Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary Topic 4.1: A Weak Confederation pp. 178-190 18 points = 4.1-4.2**

**Matching: Fill in the blank with the correct letter.**

A. constitution B. bill of rights C. Articles of Confederation D. cede

E. Northwest Ordinance F. currency G. Land Ordinance of 1785 H. depression

I. Shay’s Rebellion

\_\_\_\_\_1. the first constitution; a loose alliance of the 13 independent states

\_\_\_\_\_2. money

\_\_\_\_\_3. guaranteed basic rights to settlers and no slavery in the Northwest Territory

\_\_\_\_\_4. uprising where protesters attacked courthouses and prevented states from seizing farms when farmers couldn’t pay their debts; some had served in the Revolutionary War

\_\_\_\_\_5. a period when business activity slows, prices and wages fall, and unemployment rises

\_\_\_\_\_6. give up

\_\_\_\_\_7. list of freedoms that the government promises to protect

\_\_\_\_\_8. a document that sets out the basic laws, principles, organization, and process of government

\_\_\_\_\_9. set up a system for governing the Northwest Territory

**Vocabulary Topic 4.2 Drafting a Constitution pp. 185-190**

A. Constitutional Convention B. Virginia Plan C. legislative branch D. compromise

E. Great Compromise F. New Jersey Plan G. executive branch H. judicial branch

I. Three-Fifths Compromise

\_\_\_\_\_1. if a state has 5,000 enslaved residents, 3,000 would be counted

\_\_\_\_\_2. a settlement or peaceful solution

\_\_\_\_\_3. carries out the laws

\_\_\_\_\_4. system of courts

\_\_\_\_\_5. passes laws

\_\_\_\_\_6. meeting called to revise the Articles of Confederation; opened May 25, 1787 in Philadelphia

\_\_\_\_\_7. called for a strong national government with three branches; the legislative branch would have two houses based on population

\_\_\_\_\_8. called for three branches of government with one house each state would receive only one representative: supported by small states

\_\_\_\_\_9. written by Roger Sherman, it called for a two house legislature- the House of Representatives where seats would be awarded by population and the Senate which every state would have two Senators

**Vocabulary Topic 3: Ideas That Influenced the Constitution pp. 191-196 13 points= 4.3-4.4**

A. republic B. dictatorship C. Magna Carta D. English Bill of Rights

E. habeas corpus F. Founding Fathers G. separation of powers

\_\_\_\_\_1. an English document from 1215 that the king recognized the rights of the people

\_\_\_\_\_2. leaders of new countries that serve the public

\_\_\_\_\_3. the powers of government should be defined and divided into the 3 branches

\_\_\_\_\_4. 1689 English document protecting the rights of citizens with regular parliamentary elections

\_\_\_\_\_5. no person could be held in prison without first being charged with a specific crime

\_\_\_\_\_6. a government in which citizens rule themselves through elected representatives

\_\_\_\_\_7. a government in which a person or small group holds complete authority

**Vocabulary Topic 4.4: Federalists, Antifederalist, and the Bill of Rights pp. 197-202**

A. Federalist B. Antifederalist C. Federalist Papers

D. amend E. Bill of Rights F. ratify

\_\_\_\_\_1. change

\_\_\_\_\_2. supporters of the Constitution- favored a strong central (national) government

\_\_\_\_\_3. opposed the Constitution- favored strong state governments

\_\_\_\_\_4. approve

\_\_\_\_\_5. list of rights

\_\_\_\_\_6. document that explained and defended the Constitution

Popular Federalists- James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay

Popular Antifederalists- Patrick Henry, George Mason, Governor Edmund Randolph (he changed his mind)

Beginning on December 7, five states–Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut–ratified it in quick succession. However, other states, especially Massachusetts, opposed the document, as it failed to reserve undelegated powers to the states and lacked constitutional protection of basic political rights, such as freedom of speech, religion, and the press. In February 1788, a compromise was reached under which Massachusetts and other states would agree to ratify the document with the assurance that amendments would be immediately proposed. The Constitution was thus narrowly ratified in Massachusetts, followed by Maryland and South Carolina. On June 21, 1788, New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify the document, and it was subsequently agreed that government under the U.S. Constitution would begin on March 4, 1789. In June, Virginia ratified the Constitution, followed by New York in July.

On September 25, 1789, the first Congress of the United States adopted 12 amendments to the U.S. Constitution–the Bill of Rights–and sent them to the states for ratification. Ten of these amendments were ratified in 1791. In November 1789, North Carolina became the 12th state to ratify the U.S. Constitution. Rhode Island, which opposed federal control of currency and was critical of compromise on the issue of slavery, resisted ratifying the Constitution until the U.S. government threatened to sever commercial relations with the state. On May 29, 1790, Rhode Island voted by two votes to ratify the document, and the last of the original 13 colonies joined the United States. Today the U.S. Constitution is the oldest written constitution in operation in the world.

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_**

**Vocabulary Topic 5: Understanding the Constitution pp. 203-218 33 points 4.5-4.6**

**Matching: Fill in the blank with the correct letter.**

A. preamble B. domestic tranquility C. general welfare D. civilian

E. liberty F. popular sovereignty G. limited government H. articles

I. federalism J. House of Representatives K. checks and balances L. Senate

M. appeal N. unconstitutional O. electoral college P. bills

Q. override R. constitutional initiative S. Supreme Court T. veto

U. infrastructure V. local government W. judicial review X. impeach

\_\_\_\_\_1. main body of the Constitution divided into 7 sections

\_\_\_\_\_2. nonmilitary

\_\_\_\_\_3. a house of Congress where each state has equal representation; 2 per state- 50 currently

\_\_\_\_\_4. a complex system for electing the president; voters for a group of electors who pledges to vote for a specific candidate

\_\_\_\_\_5. opening statement- states the goals of the Constitution

\_\_\_\_\_6. well being of all the citizens

\_\_\_\_\_7. acts of the President or laws passed by Congress are not allowed under the Constitution

\_\_\_\_\_8. authorizes Congress to establish any other courts needed

\_\_\_\_\_9. ask that the decision in a case be reviewed

\_\_\_\_\_10. system of transit lines, roads, bridges and tunnels

\_\_\_\_\_11. government on the country, parish, city, town, village, or district level

\_\_\_\_\_12. to reject

\_\_\_\_\_13. the House of Representatives can bring charges of serious wrongdoing against the President

\_\_\_\_\_14. proposals

\_\_\_\_\_15. division of power between the federal government and states

\_\_\_\_\_16. peace and order at home

\_\_\_\_\_17. freedom

\_\_\_\_\_18. each branch has the power to check or limit the actions of the other two branches

\_\_\_\_\_19. people have the right to alter or abolish their government

\_\_\_\_\_20. the government has only the powers that the Constitution gives it

\_\_\_\_\_21. representative in this house is based on a state’s population- currently 435

\_\_\_\_\_22. the power of Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional

\_\_\_\_\_23. overrule

\_\_\_\_\_24. sponsors of an amendment gather signatures on a petition

**Vocabulary Topic 6: Amending the Constitution pp. 219-223**

A. Bill of Rights B. 1st Amendment C. 2nd Amendment D. incriminate

E. 13th Amendment F. 14th Amendment G. 15th Amendment H. civil

I. 19th Amendment J. 26th Amendment

\_\_\_\_\_1. ratified in 1920, gave women the right to vote

\_\_\_\_\_2. guaranteed citizenship to former slaves

\_\_\_\_\_3. the first ten amendments of the Constitution

\_\_\_\_\_4. the right to bear arms

\_\_\_\_\_5. lowered the voting age from 21 to 18

\_\_\_\_\_6. abolished slavery

\_\_\_\_\_7. states may not deny any citizen the right to vote based on race, color, previous conditions of servitude

\_\_\_\_\_8. give evidence against oneself

\_\_\_\_\_9. basic individual liberties- freedom of religion, speech, and press, the right to assemble

peacefully and to petition the government to change its policies

\_\_\_\_\_10. noncriminal trials

**Topic 4.7: Citizens’ Rights and Responsibilities pp. 224-230**

A. citizen B. naturalize C. immigrant D. resident alien

E. civic virtue F. patriotism G. jury duty

\_\_\_\_\_1. noncitizen living in the country

\_\_\_\_\_2. a feeling of love and devotion to one’s country

\_\_\_\_\_3. willingness to work for the good of the nation or community even at great sacrifice

\_\_\_\_\_4. jurors must take time from their work and personal lives to decide the fate of others

\_\_\_\_\_5. complete the official legal process for becoming a U.S. citizen if born outside of the U.S.

\_\_\_\_\_6. a person who enters another country in order to settle there

\_\_\_\_\_7. a person who owes loyalty to a particular nation and is entitled to all its rights and protections