

U.S. History Quarter 2 Study Guide

1. Complete the table below

Key Events of the American Revolution													
Important Events	Significance												
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2. Match each individual below with the correct description

<p><u>J</u> Abigail Adams</p> <p><u>I</u> John Adams</p> <p><u>F</u> Samuel Adams</p> <p><u>N</u> James Armistead</p> <p><u>A</u> Crispus Attucks</p> <p><u>D</u> Wentworth Cheswell</p> <p><u>K</u> Benjamin Franklin</p> <p><u>H</u> Bernardo de Galvez</p> <p><u>M</u> Patrick Henry</p> <p><u>O</u> Thomas Jefferson</p> <p><u>E</u> John Paul Jones</p> <p><u>P</u> Marquis de Lafayette</p> <p><u>L</u> Thomas Paine</p> <p><u>G</u> Haym Solomon</p> <p><u>C</u> Mercy Otis Warren</p> <p><u>B</u> George Washington</p>	<p>A. Escaped slave who was shot and killed by British soldiers in the Boston Massacre</p> <p>B. Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army</p> <p>C. Wrote pamphlets, poems, and plays as a form of protest against the British</p> <p>D. First African American elected to public office in America</p> <p>E. America's first navy hero who said "I've not yet begun to fight!"</p> <p>F. Patriot & the Leader of the Sons of Liberty</p> <p>G. Jewish banker who helped raise money for the American Revolution</p> <p>H. Led Spanish armies against the British in the American Revolution. Kept the British from taking the Mississippi River.</p> <p>I. Led the movement for Independence and on the committee that wrote the Declaration</p> <p>J. Wrote letters to her husband about women's rights, African American rights, and independence</p> <p>K. Statesman and inventor who went to France to get help for the colonies</p> <p>L. Wrote <i>Common Sense</i> & <i>The Crisis</i></p> <p>M. Said "Give me liberty, or give me death!"</p> <p>N. African American slave who acted as a spy for the colonists</p> <p>O. Wrote the Declaration of Independence</p> <p>P. French military leader who trained the American troops</p>
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July 4, 1776

Declaration of Independence

- Written by Thomas Jefferson
- Unalienable Rights - Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness
- Grievances listed against King George III - Explains why the colonies went to war.

3. The list below summarizes some of the limitations of the national government under the:

- No executive branch
- No power to levy taxes
- No regulation of trade
- No national court system

- A) Articles of Confederation
B) U.S. Constitution
C) Mayflower Compact
D) Declaration of Independence

4. Match the term in the box below to the correct description.

Articles of Confederation
Constitutional Convention

Shay's Rebellion
Northwest Ordinance

3/5 Compromise
Great Compromise

Constitutional Convention

1) Delegates met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to revise the Articles of Confederation; instead they wrote a new constitution and formed a new government.

Articles of Confederation

2) This was the first attempt at a national government by the American colonies; one of its weaknesses was the lack of a strong national government.

3/5 Compromise

3) The Constitutional Convention's agreement to count three-fifths of a state's slaves as population for purposes of representation and taxation.

Shays' Rebellion

4) In January 1787, Daniel Shays led a mob of farmers to take over the Massachusetts arsenal, or weapons storehouse. This event made people think the national government could no longer keep order and protect them.

Great Compromise

5) The Constitutional Convention's agreement to establish a two-house national legislature, with all states having equal representation in one house and each state having representation based on its population in the other house.

Northwest Ordinance

6) It established principles for the orderly expansion of the United States. It also described how the Northwest Territory was to be governed and set conditions for settlement and settlers' rights.

5. In the space provided, explain the significance of the following dates:

1776

Declaration of Independence signed

1787

The U.S. Constitution was ratified

6. Complete the chart below with the definition of each principle of the Constitution

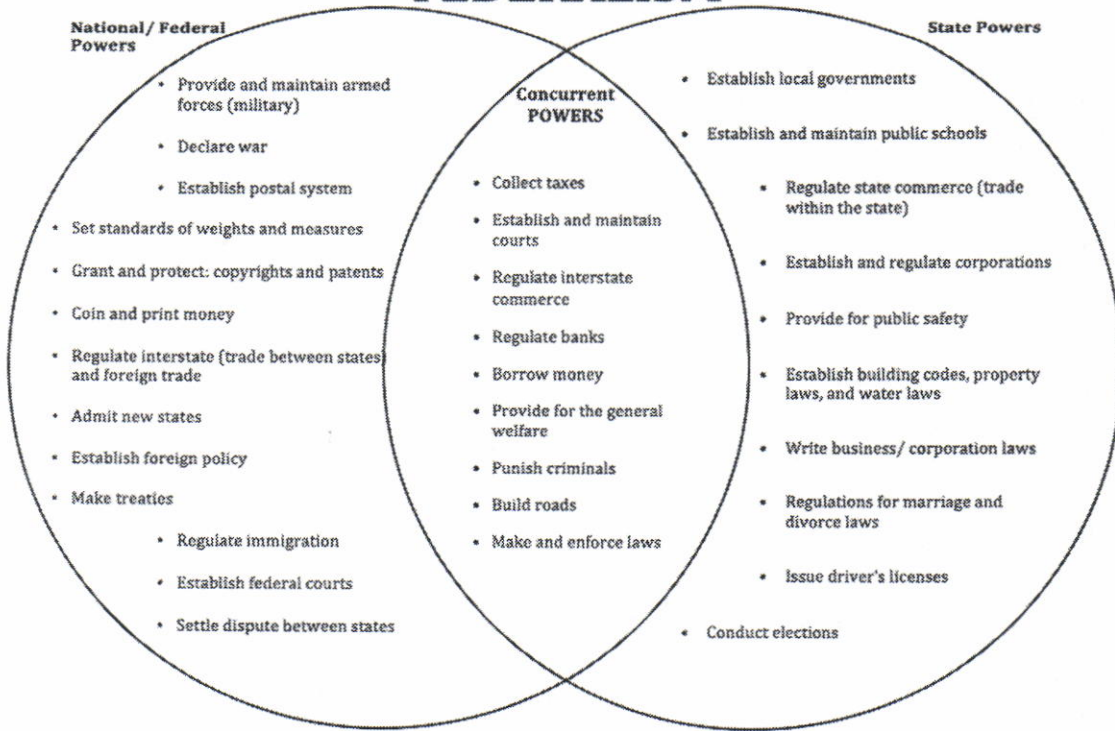
Seven Principles of the Constitution	
Popular Sovereignty	-People have the power in the government -People show their power by voting -The people can get rid of the government if their rights aren't protected
Limited Government	-The government has to follow the same laws/rules as everybody else -The government isn't all powerful
Separation of Powers	-The power of the government is divided into 3 separate branches -Each branch has a specific role -Legislative, Executive, & Judicial
Checks and Balances	-Each branch of the government can check (or help control) the power of the other branches -There is a system put into place to make sure power in the government is balanced
Federalism	-The power of the government is shared between the states & federal government -Some powers are specifically given to the federal government, some are given to the state governments, & some are shared
Republicanism	-The people are represented in the government by elected representatives
Individual Rights	-The rights of citizens protected by the Bill of Rights

7. Match each statement below with the constitutional principle it best describes.

P- Popular Sovereignty	F- Federalism	S- Separation of Powers
R- Republicanism	L- Limited Government	C- Checks and Balances
	I- Individual Rights	

- R 1) The people elect senators to serve in Washington D.C.
- F 2) The national government conducts foreign policy.
- P 3) "We the People... do ordain and establish this Constitution."
- C 4) The President can veto a bill proposed by Congress.
- L 5) Government officials are never above the law.
- P 6) Government is based on the consent of the governed.
- C 7) The President appoints federal judges who are then approved by the Senate.
- S 8) The Legislative Branch makes the laws.
- F 9) Both the federal and state governments can impose taxes.
- I 10) The Bill of Rights protects freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom to assemble, etc.

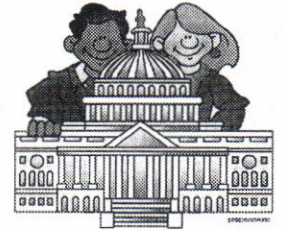
FEDERALISM



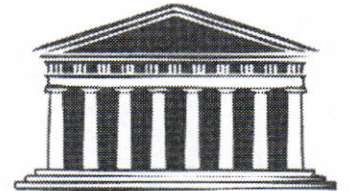
8. Match each of the descriptions below to the correct term

- A Congress
- C Executes or enforces the law
- B Supreme Court
- A Meets in the Capitol building
- C President
- A Makes laws
- C Lives/Works in the White House
- B Meets in the Supreme Court building
- A Includes Senate and House of Representatives
- B Interprets the law
- B Responsible for judicial review

A. Legislative Branch



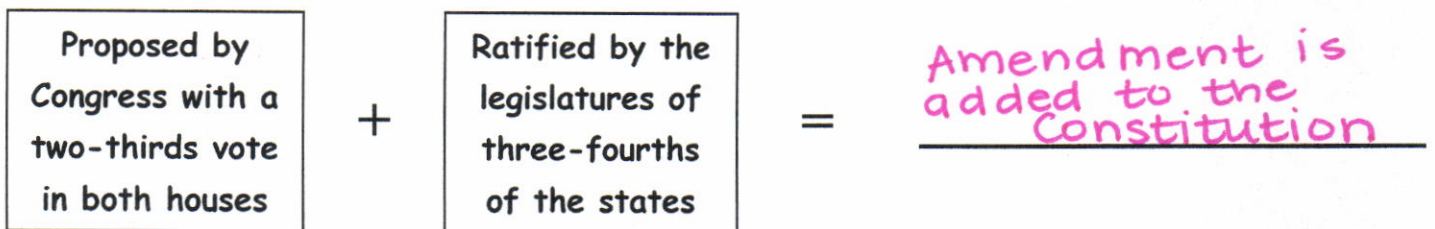
B. Judicial Branch



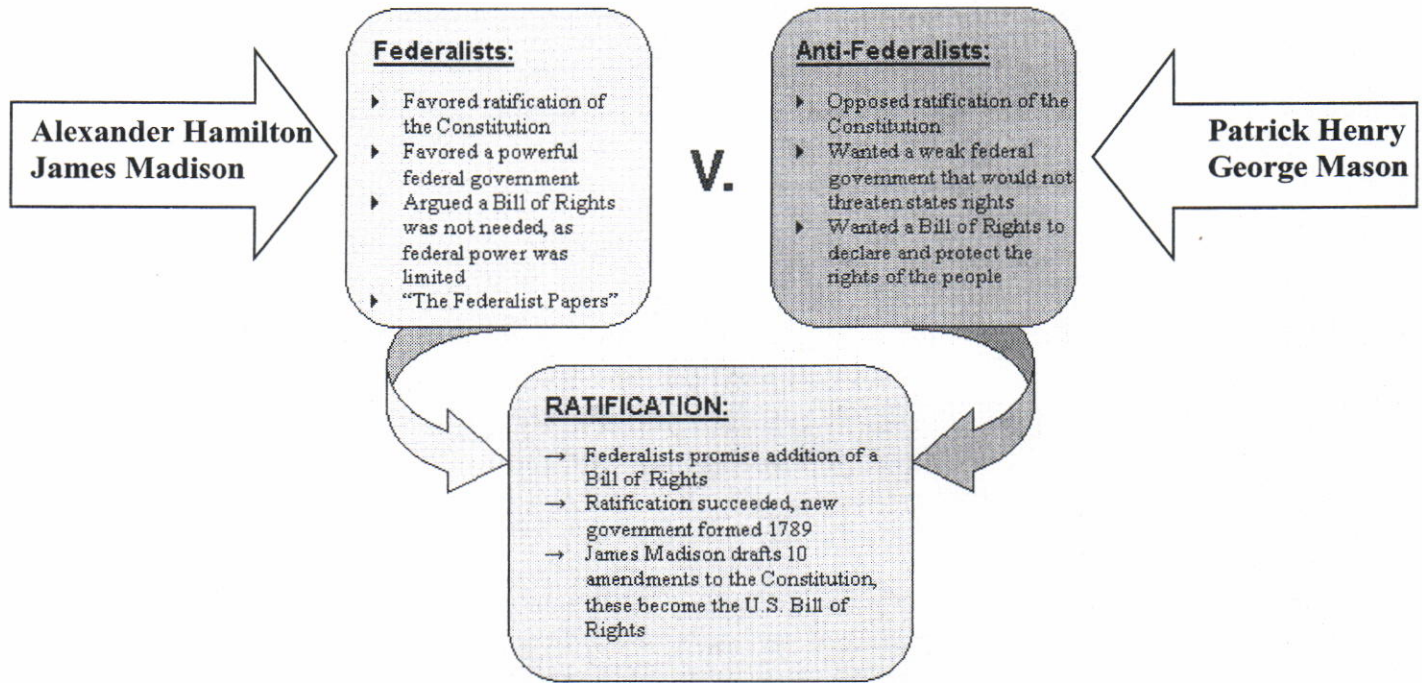
C. Executive Branch



9. What process is depicted by the visual below?



10. Read the information below and use your knowledge to complete the following questions.



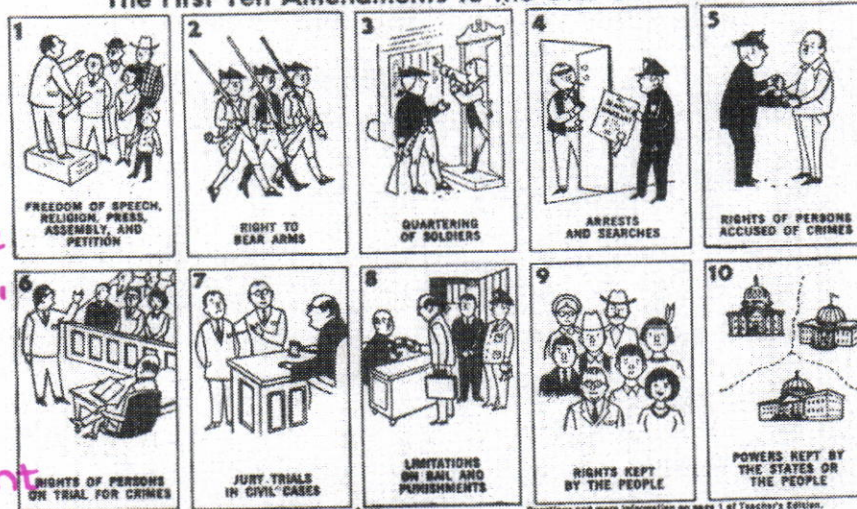
Who Am I: Federalist or Anti-Federalist?

Listed below are arguments for and against ratification of the Constitution. In the space provided, write "F" if the statement represents the belief of a Federalist or "AF" if it represents the belief of an Anti-Federalist.

- AF 1. Ratification of the Constitution endangers states' rights.
- F 2. A Bill of Rights is not needed because peoples' rights are already protected in the Constitution.
- F 3. A strong national government is needed to sustain the Union.
- AF 4. The federal government would be too large to protect liberty.
- F 5. The national government must have the power to tax in order for the country to survive.
- AF 6. A strong national government would result in tyranny.
- F 7. The Articles of Confederation could not preserve the Union.
- F 8. A strong national government is needed to protect the new country from its enemies and handle foreign affairs.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The First Ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution



Free Enterprise:
a type of economy in which people are free to buy, sell, and produce whatever they want without the government getting involved