

## 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 &amp; Concord</i> First battle of the American Revolution "Shot Heard Round the World"
July 4, 1776	<i>Declaration of Independence</i> Listed grievances and declared independence from Great Britain
October 1777	<i>Saratoga</i> American victory convinced the French to help colonists fight British. "Turning point"
Winter 1777- 1778	<i>Valley Forge</i> The Continental Army faced hardships such as lack of supplies but emerged stronger and ready to fight.
October 1781	<i>Yorktown</i> American victory over British Gen. Cornwallis + last major battle of the war.
↓ Sept. 3, 1783	<i>Treaty of Paris 1783</i> Ended American Revolution + recognized America as independent nation.

2. Match each individual below with the correct description

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

2

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

Final draft of Constitution signed

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

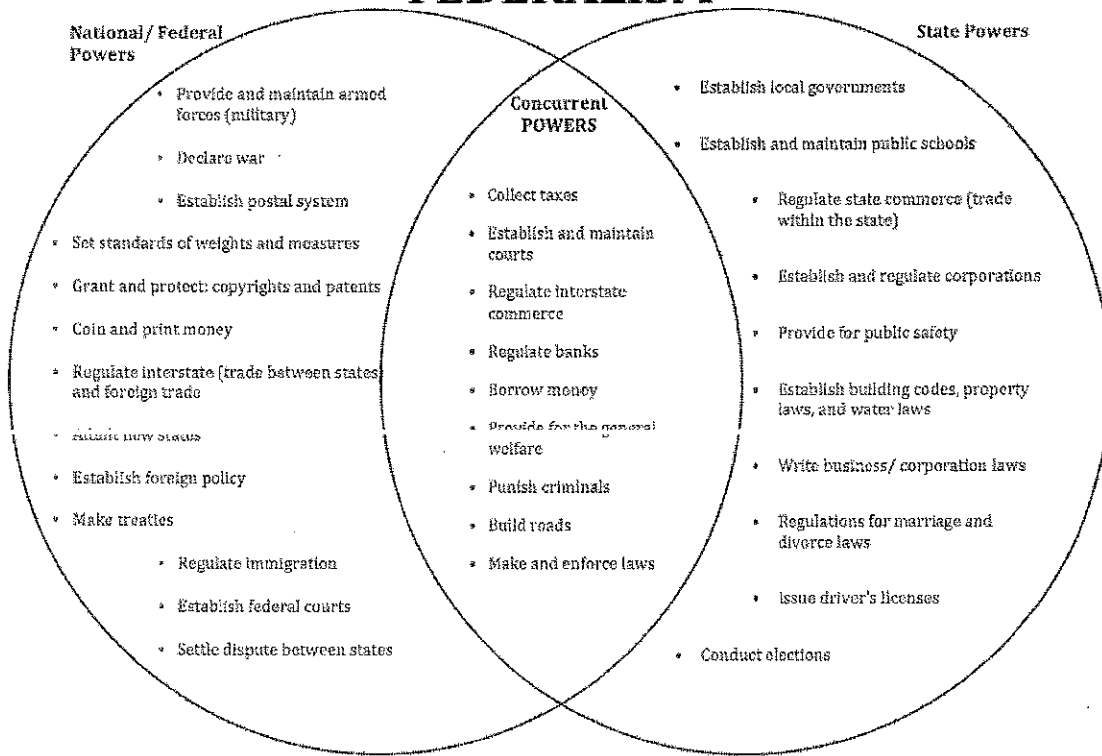
Seven Principles of the Constitution	
Popular Sovereignty	Political power rests with the people who can abolish or alter government as they see fit
Limited Government	People in government positions are subject to the same laws as other citizens
Separation of Powers	Each branch of government has a specific function - Legislative, Executive, Judicial
Checks and Balances	Each branch of government can "check" the other two to ensure that no branch holds too much power
Federalism	The sharing of power between the state and national government
Republicanism	People elect representatives to make laws for them
Individual Rights	Rights all citizens possess, found in 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.

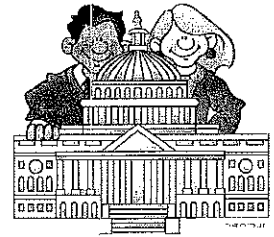
# FEDERALISM



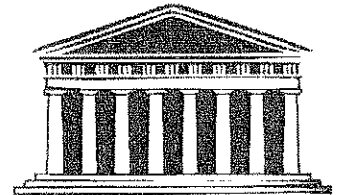
8. Match each of the descriptions below to the correct term

- 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

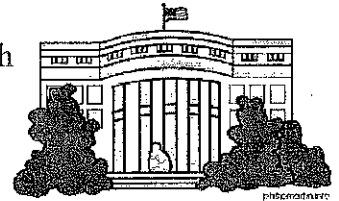
A. Legislative Branch



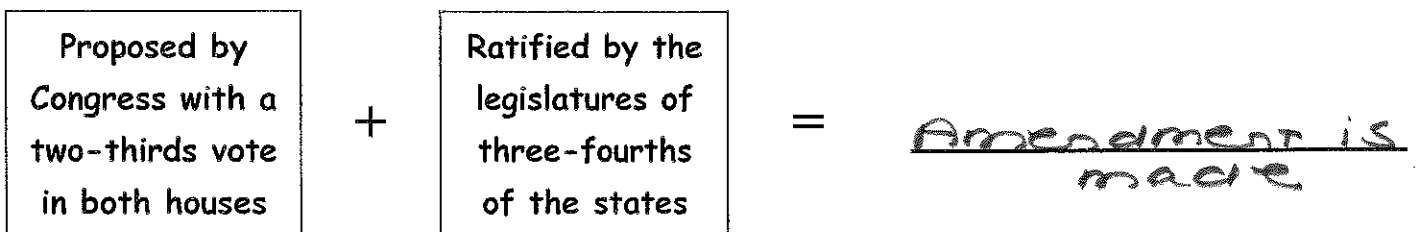
B. Judicial Branch



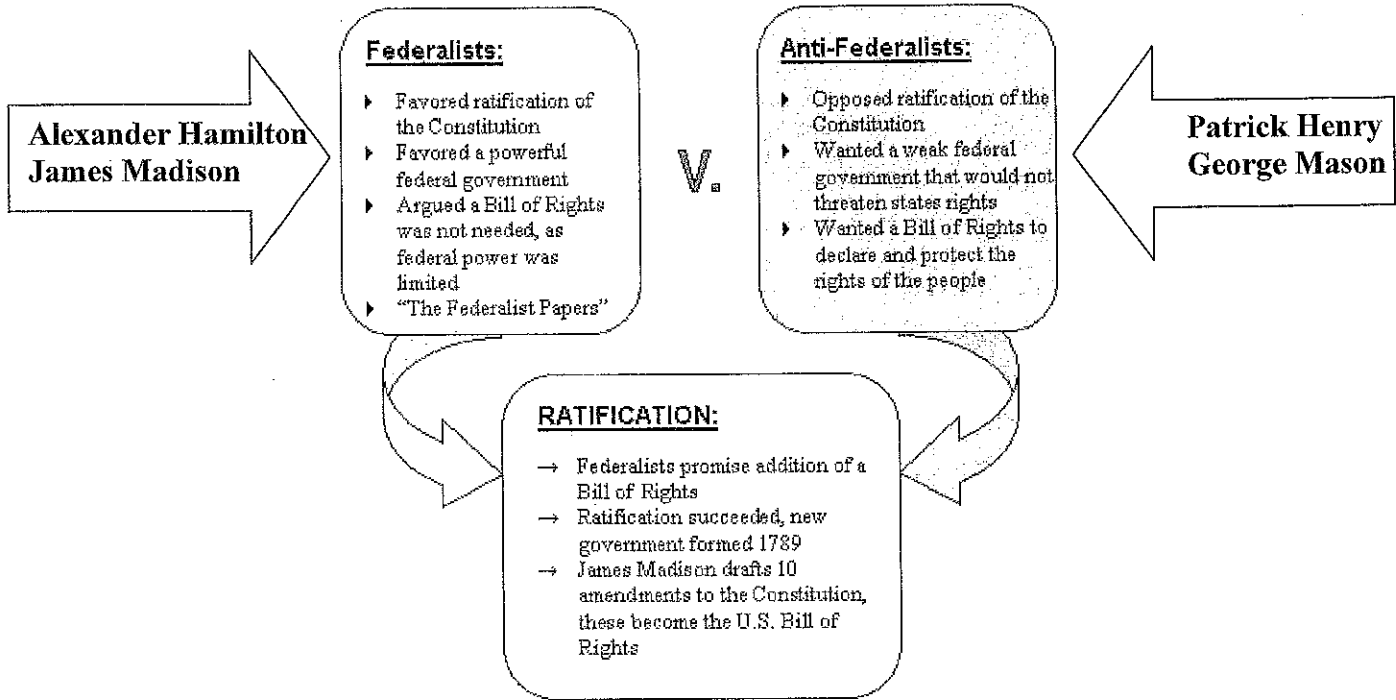
C. Executive Branch



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

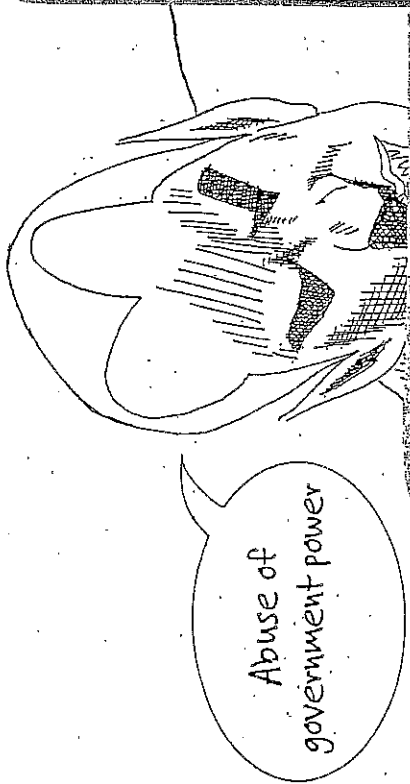
The First Ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

<p>1</p> <p>FREEDOM OF SPEECH, RELIGION, PRESS, ASSEMBLY, AND PETITION</p>	<p>2</p> <p>RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS</p>	<p>3</p> <p>QUARTERING OF SOLDIERS</p>	<p>4</p> <p>ARRESTS AND SEARCHES</p>	<p>5</p> <p>RIGHTS OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIMES</p>
<p>6</p> <p>RIGHTS OF PERSONS ON TRIAL FOR CRIMES</p>	<p>7</p> <p>JURY TRIALS IN CIVIL CASES</p>	<p>8</p> <p>LIMITATIONS ON BAIL AND PUNISHMENTS</p>	<p>9</p> <p>RIGHTS KEPT BY THE STATES OR THE PEOPLE</p>	<p>10</p> <p>POWERS KEPT BY THE STATES OR THE PEOPLE</p>

Transparencies Teacher (3-5) for Feb. 1, 1977 Young Edison  
 Activities and work information on page 1 of Teacher's Edition  
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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



Amendment 7

Let the jury decide.

I'm suing for damages.

The jury made a mistake.

RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES

NO REEXAMINATION OF CASES

Amendment 2

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

READING NOTES 10

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

Amendment 5

No double jeopardy of life

Govt cannot take away private property without fair compensation

Right to grand jury hearings

No self-incrimination

Sorry we need the law.

Guilty we have no doubt.

accused + witness

Amendment 3

No quartering of soldiers

Amendment 6

Right to lawyer

Speedy trial by jury

Informed of the accusation

Confronted with witnesses

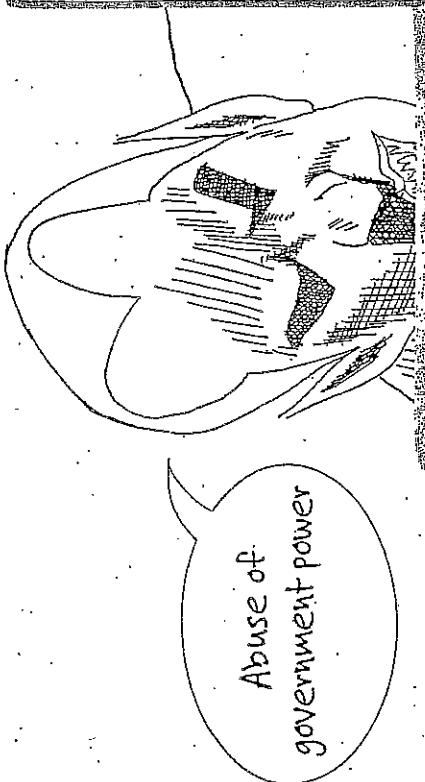
You're accused of robbery.

accused

witness

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READING NOTES 10

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

Amendment 1

No more work.

Freedom of religions

Freedom of speech

Freedom of press

Freedom of petition

Freedom of assembly

Amendment 4

No unreasonable search & seizure

Amendment 8

No excessive fines

No cruel & unusual punishment

Amendment 9

Protects rights of people not listed

Amendment 10

Protects rights of states

