

Forming a Government

Vocabulary Builder

Section 1

4.1

constitution	Magna Carta
Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom	Articles of Confederation

DIRECTIONS Read each sentence and choose the correct term from the word bank to replace the underlined phrase. Write the term in the space provided and then define the term in your own words.

1. The Land Ordinance of 1785 was the national constitution created by the thirteen-member committee appointed by the Second Continental Congress.

Your definition: _____

2. The English Bill of Rights, which included Jefferson’s ideas about religious freedom, stated that no Virginian would be forced to attend a particular church nor to pay for one with tax money. _____

Your definition: _____

3. The Northwest Territory, which limited the power of its kings and queens, was signed by King John in 1215. _____

Your definition: _____

4. A Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom is a set of basic principles and laws that states the powers and duties of the government. _____

Your definition: _____

tariffs interstate commerce depression

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Section 2

4.2

tariffs

interstate commerce

depression

Daniel Shays

Shays's Rebellion

inflation

DIRECTIONS Answer each question by writing a sentence that contains at least one word from the word bank.

1. What happens when there is an increase in prices for good and services combined with a reduction in the value of money?

2. What do we call taxes on imports and exports?

3. What revolt was started by farmers in three western Massachusetts counties?

4. What do we call a period of low economic activity combined with a rise in unemployment?

5. Who was the leader of the group of farmers that forced a shutdown of the Supreme Court in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1786?

6. What do we call trade between two or more states?

Forming a Government**Vocabulary Builder****Section 3 4.3**

DIRECTIONS Match the terms in the first column with their correct definitions from the second column by placing the letter of the correct definition in the space provided before each term.

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|------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. checks and balances | a. meeting where delegates discussed ways to improve the Articles of Confederation |
| _____ 2. Constitutional Convention | b. the sharing of power between a central government and the states it is comprised of |
| _____ 3. Great Compromise | c. called the Father of the Constitution |
| _____ 4. James Madison | d. called for a bicameral legislature with representation in both houses based on population |
| _____ 5. New Jersey Plan | e. responsible for proposing and passing laws |
| _____ 6. popular sovereignty | f. called for a one-house legislature in which each state had an equal number of votes |
| _____ 7. Three-Fifths Compromise | g. gave each state an equal vote in the upper house of the legislature while granting to the lower house representation based on population |
| _____ 8. Virginia Plan | h. agreement that slaves would not be counted as a whole person when determining representation |
| _____ 9. federalism | i. the idea that political authority belongs to the people |
| _____ 10. legislative branch | j. system by which any one branch of government is prevented from becoming too powerful |

Forming a Government**Vocabulary Builder****Section 4****4.4**

DIRECTIONS Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

1. A group of essays that defended the Constitution was the _____ . (**Bill of Rights/*Federalist Papers***)
2. _____ was an Antifederalist who felt the Constitution needed a bill of rights. (**George Mason/Alexander Hamilton**)
3. The _____ , established a clear precedent for amending the Constitution. (**Bill of Rights/*Federalist Papers***)
4. Supporters of the Constitution were known as _____ . (**Federalists/Antifederalists**)
5. People who felt the Constitutional Convention should not have created a new government were called _____ . (**Federalists/Antifederalists**)
6. _____ defended the Constitution in the *Federalist Papers*. (**George Mason/Alexander Hamilton**)
7. Official changes to the Constitution are called _____ . (**Bill of Rights/amendments**)