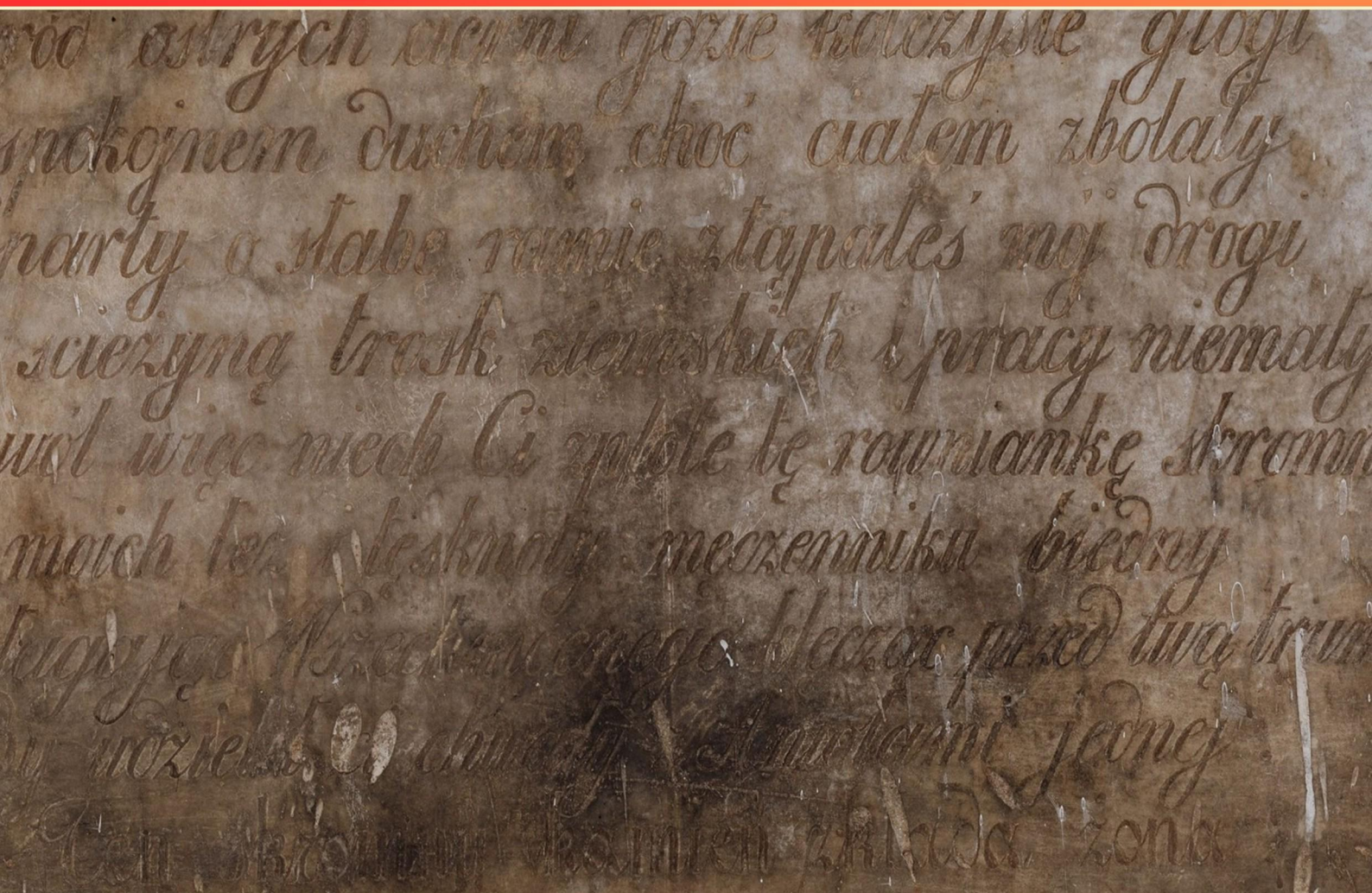


ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://articlesofconfederation.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which document succeeded the Articles of Confederation?**
 - A. The Bill of Rights
 - B. The Declaration of Independence
 - C. The Constitution of the United States
 - D. The Treaty of Paris
- 2. When were the Articles of Confederation ratified?**
 - A. 1776
 - B. 1781
 - C. 1787
 - D. 1791
- 3. Was there a president under the Articles of Confederation?**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only during crises
 - D. Yes, but he had little power
- 4. Which concept was a core aspect of the Articles of Confederation?**
 - A. The principle of state sovereignty
 - B. The principle of federal supremacy
 - C. The protection of individual rights
 - D. The establishment of a strong central government
- 5. What event highlighted the inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation regarding economic instability?**
 - A. Shays' Rebellion
 - B. The Boston Tea Party
 - C. Whiskey Rebellion
 - D. French and Indian War
- 6. How did the weakness of the Articles affect foreign relations?**
 - A. It strengthened international alliances
 - B. Other countries viewed the US as weak and unreliable
 - C. It led to increased trade agreements
 - D. Foreign nations recognized US independence more readily

- 7. What power was largely absent from the Articles of Confederation?**
- A. Power to regulate immigration
 - B. Power to levy taxes
 - C. Power to appoint ambassadors
 - D. Power to declare war
- 8. How did states respond to the limitations placed on Congress by the Articles of Confederation?**
- A. They unified their policies for trade
 - B. They often acted independently and created their own policies
 - C. They gave up their individual sovereignty
 - D. They consistently supported Congress's decisions
- 9. What was one major limitation of the Articles of Confederation?**
- A. Lack of a national military
 - B. Weak governor powers
 - C. Inability to regulate immigration
 - D. Complicated legal system
- 10. What major economic issues did the United States face under the Articles of Confederation?**
- A. High employment and low inflation
 - B. Economic instability and inability to control interstate trade
 - C. Strong agricultural growth and trade surpluses
 - D. Excessive federal taxation

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which document succeeded the Articles of Confederation?

- A. The Bill of Rights
- B. The Declaration of Independence
- C. The Constitution of the United States**
- D. The Treaty of Paris

The Constitution of the United States succeeded the Articles of Confederation. The Articles, which were ratified in 1781, established a loose confederation of states and a central government with limited powers. However, the weaknesses of this system became apparent as the country faced numerous challenges, including economic instability and difficulties in governance. The inability of the central government to levy taxes, regulate commerce, or enforce laws led to calls for a stronger federal government. In response to these issues, a Constitutional Convention was held in 1787, resulting in the drafting of the Constitution. This document provided a more robust framework for national governance, establishing a system of checks and balances among the three branches of government and granting the federal government greater powers to address the issues that had plagued the Articles. The Constitution was ratified in 1788, effectively replacing the Articles of Confederation and marking the establishment of a new legal framework for the United States.

2. When were the Articles of Confederation ratified?

- A. 1776
- B. 1781**
- C. 1787
- D. 1791

The Articles of Confederation were ratified in 1781. This document served as the first constitution for the newly independent states after the American Revolution. The ratification process began in 1777, but several states had reservations regarding some provisions, leading to delays. It wasn't until March 1, 1781, that enough states had ratified the Articles to make them effective. Understanding the timeline of the Articles highlights the challenges faced in achieving unity among the states, as it took several years to gather the necessary support and consent required for ratification. The significance of this date lies in its representation of the official beginning of a unified government framework, even if it ultimately proved to be weak and necessitated the creation of a new Constitution later in 1787.

3. Was there a president under the Articles of Confederation?

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only during crises
- D. Yes, but he had little power

The Articles of Confederation, which served as the first constitution of the United States, did not establish a presidency in the way that we understand it today. Instead, the government structure created by the Articles had a presiding officer for the Congress, but this role lacked the powers and responsibilities associated with the modern presidency. The presiding officer was chosen annually and held limited authority, mainly serving as a figurehead to facilitate meetings and maintain order. This absence of a strong executive branch was a notable aspect of the Articles of Confederation. It aimed to prevent the concentration of power in a single leader, reflecting the colonies' fears stemming from their experiences with British rule. As a result, there was no president with the executive powers that we recognize today under the current U.S. Constitution. The other options—having a president during crises or indicating that there was a president with little power—reflect misunderstandings of the governmental structure defined by the Articles. The role did not evolve into a presidential position, nor was there any formal mechanism for a president during emergencies, as governance was predominantly legislative and collective.

4. Which concept was a core aspect of the Articles of Confederation?

- A. The principle of state sovereignty
- B. The principle of federal supremacy
- C. The protection of individual rights
- D. The establishment of a strong central government

The principle of state sovereignty is a core aspect of the Articles of Confederation. Under the Articles, the states retained significant independence and authority, which was a foundational idea for the structure of the government at that time. Each state operated almost like a separate nation, with its own government and the authority to make decisions without interference from a stronger central authority. This focus on state sovereignty reflected the principles that the original thirteen colonies valued, particularly their desire to avoid the centralized power they had experienced under British rule. Additionally, this emphasis on state sovereignty meant that while there was a national government established by the Articles, it was relatively weak compared to the states. The central government lacked certain powers, such as the ability to levy taxes or enforce laws directly, thereby reinforcing the autonomy of the states. This would later lead to challenges in governance and the realization that a stronger federal structure was necessary, ultimately giving rise to the U.S. Constitution.

5. What event highlighted the inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation regarding economic instability?

- A. Shays' Rebellion
- B. The Boston Tea Party
- C. Whiskey Rebellion
- D. French and Indian War

Shays' Rebellion was a significant event that underscored the economic instability present under the Articles of Confederation. This uprising, which occurred in 1786-1787, was led by Daniel Shays and involved farmers in western Massachusetts protesting against high taxes and economic hardship following the American Revolutionary War. The rebellion highlighted the weaknesses of the Articles because the federal government lacked the authority to raise a standing army to quell the insurrection, relying instead on state militias. This inability to maintain order and support economic stability illustrated that the Articles did not grant the national government sufficient power to address the economic challenges facing the new nation, such as debt and tax collection. The widespread unrest and the response (or lack thereof) from the federal government prompted a reevaluation of the Articles of Confederation, ultimately leading to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, where a stronger federal system was designed. Events like the Boston Tea Party and the Whiskey Rebellion also dealt with unrest and resistance, but they do not specifically point to the economic crises that Shays' Rebellion exemplified. The French and Indian War, while instrumental in creating tensions that led to the revolution, occurred before the Articles were established and thus is not relevant to the question of economic

6. How did the weakness of the Articles affect foreign relations?

- A. It strengthened international alliances
- B. Other countries viewed the US as weak and unreliable**
- C. It led to increased trade agreements
- D. Foreign nations recognized US independence more readily

The weakness of the Articles of Confederation significantly affected foreign relations, as the lack of a strong central government made the United States appear weak and unreliable to other nations. Under the Articles, Congress lacked the power to enforce treaties or regulate commerce effectively, leading to diplomatic challenges. Without the authority to levy taxes or support a standing army, the U.S. was unable to safeguard its interests or project strength on the international stage. Countries such as Britain and Spain took advantage of this situation, often ignoring American demands or disregarding treaties. This perception of vulnerability meant that foreign nations were less likely to engage with the U.S. in a manner that would enhance its global standing or foster strong alliances. Overall, the inability of the Articles to provide a cohesive and authoritative framework for governance hampered the U.S.'s ability to navigate international relationships effectively, thus causing other countries to view it as weak and unreliable.

7. What power was largely absent from the Articles of Confederation?

- A. Power to regulate immigration
- B. Power to levy taxes**
- C. Power to appoint ambassadors
- D. Power to declare war

The power to levy taxes was largely absent from the Articles of Confederation, which significantly impacted the federal government's ability to function effectively. Under the Articles, the central government lacked the authority to directly collect taxes from the states or individuals. Instead, it could only request funds from the states, which often did not comply or provide sufficient resources. This absence of a taxing power resulted in a weak financial situation for the federal government, making it challenging to pay debts, fund initiatives, or maintain an effective military. The inability to levy taxes was a primary reason that the Articles ultimately proved inadequate, leading to calls for a stronger federal government and the eventual drafting of the U.S. Constitution, which granted Congress the power to impose taxes directly. This change allowed for a more stable and financially sound government structure capable of addressing the needs of the nation.

8. How did states respond to the limitations placed on Congress by the Articles of Confederation?

- A. They unified their policies for trade
- B. They often acted independently and created their own policies**
- C. They gave up their individual sovereignty
- D. They consistently supported Congress's decisions

The correct answer highlights that, under the Articles of Confederation, individual states responded to the limitations imposed on Congress by taking matters into their own hands and establishing their own policies. This response stemmed from the lack of a strong central government, which meant Congress could not effectively regulate commerce, levy taxes, or enforce laws. As a result, states frequently acted independently to address local needs, which led to a patchwork of policies and regulations across the country. For instance, some states imposed tariffs on goods from neighboring states, while others negotiated their own trade agreements. This sovereignty allowed states to pursue their interests, but ultimately contributed to economic confusion and tensions among them. The other options do not accurately depict the states' reactions to the limitations of the Articles. States did not unify their policies for trade, nor did they give up their sovereignty; rather, they sought to maintain their independence. Additionally, consistent support for Congress's decisions was rare, as the weak central authority meant that states felt little obligation to comply with federal directives.

9. What was one major limitation of the Articles of Confederation?

- A. Lack of a national military**
- B. Weak governor powers
- C. Inability to regulate immigration
- D. Complicated legal system

One major limitation of the Articles of Confederation was the lack of a national military. Under the Articles, the central government did not have the authority to maintain a standing army or navy, which significantly weakened its ability to respond to external threats or enforce laws. This lack of military power made it difficult to defend the nation against foreign aggression or to quell domestic uprisings, leading to concerns about national security and stability. The reliance on state militias for defense created inconsistencies and gaps in military readiness, illustrating how the inability to raise a unified military force directly undermined the effectiveness and credibility of the national government. This limitation played a crucial role in the eventual calling of the Constitutional Convention to address these shortcomings in governance.

10. What major economic issues did the United States face under the Articles of Confederation?

- A. High employment and low inflation
- B. Economic instability and inability to control interstate trade**
- C. Strong agricultural growth and trade surpluses
- D. Excessive federal taxation

The major economic issues faced by the United States under the Articles of Confederation primarily revolved around economic instability and the inability to effectively manage interstate trade. The Articles created a weak central government that lacked the authority to regulate commerce between the states. This led to significant challenges, as states could impose tariffs on one another's goods, resulting in trade disputes and fragmentation of the national market. Additionally, there was a lack of a unified currency, which caused confusion and hindered trade as different states adopted various forms of currency. This economic disarray contributed to high levels of debt and inflation, as states and individuals struggled to pay off debts without a stable financial system. Consequently, these factors collectively resulted in an economic environment that was far from stable, highlighting the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation in addressing the needs of a growing nation.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://articlesofconfederation.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE