



# United States History & Government

11<sup>th</sup> Grade

## Historical Thematic Packet



### The Constitution (1781-1791)



Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Constitution (1781-1791)

**Directions:** Find the **BOLD words** in the "Word Search." Once done, use your phones to define each vocabulary term.

S K C E H C O M P R O M I S E  
E X E C U T I V E G M Y R T N  
F Q C L N O I T A R A P E S U  
T T N O I T N E V N O C B I M  
X N S T N E M D N E M A E L E  
R L E G I S L A T I V E L A R  
H P I R U G T G J Z V G L R A  
F E D E R A L I S M I I I E T  
K U V R Z U L G T U X H O D E  
F M F L A I C I D U J L N E D  
S O V E R I G N T Y T O E F E  
Q S T H G I R F O L L I B I G  
E L B M A E R P T C U Z O T U  
L C O N F E D E R A T I O N X  
D E V R E S E R N O S I D A M

**AMENDMENT**

**ANTI-FEDERALISTS**

**BILL OF RIGHTS**

**CHECKS** "& Balances"

"Great" **COMPROMISE**

**CONCURRENT** "Powers"

"Articles of" **CONFEDERATION**

**CONSTITUTION**

"Constitutional" **CONVENTION**

**ENUMERATED** "Powers"

**EXECUTIVE** "Branch"

**FEDERALISM**

**JUDICIAL** "Branch"

**LEGISLATIVE** "Branch"

"James" **MADISON**

**PREAMBLE**

"Shay's" **REBELLION**

**RESERVED** "Powers"

**SEPARATION** "of Powers"

"Popular" **SOVERIGNTY**



# Unit 3

## The Problems Of The New Nation

### Chapter 15

#### The New Government Begins Work

Congress plans  
Articles of Confederation

Articles of Confederation  
ratified

Constitutional  
Convention

Constitution  
ratified

1777

1781

1787

1788

1. America's problems did not end with victory in the Revolutionary War. The people of America were now free from England, but they were not sure what kind of government they wanted.

2. While the war was going on, the Second Continental Congress acted as the government. They made laws, appointed officers in the army, made loans, and did all the things a government can do.

3. The Congress had to look ahead to the end of the war. They had to make decisions about the government of America when it became an independent nation.

4. Many of the colonies did not want a strong national government. They wanted to make many of their own laws.

5. In 1777 the Congress made a plan for governing the nation after the war. The plan, called the **Articles of Confederation**, would become law as soon as all thirteen colonies approved it.

6. The Articles of Confederation called for the states to be loosely joined together, with each state making many of its own laws. The Articles called this a **League of Friendship**.

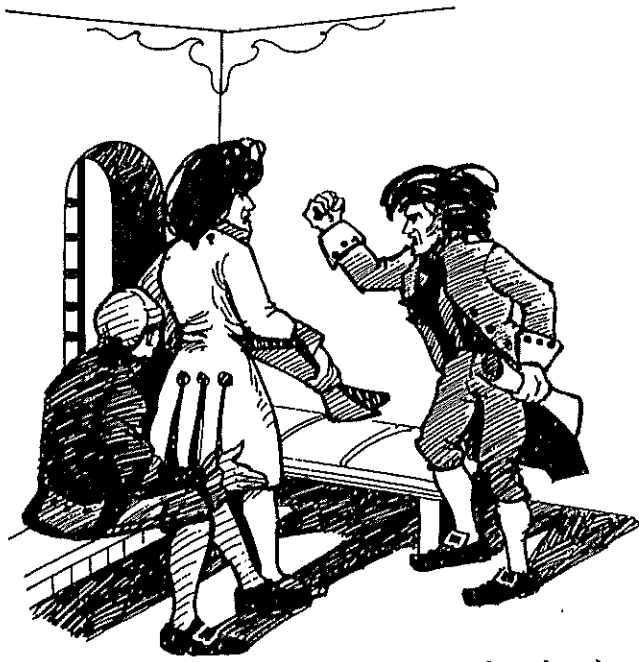
7. A Congress was formed to govern the new states, with each state having one vote.

8. The colonists did not allow Congress to have many powers. Congress could declare war in the name of the Confederation, but it could not raise or pay an army or navy. There was no department or person set to carry out the laws made by Congress. There were no national courts. Congress had no control over trade with other nations or even trade among the states themselves. Congress had no power to tax anyone. It had to ask the states for any money it needed.

9. Some of the colonies approved the plan right away, others took longer. It was not until 1781 that all thirteen colonies **ratified** (approved of) the Articles of Confederation. By that time, the war was over and the colonies had become states.

10. Each of the thirteen states wanted to protect its own rights and freedoms. They didn't want a strong central government to take any of these rights away from them. This idea of states' rights would cause many problems later in American history.

11. Congress was very weak under the Articles of Confederation. Many members of Congress did not even bother to go to meetings. There were hardly enough members present to vote on the Treaty of Paris to end the Revolutionary War.



Sometimes men used their fists and not their heads at the Congress.

12. Other nations, such as Spain and England, saw the weakness of the American government. They quickly moved to take advantage of that weakness.
13. The Spanish stopped American farmers and fur traders from working on and around the Mississippi River.
14. England would not take its troops out of the Northwest Territory, though they had agreed to close their forts and send their men home.
15. Pirates in the Mediterranean Sea off the northern coast of Africa stopped and searched American ships. They took what they wanted from the cargoes.
16. The new government was not able to do anything about these problems. Its hands were tied by the states and the rules of the Articles of Confederation.
17. By 1787 one thing seemed clear to most Americans and to people in Europe as well. A stronger government than the one set up under the Articles of Confederation was

needed. The new nation needed a stronger government or it could not last.

### Constitutional Convention

18. In 1787, Congress called for a convention of representatives from each of the 13 states. It was to be held in Philadelphia. The people at the convention were to change the Articles of Confederation.
19. The convention was to open on May 14, but poor roads and spring storms kept the representatives from coming. It took almost two more weeks before the convention could start. Of the 73 men chosen to attend, only 55 came. Rhode Island sent no one to the convention.
20. The men worked for four months to write a new Constitution to present to the states. The work was not easy. Many of the people at the convention still believed that a strong central government was bad. They thought that a loose union of the states was necessary. They wanted the states to have the final say on most issues.
21. Others believed that a strong central government was necessary to keep the United States free and independent. They believed that the nation as a whole was more important than any of the separate states.
22. One of the biggest arguments at the convention was between the larger and the smaller states. The larger states wanted representation by **population** (the number of people in a state). That would mean that the states with more people would have more representatives in Congress.
23. The smaller states were afraid that under that system they would be ruled by the bigger states. They wanted the representation in Congress to be equal. That is, they wanted the

same number of representatives from the smaller states as from the larger.

24. The arguments grew heated. Fights broke out. Then a **compromise** was reached. Each side got part of what they wanted. There would be two houses of Congress. One would have representation based on population (the House of Representatives). The other would have an equal number of representatives from each state (the Senate).

25. The members of the Philadelphia convention held their last meeting and signed the new Constitution on September 17, 1787.

26. The people at the convention had written the Constitution. They had argued over what was in it and then approved it, but it could not become law yet.

27. Now conventions in each state would meet to **ratify** (approve) the new Constitution. Nine of the thirteen states had to ratify the Constitution before it could become law.

### **Ratification Of The Constitution**

28. The men at the Philadelphia convention had decided that only two-thirds of the states would have to ratify the Constitution. They knew that some of the states would never agree to it.

29. Rhode Island was so strongly against a central government that it did not even send a delegate to Philadelphia. The people who wrote the Constitution were afraid that Rhode Island and a few other states might never vote to ratify.

30. Delaware was the first to ratify the Constitution. Their state convention voted 30-0 to ratify on December 7, 1787.

31. In other state conventions, the votes for and against ratification were very close.

32. In Massachusetts the vote was 187-168 for ratification. In Virginia the vote was 89-79. In New York the vote was 30-27.

33. The ninth state to ratify the Constitution was New Hampshire. By a vote of 57-47 that state ratified the Constitution on June 21, 1788. It then became the law of the land.

34. In the end, all thirteen colonies did ratify the Constitution. The last to do so was Rhode Island, which passed it by a 34-32 vote on May 29, 1790. That was almost two years after it had already become the law.

35. The new Constitution called for three branches of government. They were: a **legislative** branch to make the laws, an **executive** branch to carry out the laws, and a **judicial** (courts) branch to decide if the laws were fair and legal.

36. The new central government had many powers that it had not had under the Articles of Confederation. It had the power to set and collect taxes. It could control trade between the United States and other nations, and between the states themselves. The government could print money.

37. At the same time, many rights were still left for the states.

38. The Constitution that was ratified on June 21, 1788 is the same one which governs America today, almost 200 years later.

### **Spotlight on The Authors of the Constitution**

39. Some of the same people who had approved the Declaration of Independence in 1776 worked on the Constitution in 1787.

40. Benjamin Franklin was there, as were James Madison and Roger Sherman of Connecticut.

41. Alexander Hamilton of New York and Charles Pinckney of South Carolina were also there. They had not helped with the Declaration of Independence, but helped a great deal with the Constitution.

42. The chairman of the convention was George Washington.

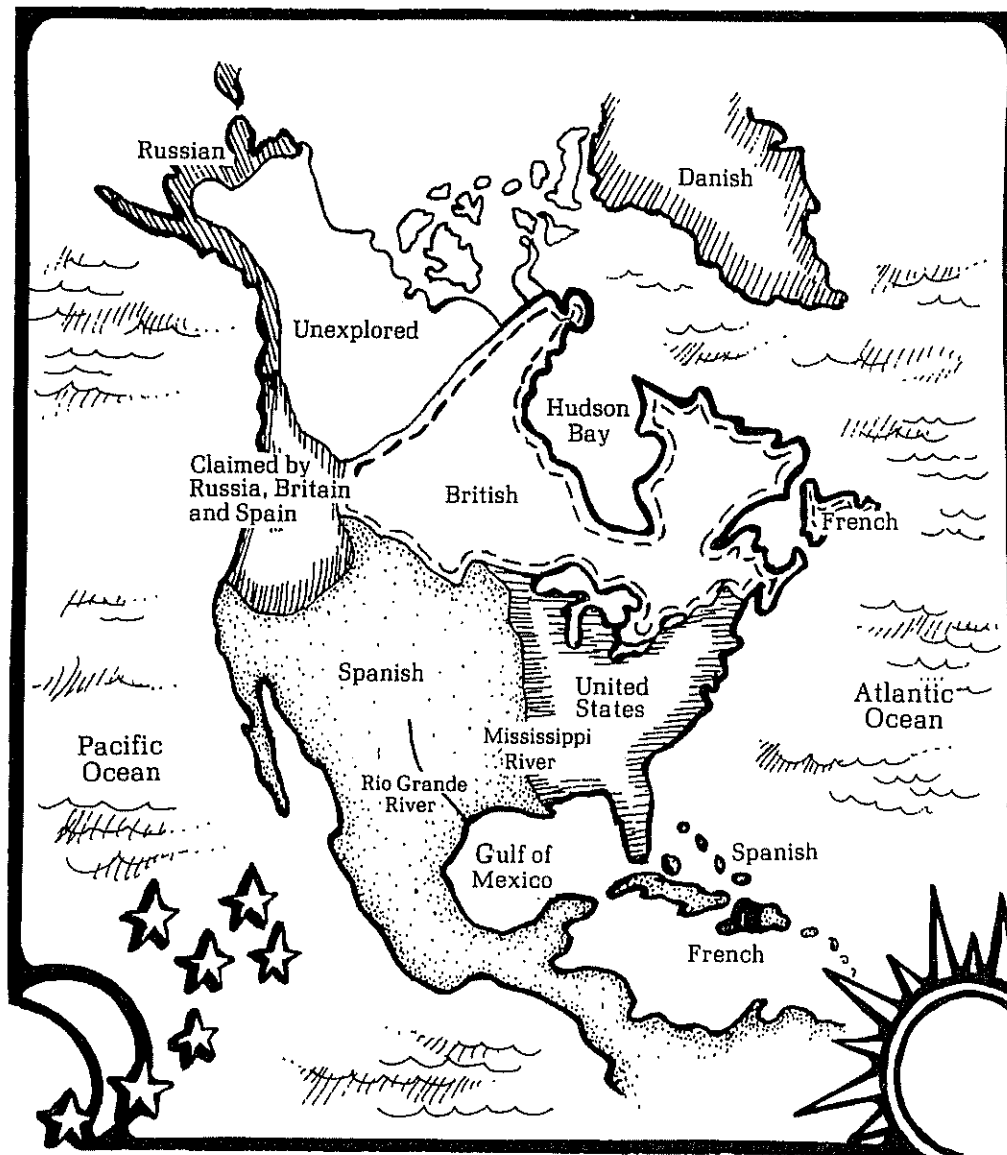
43. Washington and Madison were both from Virginia. Most historians today believe that the Virginians were the most important members at the convention.

44. Washington, who was trusted by all, kept

the fights to a few, even in the hottest of times.

45. Madison, only thirty-six at the time of the convention, was the man behind the **Virginia Plan**. This plan was for a new government, not just a rewriting of the Articles of Confederation. It was a blueprint that was to be accepted by most of the delegates.

46. Benjamin Franklin was over 80 years old at the time of the convention. He had to be carried to and from all the meetings. He could not take part in the discussions, but he kept the convention from breaking up many times.



North America in 1783



When tempers grew hot and fists flew, his good will and good stories calmed things down.

47. There were three main arguments at the convention. They were: 1) the representation of each state in the Congress; 2) the control of trade and other business interests; and 3) slavery.

48. The argument over representation (see pg. 88.) was finally settled by having two houses of Congress. An upper house would have the same number of representation from each state. The lower house would have representatives based on the population of each state.

49. Alexander Hamilton was one of the people who helped work out this compromise.

50. The second problem was the control of trade. Many people in the New England states and some of the middle states were in the shipping business. They wanted the central government to be able to pass laws to protect their business against foreign shippers.

51. The southern states, on the other hand, did not want to have to pay more for shipping their goods to foreign markets. A compromise was worked out in this area, as well.

52. The question of slavery came before the convention. The members did not debate whether slavery should be allowed, but how the slaves should be counted as part of the population.

53. Slaves were not thought of as people in the population, but as the property of their masters. Most of them were living in the south.

54. Taxes were paid according to how many people lived in each state. The northern states wanted to count slaves when deciding how much to tax a state. They did not want to count the slaves when deciding how many representatives could be sent to Congress.

55. The south, on the other hand, wanted the slaves counted in deciding how many representatives they would have. They didn't want the slaves counted for taxes.

56. Another compromise was worked out. A **three-fifths rule** was decided on. That is, five slaves would count as three people for deciding how many representatives and how much tax would be collected in each state.

57. The south also got a promise. The central government could not keep them from bringing in slaves for twenty years. The government would also charge a tax of no more than \$10 a head on slaves.

58. The south had wanted the Constitution to state that slavery was all right. Instead, they accepted the twenty-year promise.

59. In the end, our **Founding Fathers** wrote a Constitution that made a strong **federal** (national) government with some rights left to the states.

## Understanding What You Read



1. What is the main idea of this chapter?
  - a. America was ruled very well under the Articles of Confederation.
  - b. The Articles of Confederation called for a strong central government.
  - c. The Articles of Confederation did not work well in governing the new nation and a new form of government was needed.
  - d. Most people did not want to see the Articles of Confederation work.

My answer is \_\_\_\_\_. (17)

2. Why were some colonists not sure they wanted a strong government? \_\_\_\_\_. (4)
3. Some of the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ . (8)
4. The Spanish took advantage of the weakness of the American government by \_\_\_\_\_ . (13).
5. The English took advantage of the new American government by \_\_\_\_\_ . (14).
6. At the convention the larger states wanted representation based on \_\_\_\_\_ (22).  
The smaller states wanted each state to have an \_\_\_\_\_ (23) number of representatives. A compromise was found. It called for \_\_\_\_\_ houses of Congress, one to have representation based on \_\_\_\_\_ and the other to have an \_\_\_\_\_ number from each state. (24)
7. Why were the delegates afraid Rhode Island would not ratify the Constitution? (29) \_\_\_\_\_
8. In order to ratify the new Constitution, \_\_\_\_\_ (27) of the thirteen states had to vote in favor of it. The first state to ratify the Constitution was \_\_\_\_\_ (30).

The ninth was \_\_\_\_\_. (33) That state ratified the Constitution, making it law,  
on \_\_\_\_\_. (33)

9. The three main arguments at the convention were over 1) \_\_\_\_\_,  
2) \_\_\_\_\_, and 3) \_\_\_\_\_. (47)

10. The south wanted the Constitution to allow \_\_\_\_\_. (58) But the northern  
states refused. The south was promised that there would be no action against slavery for  
\_\_\_\_\_ years. (57)

11. **Map Skills:** Look at the map on pg. 89 and then answer the following questions:

a. The new border between America and her neighbors was the \_\_\_\_\_ River.

b. Much of the land to the west of America was owned by \_\_\_\_\_.

c. The land north of the new nation was owned by \_\_\_\_\_.

d. The only land east of the Mississippi River owned by another nation was owned by \_\_\_\_\_.

e. The land around the Rio Grande River was owned by \_\_\_\_\_.

f. Some land on the west coast was claimed by three countries, \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

g. Which country owned the most land in the Americas? \_\_\_\_\_.



## Find Out

- ❶ Why did the United States need a good constitution after the American Revolution?
- ❷ How do Americans write their own laws?
- ❸ How does the Bill of Rights protect your freedom?

### NEW WORDS

Congress  
Senate  
House of Representatives  
senators  
representatives  
Supreme Court  
justices.  
branches of government  
freedom of the press  
amendments  
Bill of Rights

### PEOPLE & PLACES

Capitol  
White House

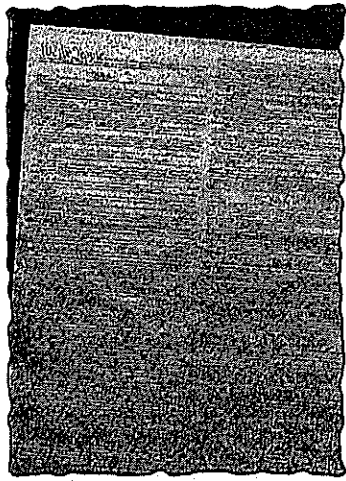
# The Constitution



➤ **Learning from Pictures** Many leaders met together to write the United States Constitution. What do you think their meetings were like?

The American Revolution was won in 1781. The United States was an independent country with 13 states. American leaders had written laws for the country. But there were problems with these first laws. The leaders decided to write a new constitution. In 1787 leaders from 12 of the states went to Philadelphia. There they wrote the United States Constitution at the Constitutional Convention.

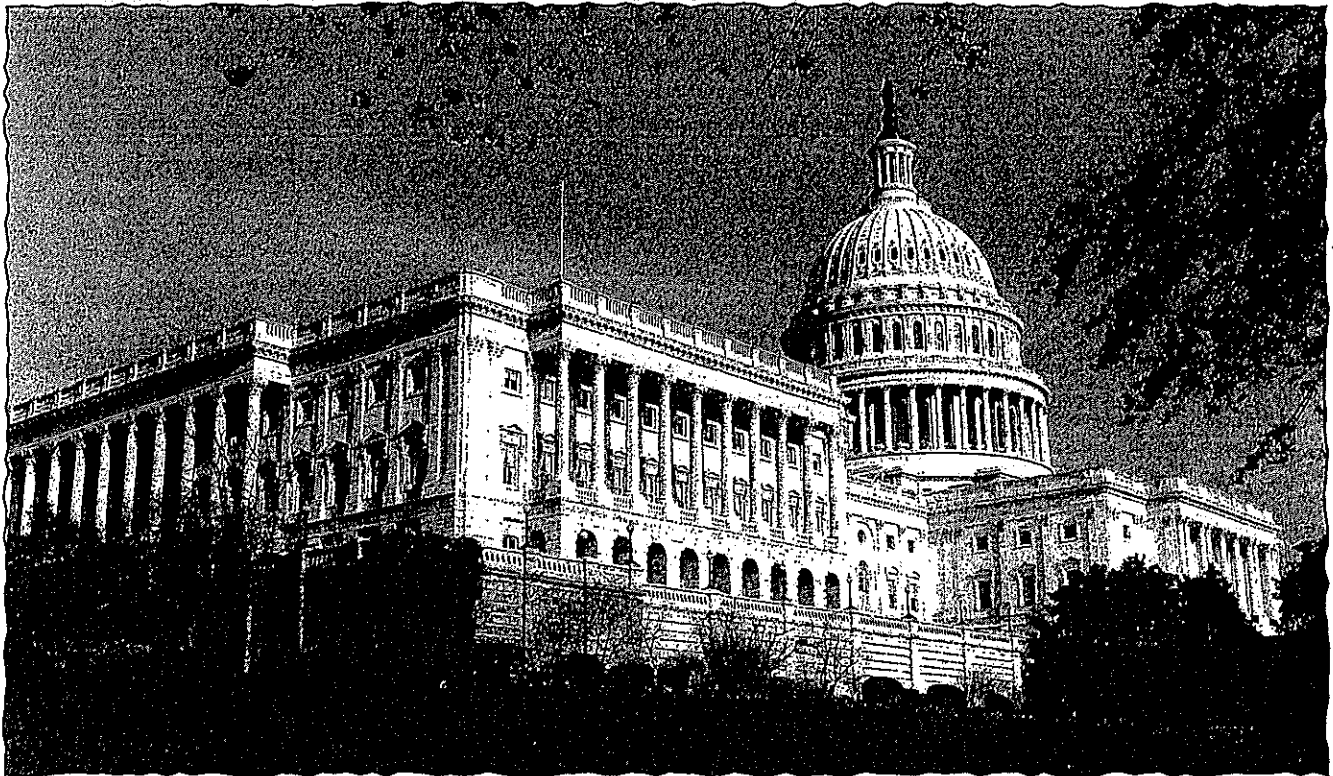
Before the American Revolution, Great Britain made laws for the 13 colonies. Americans liked the way the British voted for leaders to write laws in Parliament. The United States leaders planned the Constitution so that Americans could help write their own laws. How do Americans do this?



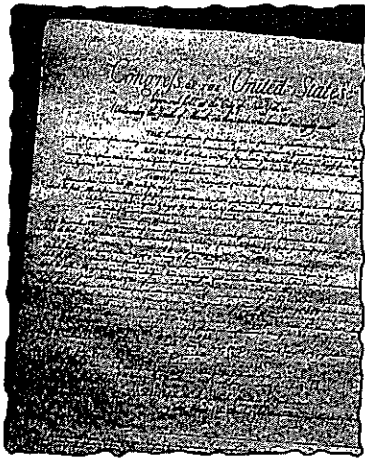
**The United States  
Constitution in 1787**

The Constitution says that Americans should choose, or vote for, people to work for them in their government. Our country's laws are made by men and women in **Congress**. In some ways our Congress is like Great Britain's Parliament. Americans vote for people who will make laws for them in Congress. There are two houses, or parts, of Congress. The **Senate** and the **House of Representatives** are the two houses of Congress.

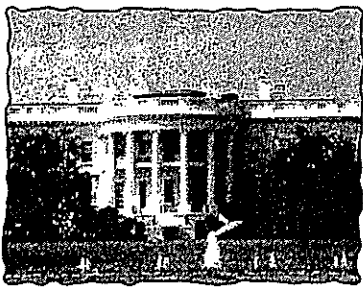
Men and women who write laws are called **senators** and **representatives**. Every state sends two senators to work in the Senate. States with many people send many representatives to work in the House of Representatives. States with fewer people send fewer representatives to work in the House of Representatives. The senators and representatives meet in a building called the Capitol. The Constitution says that Americans should vote for people to be their senators and representatives. Americans help write their own laws by voting for their senators and representatives.



✦ Congress writes laws in the Capitol building in Washington, D.C. The two houses of Congress are the Senate and the House of Representatives.



**Bill of Rights in 1791**



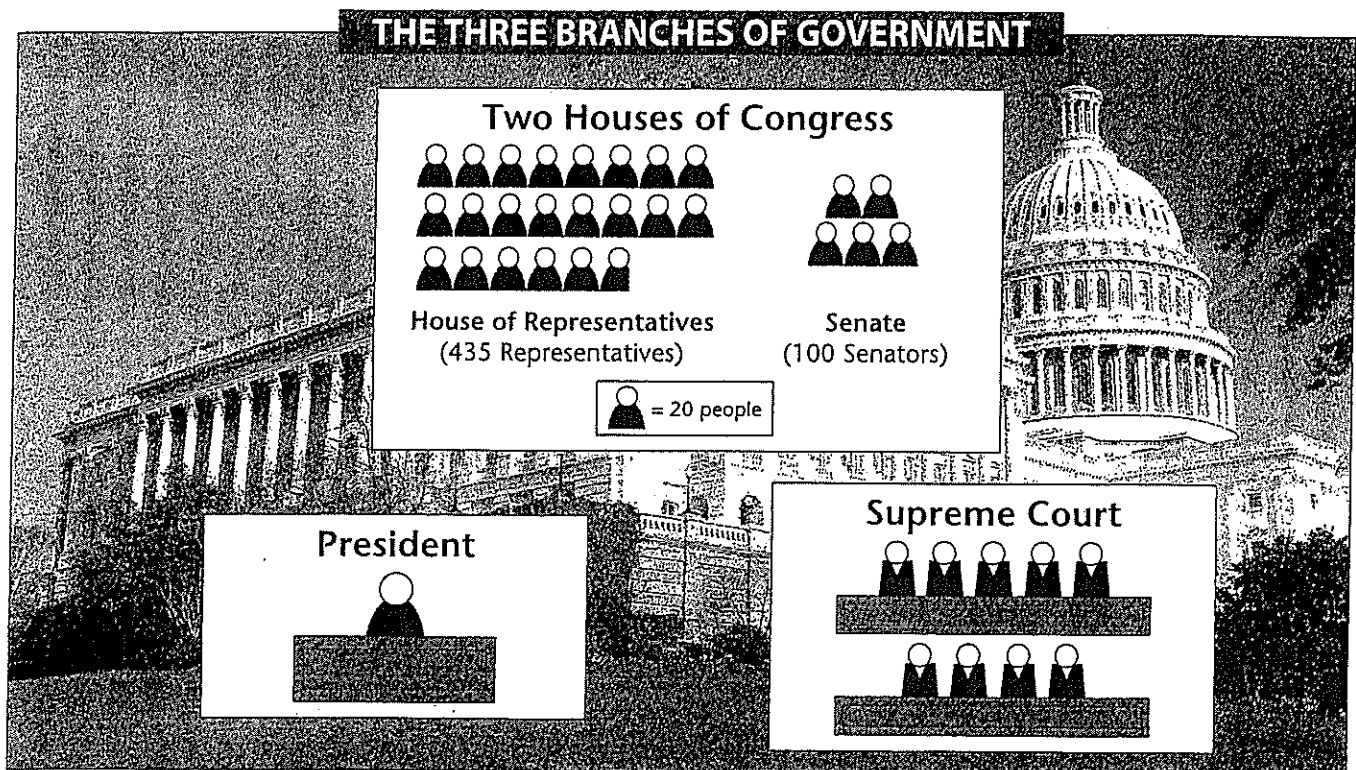
**The White House**

The Constitution says the President should carry out the country's laws. Americans vote for a President every four years. The President also helps make our laws. The White House is where the President lives and works.

The Constitution also gives the United States its **Supreme Court**. Nine **justices**, or judges, work in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court justices decide whether our laws agree with the Constitution.

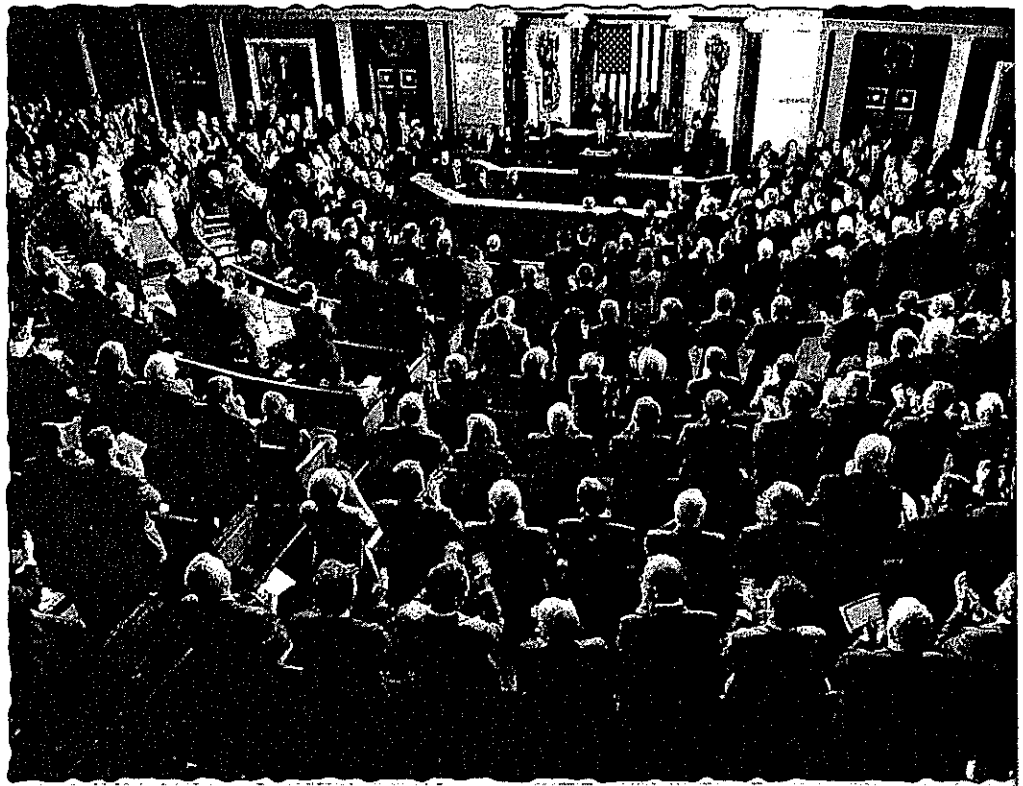
The White House, the Capitol, and the Supreme Court buildings are in the city of Washington, D.C. Important government leaders live and work in the capital city.

Together Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court make up the three **branches of government**. The Constitution gives our country these three branches. Each branch has separate powers. Congress is the branch with the power to write laws. The President leads the branch that has the power to carry out the laws. The Supreme Court is the branch that decides whether the laws agree with the Constitution.



**Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court work together in the government.**

The President sometimes meets with all the senators and representatives of Congress in the Capitol building.



An American voting

Some of our leaders were not happy with the Constitution when it was written in 1787. The Constitution did not say that Americans had freedom of religion. The Constitution did not say that Americans had **freedom of the press**. "Freedom of the press" means the government cannot tell people what they can say in newspapers and books.

In 1791 our leaders added ten **amendments**, or new laws, to the Constitution. These ten amendments are called the **Bill of Rights**. What are some of these rights? Every American has freedom of religion. Every American has freedom of the press. The Bill of Rights gives every American many freedoms.

Since 1791, seventeen more amendments have been added to the Constitution. Our Constitution now has 27 amendments. These amendments were added because our leaders wanted laws to be fair to all Americans. As our country changes, more amendments may be added to the Constitution.

Today our Constitution is more than 200 years old. The leaders of 1787 gave us good laws. These laws helped the United States become a great country.



# Using What You've Learned

## Read and Remember

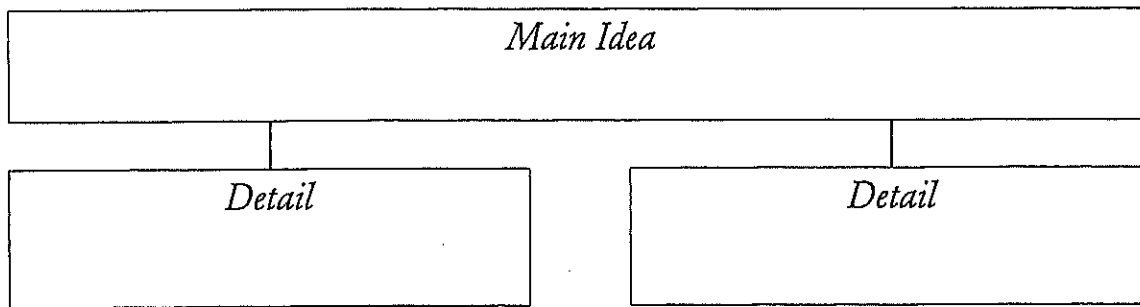
**Write the Answer** Write one or more sentences to answer each question.

- 1 Where did American leaders write the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What do senators and representatives do in Congress? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 How many senators does each state have in the United States Senate? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What does the President do? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Using Graphic Organizers

**Main Idea and Supporting Details** Read each group of sentences below. One of the three sentences is a main idea. The other two sentences support the main idea. Copy the chart three times. Then complete one chart for each group of sentences.

- 1 Before the American Revolution, Great Britain made laws for the colonies. Americans made a constitution that said they could help write their own laws.  
Americans wanted to help write their own laws.
- 2 The Constitution says Americans can choose people to work in their government.  
Americans vote for their senators and representatives.  
Americans vote for their President every four years.
- 3 The President and the Supreme Court are two branches of the United States government.  
The Senate and the House of Representatives make up one branch of the United States government.  
The United States government has three branches.



## Skill Builder

**Reading a Diagram** A **diagram** is a picture that helps you understand information. The diagram on page 67 helps you understand our government. Look back at the diagram. Then finish each sentence with a word in blue print.

President	nine	435
senators	three	100

- 1 The United States government has \_\_\_\_\_ branches.
- 2 The government has one \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The government has \_\_\_\_\_ Supreme Court justices.
- 4 There are fewer \_\_\_\_\_ than representatives.
- 5 There are \_\_\_\_\_ members of the House of Representatives.
- 6 There are \_\_\_\_\_ members of the Senate.

## Journal Writing

After the American Revolution, Americans wanted their new Constitution to say that people could help write their own laws. Write a paragraph in your journal that explains how early American leaders set up our government so that Americans could help write laws.

# Review

The historical map on this page shows the United States in 1800. Study the map. Then use the words in blue print to finish the story.

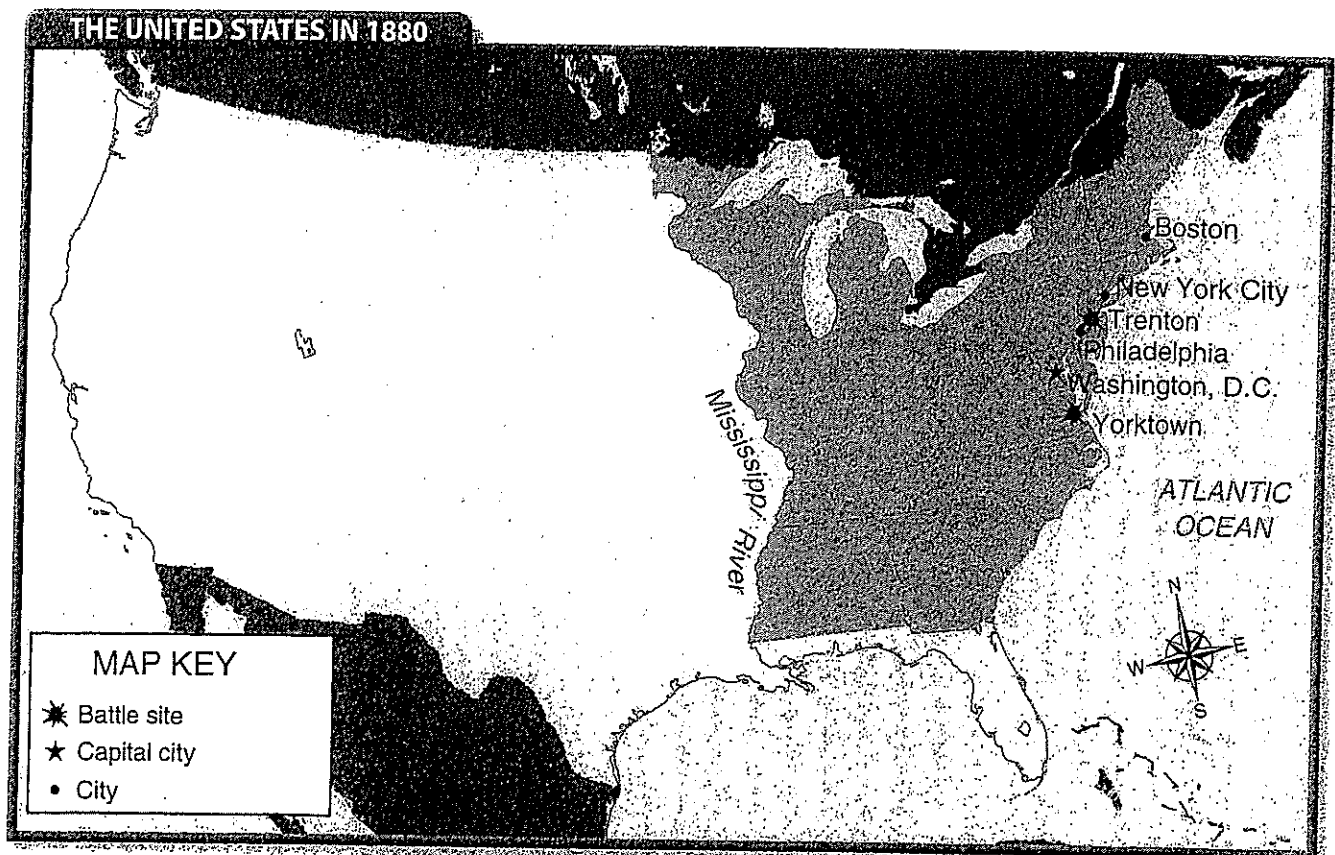
Yorktown  
New York City

Philadelphia  
Washington, D.C.

Boston  
Trenton

Americans were angry when the British said they had to pay a tax on tea. So Americans in (1) \_\_\_\_\_ threw tea into the Atlantic Ocean. In 1776 Americans signed the Declaration of Independence in (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

During the American Revolution, George Washington won a Christmas battle at (3) \_\_\_\_\_. In 1781 the British army surrendered to Washington at (4) \_\_\_\_\_. In 1789 Washington went to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to become the first President. As President he planned the country's new capital. The name of the capital is (6) \_\_\_\_\_. American leaders live and work in the capital city.





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) The lack of a national executive and judiciary under the Articles of Confederation suggests that the founders of the American republic
  - A) copied the British constitution
  - B) feared a strong central government
  - C) prized national unity above the sovereignty of the states
  - D) risked tyranny for the sake of effective national government
- 2) The *main* criticism of the Articles of Confederation was that they failed to
  - A) provide adequate powers for the central government
  - B) allow for the admission of new states
  - C) prevent the development of military rule
  - D) limit the powers of the president
- 3) Shays' Rebellion of 1786 was significant because it
  - A) convinced many Americans of the need for a stronger national government
  - B) revealed the increased threat from rebellious Native American Indians
  - C) showed that the English still had influence after the American Revolution
  - D) endangered the lives of many recent immigrants
- 4) What was the primary reason for holding the Constitutional Convention of 1787?
  - A) revise the Articles of Confederation
  - B) place taxes on imports and exports
  - C) outlaw slavery in both the North and the South
  - D) reduce the power of the federal government
- 5) Which heading *best* completes the partial outline below?
 

I. \_\_\_\_\_

  - A. Representation
  - B. Slave trade
  - C. Taxation
  - D. Election of the president
  - A) *Compromises at the Constitutional Convention*
  - B) *Causes of the Revolutionary War*
  - C) *Protections Under the 10th Amendment*
  - D) *Provisions of the Treaty of Paris, 1783*

- 6) "New Congress to Have Two Houses"  
 "Slaves to Count as Three-Fifths of a Person"  
 "President to be Chosen by Electoral Vote"

Which conclusion about the Constitutional Convention is *best* supported by these headlines?

- A) States with large populations controlled the outcome of the convention.
  - B) The president and Congress would have equal power under the new constitution.
  - C) States that were small in area would lose power in the new Constitution.
  - D) The framers of the Constitution were able to compromise on important issues.
- 7) Which newspaper headline shows the operation of the system of checks and balances?
    - A) "Our State Rejects Federal Regulations on Drug Testing"
    - B) "Albany County Receives \$4 Million from Congress for Transportation Development"
    - C) "Florida To Gain Two Seats in the United States House of Representatives"
    - D) "Senate Rejects President's Choice of Supreme Court Justice"
  - 8)
    - Congress proposes an amendment legalizing an income tax.
    - The Supreme Court rules that the income tax is unconstitutional.

These events illustrate the use of

- A) delegated powers
  - B) judicial legislation
  - C) the unwritten constitution
  - D) checks and balances
- 9) Which headline *best* illustrates the system of checks and balances?
    - A) "Congress Votes to Reduce Income Taxes"
    - B) "United States Peacekeeping Troops Sent to Bosnia"
    - C) "Senate Rejects Supreme Court Nominee"
    - D) "State Legislature Fails to Adopt Budget on Time"
  - 10) "President Roosevelt Proposes Wide Range of New Deal Programs"  
 "Supreme Court Orders President Nixon To Release Watergate Tapes"  
 "Congress Calls Cabinet Member To Testify"

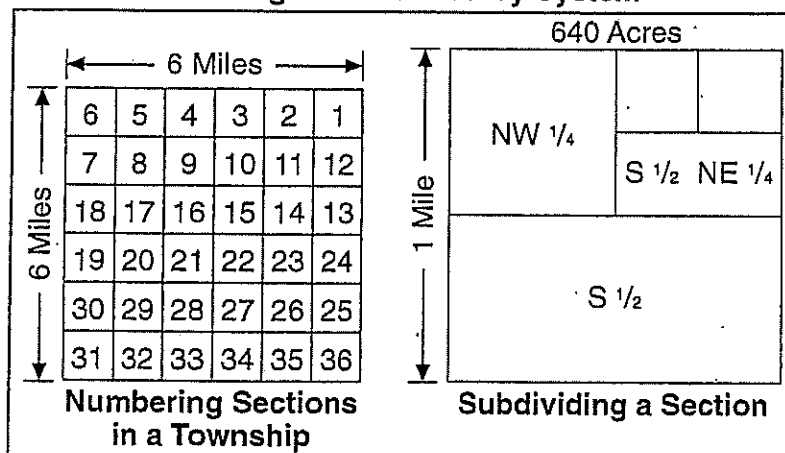
Which concept is *best* illustrated by these newspaper headlines?

- A) separation of powers
- B) the elastic clause
- C) federalism
- D) States rights

- 11) The United States Constitution corrected a weakness of the Articles of Confederation by
  - A) providing a clear definition of states' rights
  - B) granting the right to vote to all white males
  - C) giving greater power to state governments
  - D) creating three branches of government
- 12) The term "supreme law of the land" refers to which document?
  - A) Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
  - B) Constitution of the United States
  - C) Articles of Confederation
  - D) Declaration of Independence
- 13) The Preamble of the United States Constitution states the purposes of government and is based on the belief that
  - A) members of Congress should be appointed
  - B) Supreme Court Justices should be elected
  - C) the people are sovereign
  - D) the states have ultimate authority
- 14) Which feature must a nation have to be considered a democracy?
  - A) a strong president
  - B) a set of laws
  - C) citizen participation in government
  - D) elected judges to conduct trials
- 15) A republican form of government is described as one in which
  - A) government power is limited by checks and balances
  - B) elected officials have limited terms
  - C) representatives are elected by the people
  - D) there is a two-party system
- 16) A constitutional power specifically delegated to the federal government is the power to
  - A) regulate marriage and divorce
  - B) establish education standards
  - C) issue driver's licenses
  - D) declare war
- 17) In the United States Constitution, the power to impeach a federal government official is given to the
  - A) president
  - B) state legislatures
  - C) House of Representatives
  - D) Supreme Court
- 18) The United States Constitution grants the Senate the power to
  - A) approve treaties
  - B) appoint ambassadors
  - C) impeach governors
  - D) issue pardons
- 19) Which action illustrates the president's power as commander-in-chief?
  - A) ordering American troops into a foreign country
  - B) entertaining a foreign leader at the White House
  - C) delivering the State of the Union address
  - D) appointing the secretary of state
- 20) The Supreme Court has the power to
  - A) interpret the Constitution
  - B) control the federal budget
  - C) vote to end a tie in the Senate
  - D) approve presidential appointments
- 21) The framers of the United States Constitution included the concepts of federalism, checks and balances, and separation of powers in the document because they
  - A) favored the poor over the rich
  - B) hoped to expand the democratic process
  - C) feared a government with unlimited power
  - D) wanted to increase the powers of the states
- 22) "Federalism" is best defined as a principle of government that
  - A) includes a system of checks and balances
  - B) allows the states to nullify national laws
  - C) divides power between the central government and state governments
  - D) places the most power in the hands of the legislative branch
- 23) The amendment process was included in the Constitution to
  - A) increase citizen participation in government
  - B) limit the authority of the United States Supreme Court
  - C) allow for change over time
  - D) expand the powers of the president
- 24) Which information on the writing of the Constitution is considered a primary source?
  - A) notes from the Constitutional Convention taken by James Madison
  - B) the book, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution*, by Charles Beard
  - C) an encyclopedia article on the Constitution
  - D) a newspaper editorial written in 1887
- 25) The *Federalist Papers* were a series of newspaper articles published in 1787 and 1788 to win support for the
  - A) right of a state to secede from the Union
  - B) construction of an interstate canal system
  - C) ratification of the United States Constitution
  - D) right of the colonies to rebel against Great Britain
- 26) Building support for the ratification of the United States Constitution was the purpose of the
  - A) *Farewell Address* of George Washington
  - B) Mayflower Compact
  - C) Albany Plan of Union
  - D) *Federalist Papers*

- 27) During the debate over the ratification of the Constitution, Antifederalists argued that
- the new Constitution would threaten the rights of individual citizens
  - the new Constitution left too much political power to state governments
  - checks and balances were unnecessary in a federal government
  - a strong national government would gain respect from European nations
- 28) To address the concerns of many Antifederalists during the debate over ratification of the Constitution, the Federalists agreed that
- political parties would be formed
  - a bill of rights would be added
  - slavery would be eliminated by an amendment
  - states would retain control of interstate commerce
- 29) The adoption of the Bill of Rights (1791) addressed Antifederalist criticism of the new Constitution by
- allowing the national government to coin money
  - establishing a process for impeaching federal officials
  - providing for an indirect method of electing the president
  - protecting citizens from abuses of power by the national government
- 30) One similarity between the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights is that *both* documents
- criticize the practice of slavery
  - stress the importance of individual liberty
  - discuss colonial grievances against the monarchy
  - provide for a government with three separate branches
- 31) The first amendment of the Constitution deals primarily with
- rights of the accused
  - property rights
  - states' rights
  - rights of self-expression
- 32) The due process clause in the 5th Amendment and the right to an attorney in the 6th Amendment were designed to
- assure that laws are properly enacted
  - ensure fair treatment for those accused of crimes
  - provide for judicial review of laws
  - protect freedom of expression
- 33) "...no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause,... and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."
- This section of the 4th Amendment to the United States Constitution addresses the issue of
- states' rights
  - separation of powers
  - implied powers
  - limits on governmental power

### Land Ordinance of 1785 Rectangular Land Survey System

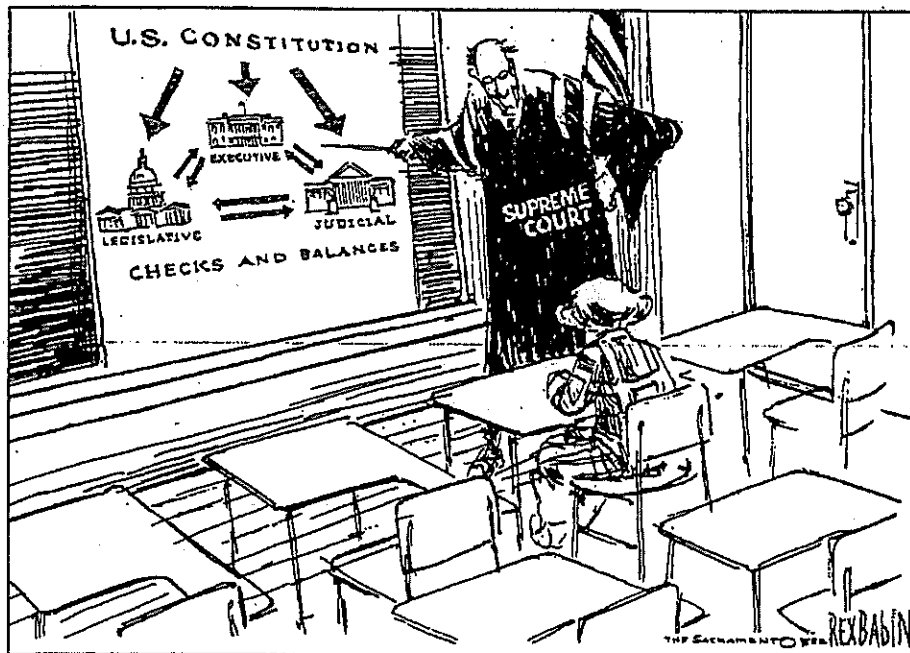


SOURCE: Edgar B. Wesley, *Our United States: Its History in Maps*, Denoyer-Geppert (adapted)

The system shown in the diagram above was developed under the Articles of Confederation in order to

- provide an orderly system of development for the Northwest Territory
- remove Native American Indians to areas west of the Appalachian Mountains
- extend slavery as the nation grew
- divide lands seized from the Loyalists

35)

SOURCE: Rex Babin, *The Sacramento Bee*, June 29, 2004

Which constitutional principle is the focus of this cartoon?

- A) federalism
- B) individual liberties
- C) separation of powers
- D) freedom of speech