Chapter 2: Origins of American Government

SECTION 1

1. Niccolò Machiavelli
2. Parliament
3. royal colony
4. English Civil War
5. English Bill of Rights
6. Magna Carta
7. The unfamiliar landscapes and situations that they encountered in North America forced the colonists to adapt old ideas to their new environment.
8. Republicanism is a set of ideas about representative government that has its roots in ancient Greece and Rome. Republicanism values citizen participation, the public good, and civic virtue.

SECTION 2

1. d
2. g
3. b
4. f
5. c
6. e
7. a
8. a confederation formed by the Plymouth, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, and New Haven colonies in 1643 to defend against threats from Native Americans and from nearby Dutch colonies
9. a powerful alliance comprised of six Native American nations—the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora
10. Parliament's first attempt to tax the colonists directly, which required a government tax stamp on paper goods and legal documents
11. probable inspiration for Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, which had recently been adopted by the Virginia House of Burgesses

SECTION 3

1. The national government created by the Articles of Confederation had no executive office or national court system. Congress had only one house. To pass any major legislation, nine states had to agree.
2. Answers will vary. A sample answer is that not giving Congress the power to tax was the biggest weakness of the Articles of Confederation. This meant that Congress could not raise the money necessary for a national army or to repay the nation's war debt.
3. After the American Revolution, the economy entered a depression and was slow to recover. Many farmers fell into debt and faced losing their farms. In response, a small group of farmers in Massachusetts led by Daniel Shays attacked local courthouses to prevent judges from foreclosing on farms.
4. Northwest Ordinance
5. Shays's Rebellion
6. Articles of Confederation

SECTION 4

1. a
2. d
3. c
4. f
5. b
6. e
7. Three-Fifths Compromise
8. New Jersey Plan
9. Great Compromise
10. Virginia Plan

SECTION 5

1. Federalists
2. Antifederalists
3. Antifederalists
4. Federalists
5. Federalists
6. Antifederalists
7. The smaller states were attracted by the equal representation in the Senate that the Constitution granted them.
8. The ideas presented in the Bill of Rights had previously appeared in the English Bill of Rights, the Virginia Declaration of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, and in various state constitutions.

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