

The 6 Points of the Preamble, 8 Principles of Government, Branches of Government, Unit II LSN Notes, Unit II LSN Vocabulary, Unit 2 - The American Revolution, WHAT THE CONSTITUTION FAILED TO ADDRESS - The Bill of Rights, Amendment 12, Civil War Amend...

Quizlet

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1. Abigail Adams	strongly supported the independence movement and also advocated for women's rights and the abolition of slavery. wrote a letter to her husband telling him to "remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them" as he worked with others to create the Declaration of Independence.	11. Amendment 19	Women's suffrage (women's right to vote)
2. Achievements of the Articles of Confederation	Established the peace treaty with Great Britain Recognized American independence	12. Amendment 22	President can only serve two terms.
3. Achievements of the Articles of Confederation	Set up departments of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine, and Treasury Each had own Secretary Set precedent	13. Amendments	Official changes, corrections, or additions to the Constitution
4. Albany Plan	a plan to create a unified government for the Thirteen Colonies, suggested by Benjamin Franklin. Was rejected	14. Anti-Federalists	They opposed the ratification of the Constitution because it gave more power to the federal government and less to the states, and because it did not ensure individual rights. Many wanted to keep the Articles of Confederation. This group were instrumental in obtaining passage of the Bill of Rights as a prerequisite to ratification of the Constitution in several states. After the ratification of the Constitution, this group renamed themselves as the Democratic-Republican (or simply Republican) party.
5. Amendment 12	Election of President and Vice President	15. Appalachian Mountains	The oldest mountains in North America. They begin in Canada and run through the eastern United States from Maine to Alabama. These mountains marked the edge of westward expansion. In 1763, the British Parliament passed a proclamation stating that colonists could not settle west of these mountains.
6. Amendment 13	Abolition of slavery (1865), EXCEPT (loophole) when imprisoned	16. Articles of Confederation	this document, the nations first constitution, was adopted by the second continental congress in 1781 during the revolution. the document was limited because states held most of the power, and congress lacked the power to tax, regulate trade, or control coinage
7. Amendment 14	If you are born or naturalized in the U.S. then you are a citizen of the U.S. Rights of a citizen. no state shall deprive anyone of either "due process of law" or of the "equal protection of the law." Loophole - Allowed for segregation. Separate but equal but later ruled unconstitutional in Brown vs. Board of Education in 1954.	17. Beginning of the Declaration of Independence	Statement of purpose and basic human rights can be found where
8. Amendment 15	Black men gained the main prohibiting states from denying anyone the right to vote due to race. Loophole - found other ways to keep black men from voting. Example literacy tests, violence, fraud, poll taxes, restrictive and arbitrary registration practices, and white primary.	18. Benjamin Franklin	is among the most famous of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He played a key role in the Revolutionary War. Franklin was an ardent believer in the need for the colonies to unite against British rule.
9. Amendment 16	Allows the federal government to collect income tax	19. Bill of Rights	The first ten amendments to the Constitution
10. Amendment 17	Direct election of senators	20. Bill of Rights	first 10 amendments to the constitution

21. Boston Massacre	When the smoke settled, five colonists were dead and seven were wounded. Samuel Adams, a colonial leader, wrote an exaggerated account of the event. He called it the Boston Massacre. It fueled anti-British feelings in the colonies and led to the American Revolution.	31. Congress	Senate and House of Representatives. Has the power to ratify treaties and declare war, and the power to make laws.
22. Boston Tea Party	December 16, 1773, a group of colonists, including Samuel Adams and other members of the Sons of Liberty, dressed as Native Americans and boarded one of the tea ships. The group threw more than 300 crates of tea overboard into Boston Harbor.	32. Consent of the Governed	agreement by the people of a nation to subject themselves to the authority of a government. Natural rights philosophers, such as John Locke, believe that any legitimate government must draw its authority from the consent of the governed.
23. boycott	refuse to purchase, sell, or use goods and services provided by those regarded as behaving unfairly.	33. Constitution	A document written in 1787 that describes a "framework of government" by the thirteen colonies after the American Revolutionary War. It embodied the social view of the time. By starting with "We the people" it made it clear that all its citizens consented to this document. It described three branches of government: the legislature, executive and judicial which were in balance of power.
24. Checks and Balances	A system that allows each branch of government to limit the powers of the other branches in order to prevent abuse of power.	34. The Constitution	A "living document" which can be amended or changed according to the mindset of the people of that particular generation or time. Open ended language can allow for bias and racism while close ended language allows for bias and racism to be eliminated.
25. Checks and Balances	A major principle of the American system of government. Helps maintain separation of powers so that no one branch gets too powerful. Explained in Federalist 51. Examples: President vetoes laws; Senate confirms appointments & treaties; Congress impeaches president & judges...	35. Crispus Attucks	an African American, was the first of several people who died in the event that became known as the Boston Massacre. He is considered the first American martyr of the American Revolution.
26. Checks and balances	The government shutdown is caused by the executive, and legislative have equal power when creating laws is an example of	36. Daughters of Liberty	groups of American women patriots who wove cloth to replace boycotted British goods.
27. Civil War Amendments	Amendment 13, 14, 15	37. Daughters of Liberty	groups of women who supported the boycotts and found or made substitutes for British goods.
28. Committees of Correspondence	groups set up in all 13 American colonies in the early 1770s. The purpose of these groups was to share information and to cooperate, mainly on issues related to British taxation and colonial protests against the taxes.	38. Declaration and Resolve	argued that colonists had the same rights as any other British citizens. The declaration stated that the Intolerable Acts violated those rights and should be repealed. It also stated that Parliament had no right to tax the colonists, because the colonists were not represented in Parliament.
29. Common Sense	in 1776, which was immensely popular among the colonists. Paine used clear, simple language to present a convincing argument for independence. Common Sense persuaded many people that it was time to declare independence from Great Britain.	39. Declaration of Independence	It stated that the United States was a new nation, independent of Great Britain. This document was a response to British taxes and other policies that many colonists opposed.
30. Concurrent Powers	Powers that the Constitution gives to both the national and state governments, such as the power to levy taxes.		

40. **Declaration of Rights and Grievances** specifically said that the colonists were loyal subjects of Great Britain and thus had the same rights as people living in Britain. One of these rights was the right to be taxed only by a lawmaking body where they were represented. Parliament had no right to tax them, because they had no representation there. Parliament did not directly respond to this declaration, but it did repeal the Stamp Act the following year. However, it then passed other taxes, so a conflict between Britain and the colonists remained.

41. **Declaratory Act** stated that the king and Parliament had the exclusive right to create laws to govern the colonies. For instance, it allowed Parliament to impose any amount of duties and taxes on the colonies at any time.

42. **Delegated Powers** Those powers, expressed, implied, or inherent, granted to the National Government by the constitution

43. **democracy** a form of government in which citizens govern themselves

44. **Denied Powers** powers the Constitution denies to the national government

45. **Due Process** principle in the Fifth Amendment stating that the government must follow proper constitutional procedures in trials and in other actions it takes against individuals

46. **EIGHTH AMENDMENT**



No excessive fines, no cruel and unusual punishment

47. **Eminent Domain** the right of the state to take private property for public use

48. **End of the Declaration of Independance** Efforts to reach a peaceful solution didn't work, needed to break with Great Britain can be found where

49. **English Bill of Rights** signed by William and Mary, protected the rights of individuals, gave anyone accused of a crime the right to a trial by jury, established that rulers couldn't raise taxes or an army without Parliament approval

50. **English Bill of Rights** 1689 laws protecting the rights of English subjects and Parliament a shift of political power from the British monarchy to Parliament

51. **English Bill of Rights** Document written by Parliament and agreed on by William and Mary of England in 1689, designed to prevent abuse of power by english monarchs; forms the basis for much in American government and politics today

52. **Enlightenment** a movement 1600s and 1700s that emphasized science and reason as guides to help see the world more clearly. Philosophers tried to use reason, not religion, to understand the world.

53. **Enumerated Powers** Powers specifically given to Congress in the Constitution; including the power to collect taxes, coin money, regulate foreign and interstate commerce, and declare war.

54. **Establish Justice** Fairness for all

55. **executive branch** the branch of the United States government that is responsible for enforcing the laws

56. **Federalism** A system in which power is divided between the national and state governments

57. **Federalism** an example of this is the federal government workers are not getting paid, however state workers are working and getting paid

58. **Federalism** Powers that are shared and divided among federal and sub-divisional government (state/local)

59. **Federalist Papers** a series of 85 essays written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay (using the name "publius") published in NY newspapers and used to convince readers to adopt the new constitution

60. **FIFTH AMENDMENT** Due Process, Eminent domain, no double jeopardy, no self incrimination, Grand jury

61. **FIRST AMENDMENT** Freedom of the press, freedom of religion, freedom to assemble, freedom of speech, and the freedom to petition.

62. **First Continental Congress** a meeting of political leaders in the colonies. It was held in response to the colonists anger at British policies, especially the Intolerable Acts. Representatives from all 13 colonies except Georgia attended the First Continental Congress.

63. **First Continental Congress** colonies decided to boycott British goods

64. **Form a more perfect union** To make sure the country continues to progress and get better. Allows future generations to define what perfect looks like for them.

65. **FOURTH AMENDMENT**



No unreasonable searches and seizures

66. **French and Indian War** a war in North America between France and Britain (both aided by Indian tribes)

67. **George Washington** Commander of the Continental Army

68. **Great Britain** includes the countries of England, Scotland, and Wales.

69. **Habeas Corpus** A person will request this if he is being unlawfully imprisoned. Translates to bring the body before me.

70. **House of Burgesses** a legislative assembly created in the British colony of Virginia. It was established in Jamestown in 1619. It was the first representative government in what later became the United States and was the first elected body in any British colony. This signified the colonists' belief that they had the same rights to self-government as if they had stayed in England.

71. **Insure Domestic Tranquility** Peace and quiet at home. The absence of riots, rebellions, and similar symptoms of disorder.

72. **Intolerable Acts** Otherwise known as the Coercive Acts. The Intolerable Acts of 1774 included several individual acts. These included the Massachusetts Port Act (also known as the Boston Port Bill) and the Massachusetts Government Act. They also included the Administration of Justice Act, a new version of the Quartering Act that had expired in 1770, and the Quebec Act

73. **James Madison** "Father of the Constitution," Federalist leader, and fourth President of the United States. Also wrote the Bill of Rights

74. **James Otis** a Harvard-educated lawyer from Massachusetts, was an advocate for colonial autonomy, or self-government. He is credited with coining one of the most repeated rallying cries of the drive for independence: "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

75. **John Adams** became a leader of the opposition to British taxes in the 1760s and early 1770s. He successfully defended the British soldiers accused in the Boston Massacre, even though he opposed the policies of the British government.

76. **John Hancock** a leader of the colonists before and during the American Revolution. He was also the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

77. **John Locke** a British philosopher whose ideas about politics and human nature had a tremendous influence on the founders of the United States government. He wrote Two Treatises of Government, which said that people are born with natural rights that are given to them by God and cannot be taken away. These include the rights to life, liberty, and property. He said that governments have an obligation to protect people's natural rights and that citizens have an obligation to follow the laws created by their government. If a government breaks that contract, and does not protect citizens' rights, the people have a right to overthrow the government.

78. **Judicial branch** the branch of government that interprets laws

79. **Judicial Review** Authority given the courts to review constitutionality of acts by the executive/state/legislature; est. in Marbury v. Madison

80. **Judicial Review** Obamacare was looked over by the Supreme Court and ruled constitutional is an example of

81. **Judicial Review** the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws and actions of local, state, or national governments unconstitutional

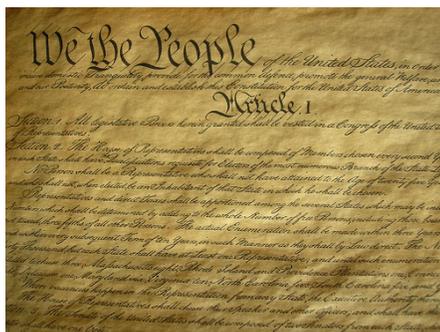
82. **King George III** King of England during the American Revolution

83. **legislative branch** the branch of government that creates laws

84. **legislature** the branch that makes laws.

85. Limited Government	The idea that certain restrictions should be placed on government to protect the natural rights of citizens. The idea that certain restrictions should be placed on government to protect the natural rights of citizens.	99. Mayflower Compact	the first governing document of Plymouth Colony. A legal contract in which they agreed to have fair laws to protect the general good.
86. Limited government	the idea that certain restrictions should be placed on government to protect the natural rights of citizens	100. Mayflower Compact	1st form of government of the colonies- This document was drafted in 1620 prior to settlement by the Pilgrims at Plymouth Bay in Massachusetts. It declared that the 41 males who signed it agreed to accept majority rule and participate in a government in the best interest of all members of the colony. This agreement set the precedent for later documents outlining commonwealth rule.
87. Locke	all people were equal and independent, and none had a right to harm another's "life, health, liberty, or possessions"	101. Mayflower Contract	a formal document written in 1620 that provided law and order to the Plymouth colony
88. Magna Carta	King must appoint the most qualified for the position	102. mercantilism	the theory that a country should sell more goods to other countries than it buys. the idea that a country gains power by building up its supply of gold and silver
89. Magna Carta	Royal officers may not take items from citizens without paying	103. Mercy Otis Warren	a poet, historian, and strong supporter of the American independence movement the conflict over British taxation began, she held protest meetings in her home, which led to the formation of the Committees of Correspondence.
90. Magna Carta	This document, signed by King John of England in 1215, is the cornerstone of English justice and law. It declared that the king and government were bound by the same laws as other citizens of England. It contained the antecedents of the ideas of due process and the right to a fair and speedy trial that are included in the protection offered by the U.S. Bill of Rights	104. Middle of the Declaration of Independence	Specific complaints against King George III can be found where
91. Magna Carta	Punishment must fit the crime	105. monarch	A government ruled by a king or queen
92. Magna Carta	After 1215, a king had to respect the legal procedures and understand his actions had to be lawful. This protected the rights of the people	106. Montesquieu	"Spirit of Laws" He believed that a government or power should be divided up into three branches.
93. Magna Carta	Tried by peers	107. natural rights	those said to have been given by God, are thought of as rights that all people have from the moment they are born. These rights generally include life, liberty, and property.
94. Magna Carta	can use force to secure own property	108. Navigation Acts	Laws passed by the British to control colonial trade. A series of English laws that controlled the import of goods to Britain and British colonies.
95. Majority Rule	Governance according to the expressed preferences of the majority.		
96. Majority Rule	A basic principle of democracy asserting that the greatest number of citizens in any political unit should select officials and determine policies is an example of		
97. Majority Rule	A fundamental principle of traditional democratic theory where the majority's desires must be respected.		
98. Make up of the Articles of Confederation	Unicameral Congress from which executive positions were chosen Committee of States - one delegate from each state managed the govt when Congress wasn't assembled Every state had 1 vote No federal courts		

109. **NINTH AMENDMENT**



Non enumerated rights are retained by the people which means the people have other rights that are not addressed in the Constitution

110. nobility	A high-ranking social class, upper class, the elites
111. No taxations without representation	a phrase used by American colonists who opposed British tax policies in the 1760s and 1770s.
112. Ohio River Valley	The Ohio River served as an important transportation route in the early days of American settlements. Both France and Britain built settlements in the Ohio River Valley.
113. parliament	Britain's law-making assembly. The US uses the term Congress instead of this term.
114. Patrick Henry	He responded to the British tax by introducing a series of resolutions stating that Parliament had no right to tax the colonies. In 1774, when the conflict over taxation had grown stronger, he spoke out in favor of independence with the stirring words "Give me liberty or give me death!"
115. Paul Revere	played an important role in warning fellow colonists that British troops were marching to Lexington and Concord in 1775. Because of his help, local minutemen were ready for battle when the British troops got to Lexington.
116. Plymouth	The colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts, was founded in 1620 by an English group known as the Pilgrims. The Pilgrims, also known as Separatists, sought to break away from the Church of England.
117. Pontiac	realized that British soldiers in this region would likely try to take Native American land.

118. Pontiac's Rebellion	In 1763, Chief Pontiac of the Ottawa tribe launched a rebellion against the British living in the Ohio River Valley. In response Parliament passed the Proclamation of 1763. This law said that American colonists should not migrate into this territory, because it was reserved for Native Americans.
119. Popular Sovereignty	A government in which the people rule by their own consent Rule by the people
120. Popular Sovereignty	The concept that political power rests with the people who can create, alter, and abolish government. People express themselves through voting and free participation in government; Rule by the People
121. Powers of the national government	Print money, declare war, provide post offices, maintain the armed forces
122. Powers of the state	build and maintain schools, issue drivers licenses, conduct elections
123. Powers under the Articles of Confederation	War Foreign policies Military Indians Mail Handle disputes between states
124. Preamble	a preliminary introduction to a statute or constitution (usually explaining its purpose)
125. President	Head of the Executive Branch
126. principle	A rule of conduct or belief.
127. A principle the government follows	checks and balances
128. A principle the government follows	federalism
129. A principle the government follows	majority rule
130. A principle the government follows	popular sovereignty

131. A principle the government follows	separation of powers
132. A principle the government follows	judicial review
133. A principle the government follows	Rule of law/Limited government
134. Proclamation of 1763	British declaration that forbade colonists from settling west of the Appalachians
135. Promote the General Welfare	The concern of the government for the health, peace, morality, and safety of its citizens. Providing this ideal is the primary reason for the creation of the Constitution
136. propaganda	Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause.
137. Provide for the Common Defense	The Constitution promised that the new national government would protect every state and every citizen within the nation.
138. The purpose for the Bill of Rights	the Constitution's lack of rules that would place specific limits on government power. This list specifically stated prohibitions of governmental power
139. Quartering Act	is considered one of the Intolerable Acts. If barracks became full, British troops could be housed in commercial buildings, like hotels and inns. If more room was needed, soldiers could also take up residence in empty homes. Not only would building owners receive zero compensation for this, they would also be expected to feed the soldiers.
140. Quartering Act	an act passed by the British that allowed British troops to live in the homes of the colonists
141. Ratify	approve formally; confirm; verify
142. Redcoats	refer to soldiers in the British army
143. repeal	to take back or do away with something, usually by law.
144. representative	a person who has been chosen to represent, or stand in for, another person or group of people. The U.S. government is a representative government, or representative democracy. This means that voters elect people to represent them in each of the different branches of government

145. representative assembly	A representative assembly is an elected governmental body in which leaders are chosen to represent the views of other citizens. Practiced during the colonial period. An example of self governing.
146. representative government	a system by which people elect delegates to make laws and conduct government
147. Reserved Powers	powers that the Constitution does not give to the national government that are kept by the states
148. Richard Henry Lee	a Virginia politician who took part in the early government of the United States. As a young man, Lee was a member of Virginia's House of Burgesses. When Great Britain began imposing new taxes in the 1770s, he was one of the early organizers of the Committees of Correspondence.
149. Robert Livingston	an early colonial leader of the United States, and he was an integral part of the Louisiana Purchase.
150. Roger Sherman	a Patriot and a political leader who helped resolve a conflict between the large states and the small states at the Constitutional Convention. Came up with the Great Compromise.
151. Rousseau	an individual a person will believe their interests are the most important; however as part of a group they will work to create a "general will"
152. royal governor	a person appointed by a king or queen to act as governor of a colony.
153. Rule of Law	concept that holds that government and its officers are always subject to the law
154. Rule of Law	a principle that those who govern are bound by the laws; no one is above the law
155. Rule of Law	If a senator commits a crime, he is sentenced the same as his constituent is an example of
156. Samuel Adams	was one of the first people in the colonies to oppose the British policy of taxation without representation. He organized protests in Boston against British policies, including the Boston Tea Party.

157. **SECOND AMENDMENT**



A well regulated militia
Right to bare arms

158. **The Second Continental Congress** a meeting of political leaders that began in Philadelphia in May 1775, and it took steps to prepare for a larger war. Although the group was preparing for war, it also continued trying to resolve issues with Great Britain by issuing the Olive Branch Petition. In July 1776 the Congress decided to declare independence.

159. **Second Continental Congress** elected a President and formed a military to fight the British. Acted as government throughout the Revolutionary war. Decided the United States should be free and independant

160. **Secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity** To protect the country's hard-earned rights for liberty, unjust laws, and freedom and ensure future generations receive the same benefits.

161. **self-government** the right of people to rule themselves independently

162. **Separation of Powers** Supported by Montesquieu and included in the US Constitution; divides government into three branches so no one person or group has all the power

163. **Separation of Powers** The division of power among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government

164. **SEVENTH AMENDMENT** Right to jury trials in civil cases

165. **Shays' Rebellion** 1786 revolt by Massachusetts farmers seeking relief from debt and foreclosure that was a factor in the calling of the Constitutional Convention.

166. **SIXTH AMENDMENT**



Right to be informed of charges, right to a speedy trial, right to jury, right to lawyer, right to face accusers, right to witnesses

167. **social contract** developed during the Enlightenment, a philosophical movement in Europe in the 1600s and 1700s. It exists between rulers and the people they rule.

168. **Sons of Liberty** Groups of Patriots who worked to oppose British rule before the American Revolution. Led by Samuel Adams

169. **Stamp Act** required any paper used in the colonies to come directly from England and carry an official embossed seal from the British government. This meant colonists could not make their own paper or buy paper from other less expensive sources.

170. **Sugar Act** part of the Navigation Acts, was a modified version of the Molasses Act. The Sugar Act reduced the rate of taxation on molasses, a move that should have pleased the colonists, but it also increased taxation on other goods. In particular, the Sugar Act taxed sugar, coffee, wine, and some textiles. It also regulated the trade of lumber and some metals. The Sugar Act affected where and how the colonists traded goods.

171. **Supreme Court** the highest federal court in the United States

172. **tax** a required payment of money to the government at regular intervals.

173. **Tea Act** It gave the East India Company complete control over the supply and trade of tea in the colonies. This Act also allowed the East India Company to sell its tea even more cheaply than smuggled tea.

174. **TENTH AMENDMENT** All powers not given to the Federal Government are kept by the states or the people

175. **THIRD AMENDMENT**



No citizen should be forced to quarter soldiers in their homes during peace time

176. **Thomas Hobbes**

(Social Contract)- the agreement by which people define and limit their individual rights, thus creating an organized society or government

177. **Thomas Jefferson**

the main author of the Declaration of Independence and contributed in many other ways to the early government of the United States. As a member of Virginia's House of Burgesses, he opposed British tax policies and believed the American colonies should become independent from Great Britain.

178. **Thomas Paine**

a writer who inspired American colonists to break away from Great Britain. He wrote a pamphlet called Common Sense, arguing that the colonies should become independent from Great Britain. Common Sense led many colonists who had previously been neutral to support independence.

179. **town meeting**

a town meeting is an assembly of qualified voters in a town. The attendees at such meetings discuss and make decisions about important issues, such as the building of a new school or the repair of a bridge.

180. **Townshend Acts**

He created them in an attempt to raise money for England and assert that the British retained full power over the American colonies. The acts imposed taxes on imported goods such as glass, paper, paint, and tea. They also created a board of Customs Commissioners, headquartered in Boston, which was empowered to stop colonial smuggling and collect taxes.

181. **unalienable right**

rights that people are born with and that cannot be taken away. Unalienable rights are different from civil rights, which are rights that governments grant to people, particularly to their citizens.

182. **Weakness of the Articles of Confederation**

No power over taxes
Had to borrow and ask for money from states

183. **Weakness of the Articles of Confederation**

No power to regulate trade
Problems making business arrangements with other countries
Disputes between states

184. **Weakness of the Articles of Confederation**

Laws needed approval of 9 out of 13 states
laws were rarely passed or amended

185. **Weakness of the Articles of Confederation**

No executive branch
No way to coordinate the policies that different committees were making

186. **Weakness of the Articles of Confederation**

No national court system
States enforced and interpreted on their own laws

187. **Why the Constitution was not reworded and how the first ten amendments came to be.**

Madison, then a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, altered the Constitution's text where he thought appropriate. However, several representatives, led by Roger Sherman, objected, saying that Congress had no authority to change the wording of the Constitution. Therefore, Madison's changes were presented as a list of amendments that would follow Article VII.

188. **William Pitt**

British Prime Minister during the French and Indian War who helped bring the seven years war to an end