

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION TYPICAL ANSWER OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

Activity One: Define the following terms (6pts)

1- The Continental Congress

A Congress that appeared in the period of the American Revolution. It is the body of delegates who spoke and acted collectively for the people of the colony-states that later became the United States of America. The term most specifically refers to the bodies that met in 1774 and 1775–81 and respectively designated as the First Continental Congress and the Second Continental Congress.

2- The Founding Fathers

were a group of American revolutionary leaders who united the Thirteen Colonies, led the war for independence from Great Britain, and built a frame of government for the new United States of America upon classical liberalism and republican principles during the latter decades of the 18th century. (John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and George Washington)

3- The Great Compromise

was an agreement that large and small states reached during the Constitutional Convention of 1787 that in part defined the legislative structure and representation that each state would have under the United States Constitution.

Activity Two: What do the following acts state? (6ts)

1- The Stamp Act

Legal documents and printed materials must bear a tax stamp provided by commissioned distributors who would collect the tax in exchange for the stamp.

1- The Quartering Act

The Quartering Act of 1765 required the colonies to house British soldiers in barracks provided by the colonies. If the barracks were too small to house all the soldiers, then localities were to accommodate the soldiers in local inns, livery stables, ale houses, victualling houses and the houses of sellers of wine

2- The Quebec Act

Quebec Act, act of the British Parliament in 1774 that vested the government of Quebec in a governor and council and preserved the French Civil Code, the seigneurial system of land tenure, and the Roman Catholic Church.

was an act of the Parliament of Great Britain (citation 14 Geo. III c. 83) setting procedures of governance in the Province of Quebec. The act's principal components were:

Activity Three: Discuss the following statement (8pts)

“That a [presidential] candidate would do whatever it took to get power is now proof that a candidate is fit for the job—a perfect reversal of the founders' intent.”

(John Dickerson, *The Hardest Job in the World: The American Presidency*)

There should be a clarification of how the US presidency deviated from the standards, basics and principles set up by the founding fathers.