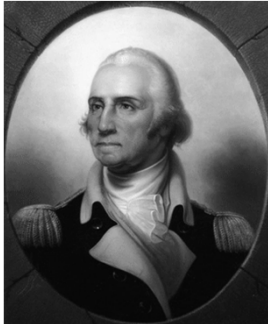


U.S. History Pre-Assessment

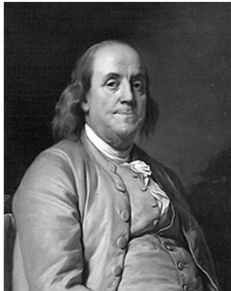
1) Who am I?



I fought along side the British during the French & Indian War, but in 1776 was asked by the Continental Congress to lead Continental Army.

Who am I?

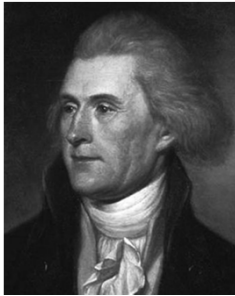
2) Who am I?



I was a major figure of the American Enlightenment and had the good fortune to sign both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. I spent most of the Revolution in France as a diplomat.

Who am I?

3) Who am I?




My grave stone reads as follows:

Here was buried
Author of the Declaration of the
Independence
of the Statute of Virginia for
Religious Freedom
and
Father of the University of
Virginia

Who am I?


4) Who am I?



Many consider me to be one of the greatest Founding Fathers. I will provide invaluable service as a diplomat during the Revolution and later serve as the second president.

Who am I?

5) Name the amendment



This amendment is part of the Bill of Rights and guarantees free speech, religion, and right to assemble and protest.

6) Name the Amendment



This amendment is also in the Bill of Rights and outlaws the quartering of troops during peace time.

7) Name the amendment



This Bill of Rights amendment covers 3 separate constitutional issues:
 - the right to remain silent
 - double jeopardy
 - eminent domain

8) Name this amendment



"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

9) Name this amendment



"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

10) Name this amendment



"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens...and no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge these privileges...nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

11) Who am I?



I was the first candidate from the Republican Party to be elected president. Immediately after my election, seven southern states seceded from the union.

Who am I?

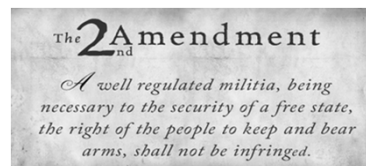
12) Name the document

Which founding document set forth a list of grievances against King George III?

- *He has kept among us in time of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislature.*
- *For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent.*
- *For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury*

13) Name the document

This document was demanded by the Anti-Federalist to address their concerns about a strong central government and to protect individuals.



14) Important date

What is the significance of July 4, 1776?



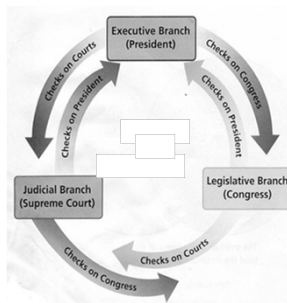
15) Important document

This document was ratified on 1787 to replace the Articles of Confederation.



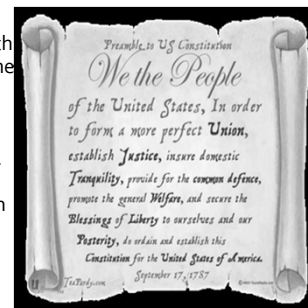
16) Principal of the Constitution

The system that gives each of the three branches of government the ability to restrain the other two. Such a system makes government less efficient but also less likely to trample on the rights of citizens.



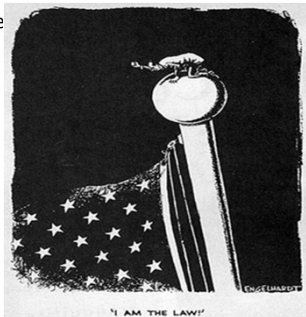
17) Principles of the Constitution

The Preamble to the Constitution begins with the bold phrase, "We the people..." These words announce that in the United States, the people have the power. The government receives its power from the people and can govern only with their consent.



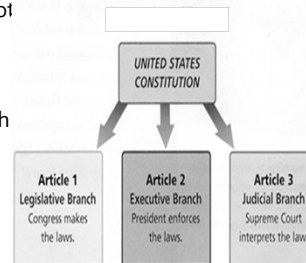
18) Principle of the Constitution

Because the people are the ultimate source of power, the government has only as much authority as the people give it. Government's power is thus limited. Much of the Constitution, in fact, consists of specific limitations on government power.



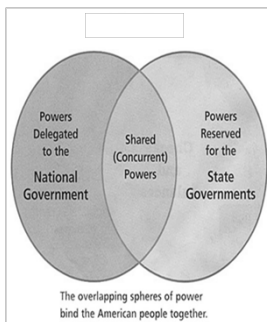
19) Principle of the Constitution

Government power is not only limited, but also divided. The Constitution assigns certain powers to each of the three branches of government. It is intended to prevent the misuse of power.



20) Principal of the Constitution

A system of government in which power is divided between a central government and small state governments. This sharing of power is intended to make sure that the central government is powerful enough to be effective, yet not so powerful to threaten states or individuals.



21) Principal of the Constitution

Government is ran by the people through their elected representatives.



22) Principal of the Constitution

Protections listed in the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.



23) Branches of Government

- List the 3 Branches of Government and the major responsibility of each

