

Systems of Government and Colonial Influences

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

And thereupon the said Lords ... declare

That the pretended power of suspending the laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal ...

—The English Bill of Rights, 1689
http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/england.asp



1. According to the above excerpt from the English Bill of Rights, who now had authority to make or suspend laws?
 - a. American colonists
 - b. English people
 - c. the king of England
 - d. Parliament

2. Which level of U.S. government holds the highest authority?
 - a. city government
 - b. county government
 - c. national government
 - d. state government

3. American colonists had
 - a. fewer rights than citizens living in Britain.
 - b. little knowledge of their rights as citizens of Britain.
 - c. more rights than citizens living in Britain.
 - d. the same rights as citizens living in Britain.

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4. According to the above excerpt from the English Bill of Rights, the term *regal authority* refers to
- parliamentary power
 - the power of commoners or freemen
 - the power of landholders
 - the wishes or powers of the king
5. Baron de Montesquieu's ideas about power in government are referred to as the
- branches of powers.
 - government triangle.
 - separation of powers.
 - social contract.
6. The English Bill of Rights ended the struggle between
- Britain and the American colonies.
 - King John and the noblemen.
 - Parliament and the king.
 - William and Mary.

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1. In the first place we have granted to God, and by this our present charter confirmed for us and our heirs forever that the English Church shall be free, and shall have her rights entire, and her liberties inviolate [freedoms untouched]....
30. No sheriff or bailiff of ours, or other person, shall take the horses or carts of any freeman for transport duty, against the will of the said freeman....
39. No freemen shall be taken or imprisoned ... except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land....
40. To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice....
45. We will appoint as justices, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs only such as know the law of the realm and mean to observe it well....
63. Wherefore we will and firmly order that the English Church be free, and that the men in our kingdom have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights, and concessions, well and peaceably, freely and quietly, fully and wholly, for themselves and their heirs....

—Excerpt from the Magna Carta, 1215
<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/magframe.asp>



7. Which paragraph forbids unlawful imprisonment?
- a. 1
 - b. 30
 - c. 39
 - d. 45
8. The Enlightenment was a
- a. charter.
 - b. cultural movement.
 - c. document.
 - d. scientific discovery.

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Settlement	Date	Founder	Reason
Jamestown	1607	Virginia Company	to earn profits
Plymouth	1620	Pilgrims	to escape religious persecution
Massachusetts	1630	Massachusetts Bay Company	to earn profits
Rhode Island	1644	Roger Williams	to create a welcome place for people of all faiths
Georgia	1733	James Oglethorpe	to provide debtors a fresh place to start; to form a military barrier to Spanish Florida





9. How much time passed between the founding of the first colony listed and the establishment of the last one listed?
- a. 80 years
 - b. 96 years
 - c. 126 years
 - d. 130 years
10. The oldest direct democracy in the world is
- a. Greece.
 - b. Great Britain.
 - c. Japan.
 - d. the United States.
11. Enlightenment thinker John Locke believed that governments should
- a. become republics.
 - b. cease to exist.
 - c. serve the people.
 - d. strengthen the monarchy.

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12.  Which paragraph forbids government from taking certain property without consent?
- a. 1
 - b. 30
 - c. 39
 - d. 40

13.  The purpose of this document is to
- a. abolish the monarchy.
 - b. list the rights of free men.
 - c. prevent free men from ever being imprisoned.
 - d. proclaim the power of the English Church.

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We ... Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony, unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience.

—Mayflower Compact, 1620
http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/mayflower.asp



14. According to the excerpt above, the purpose of the Mayflower Compact was to
- create a government for the new colony.
 - establish freedom of religion in the New England colonies.
 - establish the House of Burgesses in Jamestown.
 - promise loyalty to the king of England.
15. Thomas Jefferson's reference to the natural rights of "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness" in the Declaration of Independence was clearly inspired by the ideas of
- John Locke.
 - Julius Caesar.
 - the Puritans.
 - the Roman Senate.
16. Which of the following is a form of democracy?
- absolute monarchy
 - constitutional monarchy
 - dictatorship
 - totalitarianism
17. The ideas of the Enlightenment period shaped the
- city-state of Athens.
 - Declaration of Independence.
 - Magna Carta.
 - Roman republic.

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18. Which of the following principles was established in this document?
- a. indentured servitude
 - b. limited government
 - c. religious dissent
 - d. social contract
19. Enlightenment thinkers wanted to apply the laws that ruled nature to
- a. Europe and the Americas.
 - b. indentured servants.
 - c. King John.
 - d. people and society.
20. A government based on representative democracy is called
- a. a city-state.
 - b. a direct democracy.
 - c. an empire.
 - d. a republic.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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Answer Key

1. d

2. c

3. a

4. d

5. c

6. c

7. c

8. b

9. c

10. a

11. c

12. b

13. b

14. a

15. a

16. b

17. b

18. b

19. d

20. d