



U.S. Constitution

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 5

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. At the Constitutional Convention, large and small states disagreed about representation. What was the Great Compromise?

- A) Each state would have equal votes in both houses of Congress
- B) Congress would have two houses — one based on population and one with equal votes per state
- C) Only the largest five states would have representatives in Congress
- D) The President would decide how many representatives each state would get

2. Anti-Federalists opposed ratifying the Constitution. What was their biggest concern?

- A) The document was too short and did not cover enough topics
- B) It created a central government that was too powerful and lacked a bill of rights
- C) It gave too much power to state governments over the national government
- D) They wanted a king instead of a President

3. A state passes a law that conflicts with a federal law. According to the Supremacy Clause, what happens?

- A) The state law takes effect because states have more power
- B) Both laws apply equally within that state
- C) The federal law overrides the state law
- D) The President must choose which law to follow

4. The Preamble lists "establish justice" as a goal. Which part of the government is MOST responsible for this goal?

- A) The legislative branch by collecting taxes from citizens
- B) The executive branch by signing trade agreements
- C) The judicial branch by interpreting laws and hearing court cases
- D) The military by protecting borders from invasion

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. The Federalist Papers were written by Hamilton, Madison, and _____ to support ratification.
2. The Great Compromise created two chambers: the Senate and the House of _____.
3. Anti-Federalists demanded a _____ of Rights before they would support the Constitution.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. At the Constitutional Convention, large and small states disagreed about representation. What was the Great Compromise?

- A) Each state would have equal votes in both houses of Congress
- B) Congress would have two houses — one based on population and one with equal votes per state**
- C) Only the largest five states would have representatives in Congress
- D) The President would decide how many representatives each state would get

2. Anti-Federalists opposed ratifying the Constitution. What was their biggest concern?

- A) The document was too short and did not cover enough topics
- B) It created a central government that was too powerful and lacked a bill of rights**
- C) It gave too much power to state governments over the national government
- D) They wanted a king instead of a President

3. A state passes a law that conflicts with a federal law. According to the Supremacy Clause, what happens?

- A) The state law takes effect because states have more power
- B) Both laws apply equally within that state
- C) The federal law overrides the state law**
- D) The President must choose which law to follow

4. The Preamble lists "establish justice" as a goal. Which part of the government is MOST responsible for this goal?

- A) The legislative branch by collecting taxes from citizens
- B) The executive branch by signing trade agreements
- C) The judicial branch by interpreting laws and hearing court cases**
- D) The military by protecting borders from invasion

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. The Federalist Papers were written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay to support ratification.
2. The Great Compromise created two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives.
3. Anti-Federalists demanded a Bill of Rights before they would support the Constitution.