

U.S. History Quarter 2 Study Guide

1. Complete the table below

Key Events of the American Revolution		
	Important Events	Significance
↑ April 1775	<i>Lexington & Concord</i>	
July 4, 1776	<i>Declaration of Independence</i>	
October 1777	<i>Saratoga</i>	
Winter 1777- 1778	<i>Valley Forge</i>	
October 1781	<i>Yorktown</i>	
Sept. 3, 1783 ↓	<i>Treaty of Paris 1783</i>	

2. Match each individual below with the correct description

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

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	Shay's Rebellion	3/5 Compromise
Constitutional Convention	Northwest Ordinance	Great Compromise

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

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

_____ 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.

_____ 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.

_____ 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:





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

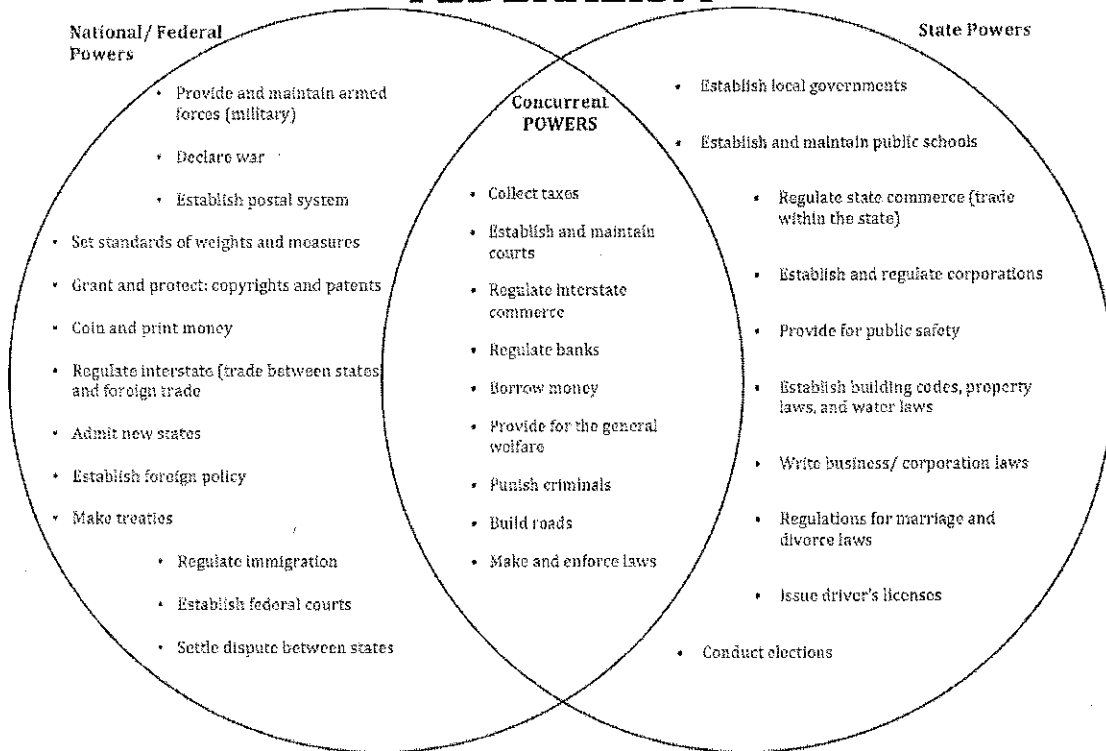
Seven Principles of the Constitution	
Popular Sovereignty	
Limited Government	
Separation of Powers	
Checks and Balances	
Federalism	
Republicanism	
Individual Rights	

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

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

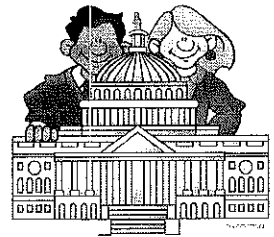
FEDERALISM



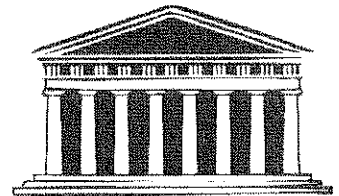
8. Match each of the descriptions below to the correct term

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

A. Legislative Branch



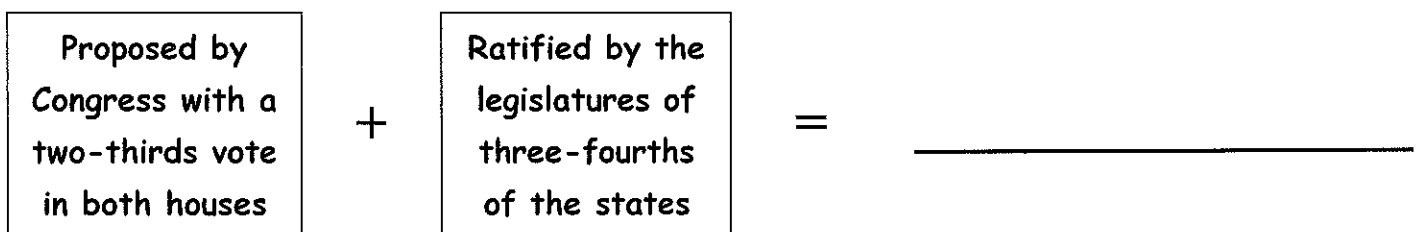
B. Judicial Branch



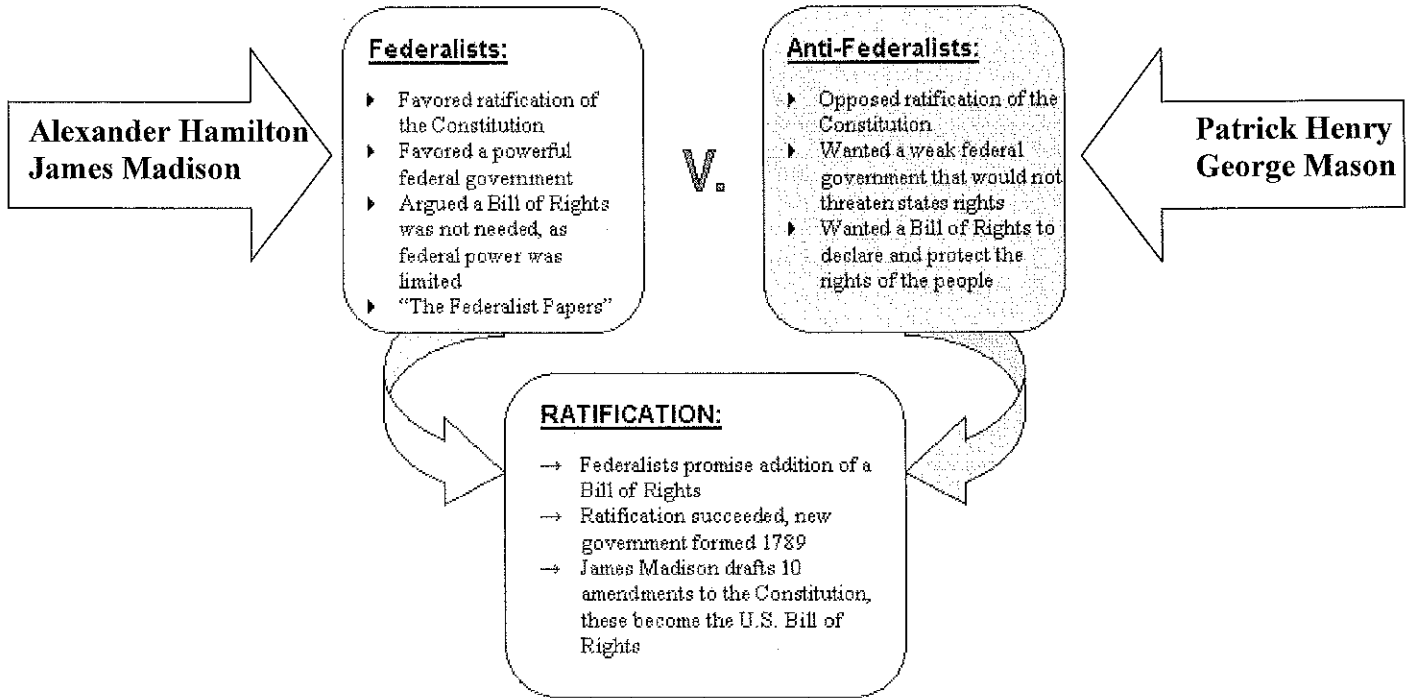
C. Executive Branch



9. What process is depicted by the visual below?



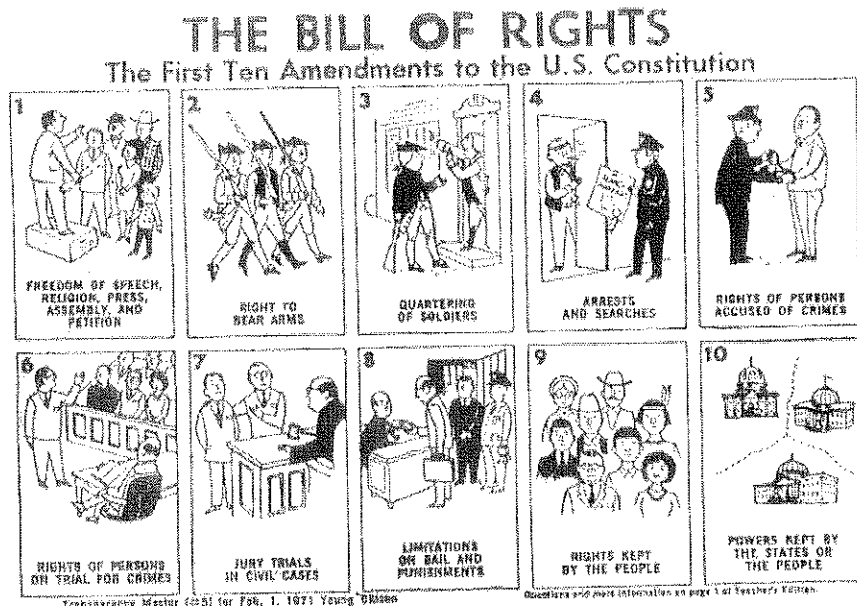
10. Read the information below and use your knowledge to complete the following questions.



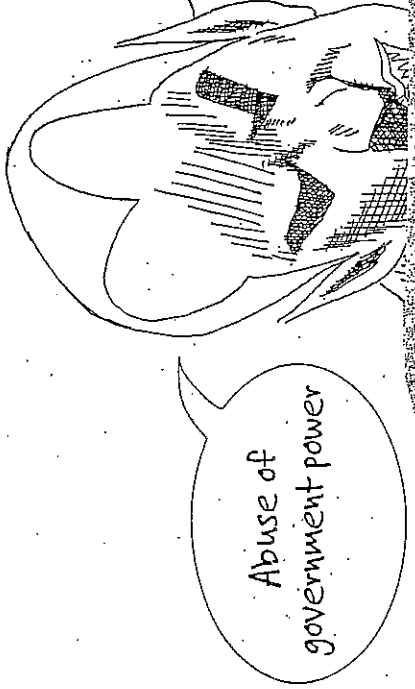
Who Am I: Federalist or Anti-Federalist?

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.

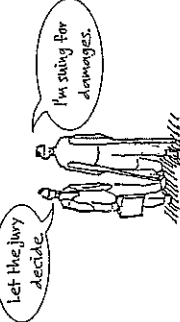
- _____ 1. Ratification of the Constitution endangers states’ rights.
- _____ 2. A Bill of Rights is not needed because peoples’ rights are already protected in the Constitution.
- _____ 3. A strong national government is needed to sustain the Union.
- _____ 4. The federal government would be too large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



Directions: Read Sections 10.3 through 10.6 in *History Alive! The United States*. For each section, examine the illustrations on the wall drawing and decide which block(s) represents the amendments you read about. Write the



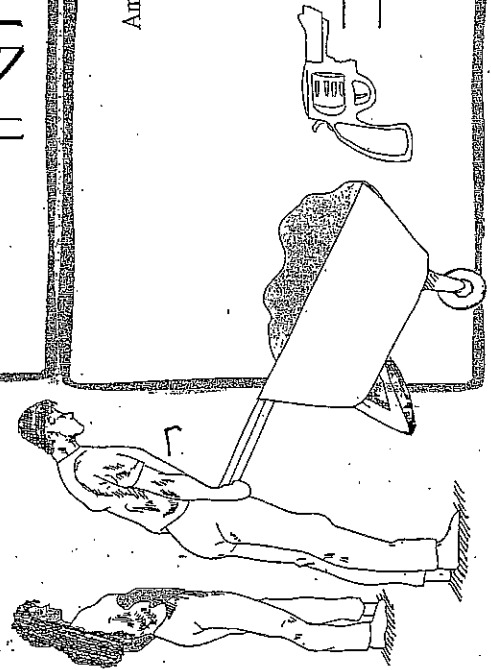
Amendment _____



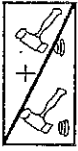
The jury made a mistake.



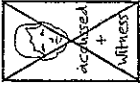
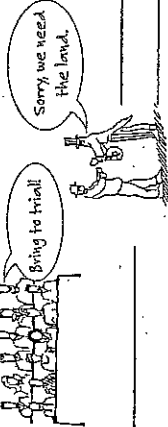
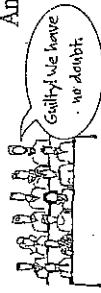
Amendment _____



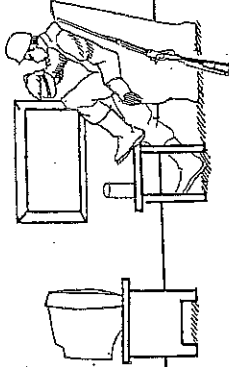
number of the corresponding amendment in each block, and record notes about the rights each illustration represents.



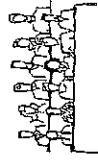
Amendment _____



Amendment _____



Amendment _____

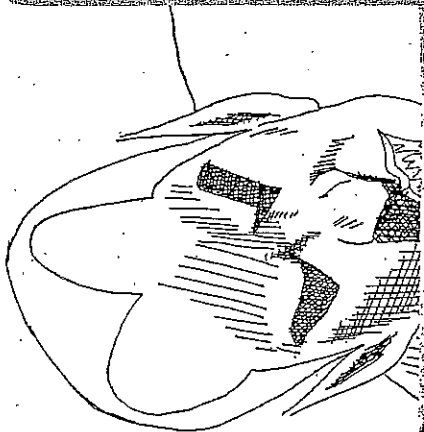


You've accused of robbery.



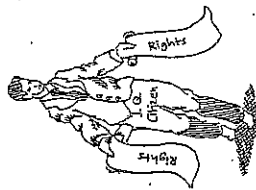
READING NOTES 10

Directions: Read Sections 10.3 through 10.6 in *History Alive! The United States*. For each section, examine the illustrations on the wall drawing, and decide which block(s) represents the amendments you read about. Write the

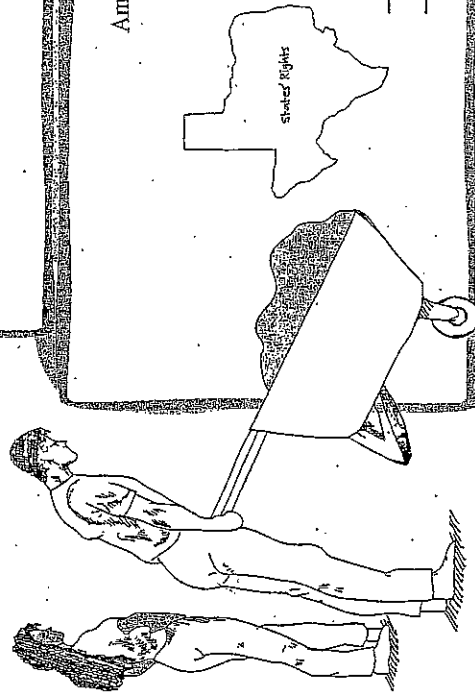


Abuse of government power

Amendment _____

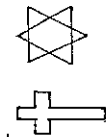


Amendment _____

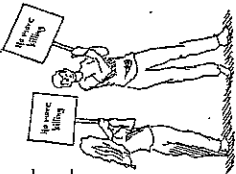
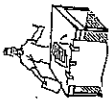
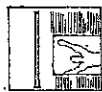


READING NOTES 10

number of the corresponding amendment in each block, and record notes about the rights each illustration represents.

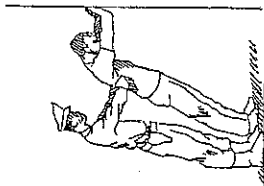


No more war.



Amendment _____

Amendment _____



Amendment _____

