**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Seventh Grade Civics-Chapter Two Section Three The Nation's First Governments**

**Completion**

*Complete each statement.*

1. The central government authority under the Articles of Confederation was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The Articles of Confederation governed the United States from 1781 through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The government of the Confederation could not pay its debts because it lacked the power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the states or American citizens.

4. Farmers in western \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led Shays's Rebellion in 1787.

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

**MAIN IDEAS**

\_\_\_\_ 5. Which feature did the State constitutions and the Articles of Confederation have in common?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | royal governors |
| b. | bill of rights |
| c. | principle of popular sovereignty |
| d. | a strong executive elected by popular vote |

\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of these State constitutions is the oldest and still in force today?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Massachusetts | c. | New Hampshire |
| b. | South Carolina | d. | Virginia |

\_\_\_\_ 7. After the Revolutionary War, the National Government

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | proved too weak to deal with growing economic and political problems. |
| b. | refused to repay the war debt it owed to the States. |
| c. | permitted the States to make agreements with foreign governments. |
| d. | began imposing harsh tax policies on property owners and merchants. |

\_\_\_\_ 8. The government set up by the Articles of Confederation had

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | no legislative or judicial branch. |
| b. | only a legislative and an executive branch. |
| c. | only a legislative branch, consisting of a unicameral Congress. |
| d. | only a legislative branch, consisting of a bicameral Congress. |

\_\_\_\_ 9. At the Philadelphia Convention, the delegates met initially to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | make revisions to the Articles of Confederation. |
| b. | open their sessions to the public. |
| c. | pass proposals by unanimous vote only. |
| d. | draft a new constitution. |

\_\_\_\_ 10. The first State constitutions, adopted after independence,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | placed most authority with the State governors. |
| b. | provided for lengthy terms for elective offices. |
| c. | placed most authority with the State legislatures. |
| d. | extended voting rights to all adult State residents. |

\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following can be said to have contributed the MOST toward the realization that the nation needed a stronger central government?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | political issues | b. | economic issues | c. | military issues | d. | social issues |

\_\_\_\_ 12. The Articles of Confederation had to be approved by

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | 7 states. | b. | 13 states. | c. | 11 states. | d. | 9 states. |

\_\_\_\_ 13. What type of legislatures did most states establish?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | monarchy | b. | multihouse | c. | bicameral | d. | single-house |

\_\_\_\_ 14. What was America's first constitution called?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | American Constitution | c. | Bill of Rights |
| b. | Articles of Confederation | d. | Republic Plan |

Article V

“For the more convenient management of the general interests of the united states, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the Year.

“No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven Members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; . . .”

–from the Articles of Confederation

\_\_\_\_ 15.  According to the Articles of Confederation, who appointed how many delegates to Congress from each state?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The citizens of each state voted to appoint three delegates to Congress every three years. |
| b. | The governor of each state appointed two delegates to Congress. |
| c. | The legislature of each state appointed from two to seven delegates to Congress. |
| d. | The chief justice of each state’s supreme court appointed two delegates every three years. |

\_\_\_\_ 16.  Based on the chart, under the Articles of Confederation congress did not have the power to \_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **National Government Under**  **the Articles of Confederation** | |
| **Congress Could** | **Congress Could Not** |
| Maintain an army and navy | Levy taxes on states |
| Declare war and peace | Prevent states from issuing their own money |
| Make treaties and alliances  with other nations | Elect a president |
| Borrow money | Amend the articles without the consent of all  13 states |
| Establish a post office | Require states to provide money for running  the national government |
| Regulate coinage | Regulate trade and commerce |
| Manage affairs with Native Americans | Enforce a law in any state that did not accept  that law |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | declare a war | c. | make a treaty with another country |
| b. | elect a president | d. | maintain a navy |

**Vocabulary: *Please define the following terms.***

17. constitution

bicameral

confederation

ratify

amend

revise