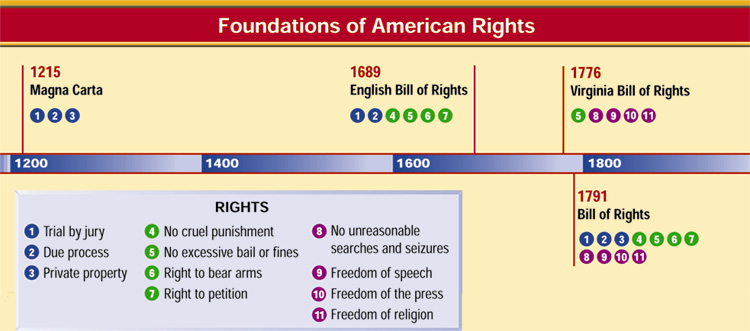
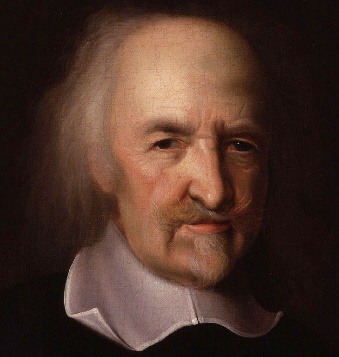
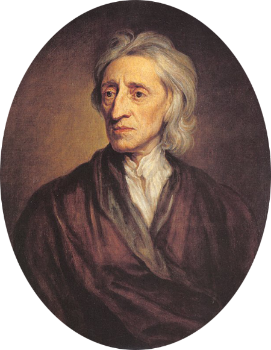
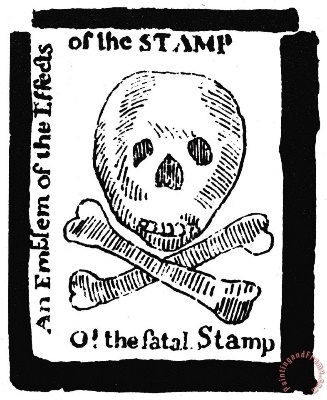
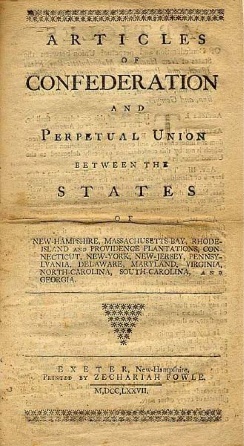
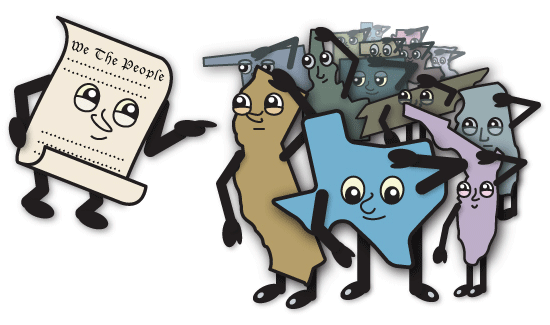
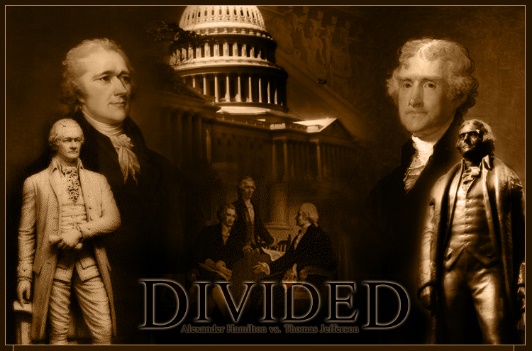
Foundations of Government

**Chapter 2: Origins of American Government**

1. **Government in Colonial Government**
2. Basic Concepts of Government
3. The need for an ordered social system, or government.
4. The idea of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, that is, that government should not be all-powerful.
5. The concept of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**—a government that serves the will of the people.
6. Important English Documents
7. The way our government works today can be traced to important documents in history:
   1. Magna Carta-
   2. English Bill of Rights-
8. Our Political Heritage
9. Social Contract
10. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** argued that people create a society by entering into a social contract
11. ****He believed that people needed government to maintain **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
12. People would give up their individual sovereignty in exchange for the government to provide **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
13. Natural Rights
14. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** believed that people have “natural rights”, those rights people have simply because they are human beings
15. Also called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or the right to “life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness”
16. Locke argued that the people had the right to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** these rights and that people were justified to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and change the government to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** these rights
17. The Thirteen Colonies
18. There were three types of colonies in North America: royal, proprietary, and charter.
    1. The royal colonies were ruled directly by the English **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
    2. The King granted land to people in North America, who then formed **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** colonies.
    3. The charter colonies were mostly **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and their charters were granted to the colonists.
19. Written Constitutions
20. ****Government according a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** plan was a key feature of the colonial period
21. The Mayflower Compact signed in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** by the Pilgrims was the first of many plans for self-government
22. In **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, Connecticut created the first formal constitution, called a charter
23. The ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** gave the people the right to elect their own officials
24. Colonial charters divided the power among the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, legislative assembly, and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
25. **Uniting for Independence**
26. British Colonial Policies
27. Until the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, the colonies were allowed a great deal of freedom in their governments by the English **monarchy**.
28. In **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, Britain fought a war with France, the colonies had to be protected and it left Britain in debt
29. In **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, King George III imposed new taxes and laws on the colonists.
30. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on tea, sugar, glass, paper, and other products
31. Taxing the colonies
32. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, Stamp Act required them to pay tax on all legal documents
33. British parliament even passed laws to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** trade so that Great Britain would benefit
34. The colonist believed that the British could not tax them without **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in parliament (“No Taxation without Representation”)
35. The colonist **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** against all the taxes, for which Britain retaliated by placing more laws on the colonists
36. Taking Action
37. In **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, nine colonies sent delegates to protest their treatment, the result was a petition to the king
38. By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the colonies were organizing to keep in touch with each other and to urge resistance to the British
39. By **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, the British and colonist met in open fight at Lexington and Concord starting the American Revolution
40. The Continental Congresses
41. First Continental Congress
42. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sent a Declaration of Rights to King George III.
43. The delegates urged each of the colonies to refuse all trade with England until British tax and trade regulations were **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, or recalled.
44. Second Continental Congress
    1. In **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, each of the 13 colonies sent representatives to this gathering in Philadelphia.
    2. The Second Continental Congress served as the first **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of the United States from 1776 to 1781.
45. Declaration of Independence
46. Author: Thomas Jefferson
47. Jefferson got many of the ideas for the document from **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and other philosophers
48. The Declaration explains the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the colonies were angry with Britain and confirmed why the revolution was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
49. Four parts of the Declaration
50. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: explains the basic rights of all men
51. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** explains purpose of the document
52. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** lists the grievances against the King
53. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: explains the determination of the colonies to separate from Great Britain
54. The Declaration does not create American **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**but can be used a guide to understanding the Constitution.
55. **The Articles of Confederation**
56. The Articles of Confederation
57. The Articles of Confederation established “a firm league of friendship” among the States.
58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Congress was given the power to declare war, deal with national finance issues, and settle disputes among the States.
59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. The States promised to obey Congress, and to respect the laws of the other States. Most other powers were retained by each State.
60. Government Under the Articles of Confederation
61. Each state would retain significant **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and there would be no strong central government
62. Powers of the Central Government:
63. No national **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** system
64. No **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or king
65. Legislature would only have **\_\_\_\_\_\_** chamber
66. Each state had one **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in congress
67. Problems with the Confederation
68. Thirteen Sovereign States
69. People identified themselves by the state that they came from after the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
70. States had created their own **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, which made **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** difficult among the states
71. Some states charged rival states **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
72. States could also have **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** agreements with other nations
73. The states could ignore the requests by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to help **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the national government
74. A Weak National Government
75. Congress could do little if a state refused its **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**to provide money
76. No standing **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and no power to regulate **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
77. Congress passed very few laws because each **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** could become **\_\_\_\_\_\_** only if delegates from nine of the thirteen states **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for it
78. Congress could not force anyone to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the laws they passed
79. No national **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** system to interpret and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** laws
80. It became clear the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** could not deal with the problems of the nations
81. Achievements
82. In **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the Confederation signed a peace treaty with Great Britain, which recognized Americas independence
83. The Confederation developed **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** policies for settling new lands west of the Appalachian Mountains (Land Ordinance of 1785)
84. Congress set up the departments of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, War, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and the Treasury
85. Even with the success it took a rebellion, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, to led to the Constitutional Convention
86. **Creating the Constitution**
87. The Constitutional Convention
88. Key Agreements
89. ****The delegates all favored the ideas of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** & **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** government
90. They all agreed that the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** government should be divided into **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** branches and power shared between each
91. They agreed that the states should have **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** power to coin money
92. They also agreed that the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** government should have more power
93. The problem was how to put these ideas into **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
94. Different Constitutional Plans
95. The Virginia Plan
96. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**branches of government
97. Bicameral legislature
98. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and “National Judiciary”
99. The New Jersey Plan
100. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Congress
101. Equal representation for States of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** sizes
102. More than one federal **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
103. Constitutional Compromises (The Great Compromise)
104. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
     1. Delegates agreed on a bicameral Congress, one segment with equal representation for States, and the other with representation proportionate to the States’ populations.
105. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
     1. The Framers decided to count a slave as three-fifths of a person when determining the population of a State.
106. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
     1. Congress was forbidden from taxing exported goods, and was not allowed to act on the slave trade for 20 years.
107. The Federalists and Anti-Federalists
108. The Constitution was very controversial at first, with some groups supporting it, and others attacking it.
109. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
     1. thought that the Articles of Confederation were weak, and argued for the ratification of the Constitution.
110. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     1. objected to the Constitution for many reasons, including the strong central government and the lack of a bill of rights
111. The Constitution is Ratified
112. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** States ratified the Constitution by June 21, 1788, but the new government needed the ratification of the large States of New York and Virginia.
113. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** debates were held in both States, with Virginia ratifying the Constitution June 25, 1788.
114. New York’s ratification was hard fought. Supporters of the Constitution published a series of essays known as ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***.
115. Ratification
116. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the Constitution was ratified
117. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** became the first President and John Adams the vice-president
118. Congress approved 12 amendments and the states ratified 10 of them in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, which became known as the Bill of Rights

