



# AMERICAN GOVERNMENT



## LESSON EIGHT

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Quiz

1. What was the name of the council that chose and approved kings in Anglo-Saxon England?
  - a) Parliament
  - b) The Wittan
  - c) The House of Lords
  - d) The Great Council
2. Who is known as the "Father of the House of Commons"?
  - a) King John
  - b) Simon de Montfort
  - c) William the Conqueror
  - d) King Henry II
3. What event in 1295 is known as the "Model Parliament"?
  - a) The signing of the Magna Carta
  - b) The first Parliament called by Edward I
  - c) The English Bill of Rights
  - d) The Petition of Right
4. Which document, enacted in 1689, stated that "no man is above the law"?
  - a) Magna Carta
  - b) English Bill of Rights
  - c) Petition of Right
  - d) Declaration of Independence
5. What were the three estates represented in early Parliament?
  - a) King, nobles, and commoners
  - b) Nobles, clergy, and representatives of towns and shires
  - c) House of Lords, House of Commons, and the King
  - d) Barons, knights, and peasants



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6. Who created the royal courts and instituted trial by jury in England?
- a) Alfred the Great
  - b) William the Conqueror
  - c) Henry II
  - d) Edward I
7. What was the name of the rebellion led by Simon de Montfort?
- a) The Glorious Revolution
  - b) The English Civil War
  - c) The Second Baron's War
  - d) The Peasants' Revolt
8. Which king was forced to sign the Magna Carta?
- a) William the Conqueror
  - b) Henry II
  - c) King John
  - d) Edward I
9. What did the Provisions of Oxford in 1258 aim to do?
- a) Create a new Parliament
  - b) Limit the power of the king
  - c) Establish the House of Commons
  - d) Start the English Civil War
10. Who wrote "Commentaries on the Laws of England", an influential legal text for the American founders?
- a) Sir Edward Coke
  - b) Sir William Blackstone
  - c) Henry de Bracton
  - d) Simon de Montfort



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11. What right is NOT mentioned in the English Bill of Rights of 1689?
  - a) Right to petition for redress of grievances
  - b) Right to keep and bear arms
  - c) Right to free speech
  - d) Right to a speedy trial
  
12. How long had the English colonists been in America when the English Bill of Rights was enacted?
  - a) About 20 years
  - b) About 50 years
  - c) Over 80 years
  - d) Over 100 years
  
13. What did Alexander Hamilton say formed the constitution of Great Britain?
  - a) The Magna Carta
  - b) The several bills of rights
  - c) The Acts of Parliament
  - d) The king's decrees
  
14. What was one of the primary purposes of a written charter of liberty, according to the lecture?
  - a) To give power to the king
  - b) To create new laws
  - c) To evaluate government actions against a written standard
  - d) To establish a new form of government
  
15. Which of these was NOT a method of trial mentioned in early English history?
  - a) Trial by ordeal
  - b) Trial by combat
  - c) Trial by jury
  - d) Trial by vote



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1. The lecture mentions that American government is rooted in English history. Can you think of any ways that the U.S. government today is similar to or different from the English government described in the lecture?
2. The development of Parliament took many years and involved several conflicts. Why do you think it was so difficult to establish a representative government? Do you think it's still challenging today?
3. The lecture mentions the importance of written documents like the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights. Why do you think having written laws and rights is important? Can you think of any advantages or disadvantages to having unwritten rules?
4. The idea that "no man is above the law" is mentioned several times in the lecture. What do you think this means? Why is this concept important in a government?
5. The lecture describes how the American colonists used English documents to argue for their rights. Can you think of any situations today where people might use historical documents to argue for their rights?