

Civics EOC Review

Multiple Choice

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

1. "Thomas Jefferson called the [Declaration of Independence] 'pure Locke,'" referring to the English philosopher John Locke.

Which of the following ideas shows Locke's influence on the Declaration of Independence?

- The king of England has a divine right to rule the colonists, so only God can remove his authority.
 - By violating the social contract with the colonists, the king has lost his authority to rule.
 - Without a king, the colonists will be able to return to a state of nature in which all men are free.
 - The king rules by right of force, so it is just for the colonists to overthrow the king using force.
2. Use the Preamble to the Constitution to answer the question.

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."—U.S. Constitution, Preamble

Which of the following actions is one example of how the American government establishes justice?

- keeping the peace within the borders of the United States
 - creating a set of laws and a court system
 - protecting the United States from foreign threats
 - establishing safety regulations to protect the public
3. Use this quote by the French Enlightenment thinker Baron de Montesquieu to answer the question.

"In every government there are three sorts of power; the legislative; the executive, in respect to things dependent on the law of nations; and the executive, in regard to things that depend on the civil law."

What principle of government presented by the U.S. Constitution is Montesquieu describing?

- federalism
 - republicanism
 - separation of power
 - sovereignty
4. In the United States, the concept of equality means that every individual
- must sacrifice his or her interests so the needs of the many can be met.
 - is born with as much talent and ability as everyone else.
 - is entitled to receive the same treatment under the law.
 - should receive the same share of worldly goods as everyone else.

5. Use this quotation to answer the question.

"No freeman [person] shall be taken or imprisoned, . . . or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. . . ."
—Magna Carta, 1215

Which of the following principles does this quotation from the Magna Carta explain?

- guarantee of freedom of speech
 - guarantee of due process
 - prohibition against excessive fines and bail
 - protection of the right of the state to organize a militia
6. Which of the following MOST DIRECTLY led to the calling of the First Continental Congress?
- the Stamp Act Congress
 - the Stamp Act
 - the Intolerable Acts
 - the Boston Tea Party
7. Read the excerpt and answer the question.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights. . . ."
—The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America

Which of the following BEST paraphrases this statement?

- People must show allegiance to their king and country throughout their lives.
 - People need to help others understand their basic rights as citizens.
 - People owe their allegiance first to God, then to the monarch.
 - People are born with certain rights that no one can take from them.
8. In 1754, Ben Franklin drew this cartoon.



For what purpose did he draw it?

- to unite the colonists against French and Native American attacks
- to urge the colonists to fight the British after the British Tea Party
- to warn the colonists about the political oppression of the British
- to convince the colonists to unite against British authority

Name: _____

ID: A

9. The guarantee of religious liberty found in this proposed law is the sort of guarantee of individual rights that Anti-Federalists demanded be added to the Constitution.

"We the General Assembly of Virginia do enact, that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious Worship place or Ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened [burdened] in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief, but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise [way] diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities." —Virginia General Assembly, 1777

This resulting listing of basic liberties in the Constitution is called

- a. the 1st Amendment.
 - b. Article V.
 - c. the Bill of Rights.
 - d. the Declaration of Independence.
10. Use the quotation to answer the question.
- "...it is expedient that on the second Monday in May next a Convention of delegates who shall have been appointed by the several States be held in Philadelphia for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation..." —The Continental Congress, 1787**

This quotation is historically significant because at this meeting, the Framers

- a. planned to write a constitution but were delayed by delegates who would not attend the convention.
 - b. debated to resolve the Articles of Confederation, but ended up voting for a new President.
 - c. organized documents to ratify the Articles of Confederation, but could not resolve the Virginia Plan.
 - d. met to address the Articles of Confederation but ended up creating a new form of government.
11. Use the excerpt from The Federalist essays to answer the question.

"[A] people descended from the same ancestors, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, attached to the same principles of government, very similar in their manners and customs, and who . . . have nobly established general liberty and independence. This country and this people seem to have been made for each other . . . united to each other by the strongest ties, should never be split into a number of unsocial, jealous, and alien sovereignties"
—The Federalist No. 2, John Jay

Based on this excerpt, which statement best describes the Federalist view of the proposed Constitution?

- a. The Federalists believed that similarities of the people in the United States was a source of strength and should be further strengthened by a strong national government.
- b. The Federalists believed that similarities of the people in the United States was a weakness and could only be strengthened by a strong national government.
- c. The Federalists believed that the variety of the people in the United States was a strength that could only be further strengthened by strong state government.
- d. The Federalists believed that a strong national government would weaken the strength of the diversity of the American people.

12. What constitutional principle prevents the tyranny that James Madison describes in the quotation below from taking place?

“The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many . . . may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.”
—James Madison, The Federalist No. 47, 1788

- a. popular sovereignty
- b. separation of powers
- c. federalism
- d. judicial review

13. The diagram shows some of the ways the executive branch can limit the power of the other branches.

The Executive Branch	
Can check the Judicial Branch by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointing Supreme Court justices • Appointing other federal judges 	Can check the Legislative branch by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calling special session of Congress •

What is another way in which the executive branch can check the legislative branch that is missing from the diagram?

- a. approving treaties
- b. impeaching judges
- c. vetoing a bill
- d. declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional

14. Use the photo to answer the question.



Which constitutional principle was being practiced at the event represented by this ticket?

- a. popular sovereignty
- b. separation of powers
- c. federalism
- d. checks and balances

15. Read this excerpt from the text:

“In 1952, at the height of the Korean War, a labor dispute threatened to shut down the nation’s steel industry and imperil the war effort. To avert a strike, President Harry Truman, acting as commander in chief, ordered the Secretary of Commerce to seize and operate several steel mills. But the Supreme Court found that here the President had overstepped his constitutional authority. It held that only Congress, acting under its commerce power, could authorize the seizure of private property in time of war, and it had not done so.”

This is an example of

- a. the judicial branch limiting the legislative branch.
- b. the legislative branch limiting the executive branch.
- c. the judicial branch limiting the executive branch.
- d. the legislative branch limiting the judicial branch.

16. Read this excerpt from the text:

“Congress has not declared war since World War II. On eight occasions since then, however, it has enacted joint resolutions to authorize the President to meet certain international crises with military force.”

Which is the STRONGEST conclusion that can be drawn based on this statement?

- a. Congress and the President are often in conflict about when to declare war.
- b. Congress and the President do everything they can to avoiding using military force.
- c. The Constitution is flexible enough to allow Congress and the President to meet crises in a number of ways.
- d. The Constitution has many checks and balances for how the government deals with foreign policy.

17. **“During the years the Articles of Confederation were in force (1781–1789), there were no national courts and no national judiciary. The laws of the United States were interpreted and applied as each State saw fit, and sometimes not at all. Disputes between States and between persons who lived in different States were decided, if at all, by the courts in one of the States involved. Often, decisions by the courts in one State were ignored by courts in the other States.”**

This excerpt from the text explains why

- a. delegates to the Constitutional Convention wanted checks and balances among the branches of government.
- b. the Framers of the Articles of Confederation felt there was no need for a national Judiciary.
- c. the Framers of the Constitution thought it was important to have a national Judiciary.
- d. many members of Congress felt there was no need for a strong federal government.

18. Why did the Constitution provide for two separate court systems?

- a. to keep the federal court system from being overwhelmed
- b. to establish the federal court system as having more power than State courts
- c. to maintain a balance of power between the Federal Government and the States
- d. to strengthen the balance of power between the three branches of Federal Government

Name: _____

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19. **“The interpretation of the laws is the proper and peculiar province of the courts. A constitution is, in fact, and must be regarded by the judges as a fundamental law. . . . If there should happen to be an irreconcilable variance between the two . . . the Constitution ought to be preferred to the statute. . . .”** —Alexander Hamilton, *The Federalist* No. 78

Hamilton's statement is fundamental to which concept?

- a. judicial review
 - b. federalism
 - c. limited government
 - d. popular sovereignty
20. Which constitutional clause is used as the basis for the separation of church and State at the federal level of the U.S. government?
- a. Due Process Clause
 - b. Establishment Clause
 - c. Free Exercise Clause
 - d. Taking Clause
21. Read the following excerpt from the text describing 1st Amendment rights.

“The Constitution protects the right of the people to assemble to express their views. It protects their right to organize to influence public policy, whether in political parties, interest groups, or other organizations. It also protects the people’s right to petition—to bring their views to the attention of public officials by such varied means as written petitions, letters, or advertisements; lobbying; and parades or marches.”

Which of these actions would be an UNCONSTITUTIONAL violation of rights?

- a. The police arrest a group of civil rights activists who have committed an act of civil disobedience.
- b. The local authorities refuse to issue a parade permit to a group who wants to march past a school during school hours.
- c. The police arrest a man for giving a speech that urges the violent overthrow of the government.
- d. The authorities refuse to give a demonstration permit to a group that wants to hold a rally promoting racist beliefs.

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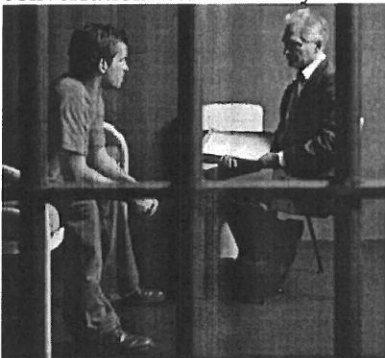
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22. Study the examples given in the table. Then select the current legal requirements for the two types of searches that have been left blank.

4th Amendment Protections and Exclusions

POLICE ACTION	REQUIREMENTS FOR A SEARCH
Arresting a Person	No warrant required to search the person's belongings
Entering a home	Warrant required to search the home for evidence that is not in plain view
Stopping an automobile	
Wiretapping a phone	

- a. No warrant required to search a stopped automobile. No warrant required to wiretap a person's phone conversations.
- b. Warrant required from a judge before searching a stopped automobile. Warrant required to wiretap a phone because it violates privacy.
- c. Warrant required to search a stopped automobile. No warrant required to wiretap a person's phone conversations.
- d. No warrant required to search a stopped automobile. Warrant required to wiretap except in cases of suspected terrorist activity.
23. If this man has been charged with a federal crime, which amendment protects the right he is exercising in this conversation with his lawyer?



- a. 1st Amendment
- b. 4th Amendment
- c. 5th Amendment
- d. 6th Amendment

24. Read this quote from a letter Thomas Jefferson wrote in 1823.

“The force of public opinion cannot be resisted, when permitted freely to be expressed. The agitation it produces must be submitted to. It is necessary, to keep the waters pure.” —Thomas Jefferson, Letter to the Marquis de Lafayette, November 4, 1823

With which statement would Jefferson most likely agree?

- The term public opinion is widely misunderstood and, therefore misapplied, by most people.
- The “public” holds competing opinions on almost every issue in American politics.
- The results of public opinion polls should be kept secret until all the votes have been cast in an election.
- The expression of public opinion, whether through protests, editorials, or votes, should be welcomed.

25.

- primary author of the Declaration of Independence
- strongly supported the Bill of Rights
- favored vesting governing power in the states, rather than the national government

Which political leader is described above?

- George Washington
- Oliver Ellsworth
- Thomas Jefferson
- William Patterson

26.

	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE
Qualifications	25 years old 7 years citizenship	30 years old 9 years state residency citizenship
Terms of Office	2 years	6 years
Election Cycle	Every two years	One-third elected every 2nd year

Study the chart. Why do you think the Founding Fathers called for differences between the House of Representatives and the Senate in the qualifications, terms of office, and the election cycle of members?

- They wanted to synchronize the terms of senators with presidential elections.
- They wanted the Senate to be a more deliberative body, insulated to some degree from passing political fashions.
- They wanted members of the House to be groomed for membership in the Senate.
- They wanted the Senate to be entirely independent of the House of Representatives.

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27. The case of *Schenck v. United States* (1919) concerned protest activities against American involvement in World War I. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. said that trying to convince draft-age men to resist induction was intended to result in a crime, and posed a "clear and present danger" of succeeding. The Supreme Court decision in the case relates to a limitation on which of the following?
- Freedom of the press
 - Free exercise of religion
 - Freedom of speech
 - Cruel and unusual punishments
28. **"Speech is powerful. It can stir people to action, move them to tears of both joy and sorrow, and . . . inflict great pain. On the facts before us, we cannot react to that pain by punishing the speaker. As a nation, we have chosen a different course—to protect even hurtful speech on public issues to ensure that we do not stifle public debate."**

This quotation from Justice Roberts's opinion in *Snyder v. Phelps* relates to which of the following?

- The 1st Amendment
 - The 2nd Amendment
 - The 4th Amendment
 - The 6th Amendment
29. Which of the following accurately summarizes the different purposes of the First and the Second Continental Congresses?
- The First Continental Congress was held to write new laws for the colonies, while the Second Continental Congress implemented those laws.
 - The First Continental Congress was held to write new State constitutions, while the Second Continental Congress ratified those constitutions.
 - The First Continental Congress was held to limit the authority of royal governors in the colonies, while the Second Continental Congress issued the Declaration of Rights.
 - The First Continental Congress was held to determine a response to British policies, while the Second Continental Congress governed the nation during the Revolutionary War.
30. Which of the following events happened FIRST?
- The colonies declared their independence from Great Britain.
 - The States began to adopt written constitutions.
 - The Stamp Act Congress met in New York.
 - The colonies rejected Benjamin Franklin's Albany Plan of Union.
31. The Framers included the Supremacy Clause in the Constitution for the purpose of
- giving the Federal Government complete authority over all actions of State governments.
 - making the individual State governments more powerful than the Federal Government.
 - helping to settle disputes between different levels of government in the federal system.
 - making the Supreme Court the most powerful branch of the Federal Government.

32. Use the Preamble to the Constitution to answer the question.

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."—U.S. Constitution, Preamble

Which statement BEST expresses the concerns of the founders of the American government?

- a. Their focus was to create a government that protected the nation from foreign enemies.
 - b. Their focus was to create a government that protected the nation from domestic threats.
 - c. Their focus was to create a nation that protected national interests over individual rights.
 - d. Their focus was to create a government that protected all aspects of the nation and its people.
33. According to John Locke, political society is created when individuals voluntarily form a government to create and enforce laws, thereby protecting the people who form that government. In this social contract, people give up some of their power to the government, which then rules in their interest. This is the basis of which of the following concepts?
- a. separation of powers
 - b. government by consent
 - c. common law
 - d. absolute monarchy
34. The colonists built their governments based on customs and ideas borrowed from England and early civilizations, including unwritten, judge-made law developed over centuries. This type of law is known as
- a. constitutionalism.
 - b. common law.
 - c. Hammurabi's Code.
 - d. the rule of law.
35. Use this excerpt from the English Bill of Rights to answer the question.

"...that the pretended power of suspending the laws, or the execution of laws, by regal authority, without consent of Parliament is illegal...that levying money for or to the use of the Crown... without grant of Parliament...is illegal...that it is the right of the subjects to petition the king... and that prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal..." —English Bill of Rights

Which of the following ideas is embodied in this excerpt?

- a. The king needed the consent of Parliament to appoint advisors and ministers.
- b. The king had the right to prosecute illegal petitions protesting royal laws.
- c. The king had the power to suspend laws without Parliament's consent.
- d. The king needed the consent of Parliament in order to tax people.

36. Use the excerpt to answer the question.

...whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness." —The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America

To what concept of government does this excerpt refer?

- a. the divine right of kings
 - b. the social contract
 - c. unalienable rights
 - d. absolute rule
37. In describing the problems created by the Articles of Confederation, George Washington said, "...we are one nation today and 13 tomorrow. Who will treat with us on such terms?" Which of the following most accurately restates this idea?
- a. We are one nation today, but we could be 13 different states tomorrow. This gives us an advantage in dealing with other nations.
 - b. We are one nation today, but we could be 13 different states tomorrow. We should form alliances with other nations as soon as possible.
 - c. We claim to be one nation, but are on the verge of splitting into 13 separate states. Other nations will take advantage of us if we continue this way.
 - d. We claim to be one nation, but are on the verge of splitting into 13 separate states. No other nation will want to deal with such an unstable country.
38. Use the quotation to answer the question.

"The end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom. For in all the states of created beings capable of law, where there is no law, there is no freedom." —John Locke, The Second Treatise of Government, 1690

Which statement BEST reflects Locke's meaning?

- a. The ideal situation for protecting freedom is a state where there is no law.
 - b. The purpose of law is to protect freedom by abolishing restraint.
 - c. To be truly free, people have to abolish laws.
 - d. Laws actually make people more, not less, free.
39. Passage of the Stamp Act led the colonists to begin making which of these arguments?
- a. Citizens should be prepared to join a local militia.
 - b. No government has the right to engage in censorship.
 - c. The colonies would be better off with a unified government.
 - d. Parliament did not have the right to tax the colonies directly.

40. In this excerpt, written with the non-standard spelling of the time, the travelers on the Mayflower make several significant agreements:

We, whose names are underwritten, ... doe, 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 to enacte, constitute, and frame such just and equall laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the generall good of the Colonie unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.
—The Mayflower Compact, 1620

Based on the agreement given here, what political principle did the government of Plymouth most closely embrace?

- a. aristocratic absolutism
 - b. democratic representation
 - c. popular sovereignty
 - d. totalitarianism
41. **In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us.... We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity [fairness], and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity [close relation].**
—The Declaration of Independence

Which of the following best summarizes the viewpoint of colonial leaders in 1776?

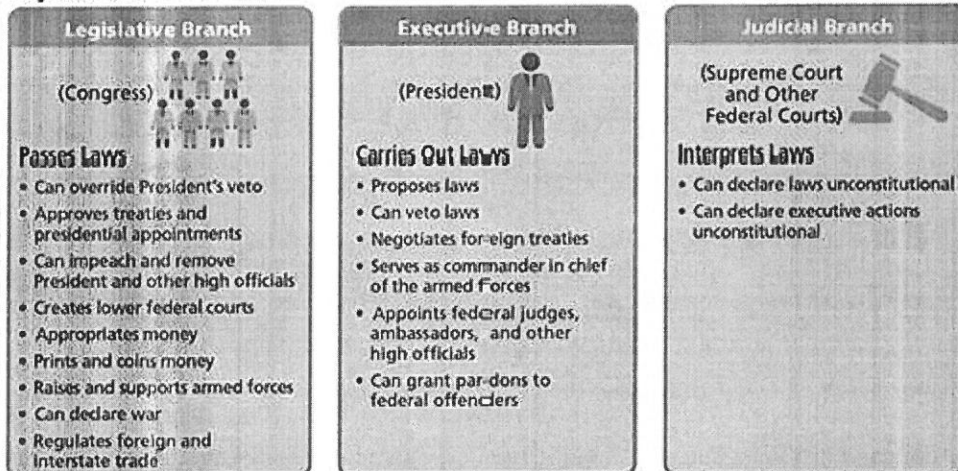
- a. They were willing to avoid a rebellion if the British government would give in to their demands.
 - b. They felt that the British government could no longer be relied upon to protect the colonies.
 - c. They hoped that the British Parliament would overrule the king and establish better relations with the colonists.
 - d. They believed that it was no longer possible to remain part of the British Empire without sacrificing their best interests.
42. How did Thomas Paine's Common Sense affect the move towards independence?
- a. Paine's Common Sense encourages rebellion against Britain.
 - b. More colonists accept the idea of limited representation in Parliament.
 - c. Paine recommends compromise as the first course of action.
 - d. The idea of forming a new republic becomes the goal for many colonists.
43. What was one argument Thomas Paine used in Common Sense to persuade colonists to consider independence from Great Britain?
- a. They were British citizens and entitled to equal representation.
 - b. They had natural rights that allowed them to govern themselves as they saw fit.
 - c. The colonists did not need the king or an aristocracy to rule them.
 - d. As colonies, they already formed a self-governing republic.

44. According to the Declaration of Independence, what is the fundamental purpose of government?
- to protect people's property
 - to provide for the protection of a nation
 - to protect people's natural rights
 - to allow religious freedom
45. • Freedom of speech
• Freedom of religion
• Freedom of the press
• Freedom of assembly
• Right to bear arms
• Protections against arbitrary government searches
• Protections against unfair trials
• Protections against cruel and unusual punishment

What document includes the rights listed above and more, and why was it added to the U.S. Constitution?

- The Federalist Papers were added to the U.S. Constitution to limit the power of the federal government.
 - The Northwest Ordinance was added to the U.S. Constitution to lay a foundation for admitting additional states to the Union.
 - The Declaration of Independence was added to the U.S. Constitution as a reminder of why and how the United States was founded.
 - The Bill of Rights was added to the U.S. Constitution to establish a clear and definite list of rights the government cannot infringe upon.
- 46.

Separation of Powers



The separation and distribution of powers in the U.S. government shown above was established by the —

- Bill of Rights
- U.S. Constitution
- First Amendment
- Articles of Confederation

47. What ideas from John Locke were used to justify the colonies' break from Great Britain in the Declaration of Independence?
- All men are created equal and have the right to rise up against tyranny.
 - All men are created equal and have the right to freely practice any religion.
 - Property rights are guaranteed to all men.
 - All men have the right to Parliamentary representation.
- 48.

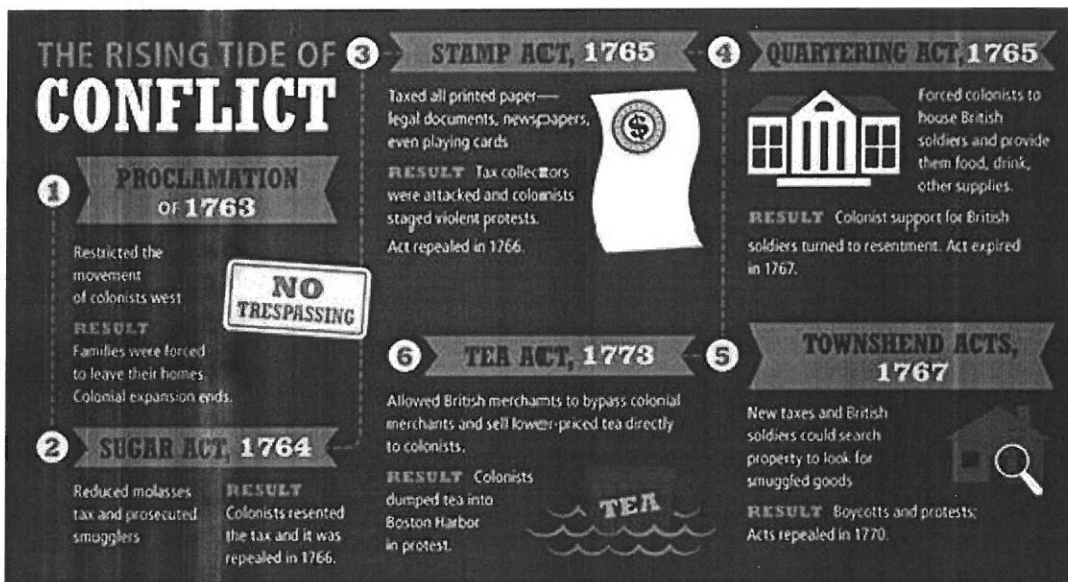
Organization of the Articles of Confederation

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	FOREIGN POLICY	TAXATION	COMMERCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made Congress the governing body of the federal government Gave Congress the power to issue bills of credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave Congress the power to sign treaties and make alliances with other nations Gave Congress the power to manage relations with Native Americans Gave Congress the power to declare war 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave states the power to tax Gave states the power to impose duties and tariffs on trade with other states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave states the power to regulate commerce Gave states, rather than the federal government, the power to settle disputes

Sources: *Encyclopedia Britannica*; Central Connecticut State University; OurDocuments.gov; USHistory.org

- Review the chart. How did the Articles of Confederation limit the powers of Congress?
- Congress could only collect taxes; state approval was needed for all other matters.
 - Congress did not have the power to maintain a militia.
 - Congress could not collect taxes; there was no executive branch to carry out laws.
 - Congress could regulate trade between states but it could not carry out laws.
49. The intent of the Declaration of Independence was to state that the 13 American colonies were now independent from Britain and —
- identify a leader of the new country
 - identify the capital city of the new country
 - give reasons for taking such a drastic action
 - encourage France to become an ally of the new country
50. Why was the Bill of Rights a necessary addition to the U.S. Constitution?
- The representatives of New York suggested it.
 - The Antifederalists opposed ratification without it.
 - Britain required it in order to recognize the new country.
 - Alexander Hamilton convinced people that the court system was flawed.
51. The signing of the Mayflower Compact was significant to the future of the American colonies because it—
- assured colonists' allegiance to the King of England
 - clarified that all adults had equal voice in their government
 - strengthened a tradition of government through representation
 - determined which churches would be acceptable in North America

52. **No taxation without representation! they cried.**
Colonists used this argument against the Stamp Act, claiming that—
- Parliament had no right to tax them
 - colonial legislatures had no right to tax them
 - they wanted to send delegates to meet with King George III
 - they wanted to meet with British representatives on their own soil
53. The major differences of opinion between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson had to do with —
- communicating with Native American nations
 - defining the authority of the central government
 - allotting more power to high-ranking military leaders
 - establishing the boundaries of new states entering the Union
54. Among the main grievances American colonists had with the British were that the British Parliament —
- required colonists to participate in colonial legislatures and militias
 - fixed prices on colonial farm goods and limited the size of colonial farms
 - prohibited colonists from building homes and businesses in certain cities
 - imposed taxes without the consent of the colonists and placed limits on colonial trade
55. A weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that it—
- established a very powerful Congress
 - did not give states any say in passing laws
 - allowed Congress to tax states at a high rate
 - did not include executive or judicial branches of government
56. Which statement best sums up the information on the chart?



- Colonists were able to overturn every law imposed by Britain.
- Nearly every British law resulted in colonial protest.
- Every British law caused the colonists to lose money.
- With every law Britain passed, colonists became more obedient.

57. Which of the following BEST describes how the Intolerable Acts affected the American colonies?
- The acts caused the colonies to set up their own militia to serve in times of emergency.
 - The acts caused the colonies to call for the First Continental Congress.
 - The acts caused the colonies to quarter British troops without payment from the government.
 - The acts caused the colonies to unify against the British government.
58. Use the photo to answer the question.



In which way are the women shown on this poster demonstrating their support for the ideals of American government?

- fighting on the country's behalf overseas
 - preserving the freedom of individuals
 - displaying patriotism by volunteering to serve the public good
 - showing good citizenship by obeying the law
59. Use the chart to answer the question.

Duties and Responsibilities of Citizenship	
Duties	Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obeying local, state, and national laws • Serving as a witness when called • Respecting the rights of others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteering • Participating in civic life • Understanding how government works

Duties are actions a citizen is required to take. Responsibilities are actions a citizen should take. Which of the following actions is a responsibility of citizenship?

- serving on a jury if called
- voting in elections
- paying taxes
- registering for the draft