

U.S. History Quarter 2 Study Guide

1. Complete the table below

Key Events of the American Revolution	
Important Events	Significance
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); margin-right: 5px;">↑</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 5px;">April 1775</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Lexington & Concord</i></p>	First battle of the American Revolution
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); margin-right: 5px;">↑</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 5px;">July 4, 1776</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Declaration of Independence</i></p>	Declared independence from Great Britain. Listed colonists grievances against the King. Declared after Thomas Paine published Common Sense
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); margin-right: 5px;">↑</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 5px;">October 1777</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Saratoga</i></p>	Turning point; Americans won the support of the French and prevented the British from dividing the colonies in two.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); margin-right: 5px;">↑</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 5px;">Winter 1777- 1778</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Valley Forge</i></p>	Tough Winter for Washington and troops; Main issue for Washington was keeping Continental Army together without funds and after several defeats.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); margin-right: 5px;">↑</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 5px;">October 1781</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Yorktown</i></p>	General Cornwallis surrenders. American and French troops cut British off by land and sea.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); margin-right: 5px;">↓</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 5px;">Sept. 3, 1783</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Treaty of Paris 1783</i></p>	Britain recognized American Independence and ownership of all territory from Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River.

2. Match each individual below with the correct description

<p><u>F</u> Samuel Adams</p> <p><u>A</u> Charles de Montesquieu</p> <p><u>C</u> Benjamin Franklin</p> <p><u>D</u> Thomas Jefferson</p> <p><u>B</u> George Washington</p> <p><u>E</u> William Blackstone</p>	<p>A. Ideas of separation of powers and three branches of government</p> <p>B. Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army</p> <p>C. Statesman and inventor who went to France to get help for the colonies</p> <p>D. Wrote the Declaration of Independence</p> <p>E. Supporter of Individual Rights</p> <p>F. A radical leader who organized resistance to British taxes</p>
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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-**ANSWER**
- B) U.S. Constitution
- C) Mayflower Compact
- D) Declaration of Independence

July 4, 1776

Declaration of Independence

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

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

Articles of Confederation	Shay's Rebellion	3/5 Compromise
Constitutional Convention	Northwest Ordinance	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.

Shay's 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 was written _____

1787 U.S Constitution was written _____

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

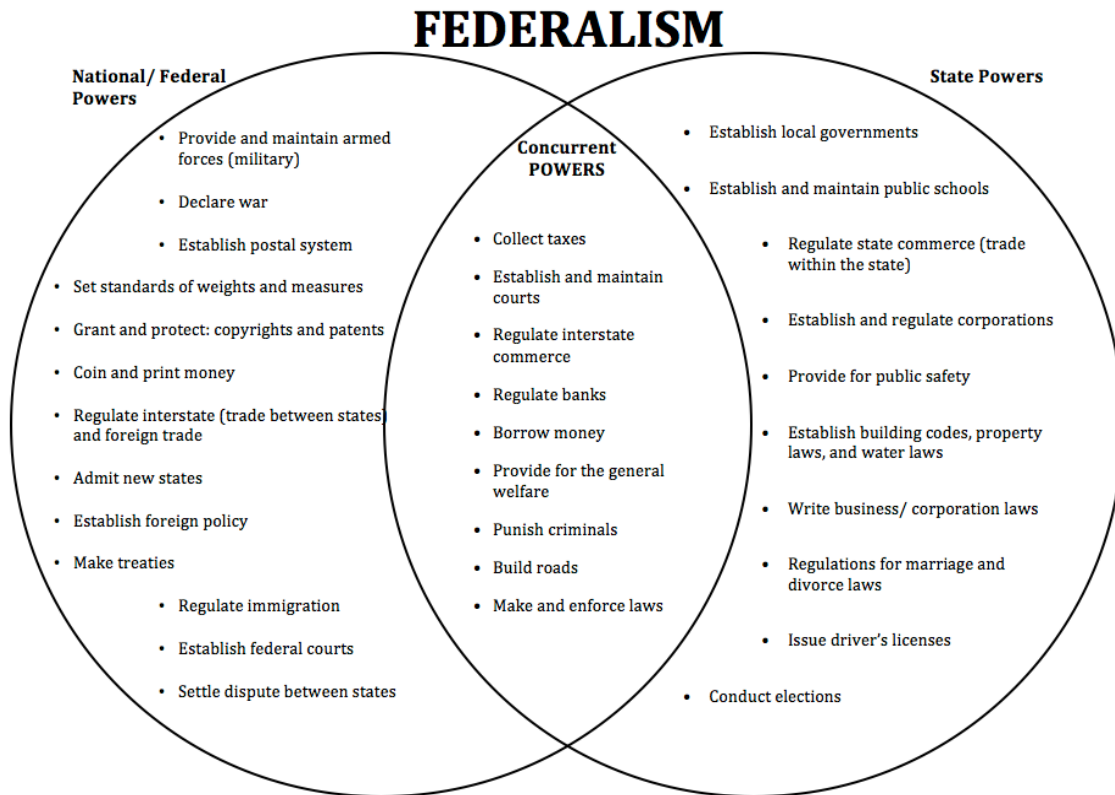
Seven Principles of the Constitution	
Popular Sovereignty	The people hold the power in the government. "We the People...". Consent of the Governed.
Limited Government	Government that only has specific powers. The framers of the U.S. Constitution did This because of experience being ruled by a British King.
Separation of Powers	Powers of the government are divided among three branches. Legislative, executive, and judicial. This was a belief of Baron de Montesquieu
Checks and Balances	Gives each branch several ways to stop or "check" the other branches. So not one branch becomes too powerful.
Federalism	Powers are divided between the national government and states. Some powers are also shared between the two.
Republicanism	Democratic government chosen by the people. Decisions are made by elected representatives, not handed down by a king.
Individual Rights	First ten amendments. Shield people from an overly powerful government. All other amendments advanced peoples individual 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.



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

___A___ Congress

___E___ 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



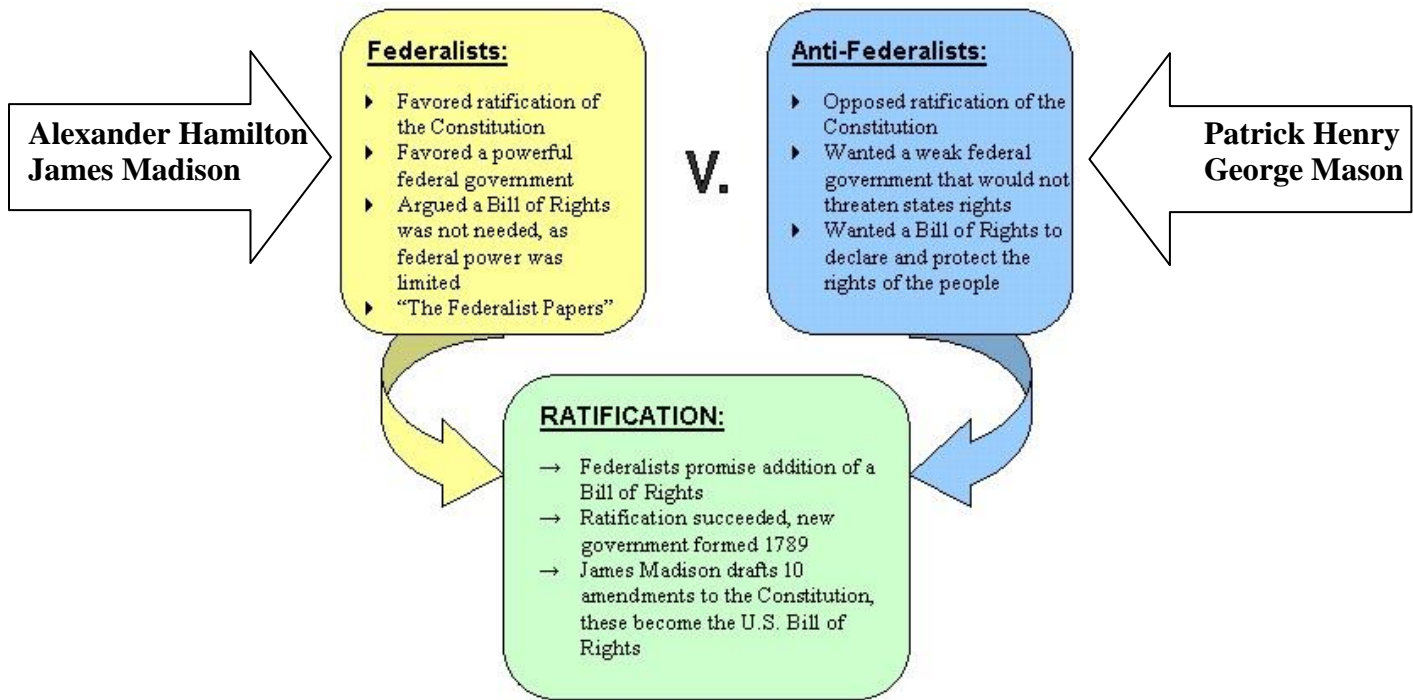
B. Judicial Branch



C. Executive Branch



9. 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.

 AF 8. A strong national government is needed to protect the new country from its enemies and handle foreign affairs.

10. What was the purpose of the Bill of Rights?

To protect individual freedoms from abusive government power

11. What was the purpose of the *Federalist Papers*?

To persuade states to ratify the U.S. Constitution

12. Define unalienable rights:

individual freedom that government should not be able to take away

13. What is free-enterprise?

Economic system with minimal government intrusion.

14. Why did the framers create the amendment process?

15. What is the most important way citizens participate in a democracy? By exercising their right to VOTE.

16. Which 2 colonial regions have natural harbors?

New England and Southern Colonies

17. Explain the **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**- first written Constitution, SELF-GOVERNMENT,

Detailed system of government for colony

House of Burgesses- first elected assembly in American colonies

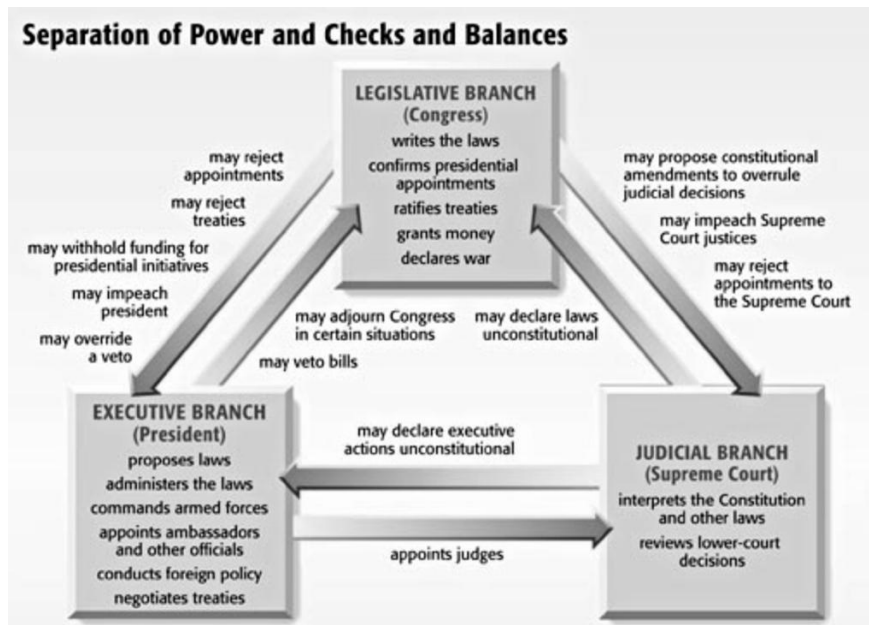
Mayflower Compact- 1620 stated the importance of forming a local government and agreeing to obey all rules

18. Why were the following colonies founded?

Pennsylvania- William Penn for Quakers

Maryland- Lord Baltimore for Catholics

Rhode Island- what's his name and Anne Hutchinson



Why was Jamestown founded? For riches

Why was Plymouth founded? practice religion without being persecution.

What does a democracy depend on? Active participation of its citizens.

First Amendment: (five parts)

Freedom of _____ Religion _____



Freedom of _____ Speech _____



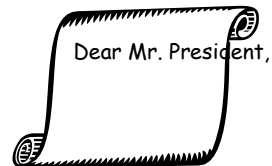
Freedom of _____ Press _____



Freedom of _____ Assembly _____

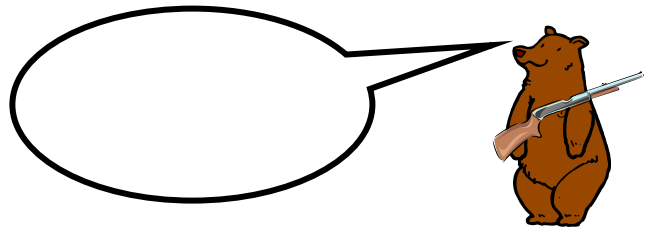


Freedom to _____ Petition _____



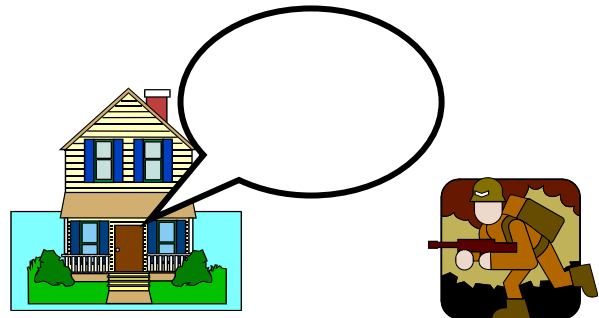
Second Amendment:

Right to _____ Bear Arms _____



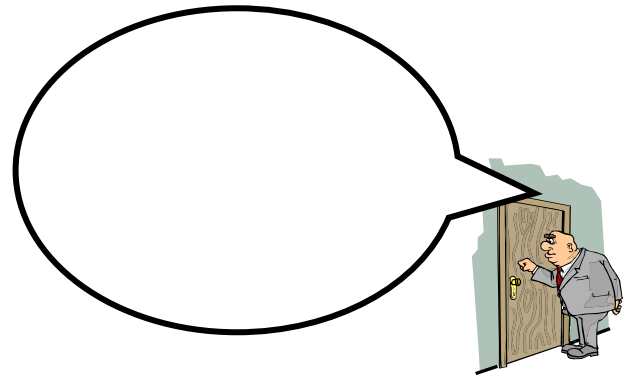
Third Amendment:

No _____ Quartering _____



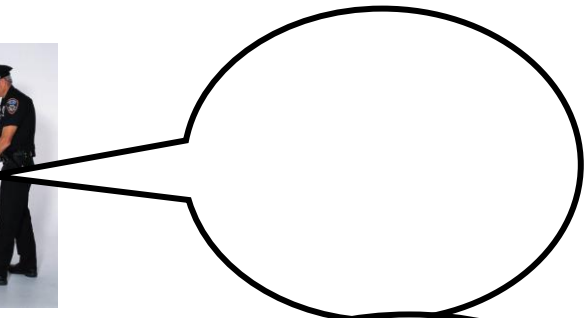
Fourth Amendment:

No _____ Unreasonable searches and seizures _____



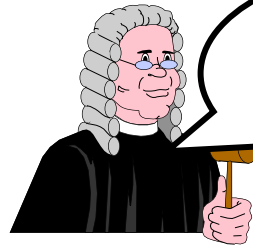
Amendment 5:

Due _____ Process of Law _____



Amendment 6:

Right to a _____ Fair and Speedy Trial _____



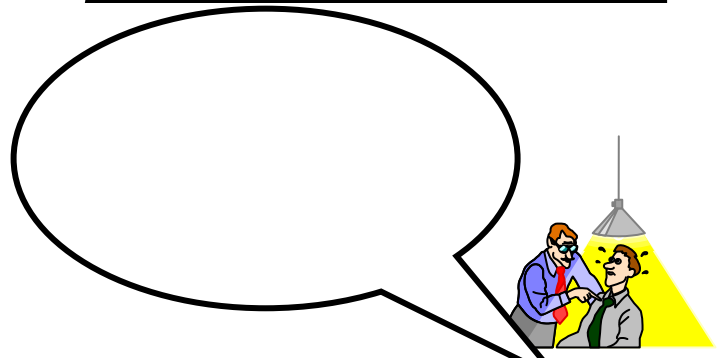
Amendment 7:

Right to a trial _____ by Jury _____



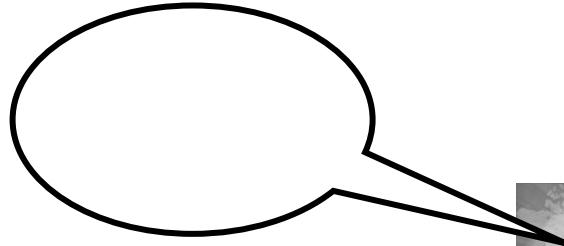
Amendment 8:

No _____ Cruel or Unusual Punishment _____



Amendment 9:

Rights of _____ the people _____



Amendment 10:

Powers reserved to the ___ states ___

