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| **Chapter 7 Review 2014** | **Answers** |
| \_\_\_\_ 1. created a loose alliance of independent states |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 2. the supreme law of the land |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 3. first ten amendments to the Constitution |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 4. prevents one branch from gaining too much power |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 5. agreement in which each side gives up some demands |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 6. make changes to a document |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 7. enforces the law |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 8. division of the responsibilities of government branches |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 9. Father of the Constitution |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 10. Peacemaker at the convention |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 11. Chairman of the convention |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 12. wrote many of the Federalist Papers |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 13. wrote most the final copy of the Constitution |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 14. wrote the Declaration of Independence |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 15. In his book, The Social Contract\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expanded citizen rights to include all citizens not just property owners. |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_proposed the Virginia Plan. |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_proposed the Great Compromise. |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote Two Treatises on Government, in which he described the relationship of the government and its’ citizens as a contract. |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a French Enlightenment writer, wrote The Spirit of Laws which stated that every nation should be ruled by laws not individuals. |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 20. Who hold the ultimate judicial power? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 21. Who holds Executive power? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 22. In which house of Congress does each state have the same power? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 23. Under which plan at the Constitutional Conventions was each person equal? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 24. Describe the executive’s power of veto. |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 25. What were some weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 26. How did Americans such as George Washington react to the violence of Shays’ Rebellion? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 27. Why did states write constitutions? |  |
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| \_\_\_\_ 29. What were some reasons that many people called for changes to the Articles of Confederation? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 30. Which state did not send delegates to the Constitutional Convention? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 31. Who were two of the leading delegates to the Constitutional Convention? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 32. Describe the Great Compromise |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 33. In the Constitution, what fraction of the slaves in a state were included when determining representation? |  |
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| \_\_\_\_ 35. Both Benjamin Franklin and James Madison were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 36. What did the Founding Fathers learn from the example of the Roman Republic? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 37. Which Enlightenment writer expressed the idea that the relationship between government and the |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 38. Which group argued that a strong national government could be effective and protect states’ rights? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 39. Which French Enlightenment writer from Europe stressed that government powers should be clearly defined and divided? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 40. Which group argued that the Constitution must spell out ways to protect people’s basic rights? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 41. How did the ratification process work during the ratification of the Constitution? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 42. How did the Bill of Rights become part of the Constitution? |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 43. The Articles of Confederation created a weak national government because most Americans were \_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 44. The member of the Constitutional Convention feared that voters would not be able to make wise choices for president, so they set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| \_\_\_\_ 45. The Bill of Rights guarantees American citizens |  |
| “So long as any individual state has power to  defeat the measures of the other twelve, our  pretended union is but a name. . . .” be able to explain this quote by Webster |  |
| \_\_\_\_\_ 54. Which branch of government has ultimate control over the other two? |  |
| 56. Explain what Jefferson meant when Jefferson wrote the following statement: “One man’s liberty ends where the next man’s liberty begins.” |  |
| 65. Be able to read and answer questions on certain charts and maps about: Federalism, Checks and Balances, The Amending process & a map on ratification. |  |
| 66. Reading Primary Sources: The US Constitution has been called a "bundle of compromises" due to the fact that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 had to compromise on numerous key points in order to create a new Constitution that was acceptable to each of the states. Following is a list of the key compromises. Be able to label each compromise |  |
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