Vocabulary Builder

SECTION 1

1. proprietary colonies
2. charter colonies
3. Magna Carta
4. Petition of Right
5. T
6. F; English Bill of Rights
7. F; Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
8. T

SECTION 2

Answers will vary but should include at least five of the following terms: New England Confederation, Iroquois Confederation, Albany Plan of Union, Stamp Act, First Continental Congress, Second Continental Congress, Virginia Declaration of Rights.

1. The New England Confederation and the Albany Plan of Union were two early attempts at colonial unification.
2. The colonists were infuriated by the Stamp Act and protested against the British-imposed taxation.
3. c
4. d

SECTION 3

1. formally approve
2. ignore
3. Northwest Ordinance
4. Articles of Confederation
5. Shays's Rebellion

SECTION 4

1. Constitutional Convention delegates; Washington; Madison
2. Connecticut Compromise; bicameral legislature; protected interests of states with small and large populations
3. unicameral legislature; one vote per state; no federal court system
4. Three-Fifths Compromise
5. Virginia Plan

SECTION 5

Answers may vary, but should include a definition for three of the following terms: Federalists, Antifederalists, Publius, *Federalist Papers*, Bill of Rights.

1. Federalists supported the Constitution's outline of a strong national government. Antifederalists opposed it, thinking it gave the national government too much power.
2. Some states supported the Constitution because of a promise of a bill of rights to protect individual freedoms and liberties.

Biography

Baron de Montesquieu

1. The structure of the U.S. government reflects Montesquieu's beliefs about dividing power among three branches of government.
2. Montesquieu classified governments into three types based on what motivates citizens to support them; he described an ideal government based on the British model; he argued that the best way to protect political liberty was to separate government powers into three branches.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary, but groups should discuss ways to classify types of governments.

Benjamin Franklin

1. Franklin represented the Pennsylvania Assembly in London for 18 years, sought to defuse conflict between the British government and American colonists, and served as the colonial representative to France during the Revolutionary War to win French support for the colonial cause.
2. Answers will vary, but students should summarize Franklin's life and career.

ACTIVITY

Time lines will vary but should include the significant events in Franklin's life.

Primary Source

Montesquieu's *The Spirit of Laws*

1. Each government has executive, legislative, and judicial power.

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2. The person or group of people in power might become tyrannical and use their powers arbitrarily
3. The Framers' drew on Montesquieu idea of the separation of powers when writing the Constitution.

The Northwest Ordinance

1. Section 14, Article 5, describes the process for admitting new states to the Union on equal footing with the original 13 states.
2. The Northwest Ordinance protects many of the same rights guarded by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, such as the writ of *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, and no cruel or unusual punishment.
3. The Northwest Ordinance may have prohibited slavery because, while many Americans at the time saw it as a necessary evil in the existing states, they did not want to see it spread to new states.

Economics and Government

War and Taxes

1. 1770 and 1771
2. 45,499 pounds sterling
3. Because the Townshend Acts were external taxes on trade, Parliament may have thought that colonial protests would be confined to the affected merchants, like those triggered by the Sugar Act.
4. Answers will vary, but students should note that tax collections increased between 1767 and 1769 before falling off in 1770 and 1771. A similar pattern emerged later, with revenues increasing in 1772 and 1773 before falling sharply in 1774. The periods of drop-off might suggest that boycotts were in effect during those times.

Political Cartoon

1. the colonies in the order in which they ratified the Constitution
2. Answers will vary. Possible answer: that the country and the creation of its Constitution are acts supported by God or what the Framers often called Providence
3. The Constitution was binding only on states that ratified it. If some states, especially large and strategically located ones, refused to ratify it, there was a real risk that they would split off from the nation, fatally weakening the rest.

WRITING ACTIVITY

Answers will vary but should clearly state why agreeing to add a bill of rights was an important step in winning ratification of the Constitution.

Chapter Review

1. bicameral
2. Iroquois Confederation
3. Federalists
4. Northwest Ordinance
5. expatriation
6. proprietary colony
7. ratified
8. Framers
9. Three-Fifths Compromise
10. charter colonies
11. The First Continental Congress met in the fall of 1774; it demanded a repeal of the Intolerable Acts, an end to British military occupation, and the right of the colonies to impose their own taxes. The Second Continental Congress met following the Battle of Lexington and Concord, and it formed the Continental Army. It remained the U.S. government until the Articles of Confederation were adopted in 1781.
12. When the farmers rebelled, the federal government was not strong enough to help the states suppress the rebellion.
13. It combined elements from both the New Jersey and Virginia plans, resolving the dispute between large and small states over representation in Congress.
14. Declaration of Independence
15. Constitution
16. colonial protests
17. Bill of Rights

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