

Founding Documents for Blooket Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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- 1. What does Confederation mean?**
 - A. A division of powers between national and state governments**
 - B. A unitary, centralized national government**
 - C. That each state is basically a different tiny country but they still viewed themselves as one nation**
 - D. A direct democracy**

- 2. What was the Great Compromise also known as?**
 - A. New Jersey Plan**
 - B. Virginia Plan**
 - C. Three-Fifths Compromise**
 - D. Connecticut Compromise**

- 3. Why was the Declaration of Independence written?**
 - A. To expand colonial territories.**
 - B. To sever ties with Great Britain and declare independence.**
 - C. To form a military alliance with France.**
 - D. To establish a monarchy.**

- 4. What are the first 10 amendments called?**
 - A. The Constitution**
 - B. The Bill of Rights**
 - C. The Amendments**
 - D. The Preamble**

- 5. The addition of the Bill of Rights is why _____ agreed to ratify the Constitution.**
 - A. Federalists**
 - B. Merchants**
 - C. Anti-federalists**
 - D. Soldiers**

- 6. What was the purpose of the Northwest Ordinance?**
- A. It divided land into township and outlined a process for statehood.**
 - B. It divided land into counties and set up local courts.**
 - C. It established a national currency for new territories.**
 - D. It banned slavery in all new territories.**
- 7. What was the meeting of state delegates in 1787 which led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution called?**
- A. Constitutional Convention**
 - B. First Continental Congress**
 - C. Continental Congress**
 - D. Congress Of The United States**
- 8. Which event highlighted the need for a stronger central government after the weaknesses of the Articles?**
- A. Shays' Rebellion**
 - B. The Boston Tea Party**
 - C. The Stamp Act Congress**
 - D. The Whiskey Rebellion**
- 9. What are the first three Articles of the Constitution about?**
- A. The amendment process**
 - B. The outline to the three branches of government and their powers**
 - C. The powers reserved to the states**
 - D. The rights listed in the Bill of Rights**
- 10. The Northwest Ordinance specified land division into which unit?**
- A. Townships**
 - B. Counties**
 - C. Provinces**
 - D. Parishes**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does Confederation mean?

- A. A division of powers between national and state governments
- B. A unitary, centralized national government
- C. That each state is basically a different tiny country but they still viewed themselves as one nation**
- D. A direct democracy

Confederation describes a loose union of sovereign states that cooperate on shared goals while keeping their own independence. The central authority is weak and derives its power from the member states, so decisions often rely on the consent of those states. That means each state acts like its own tiny country, yet they view themselves as part of one broader nation for the purposes they choose to share. This differs from a unitary system, where power is concentrated in a central government; and from a federation, where national and state governments share sovereign powers more evenly. It's not about citizens voting directly on all choices, which would be a direct democracy.

2. What was the Great Compromise also known as?

- A. New Jersey Plan
- B. Virginia Plan
- C. Three-Fifths Compromise
- D. Connecticut Compromise**

The Great Compromise created a two-chamber Congress by blending ideas from larger and smaller states. One house would be based on population, and the other would have equal representation for every state. Because this plan was drafted by Connecticut delegates at the Constitutional Convention, it is commonly called the Connecticut Compromise. The New Jersey Plan proposed equal representation in a single-chamber Congress, the Virginia Plan favored representation by population in a strong central government, and the Three-Fifths Compromise determined how enslaved people would be counted for representation and taxation—distinct issues from what the Great Compromise addressed.

3. Why was the Declaration of Independence written?

- A. To expand colonial territories.
- B. To sever ties with Great Britain and declare independence.**
- C. To form a military alliance with France.
- D. To establish a monarchy.

The Declaration was written to explain why the colonies were breaking away from Great Britain and to declare independence. It presents the move as a justified correction of a tyrannical relationship, arguing that people have unalienable rights and that governments derive their authority from the governed. When a government harms those rights or imposes unjust rule, the people may change or abolish it, and the king's repeated abuses and violations of colonial rights show that independence is necessary. The document also aims to persuade others—both at home and abroad—that this separation is lawful and reasonable, and that a new self-governing society can be established.

4. What are the first 10 amendments called?

- A. The Constitution
- B. The Bill of Rights**
- C. The Amendments
- D. The Preamble

The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights, a compact set added to the Constitution to protect basic freedoms and limit government power. Ratified in 1791, they spell out rights such as freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition; the right to keep and bear arms; protections against unreasonable searches and seizures; rights to due process, a speedy and public trial, and protection against cruel and unusual punishment; and other protections for individuals and for states. The name “Bill of Rights” specifically refers to these ten amendments, distinguishing them from the entire Constitution, which lays out the structure of government, or from any later amendments; the Preamble is merely an opening statement and doesn't enumerate rights.

5. The addition of the Bill of Rights is why _____ agreed to ratify the Constitution.

- A. Federalists
- B. Merchants
- C. Anti-federalists**
- D. Soldiers

Protecting individual liberties is what made the Anti-federalists agree to ratify the Constitution. They feared a strong central government could threaten freedoms if there weren't explicit protections. The Bill of Rights—the first ten amendments—outlines fundamental rights and limits on government power, addressing those fears. This assurance helped win support for ratification in states where opponents were most concerned about abuses of power. While Federalists supported ratification, they accepted the Bill of Rights as part of the compromise; merchants or soldiers weren't the driving force behind this shift in agreement.

6. What was the purpose of the Northwest Ordinance?

- A. It divided land into township and outlined a process for statehood.**
- B. It divided land into counties and set up local courts.**
- C. It established a national currency for new territories.**
- D. It banned slavery in all new territories.**

The main idea here is how new lands were organized and brought into the Union as states. The Northwest Ordinance set up a framework for governing the Northwest Territory and created a clear path for how a territory could become a state. It specifically organized the land so settlers could move in and build a society, and it laid out the steps a territory had to follow to draft a constitution and apply for statehood, with admission to statehood once certain conditions were met. This combination—structuring the land into an organized grid for settlement and establishing the process for admitting new states—is what makes that answer the best choice. For context, the ordinance covered the Northwest Territory (roughly today's Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota) and also included protections for rights and a prohibition on slavery in that territory, though its central purpose was about organization and statehood. The other options describe actions that aren't the core aim of this ordinance: it didn't create a national currency, set up local counties and courts, or blanket-ban slavery in all new territories.

7. What was the meeting of state delegates in 1787 which led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution called?

- A. Constitutional Convention**
- B. First Continental Congress**
- C. Continental Congress**
- D. Congress Of The United States**

The meeting in 1787 that produced the U.S. Constitution is known as the Constitutional Convention, sometimes called the Philadelphia Convention. Delegates from the states gathered to revise the Articles of Confederation, but they ended up drafting a new framework for the national government—the Constitution. Earlier gatherings like the First Continental Congress (1774) and the Continental Congress (1774-1781) were focused on coordinating steps during the Revolutionary era, not on drafting the constitutional framework. The phrase Congress Of The United States isn't the name of a specific 1787 gathering.

8. Which event highlighted the need for a stronger central government after the weaknesses of the Articles?

- A. Shays' Rebellion**
- B. The Boston Tea Party**
- C. The Stamp Act Congress**
- D. The Whiskey Rebellion**

Shays' Rebellion shows why a stronger central government was needed by revealing how the national government under the Articles of Confederation was unable to raise money, marshal force, or coordinate a response to unrest. In 1786-87, distressed farmers in western Massachusetts revolted, and the central government could not finance or organize a national army to quell the uprising. This chaos underscored that the new nation could not maintain order or defend itself without a government with real powers to tax and raise troops. The experience helped fuel the move to replace the Articles with a new framework—the Constitution—which grants the federal government those powers. The other events don't fit this moment: the Boston Tea Party and the Stamp Act Congress were protests against British rule before independence, and the Whiskey Rebellion occurred under the new Constitution, illustrating its power rather than exposing the Articles' weaknesses.

9. What are the first three Articles of the Constitution about?

- A. The amendment process**
- B. The outline to the three branches of government and their powers**
- C. The powers reserved to the states**
- D. The rights listed in the Bill of Rights**

The first three Articles lay out the structure of the national government by describing the three branches and what each one can do. Article I creates the legislative branch and lists its powers, Article II sets up the executive branch and its duties, and Article III establishes the judicial branch and the federal court system. Together, they establish a system of separation of powers with checks and balances so no single branch dominates. The other options don't fit as well. The amendment process is handled later, in Article V. The powers reserved to the states are mainly reflected in how states interact and in the Tenth Amendment, not in the initial description of the three branches. The rights in the Bill of Rights are the first ten amendments added after the Constitution's original articles.

10. The Northwest Ordinance specified land division into which unit?

- A. Townships**
- B. Counties**
- C. Provinces**
- D. Parishes**

This question tests how the Northwest Territory was laid out for settlement. The land was organized using a township system: six miles on each side, with each township divided into 36 one-square-mile sections. This grid provided an orderly, predictable way to survey, sell, and settle the land, and it became the standard way the territory was parceled out as it developed. Other units like counties are administrative subdivisions used after the land is organized into states or territories, not the fundamental grid defined for the northwest lands. Provinces and parishes refer to different kinds of political divisions in other regions or contexts and aren't the framework used here.

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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://foundingdocsforblooket.examzify.com>

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

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