

## Chapter 2 Civics Study Guide

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

1. American colonists had
  - a. the same rights as citizens living in Britain.
  - b. more rights than citizens living in Britain.
  - c. little knowledge of their rights as citizens of Britain.
  - d. fewer rights than citizens living in Britain.
  
2. The Southern Colonies were known for their
  - a. rocky terrain.
  - b. fertile land.
  - c. industry and trade.
  - d. ports and shipbuilding.
  
3. The economy of the New England colonies depended strongly on
  - a. the sea.
  - b. mining.
  - c. a warm climate.
  - d. agriculture.

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>

4.  Which paragraph forbids unlawful imprisonment?
- a. 45
  - b. 30
  - c. 1
  - d. 39

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5.  The purpose of this document is to
- prevent free men from ever being imprisoned.
  - list the rights of free men.
  - abolish the monarchy.
  - proclaim the power of the English Church.
6.  Which of the following principles was established in this document?
- religious dissent
  - indentured servitude
  - social contract
  - limited government
7. Which of the following groups was responsible for the Declaration of Independence?
- Sons of Liberty
  - Second Continental Congress
  - First Continental Congress
  - House of Burgesses
8. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were part of the
- New England Colonies.
  - Northern Colonies.
  - Southern Colonies.
  - Middle Colonies.
9. The 1776 publication of Thomas Paine's pamphlet, *Common Sense*,
- moved the colonies closer to declaring independence.
  - occurred just after the Declaration of Independence.
  - had little effect on the attitudes of colonists.
  - caused Parliament to sympathize with the American colonies.
10. Which laws were meant to punish Massachusetts, and especially Boston, for resisting British rule?
- Stamp Acts
  - Intolerable Acts
  - Townshend Acts
  - Tea Acts
11. The Enlightenment was a
- cultural movement.
  - scientific discovery.
  - document.
  - charter.

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- 12. Two busy port cities of the Middle Colonies were
  - a. New York and Philadelphia.
  - b. Boston and New York.
  - c. Jamestown and Philadelphia.
  - d. Jamestown and Charles Town
  
- 13. Jamestown's House of Burgesses
  - a. was an assembly of elected representatives.
  - b. was built by the Virginia Company.
  - c. was an assembly appointed by King James I.
  - d. was home to the colony's first royal governor.
  
- 14. A government based on representative democracy is called
  - a. a republic.
  - b. a direct democracy.
  - c. a city-state.
  - d. an empire.
  
- 15. A colonial protest against the Tea Act of 1773 became known as the
  - a. Great Awakening.
  - b. Glorious Revolution.
  - c. Boston Tea Party.
  - d. East India Uprising.

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](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/england.asp)

- 16.  According to the above excerpt from the English Bill of Rights, who now had authority to make or suspend laws?
  - a. the king of England
  - b. American colonists
  - c. Parliament
  - d. English people
  
- 17.  According to the above excerpt from the English Bill of Rights, the term *regal authority* refers to
  - a. the power of commoners or freemen
  - b. the wishes or powers of the king

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- c. the power of landholders
- d. parliamentary power

18. Enlightenment thinker John Locke believed that governments should
- a. cease to exist.
  - b. become republics.
  - c. serve the people.
  - d. strengthen the monarchy.

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

19.  Which of the following settlements was established for military reasons?

- a. Georgia
- b. Connecticut
- c. Jamestown
- d. Rhode Island

20. Which of the following played an important role in the New England economy?

- a. shipbuilding
- b. agriculture
- c. plantations
- d. ironworks

21. What did most colonial governments have in common?

- a. a governor elected by the colonists
- b. a royal governor appointed by the king and an elected assembly that passed local laws
- c. a governor and assembly both appointed by Parliament

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- d. an elected governor and a royal assembly appointed by the king
22. 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
- a. John Locke.
  - b. the Roman Senate.
  - c. the Puritans.
  - d. Julius Caesar.
23. Baron de Montesquieu's ideas about power in government are referred to as the
- a. branches of powers.
  - b. separation of powers.
  - c. social contract.
  - d. government triangle.
24. Enlightenment thinkers wanted to apply the laws that ruled nature to
- a. people and society.
  - b. indentured servants.
  - c. King John.
  - d. Europe and the Americas.
25. The Tea Act of 1773 required colonists to
- a. pay a tax on tea.
  - b. join the Boston Tea Party.
  - c. cease using Boston Harbor for importing tea.
  - d. buy tea only from the East India Tea Company.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Answer Key**

1. d

2. b

3. a

4. d

5. b

6. d

7. b

8. c

9. a

10. b

11. a

12. a

13. a

14. a

15. c

16. c

17. b

18. c

19. a

20. a

21. b

22. a

23. b

24. a

25. d

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