

Name: _____ Date: _____

Constitutional Hunger Games: 7th Grade Founding Survival Quiz

Students analyze the high-stakes trade-offs of the 1787 Philadelphia session, focusing on the Electoral College, the Fugitive Slave Clause, and federal supremacy.

1. Which specific conflict during the 'Critical Period' demonstrated that the national government under the Articles was unable to protect property or public order?

- A. The Regulator Movement in North Carolina
- B. The Annapolis Convention walkout
- C. The Newburgh Conspiracy of 1783
- D. The rebellion of indebted western Massachusetts farmers

2. True or False: The 'Necessary and Proper Clause' was designed to strictly limit the powers of Congress to only those specifically listed in the Constitution.

- A. True
- B. False

3. The 'Connecticut Compromise' effectively blended which two competing structural philosophies of the Early Republic?

- A. The New Jersey Plan and the Virginia Plan
- B. The Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights
- C. The Northwest Ordinance and the Southwest Ordinance
- D. The Albany Plan and the Iroquois Confederacy

4. To satisfy concerns about the 'tyranny of the majority,' the framers created the _____ to indirectly choose the President.

- A. Council of Censors
- B. Electoral College
- C. Direct Primary System
- D. Popular Plurality

5. Which group argued that a 'bill of rights' was actually dangerous because it might imply that any rights not listed were NOT protected?

- A. The Anti-Federalists
- B. The Sons of Liberty
- C. The Federalists
- D. The Quakers

6. The _____ Act of 1789 was the first major piece of legislation to define the structure of the federal court system and create the office of Attorney General.

- A. Alien and Sedition

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- B. Judiciary
- C. Northwest
- D. Embargo

7. True or False: The original 1787 Constitution prohibited the international slave trade immediately upon its ratification.

- A. True
- B. False

8. In 'Federalist No. 10,' James Madison argued that the best way to control the 'mischiefs of faction' (political parties/interest groups) was to:

- A. Outlaw all political clubs and organizations
- B. Keep the nation small and homogeneous
- C. Create a large republic with many competing interests
- D. Require all citizens to vote for a single party

9. The 1798 Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions introduced the controversial theory of _____, suggesting states could ignore federal laws they deemed unconstitutional.

- A. Nullification
- B. Judicial Review
- C. Executive Privilege
- D. Popular Sovereignty

10. True or False: The Constitution was officially adopted and replaced the Articles of Confederation as soon as a simple majority of 7 states signed it at the Convention.

- A. True
- B. False