Chapter Three- The United States Government

Directions: Answer the following completely as you read pages 34-43 of the grad exam workbook.

1. Following the Revolutionary War, the colonists’ chief loyalty was to what?

2. What was the written document that protected the rights of English nobles and influenced the U.S. Constitution by stating that the king’s power was NOT absolute?

3. Who was the English philosopher who believed the government should derive its power from the people whom it governed?

4. Who was the French philosopher who wrote the ‘Social Contract Theory’?

5. What idea was expressed in the ‘Social Contract Theory’?

6. Which philosopher believed that the government should be divided into three branches?

7. What was the name of the general revival of evangelical Christians in the American colonies that led to a sense of American nationality before the Revolutionary War?

8. What was the name of the first colonial assembly of representatives?

9. What was the name of the first constitution of America called and when was it ratified (approved)?

10. What were the two strengths of the Articles of Confederation?

   1.

   2.

11. What were the four weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

   1.

   2.

   3.
12. What was the convention called that met in 1787 that ended the Articles of Confederation and created a new government?

13. Under the large state plan (the Virginia Plan), the states would base representation in Congress on a state’s population. Under the small state plan (the New Jersey Plan), each state would get an equal voice in Congress. What was the name of the compromise that divided the Congress into two houses?

14. In the upper house, the ______________, each state has two senators.

15. In the lower house, the ______________, each state has representation based on their proportion of population.

16. What term refers to the practice of dividing power between the national government and the state governments?

17. Which refers to a government in which power is divided among various groups with all groups obeying a system of laws called the constitution?

18. Why does the Constitution divide power among the three branches?

19. Under the U.S. Constitution, which branch makes the law?

20. Under the U.S. Constitution, which branch carries out the law?

21. Under the U.S. Constitution, which branch interprets or explains the law?

22. To keep the branches equal in power, the writers of the Constitution created a system of ______________.

23. How can a president prevent a bill from becoming law?

24. Which part of the Constitution states the purposes of establishing a new government?

25. Article One of the Constitution establishes the ___________ which consists of a two-house ________________.

26. Article Two of the Constitution establishes the ___________ branch which gives executive power to the _____________.

27. Article Three of the Constitution establishes the ___________ branch which establishes the ______________ for interpreting laws made by Congress.
28. Supporters of the Constitution were called ____________________.

29. The __________________ were a series of newspaper articles that stated the advantages of the federal union under the Constitution. Who wrote them?
   1.
   2.
   3.

30. Opponents of the Constitution were known as ____________________.

31. What year was the Constitution ratified (approved)?

32. Changes in the Constitution can be made through ____________________.

33. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are called the ________________.

34. What five freedoms are guaranteed by the First Amendment?

35. What rights are guaranteed by the Second Amendment?

36. Which amendment abolished slavery?

37. Which amendment guarantees the civil right of all people born in the United States?

38. Which amendment gave all men the right to vote regardless of color or race?

39. Which amendment guaranteed women the right to vote?

40. Who was elected the first president of the United States?

41. Who was the first secretary of the Treasury of the United States who had as a goal the building of a strong national economy?

42. Who wanted a national bank and who was against the idea of a national bank during this time in American history?

43. Which part of the Constitution gives the Congress the power to pass any law “necessary and proper” in carrying out its responsibilities?

44. When Washington left office, he gave a farewell address. He made three basic points. What were they?
1.  

2.  

3.  

45. The first two major political parties were the _________________ and the _________________.

46. Who was the leader of the Federalist Party?

47. Who was the leader of the Democratic - Republican Party?

48. Which party favored a strong central (national) government?

49. Which party favored states retaining most authority in the government?

50. Who became the second president of the United States?

51. Who was appointed by John Adams to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and became one of the most influential people to hold that office?

52. Which court case established the Supreme Court’s right of judicial review?

53. With judicial review, the court now has the right to declare whether laws passed by Congress are _________________ or not.

54. Which famous Supreme Court case says that Congress alone has the power to regulate interstate commerce (business)?