



We the People: The Citizen & the Constitution

QUIZ

Unit Two, Lesson 9

“How many representatives should each state have in Congress?”

Name _____

Date _____

Vocabulary Matching

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Great Compromise _____ | a. One house of Congress. The number of representatives is based on its population. |
| 2. House of Representatives _____ | b. plan accepted at the Philadelphia Convention that called for Congress to have two houses. The Senate would have two senators from each state. The House of Representatives would have representatives from each state based on its population. |
| 3. Senate _____ | c. One house of Congress. Each state has two senators. |
| 4. House _____ | d. a legislative assembly; a place where bills are created |

Short Answer

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

5. Describe the main parts of the Great Compromise.

Multiple Choice

Directions: Read each partial statement carefully. Circle only the best answer.

6. Because of the Great Compromise, large states and small states would have equal votes in the
 - a. Senate.
 - b. House of Representatives.
 - c. judicial branch
 - d. Congress.

7. A law can be passed only if
 - a. a majority of representatives vote for it in the Senate.
 - b. a majority of representatives vote for it in the House of Representatives.
 - c. a majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives vote for it.
 - d. the executive branch votes for it.

8. According to the Great Compromise, each state would have _____ representatives in the Senate.
 - a. 30,000
 - b. 2
 - c. 1
 - d. 13

9. The Framers from the smaller states worried that
 - a. if large states were given more representatives, they would have less power than the small states.
 - b. if large states were given more representatives, they would have more power than the small states.
 - c. if the small states were given less representatives, they would have less power than the larger states.
 - d. Both b and c are true.

10. The Great Compromise
 - a. divided the Congress into three parts.
 - b. divided the Congress into two parts.
 - c. did not divide the Congress into parts.
 - d. wanted to give smaller states more power than the larger states.

11. The states with more people have more power in
 - a. the Senate.
 - b. the House of Representatives.
 - c. the judicial branch.
 - d. the executive branch.

12. In the House of Representatives, the number of representatives from each state is based on
 - a. the number two.
 - b. the number of people living in that state.
 - c. the number of delegates attending the Philadelphia Convention.
 - d. the number of slaves living in each state.

Lesson 9 Answers

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. SEE PAGE 76, "WHAT WAS THE GREAT
COMPROMISE?" 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. B 11. B 12. B