the King of England).
   _____ (a) True (b) False

9. The Declaration of Rights in Maryland's Constitution included all EXCEPT _____.

   (a) regulation of government (b) trial by jury, legal rights

   (c) accountability of officials (d) free elections

   (d) freedom of speech (e) freedom of the press

   (f) oath of Catholic belief (g) oath of fidelity to Maryland

10. The Maryland Constitution specified that gubernatorial candidates should be persons of _____, _____, and _____.

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11. _____ wrote America's National Anthem as he watched the bombardment of _____ in Maryland's harbor while being detained on a British warship during the _____.

12. You could conclude that America's National Motto, "In God we Trust", may have stemmed from the last verse of Key's anthem, *The Star Spangled Banner*. _____

(a) True (b) False

13. **Refer to the map at the start of this lesson.** The norther border of North Carolina is the southern border of _____.

14. _____ financed unsuccessful expeditions to colonize North Carolina in the 1500s, including "The Lost Colony of Roanoke".

(a) Sir Walter Raleigh (b) Charles IX (c) John White

15. The mystery of "The Lost Colony" was finally solved, thanks to DNA technology. _____

(a) True (b) False

16. North Carolina was a _____ colony, at first, under British rule.

(a) Royal (b) Proprietary (c) Self-governing

17. In 1692, North Carolina became a(n) _____ Colony under British rule.

(a) Royal (b) Proprietary (c) Self-governing (d) Agrarian

18. In 1774, the Lower House of North Carolina's Assembly proposed that delegates be elected to the Continental Congress, to which the governor _____.

(a) agreed (b) was opposed (c) expressed neutrality

19. In order to proceed, a _____ Congress was called, which in turn would select delegates to the _____ Congress.

20. In the process, the_____ fled the scene, and the Royal Colony governance _____.

21. Tensions mounted due to an impending British ***incursion*** on Cape Fear, North Carolina, necessitating a fourth Provincial Congress which convened in May of _____ in the town of _____.

22. The Halifax Resolves were adopted as the Colony's first official move toward independence. _____ (a) True (b) False

23. The fifth Provincial Congress met to draft a North Carolina _____ and Declaration of _____. The new state legislature consisted of the Senate and House of _____.

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24. An elected official had to do or be all EXCEPT which of the following? _____
_____

(a) be a landowner (b) live in county of residence for at least twelve months

(c) be a freeman (d) be at least 21 years of age

(e) be paid-up on taxes (f) be an active clergyman

(g) affirm the existence of God (h) support Protestantism

(i) affirm authority of Scripture

25. North Carolina's Declaration of Rights differed greatly from the declarations of most other Colonies._____ (a) True (b) False

26. North Carolina was thought to have possibly the greatest heterogenous ethnic and religious mixture working together to form a new state government. _____

(a) True (b) False

27. What three nations sent settlers to the region called *Carolina* during the 1500s-1700s?
_____, _____, _____

28. In 1712, Carolina was divided into North and South; and in 1729, South Carolina became a _____ Colony.

(a) Royal (b) Proprietary (c) Self-governing

29. Like the other Colonies, South Carolina moved toward independence early in 1776 by establishing a temporary government and constitution. _____ (a) True (b) False

30. The South Carolina Constitution adopted in 1778 required all Senators to be _____, property owners, and be in residence at least _____ years.

31. House members had _____ requirements for holding office.

(a) the same (b) similar (c) substantially different

32. The South Carolina Constitution included five articles pertaining to the incorporation of religious organizations which, in essence, declared that all elected officials had to acknowledge that the Christian _____ religion was a vital part of lawful government.

33. The final article addressed the _____ in general: _____ laws, freedom of _____, and _____ being subordinate to State civil powers.

34. Staging hit-and-run attacks on British soldiers from the swamps and dense forests earned veteran _____ the nickname of "_____" as he and his band of men fought to keep the cause of independence alive in the South.

35. Major General _____was sent by George Washington to rescue South Carolina (and Georgia) from a British take-over, and became known as the "_____".

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36. Georgia was the _____ of the thirteen colonies to be established.

(a) first (b) last (c) next to last

37. What two nations sparred over ownership of Georgia prior to 1732? _____

(a) England and France (b) France and Spain (c) England and Spain

38. James _____, former British soldier and member of Parliament, was troubled by the deplorable condition of _____ and devised a plan to take such prisoners to the American wilderness.

39. Another reason for establishing the Georgia Colony was to offer refuge to persecuted _____.

(a) Protestants (b) Catholics (c) Jews (d) lawyers

40. A third reason that Georgia was established as a British Colony was to establish a buffer zone between Spanish Florida and the Carolina Colonies. _____

(a) True (b) False

41. _____ was a prominent English evangelist who started an orphanage for children in George.

42. In 1752, Georgia became a _____ Colony.

(a) Royal (b) Proprietary (c) Self-governing

43. Georgia joined the growing independence movement and convened a _____ Congress to work with other Colonies, whereby it drafted a temporary Constitution called _____.

44. The revamped Constitution clearly identified _____, _____ and _____ branches of government.

45. Each county was to construct a _____, a _____, and maintain _____.

46. Georgia joined the union of states under the _____.

(a) US Constitution (b) Declaration of Independence (c) Articles of Confederation

47. **Write the Life Principle**: "_____

_____

_____

_____."

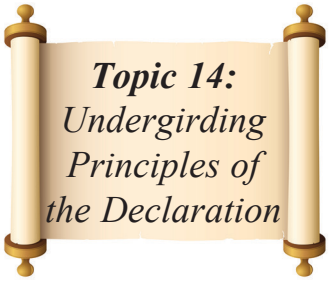
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Date: _____ Grade: _____



Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Early in the French and Indian War, the _____ called for a meeting of American Colony representatives to discuss the war effort. (a) French (b) Indians (c) British

2. At that meeting, Ben Franklin proposed his Albany Plan to unite the Colonies, to which all parties agreed. _____ (a) True (b) False

3. Which of the following was Franklin's proposed ***confederation*** NOT designed to accomplish? _____.

   (a) levy Colonial taxes (b) regulate Indian affairs

   (c) establish a Colonial army and navy (d) design a Declaration of Independence

4. The British were intent on replacing expenses they incurred while fighting the French and Indian War by taxing the _____.

   (a) French (b) Indians (c) Colonists

5. Colonists resisted British efforts to collect taxes primarily because Parliament did not allow Colonial representation in Parliament. _____ (a) True (b) False

6. Colonial representatives to The Stamp Act Congress in _____ met as a result of continuing protests by the_____ over Britain's unjust Stamp Act tax.

7. The plan adopted by that Congress included or resulted in _____.

   (a) petitioning Parliament to repeal the tax (b) establishing trade ***sanctions*** on Britain

   (c) causing Royal Colony governors to hide (d) causing Britain to repeal the Stamp Act

   (e) all of these (f) only a, b, and d

8. Britain responded by passing the _____ in 1767 and closing New York's _____.

9. The Colonies increased trade sanctions against Britain; they responded by sending troops to Boston, to be quartered at Colonial expense. _____ (a) True (b) False

10. The "Boston Massacre" in 1767 was characterized by _____.

    (a) a massive loss of Colonial life (b) angry Indians murdering Colonists

    (c) British troops shooting five protestors (d) all of these

    (e) only a and c (f) none of these

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11. The committees of Correspondence, organized by Samuel Adams, was a function of Colonial governments to develop and implement further plans to resist the British. _____

(a) True (b) False

12. The _____ was the Colonial response to Parliament's new Tea Act (tax) in _____.

13. Britain's next move, the following year, was to pass a series of new laws which the Colonists labeled as the _____.

14. These laws included all of the following EXCEPT _____.

(a) closing Boston Harbor (b) detailing punishment for protestors

(c) more quartering of British troops (d) quashing Massachusetts government representation

(e) the Quebec Act (f) rules for regulating Colonial troops

15. In the fall of 1774, representatives from all but one colony convened in Philadelphia for the First _____.

16. Many of the delegates would be known to history as America's Founding Fathers, and included such men as George _____, John _____, Samuel _____, Patrick _____, _____ Jay, and _____ _____ Lee.

17. This Frst Continental Congress met for two months, compiled the Declaration of Independence, and adopted a ban on all British imports. _____ (a) True (b) False

18. The British retaliated by _____.

(a) marching on Lexington and Concord

(b) ordering the arrest of John Hancock and Sam Adams

(c) ordering destruction of Colonial arms and ammunition

(d) ordering Minutemen militia to take up arms

(e) all of these

(f) all except d

19. The Second Continental Congress met in May, _____ and appointed _____ as Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army in preparation for the war at their doorstep.

20. Colonial representatives to that Congress were immediately unanimous in their quest for independence. _____ (a) True (b) False

21. Virginia delegate _____ proposed a resolution for the Colonies to break all ties with Great Britain.

(a) Thomas Jefferson (b) Benjamin Franklin (c) Richard Henry Lee

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22. Congress appointed a committee consisting of Benjamin _____, John Adams, Roger _____, Robert _____, and Thomas Jefferson to draft a Declaration of _____.

23. A second committee was designated to draft a loose-knit type of confederation governance for the Colonies that would be in effect once independence was declared. _____

(a) True (b) False

24. The Declaration of Independence was signed and adopted on: _____

(a) July 2, 1776 (b) July 4, 1776 (c) May 10, 1775

25. The 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence mutually pledged their _____, their _____, and their sacred _____.

26. The Signers included poorly educated merchants and farmers. _____

(a) True (b) False

27. You can conclude that the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence were patriots who were willing to die, if necessary, for liberty. _____

(a) True (b) False

28. The Declaration of Independence is important because it provides _____for independence from England, as well as the _____ upon which America was founded.

Refer to the actual Declaration of Independence, located in the back of the Chapter 1 text book, for extrapolating the document's basic principles, as set forth in the justification segment, for # 29-35.

29. **The first principle** states that all men are created equal and have certain _____ _____ from their _____.

30. **Principle two** asserts that governments are to operate by the _____ _____ for the purpose of protecting the peoples' rights.

31. **Principle three** declares that a government which does not provide these rights, may justifiably be _____ or _____ and replaced with one that is more likely to result in peoples' _____ and _____ .

32. **Principle four** admonishes that governments should not be changed for trivial reasons, as evidenced by the "patient sufferance" of the Colonists (the inference being that most people will suffer in a freedom-limiting "comfort zone" rather than change their government).

_____ (a) True (b) False

33. **Principle five** maintains that it is the people's _____ and _____ to "throw off" abusive _____ which demonstrate destructive, despotic tendencies.

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34. The _____ of the Declaration deals with 27 exact violations of British law that were foisted upon the Colonists (over a ten-year period of time), justifying separation from England.

(a) Preamble (b) Main body (c) Conclusion

35. The first signature on the Declaration of Independence is that of Second Continental Congress President, _____.

36. According to the chart detailing the Upward Stairway to Self-Governance, The Articles of Confederation were in effect _____ adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

(a) before (b) after (c) during

37. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Passage of the Declaration of Independence ushered in a heated debate about structuring a form of government upon which the new states could agree. _____

   (a) True (b) False

2. The first agreement the representatives reached was _____.

   (a) to be known as states, not colonies (b) strategizing the ongoing war

   (c) the best way to capture Philadelphia (d) the need for a federal government

3. The next agreements _____.

   (a) established one vote per state (b) authorized taxation proportional to land value

   (c) defined the state-federal relationship (d) specified state independence and sovereignty

   (d) defined amendment rules (e) all of these

   (f) all except d

4. The Articles of Confederation were adopted in November of 1777 and quickly ratified by the 13 states. _____ (a) True (b) False

5. The Articles of Confederation vested all government authority in a ***unicameral*** legislative body that could not _____, control foreign or interstate _____, and needed the vote of _____ states to pass laws.

6. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established the structure for developing the land north of the _____ River and westward to the _____ River.

7. Problems with economics (as demonstrated by the Shay Rebellion), trade, and national difficulties raised concerns about weaknesses of the _____.

   (a) Declaration of Independence (b) Articles of Confederation (c) Northwest Ordinance

8. Even so, George Washington considered the Articles of Confederation as strong enough to govern the new states. _____ (a) True (b) False

9. Who was elected as the president of the Constitutional Convention? _____

   (a) Benjamin Franklin (b) John Hancock (c) George Washington (d) John Adams

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10. The ***quorum*** needed for passage of proposals was a simple majority of seven states. _____

    (a) True (b) False

11. The Virginia Plan included _____ branches of government, _____ houses of representatives, and the proviso that _____ law would supersede _____ law, and be enforced in the states.

12. The New Jersey Plan included a _____ national legislature, two or more national _____, and the establishment of a _____ whose officers would serve for life.

13. The Virginia Plan was popular with _____ states, while the New Jersey Plan was favored by _____ states.

14. Debate raged as representatives of small states feared that representatives from larger states would dominate legislation, thereby hurting the interests of small states. _____

    (a) True (b) False

15. The _____ (also called The Connecticut Compromise) solved the representation issue by proposing a House of Representatives (lower house), to be elected according to state _____, and a Senate (upper house) with an _____ of members from each state.

16. The "Three-Fifths Compromise" pertained to including three-fifths of the _____ population of southern states for both _____ in Congress and _____.

17. Other compromises included the agreement that slave trade would not be prohibited before _____, and how a president would be elected – by a combination of the popular vote and an _____.

18. You can conclude that, while slavery was repugnant to most Northern representatives, the consequences of *not* compromising at that juncture would have likely resulted in no *United* States of America, with Southern states refusing to ratify the new Constitution. _____

    (a) True (b) False

19. George Washington's words of wisdom proved to be the catalyst for the stalled delegates to step forward and sign the new Constitution. _____ (a) True (b) False

20. ***Ratification*** was incumbent upon a minimum of _____ states, by means of special conventions, before the _____ could become the Supreme Law of the Land.

21. Debates continued at the state levels, with _____ favoring ratification, and _____ opposing ratification, due to fears of an over-powering federal government that would negate individual _____.

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22. Many fears were put to rest by the promised inclusion of The _____; but heavy debate still raged, motivating Hamilton, Madison, and Jay (under the pseudonym of "Publius") to publish 85 essays, known as the _____, which were designed to _____ voters and rally support for ratification.

23. The first state to ratify the new Constitution was _____ on December 7, _____, giving rise to its official nickname: "The First State."

24. Technically, the last state to "ratify" the Constitution for it to be official was New Hampshire about six months later. _____ (a) True (b) False

25. The two powerful states of _____ and _____ ratified within a month after New Hampshire.

26. The first national elections occurred in 1789, with Federal Hall in _____ being designated as the temporary National Capitol.

(a) New York (b) Virginia (c) New Jersey

27. The new government began operations in _____.

(a) February 1789 (b) April 1789 (c) September 1789

28. The last of the 13 states to ratify the Constitution were South Carolina and Rhode Island. _____

(a) True (b) False

29. **Write the Life Principle**: "_____

_____

_____

_____."

**Score your activities.
Correct errors. Review this section.
Request your section quiz. Remember: you may be exempt from the chapter test if you score 85% or higher on all three section quizzes.**

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