

Review

FILL IN THE BLANK Read each sentence. Fill in the blank with the word from the word pair that best completes each sentence.

1. _____, signed in 1215, required the king to follow the same laws as other English people. (**Magna Carta/Enlightenment**)
2. The English Bill of Rights kept the king or queen from changing laws without the permission of _____. (**the people/Parliament**)
3. The first government of the United States did not have a president or a national _____. (**court system/Congress**)
4. The Confederation Congress passed the _____ to create a way to divide public lands. (**Land Ordinance of 1785/ Northwest Ordinance of 1787**)
5. Colonial documents such as the _____ and the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut affected the new American government. (**Mayflower Compact/Declaration of Rights**)
6. The Virginia Statute for _____ created an example for religious acceptance. (**Religious Freedom/Economic Independence**)
7. The constitutions of many states granted _____, or voting rights, to allowing any white man who paid taxes to vote. (**land/suffrage**)
8. The _____ was a document that created the first central government for the United States. (**Articles of Confederation/ Declaration of Independence**)
9. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 created a public education system and did not allow _____ in the Northwest Territory. (**slavery/popular sovereignty**)

Forming a Government**Section Quiz****Section 2**

MULTIPLE CHOICE Read each statement or question. On the lines below write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. What problem did the United States have with Britain following the Revolutionary War?
- a. Battles broke out between Americans and British merchants.
 - b. The British army refused to leave many U.S. cities.
 - c. Britain restricted trade with the United States.
 - d. Britain refused to sign the Treaty of Paris.
- _____ 2. What led farmers in Massachusetts to rebel?
- a. high taxes
 - b. the lack of a national government
 - c. the closure of the port at New Orleans
 - d. the creation of the Articles of Confederation
- _____ 3. What are creditors?
- a. people who loan money
 - b. people who owe money
 - c. people who steal money
 - d. people who save money
- _____ 4. Which of the following was to blame for economic and other problems in the United States after the Revolution?
- a. a weak military
 - b. high inflation
 - c. a weak central government
 - d. conflicts with American Indians
- _____ 5. What nation was the most important trade partner of the United States in the late 1700s?
- a. China
 - b. France
 - c. the Netherlands
 - d. Great Britain

Forming a Government**Section Quiz****Section 3**

MATCHING Read each description. On the lines below, write the letter of the term or place that matches each description.

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|--|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. This was held in May 1787, to discuss ways to make the Articles of Confederation better. | a. checks and balances |
| _____ 2. This plan would create a two-house legislature with representation decided only by a state's population. | b. Constitutional Convention |
| _____ 3. This delegate played an important role in the creation of the Constitution. | c. Three-Fifths Compromise |
| _____ 4. He was the New Jersey delegate who presented the small-state plan. | d. federalism |
| _____ 5. This agreement ended the debate between large and small states. | e. Great Compromise |
| _____ 6. Delegates looked to this system to establish the sharing of power between national and state governments. | f. James Madison |
| _____ 7. This branch of government is responsible for proposing and passing laws. | g. legislative branch |
| _____ 8. This is the idea that political power rests in the hands of the people. | h. William Paterson |
| _____ 9. This agreement decided how slaves would be counted for representation in a state's population. | i. Virginia Plan |
| _____ 10. This is the system created to keep any one branch of government from becoming too powerful. | j. popular sovereignty |

Forming a Government

Section Quiz

Section 4

TRUE/FALSE Read the **FALSE** statements below. Replace the underlined word with one from the word bank that makes each sentence **TRUE**.

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|----------------|
| <i>Federalist Papers</i> | John Jay | Bill of Rights |
| Anti-Federalists | amendments | |

1. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and George Mason joined together in an attempt to gain American support for the Constitution.

2. Federalists were those who did not support the Constitution.

3. The Constitution is a document that protects the rights of individuals.

4. The Constitutional Documents were a series of essays written to persuade people to support the Constitution.

5. Checks and balances are official changes that can be added to the Constitution.

Short Answer – Answer the following questions below.

1 List 4 weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. (Section 1)

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2. What did the NW Land Ordinances of 1785/ 1787 do? (Section 1)

1785 -

1787 -

3. What was the main cause of Shay's rebellion? Was it effective? (Section 2)

4. What dispute did the Great Compromise resolve? How did it resolve it? (Section 3)

5. How did the 3/5 compromise solve the issue of who to count for state populations ?
(Section 3)

6. What were 3 differences between the views of the federalist and anti-federalist? (Section 4)

| Anti- Federalist Viewpoint | Federalist Viewpoint |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
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7. How did the Federalist Papers help spread the views the Federalists had on the Constitution? (Section 4)

CHAPTER 5 TOP TEN LIST

1. Vocabulary- Constitution, Bicameral, Amendment, Federalist, Anti-Federalist
2. Articles of Confederation – why it was written, weaknesses
3. NW Territory, Ordinance of 1787 – what did it do? What states added?
4. The Constitution – why it was written
5. The Constitutional Convention – Who, where, when?
6. Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, Great Compromise
7. 3/5 compromise
8. Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist
9. Bill of Rights – why was it written, what did it do?
10. Have all of your notes (Chapter 5, Sections 1-4)