

# Social Studies

## Chapter 6: A New Nation

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

### I. The Articles of Confederation

#### A. "A Firm League of \_\_\_\_\_"

1. didn't want a powerful \_\_\_\_\_ government
  - a. feared a king and \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. states wrote their own **constitutions** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Continental Congress wanted a \_\_\_\_\_ government
2. wrote the Articles of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. created a **republic**
    - 1.) form of \_\_\_\_\_ in which people elect \_\_\_\_\_ to run the country
    - 2.) voted for representatives in each \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. met in a \_\_\_\_\_
    - 1.) each state got \_\_\_ reps and 1 vote
    - 2.) \_\_\_/13 states had to agree
  - c. committee of \_\_\_\_\_
    - 1.) ran government when \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't meeting
    - 2.) had \_\_\_\_\_ representative for each state
  - d. responsibilities
    - 1.) declare \_\_\_\_\_
    - 2.) write \_\_\_\_\_
    - 3.) print and borrow \_\_\_\_\_
    - 4.) organize new \_\_\_\_\_
    - 5.) handle disagreements between \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Problems from the Start

1. trouble meeting
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ didn't show up
  - b. no set \_\_\_\_\_ and no set \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. **ambassadors** - \_\_\_\_\_ from one \_\_\_\_\_ to another - could never find Congress
2. no \_\_\_\_\_ set up
  - a. Congress settled disagreements that \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't
  - b. states argued a lot
    - 1.) disagreed over \_\_\_\_\_, land, and rivers
    - 2.) each \_\_\_\_\_ printed their own money
    - 3.) \_\_\_\_\_ each other for goods
  - c. but people didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to Congress's rulings
3. no \_\_\_\_\_ was allowed
  - a. didn't want them forcing \_\_\_\_\_ to do anything
  - b. but couldn't prevent attacks from the \_\_\_\_\_ or British

4. couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ or control \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. didn't want these used as punishment
  - b. but owed \_\_\_\_\_ of dollars for the war
  - c. relied on \_\_\_\_\_ to pay taxes (but they didn't)
5. could print and coin \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. but made too much
  - b. **inflation** - \_\_\_\_\_
6. Shays's Rebellion (army \_\_\_\_\_)
  - a. many \_\_\_\_\_ had not been paid as soldiers
  - b. had a state \_\_\_\_\_ to pay
  - c. had to buy \_\_\_\_\_ and seeds
  - d. went into \_\_\_\_\_ and could lose land and go to prison
  - e. wanted the \_\_\_\_\_ to give them more time to pay
  - f. 1,100 poor \_\_\_\_\_ attacked weapon building
  - g. Massachusetts \_\_\_\_\_ had to stop them
  - h. \_\_\_\_\_ government didn't have the power to help them

### C. The Western Lands

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Territory
  - a. north of the \_\_\_\_\_ river
  - b. **territory** - land that belong to a \_\_\_\_\_ government but is not a \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. people had rushed there after the war
2. Land **Ordinance** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. described how western lands would be measured, \_\_\_\_\_, and sold
  - b. divided it into **townships** - \_\_\_\_\_ (6mi x 6mi)
  - c. and then 36 \_\_\_\_\_ (1mi x 1mi)
3. Northwest Ordinance
  - a. described steps to become a new \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. outlawed \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. said \_\_\_\_\_ Americans had to be treated \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. encouraged building \_\_\_\_\_
4. This was one thing Congress was allowed to do and they did well!

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# Articles of Confederation

The Articles of Confederation united 13 independent states. The Articles gave the national government certain powers, but because Americans wanted to guard their newly won freedom, the national government they formed was weak.

### Identify Reasons

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the table below. It lists weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. Complete the table by filling in a reason for each weakness.

WEAKNESS	REASON
There was no strong national government.	
At least 9 of the 13 states had to agree on any law or decision.	
No single leader controlled the government.	
Congress could not raise a national army without the permission of the states.	
Congress could not collect taxes.	
Congress could not make laws about trade.	

*Key:*

- A. Britain taxed without our say
- B. King controlled us too much
- C. King + Parliament abused powers

- D. wanted a majority to agree
- E. British army was used against us
- F. Britain punished us by cutting off trade

## II. Creating the Constitution

A. "A Rope of \_\_\_\_\_" = the "\_\_\_\_\_ united States"

1. James \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. represented \_\_\_\_\_ in Congress
  - b. youngest member (\_\_\_\_)
  - c. knew the government was too \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. began arguing for a stronger government along with \_\_\_\_\_, Jefferson, and Adams
  - e. later, our government was based on his \_\_\_\_\_ Plan
  - f. now known as the "\_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution"
2. Patrick \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. disagreed along with many others
  - b. preferred a "rope of sand" over a "\_\_\_\_\_"
3. decided on a stronger government at the \_\_\_\_\_ Convention

## B. Writing the Constitution

1. The Constitutional Convention
  - a. met in \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ Hall
  - b. elected \_\_\_\_\_ as president of the convention
  - c. Benjamin \_\_\_\_\_ (81) also showed up
  - d. during the long, hot summer of 17\_\_\_\_
  - e. kept it \_\_\_\_\_, covered and sealed \_\_\_\_\_, had \_\_\_\_\_
2. **Preamble** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. "We the \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States..."
  - b. we're a **democracy** - one nation ruled by the \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. would work toward \_\_\_\_\_ and peace
  - d. would defend itself against \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. would promote country's \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. would make sure they remained a \_\_\_\_\_ people

## C. Debates and Compromises

1. The **Federal System**
  - a. authority to \_\_\_\_\_ would be shared between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. state powers
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ governments
  - c. laws for \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. rules for state and local \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_ and divorce laws
  - f. trade within a state
3. national government powers
  - a. print \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. raise \_\_\_\_\_ and navies
  - c. declare \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ laws
  - e. admit new \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. control trade between states

4. shared powers
  - a. set up \_\_\_\_\_ systems
  - b. raise money by \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. pass \_\_\_\_\_
5. if they disagreed, the \_\_\_\_\_ government would overrule

D. The Great Compromise

1. disagreed about \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Plan
  - a. number of representatives based on \_\_\_\_\_ of the state
  - b. would help \_\_\_\_\_ states
3. New \_\_\_\_\_ Plan
  - a. each state would have \_\_\_\_\_ vote
  - b. would help \_\_\_\_\_ states have a say
4. Roger \_\_\_\_\_ two-house plan
  - a. one house would be based on \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. the other would have \_\_\_\_\_ representation
  - c. either could present a **bill** - \_\_\_\_\_ and other house would have to approve

E. The \_\_\_\_\_ Compromise

1. should \_\_\_\_\_ be included in the population count?
  - a. 4 million people in the U.S.
  - b. \_\_\_ million in the south
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_,000 in the south were slaves
2. North
  - a. didn't want slaves to count for \_\_\_\_\_ (said they were not \_\_\_\_\_)
  - b. did want them to count for \_\_\_\_\_
3. South
  - a. wanted slaves to count for \_\_\_\_\_ (meant more \_\_\_\_\_ in Congress)
  - b. didn't want them to count for \_\_\_\_\_
4. compromise
  - a. \_\_\_ out of 5 slaves would be counted
  - b. for both representation and \_\_\_\_\_

F. Slavery and the Constitution

1. keep \_\_\_\_\_ or not?
  - a. didn't call them "slaves" in the Constitution but still not following the idea of \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_/4 of Congress owned slaves but supported ending it
2. North
  - a. wanted Congress to \_\_\_\_\_ the slave trade
  - b. some wanted slavery \_\_\_\_\_ completely
3. South
  - a. relied on slaves to continue with their \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. they thought of becoming a \_\_\_\_\_ nation
  - c. delegates feared the south would break away from the Union
4. the slave trade compromise
  - a. gave Congress power to control the slave \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. but Congress couldn't stop it for at least \_\_\_ years

# Constitutional Footnotes

## Understand a Primary Source

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the Preamble to the United States Constitution below. Then figure out what the footnoted, or numbered, words and phrases mean. Write the number of the footnote next to the best explanation.

We the people of the United States,  
 in order to form a more perfect Union,<sup>1</sup>  
 establish justice,<sup>2</sup>  
 insure domestic tranquillity,<sup>3</sup>  
 provide for the common defense,<sup>4</sup>  
 promote the general welfare,<sup>5</sup> and  
 secure the blessings of liberty<sup>6</sup>  
 to ourselves<sup>7</sup>  
 and our posterity,<sup>8</sup>  
 do ordain<sup>9</sup>  
 and establish<sup>10</sup>  
 this Constitution for the United States of America.

Rewrite:

We the people of the United States

- \_\_\_ a. set up a fair system
- \_\_\_ b. set up
- \_\_\_ c. make sure there is peace at home
- \_\_\_ d. make a better government
- \_\_\_ e. make official
- \_\_\_ f. supply protection for all
- \_\_\_ g. encourage health, happiness, and comfort
- \_\_\_ h. gain and keep the gifts of freedom
- \_\_\_ i. everyone who later becomes part of this country
- \_\_\_ j. everyone belonging to this country

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This Constitution for the U.S.

### III. The Bill of Rights

#### A. Approving the Constitution

1. \_\_\_ / 13 states had to **ratify** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ sent copies to all states
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ went to ratifying conventions to vote
  - c. people \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. wanted a list of things the \_\_\_\_\_ could NOT do
  - e. many \_\_\_\_\_ states ratified it
2. people from each side tried to get the bigger states' votes
  - a. **Federalists** - \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution (and a \_\_\_\_\_ national government)
  - b. *The Federalists* – letters that defended the Constitution
  - c. **Anti-Federalists** - \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution (until a bill of rights was added)
  - d. debated through \_\_\_\_\_, community meetings, and church services
3. other states ratified after the **\_\_\_ of Rights** was promised (\_\_\_/13)
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ that the government cannot take away and \_\_\_\_\_ that the government is not allowed to take
  - b. the first ten **amendments** - \_\_\_\_\_
    - 1.) \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ of Congress must propose a bill
    - 2.) \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ of the states must ratify it
  - c. modeled after \_\_\_\_\_ Magna Carta
  - d. written by \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. The Bill of Rights

1. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment
  - a. freedom of \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. freedom of \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. freedom of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. freedom to have meetings
  - e. government must hear their complaints
2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment - freedom to carry \_\_\_\_\_
3. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment - government cannot force citizens to \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers
4. 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment - government cannot order that a person's \_\_\_\_\_ be searched or \_\_\_\_\_ taken away without good reason
5. 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - a. right to a fair public \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. can't be tried \_\_\_\_\_ for the same crime
6. 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - a. right to a \_\_\_\_\_ public trial by a \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. right to a \_\_\_\_\_
7. 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment – if disagreement is worth \$ \_\_\_\_, trial by jury
8. 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - 1.) can stay out of jail if you pay \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2.) no “cruel or unusual” \_\_\_\_\_, etc.
  - 3.) **due process of law** – amendments \_\_\_ through \_\_\_

9. 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- a. **human rights** - \_\_\_\_\_ that all people should have
- b. “\_\_\_\_\_ rights” in Declaration of Independence
- c. life, \_\_\_\_\_, and the pursuit of \_\_\_\_\_

10. 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment - national government can only do what the \_\_\_\_\_ allows and the rest is up to states or \_\_\_\_\_

C. Citizens' Responsibilities

1. respect and obey \_\_\_\_\_ in the Constitution
2. take part in government by \_\_\_\_\_
3. be ready to defend the \_\_\_\_\_
4. be willing to serve on a **jury** - group of \_\_\_\_\_ who decide a case in \_\_\_\_\_
5. pay \_\_\_\_\_

D. “A Virtuous Citizenry”

1. studied other countries and history
2. ours is one of a kind - a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ for the people
3. **patriotism** - \_\_\_\_\_ (ALL the



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# Counting the Amendments

*Number the Bill of Rights*

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the list of freedoms below, and decide which amendment protects each one. Write the amendment's number in the box opposite each freedom. If all your answers are correct, you can add the numbers in each of the three columns and one of your totals will equal the number of amendments in the Bill of Rights. Circle the correct total.

1. Right to "keep and bear arms"
2. Right to a speedy and public trial
3. Freedom of speech
4. Freedom to hold meetings and to ask the government to hear complaints
5. Freedom from being forced to quarter soldiers
6. Protection of rights that are not listed in the Constitution
7. Freedom of religion
8. Protection against the national government's doing things not listed in the Constitution
9. Freedom of the press
10. Protection against the government's ordering an unreasonable search of a home

**TOTAL NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS  
IN BILL OF RIGHTS**


#### IV. Key Concepts of the Constitution

##### A. Government of Three Branches

###### 1. The Legislative Branch

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ laws
- b. Congress
  - 1.) raise \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2.) control \_\_\_\_\_ with other countries
  - 3.) print and coin \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4.) raise an army and \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5.) declare \_\_\_\_\_
- c. two houses
  - 1.) House of \_\_\_\_\_
    - a.) based on state's \_\_\_\_\_
    - b.) **census** - \_\_\_\_\_ - take every \_\_\_ years
    - c.) voted for by all citizens
    - d.) serve for \_\_\_ years
    - e.) must be \_\_\_\_, a citizen of U.S. for \_\_\_ years, and live in the \_\_\_\_\_ they represent
  - 2.) Senate
    - a.) \_\_\_ representatives per state
    - b.) used to be voted for by state \_\_\_\_\_
    - c.) NOW voted for by all citizens
    - d.) serve for \_\_\_ years
    - e.) must be \_\_\_\_, a citizen of U.S. for \_\_\_ years, and live in the state they represent
  - 3.) both could propose \_\_\_\_\_
    - a.) **majority** - \_\_\_\_\_ - would have to vote for it

###### 2. The Executive Branch

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ laws
- b. President
  - 1.) voted for by **electoral college** - citizens vote for \_\_\_\_\_ who vote for president
  - 2.) served \_\_\_\_\_ years
  - 3.) must be at least \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the U.S.
  - 4.) duties
    - a.) runs day-to-day business of government
    - b.) deals with other \_\_\_\_\_
    - c.) heads the nation's \_\_\_\_\_ forces
- c. also includes the Vice President and the \_\_\_\_\_

###### 3. The Judicial Branch

- a. interprets the \_\_\_\_\_ of laws
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ system to deal with cases involving:
  - 1.) treaties
  - 2.) the \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3.) differences between \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4.) \_\_\_\_\_ of different states

c. Supreme Court

- 1.) **justices** - \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.) 6 then and now \_\_\_\_ judges
- 3.) President would choose and \_\_\_\_\_ would vote on them
- 4.) serve for \_\_\_\_\_ (job wasn't threatened based on a decision)

B. How the Branches Work Together

1. **separation of powers** - \_\_\_\_\_
2. **checks and balances**
  - a. didn't want any one branch to be too \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. kept any one branch from using its authority wrongly
  - c. helped them work together as \_\_\_\_\_ partners
3. Congress
  - a. President can **veto** a bill - \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Supreme Court can rule that a law is **unconstitutional** - does not follow the \_\_\_\_\_
4. President
  - a. Congress can **override** a veto - \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Congress can **impeach** him
    - 1.) \_\_\_\_\_
    - 2.) then tried
    - 3.) \_\_\_\_\_ from office if found guilty
  - c. Supreme Court can rule his actions as \_\_\_\_\_
5. Supreme Court
  - a. President \_\_\_\_\_ justices
  - b. Congress \_\_\_\_\_ his choices

	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Senator</b>	<b>President</b>	<b>Justice</b>
<b>#</b>				
<b>Voted in by</b>				
<b>Term</b>				
<b>Age</b>				
<b>Citizen</b>				
<b>Live</b>				
<b>Bill</b>				
<b>C and B</b>				

# Who Does What in THE GOVERNMENT?

*Diagram the United States Government*

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the diagram on page 354 of your textbook that shows how a bill becomes a law. Then order the steps of the process below from 1 to 6.

- \_\_\_\_\_ The bill becomes a law or is sent back to Congress for another vote.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A member of the House or the Senate introduces a bill.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The President reviews the bill.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Congressional committees review the bill.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The President either vetoes the bill or signs it into law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Both houses of Congress vote to approve the bill.

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the diagram on page 356 of your textbook that shows how checks and balances work. Then complete the chart below by writing in the branch that holds each particular power and the branch being checked. The first one has been completed for you.

BRANCH HOLDING AUTHORITY	CHECK/BALANCE	BRANCH BEING CHECKED
Legislative	Override the President's veto	Executive
	Appoint Supreme Court justices	
	Rule President's actions unconstitutional	
	Veto a bill	
	Approve treaties	
	Approve appointments of Supreme Court justices	