



*We the People: The Citizen & the Constitution*

**QUIZ**

Unit Two, Lesson 10

“What did the Framers do about the problem of slavery?”

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary Matching**

Directions: Write the letter of the definition next to the appropriate vocabulary words.

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. abolish _____             | a. the war between the Northern and Southern states. It took place from 1861 to 1865 and ended slavery in the U.S.  |
| 2. Civil War _____           | b. the Framers’ compromise about slavery that became part of the Constitution. It counted each slave as three-fifths of a person to determine how many representatives a state would have in Congress |
| 3. slave trade _____         | c. to put an end to   |
| 4. Three-Fifths Clause _____ | d. The business of taking people from their homes in Africa and selling them in the colonies  |

**Short Answer**

Directions: Answer the following question in the space provided below. If you need additional space, continue your answer on the back of the page.

5. What compromise did the Framers reach regarding slavery?

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Directions: Read each of the following partial statements carefully. Circle only the best answer that completes each statement.

6. Before the Revolutionary War there were
  - a. slaves in every colony.
  - b. slaves only in the Southern colonies.
  - c. more slaves in the North than in the South.
  - d. more slaves in the South than in the North.
  - e. Both a and d are true.
  
7. Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention said
  - a. their states would refuse to be part of the new national government if slavery was abolished.
  - b. their states would be part of the new national government if slavery was abolished.
  - c. slavery should be outlawed.
  - d. none of the above.
  
8. Before the Revolutionary War, there were more slaves in the South because
  - a. most people in the Southern colonies worked as fishers, merchants, shop owners, and bankers.
  - b. most people in the South were farmers.
  - c. slavery was outlawed in the North.
  - d. people in the North didn't own slaves.
  
9. The Framers from the North and South made several compromises about slavery so that
  - a. the Northern states would agree to be a part of the new government.
  - b. the Southern states would agree to be a part of the new government.
  - c. the slaves would be happy.
  - d. the people of the United States would be happy.
  
10. The state with the fewest number of slaves in 1790 was
  - a. Connecticut.
  - b. Delaware.
  - c. Rhode Island.
  - d. Massachusetts.
  
11. The Three-Fifths Clause allowed Southern states to send \_\_\_\_\_ representatives to Congress than if they were not allowed to count their slaves.
  - a. fewer
  - b. more
  - c. the same number of
  - d. an equal number of
  
12. The Three-Fifths Clause meant Southern states with slaves had to pay \_\_\_\_\_ taxes than if they had not counted their slaves.
  - a. more
  - b. less
  - c. the same amount of
  - d. no

**Bonus Question:** What is the one word found nowhere in the entire U.S. Constitution?

## **Lesson 10 Answers**

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. SEE PAGE 84, "REVIEW THE LESSON," QUESTION 2; 6. E 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. D 11. B 12. A  
BONUS: "SLAVE"