

1. What is meant by "state of nature?"
 - a. reason based analysis
 - b. a government ruled by the people
 - c. human life prior to societies
 - d. laws regarding wildlife conservation
2. Political philosophers used the state of nature in order to:
 - a. advance their political careers
 - b. criticize rulers of their day through satire
 - c. expand the empires of European kings
 - d. identify universal truths regarding human nature
3. Magna Carta established which political principle?
 - a. popular sovereignty
 - b. right to revolt
 - c. rule of law
 - d. Divine Right of Kings
4. The Federalist and the Anti-Federalist groups were formed over which issue?
 - a. abolition of slavery
 - b. representation in Congress
 - c. independence from Britain
 - d. ratification of the Constitution
5. Which was not a natural right listed by Locke?
 - a. Property
 - b. Life
 - c. Pursuit of Happiness
 - d. Liberty
6. Both Hobbes and Locke believed:
 - a. the ideal government was one that best suited our human nature
 - b. the state of nature was violent, and cruel
 - c. it was best to share authority across three branches of government
 - d. man was naturally good and decent
7. Thomas Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence was most influenced by:
 - a. Machiavelli
 - b. Locke
 - c. Hobbes
 - d. Socrates
8. Shay's Rebellion was a movement of:
 - a. Native Americans.
 - b. farmers.
 - c. slaves.
 - d. slave owners.
9. Which of the following could be considered a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
 - a. 3/5ths of states had to approve an amendment
 - b. It gave too much power to the Army
 - c. It failed to create a postal system
 - d. It was not able to enforce the collection of taxes

10. Thomas Hobbes claimed that men willingly formed a “social contract”, agreeing to surrender their liberty in exchange for _____.
 - a. security
 - b. salary
 - c. sovereignty
 - d. sea monsters
11. Madison’s proposal that a state’s representation in Congress be based upon population was known as the:
 - a. Connecticut Plan
 - b. Virginia Plan
 - c. New Jersey Plan
 - d. Philadelphia Flyer
12. The Three-Fifths Compromise applied to which group of Americans?
 - a. Immigrants
 - b. Women
 - c. Slaves
 - d. Native Americans
13. Which statement is true of the Connecticut Compromise?
 - a. It called for equal representation in the lower house of Congress.
 - b. It called for representation in the upper house to be based on population.
 - c. It created a need for the Three-Fifths Compromise.
 - d. It was written by Benjamin Franklin.
14. Which significant event occurred on July 4th, 1776?
 - a. Shots were fired at Lexington and Concord, marking the beginning of the Revolutionary War.
 - b. Virginia and New York ratified the Constitution, making it the highest law of the land.
 - c. The Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.
 - d. Britain and the United States signed the Treaty of Paris and ended the Revolutionary War.

MATCHING: Please match each numbered term with the letter of the correct description.

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| 15. First Amendment | a. protection against self-incrimination & double jeopardy |
| 16. Second Amendment | b. freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly |
| 17. Fourth Amendment | c. the right to bear arms |
| 18. Fifth Amendment | d. protection against excessive bail, cruel & unusual punishment |
| 19. Eighth Amendment | e. protection against unreasonable searches & seizures |

SHORT ANSWER: Please respond to the following prompts in a well-developed paragraph, being sure not only to *identify* your answer(s) to the prompt but *explain* why your answers are correct. (3 points each)

20. With whom do you most agree in regards to human nature, Thomas Hobbes or John Locke? Why?
21. Which phrase in the preamble to the Constitution do you believe is the most important and why?