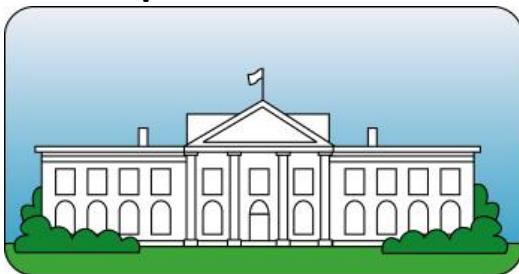


CHAPTER 8 STUDY GUIDE

amendment	<i>An addition to the Constitution.</i>
1st amendment	<i>Guarantees the freedom of Religion, Speech, Petition, Assembly and The Press.</i>
2nd amendment	<i>Guarantees the right to bear arms.</i>
3rd amendment	<i>Prohibits Government use of private homes as quarters for soldiers.</i>
4th amendment	<i>Prohibits searches, arrests and seizures of property without warrant or probable cause.</i>
Bill of Rights	<i>The first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution, outlining individual rights.</i>
Checks & Balances	<i>The system in which the power of each branch of government is balanced by the powers of the other.</i>
compromise	<i>The settling of a dispute by each side agreeing to give up part of its demands.</i>
Constitution	<i>A plan of government. In the United States it is the supreme law and plan of the government.</i>
democracy	<i>A system of government in which power is given to the people, who rule either directly or through freely elected representatives.</i>
elect	<i>To choose.</i>
enumerated powers	<i>The powers explicitly given to Congress in the Constitution.</i>
federal system	<i>A system of government in which power is shared between the central government and the state governments. (also known as federalism)</i>
Great Compromise	<i>The plan draw up at the constitutional convention that proposed the establishment of two houses of congress. (Senate - 2 per state & House of Representatives - % of the population)</i>
3/5 Compromise	<i>A compromise over slavery which counted every 5 enslaved people as 3 for calculating state population.</i>
James Madison	<i>Known as the father of the Constitution, and author of the Bill of Rights.</i>
laws	<i>Rules made by human beings to govern society and regulate human interaction.</i>
preamble	<i>The introduction to the constitution. (We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.)</i>
ratify	<i>Officially approve</i>
reserved powers	<i>Powers reserved to the states. (not written down in the Constitution)</i>
term	<i>The amount of time someone can hold a position in government.</i>
uphold	<i>To stand up for or support</i>
veto	<i>The Presidents power to refuse to approve something, usually a law, from Congress.</i>

OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Implement the Law

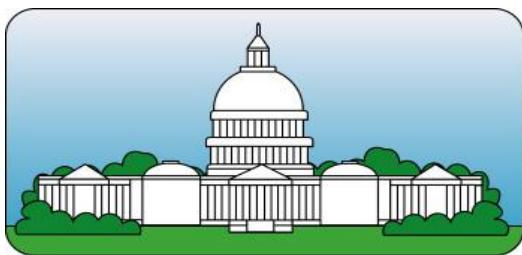


The Executive Branch

The President & His Cabinet

Which is made up of the Secretaries of the Treasury, State and Defense

Create the Law

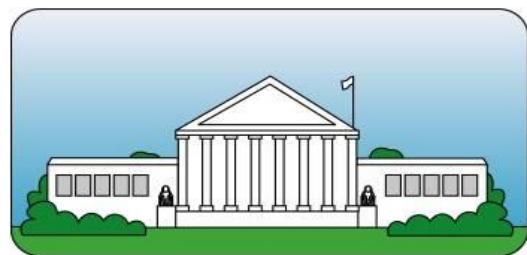


The Legislative Branch

Congress which is split into...

The Senate & The House of Representatives

Interpret the Law



The Judicial Branch

The Supreme Court

Which is made up of 9 Judges or Justices

ESSAY

Q: Our first government was created under the Articles of Confederation. Explain 3 problems that came as a result of the Articles of Confederation? Give an example of how colonists reacted to these problems, and what happened as a result? (think about how they fixed the problems)

A: While some good came under the Articles of Confederation, such as a Treaty with Britain to end the American Revolution, it had many problems. For one, each state thought of itself as independent rather than part of a larger nation. Because of this, many states had their own currency or money, which made trade difficult. Secondly, many Americans were having difficulty making a living and trade with other nations was not good. Lastly, and probably the largest problem, was a weak national government. It couldn't control the states, or solve problems and could not collect taxes which caused soldiers who fought in the war to not be paid and in turn lose their property. This issue led to a protest by several hundred farmers that had no money and were losing their farms. The event was known as Shay's Rebellion. Many people were afraid that this type of rebellion would spread to other states. As a result, Congress called for a meeting to address the problems with the Articles of Confederation. They ended up putting the Articles aside and wrote a new Constitution.

