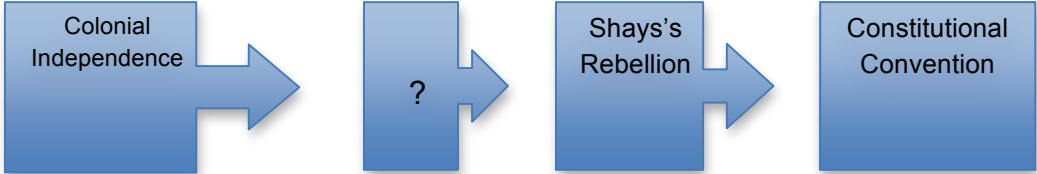


## SS.7.C.1.5 Low Level of Complexity Sample Item Explanation

Question	<p>The diagram below shows steps leading to a historical event.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <pre> graph LR     A[Colonial Independence] --&gt; B[?]     B --&gt; C[Shays's Rebellion]     C --&gt; D[Constitutional Convention]             </pre> </div> <p>Which event completes the diagram?</p>		<p>The correct response will replace the question mark.</p> <p>Students will need to identify which event happened after colonial independence and before Shays's Rebellion.</p>
A	Declaration of Independence	<b>Incorrect</b> – The Declaration of Independence is represented by “colonial independence” in the diagram.	
B	Articles of Confederation	<b>Correct</b> – The Articles of Confederation were written by the newly independent Americans. Shays’s Rebellion revealed some of the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation which prompted political leaders to hold a constitutional convention.	
C	Annapolis Convention	<b>Incorrect</b> – The Annapolis Convention was a meeting at Annapolis, Maryland of 12 delegates from 5 states that called for a constitutional convention. The Annapolis Convention took place in response to Shays’s Rebellion; the Annapolis Convention did not take place before Shays’s Rebellion.	
D	Whiskey Rebellion	<b>Incorrect</b> – The Whiskey Rebellion occurred during the Washington Administration. The Whiskey Rebellion happened after the U.S. Constitution was in place.	



## SS.7.C.1.5 Moderate Level of Complexity Sample Item Explanation

Question	How did the U.S. Constitution solve a problem created by the Articles of Confederation?	<p>The question identifies a cause and effect relationship.</p> <p>The correct answer should identify a specific solution to a problem that was caused by the Articles of Confederation.</p>
A	It avoided the issue of states' rights.	<b>Incorrect</b> – One of the main weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation was a weak national government that was overwhelmed by powerful, independent states. The U.S. Constitution addressed the issue of states' rights in order to solve many of the problems created by the Articles of Confederation.
B	It allowed the states to elect representatives.	<b>Incorrect</b> – The Articles of Confederation did not limit the states' ability to elect representatives. The Articles created strong, independent states, so there were few limitations on state power.
C	It prevented the amendment of federal laws.	<b>Incorrect</b> – Congress has the power to change federal laws under the U.S. Constitution; Congress also had the power to amend laws under the Articles of Confederation.
D	It enabled the federal government to collect taxes.	<b>Correct</b> – The national government lacked the power to collect taxes under the Articles of Confederation. The U.S. government was in debt after the War for Independence and was unable to pay for a strong, standing military. When Shays's Rebellion broke out in Massachusetts, the national government was unable to send forces to stop Shays's Rebellion. The governor of Massachusetts borrowed money to assemble a military force that ended the rebellion.



## SS.7.C.1.5 High Level of Complexity Sample Item Explanation

Question	<p>The passage below is from a historical document.</p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <p>Art. II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.</p> </div> <p>Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration</p> <p>How does the U.S. Constitution address concerns that resulted from the government described in this passage?</p>	<p>According to Article II of this historic document how does the U.S. Constitution address concerns resulting from the government described?</p> <p>Break down some of the words in the document that include Sovereignty (supreme power or authority), jurisdiction (legal authority) and delegated (to give power to others or to assign responsibility).</p>
A	The new government could enforce treaties between the states.	<b>Incorrect</b> – The passage does not address making or enforcing treaties
B	The new government could settle disputes between the states.	<b>Correct</b> – The government described gave each state its own jurisdiction and power (“each state retains”). If a dispute arose, it could be settled between the states.
C	The new government could regulate trade between the states.	<b>Incorrect</b> – The passage does not address trade between or among states.
D	The new government could levy taxes between the states.	<b>Incorrect</b> – The passage does not discuss taxes between or among the states.

