

# Unit 1 Blueprint

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 1.1- English Documents /7

1. List two reasons why people came to the new world.

**Fill in the Blank – You will use all of the words.**

Parliament	English Bill of Rights
Magna Carta	Due Process
Common Law	Rule of Law

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ states that no one is above the law.

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ protected many rights of the people, including a trial by jury, free elections, and no cruel or unusual punishment.

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the first successful attempt to limit the power of the English monarch.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the law-making body in England.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is set by precedents (decisions made in the past).

7. \_\_\_\_\_ ensures that a person's rights are always maintained, for example they cannot be sent to prison without a trial and police need probable cause.

## Section 1.2- Philosophers /6

1. \_\_\_\_\_ had the idea of natural rights "life, liberty and property"

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is credited with the idea of 3 branches of government and separation of powers.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ believed that all people were evil and that strong governments were needed to control them.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ believed that there was an agreement between the government and the people to exchange all of their rights for protection.

5. Who believed that if a person's natural rights were not protected that they should rebel?

6. Define Social Contract:

## Section 1.3- Causes of the Revolution /14

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Prevented the colonist from moving past the Appalachian Mountains.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Forced the colonist to house British soldiers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Colonist who were outraged at the Tea Act dressed up as Indians and threw the tea in the harbor to rebel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. "Shot heard around the world"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A tax on tea that eventually caused the Boston Tea Party
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A pamphlet written by Thomas Paine convincing the colonist to declare independence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A series of acts that shut down the Boston Harbor and punished the colonist for the Tea party.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A tax levied on all paper products especially legal documents such as marriage license and birth certificates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A war between the British and the French over land which caused massive amounts of war debt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A document written by Thomas Jefferson listing the abuses the British government committed against the colonist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. British soldiers fired into a crowd of colonist after being taunted with verbal threats and snowballs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A tax on common items, it made it nearly impossible to boycott the tax.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. England's power was determined by how much money the colonies could make for them

### Matching

- A. Boston Massacre
- B. Boston Tea Party
- C. Common Sense
- D. Declaration of Independence
- E. French & Indian War
- F. Intolerable Acts
- G. Lexington & Concord
- H. Proclamation of 1763
- I. Mercantilism
- J. Quartering Act
- K. Stamp Act
- L. Tea Act
- M. Townshend Act

14. Explain why the colonists were upset about taxation without representation.

**Section 1.4– Declaration of Independence /6**

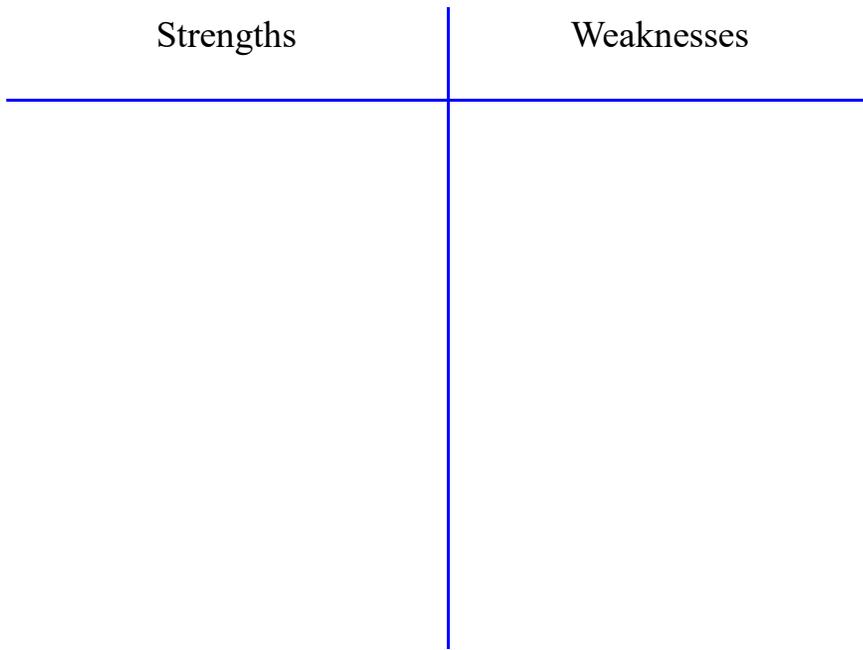
1. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
2. When was it signed?
3. Who was blamed the most in the document for the problems in the colonies?
4. List the 3 reasons why the colonists believed that a formal document was needed for independence.
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**Section 1.6– Compromises /7**

___ 1.	<b>Electoral College</b>	A. Representation by population
___ 2.	<b>Virginia Plan</b>	B. Representation by equality
___ 3.	<b>New Jersey Plan</b>	C. Compromise required by the Anti-Federalist in order for them to ratify the Constitution
___ 4.	<b>Great Compromise</b>	D. Compromise that settled the issue of how slaves would be counted in the population
___ 5.	<b>3/5 Compromise</b>	E. Compromise stops the people from directly electing the president
___ 6.	<b>Bill of Rights</b>	F. Compromise that created our Congress (House of Representatives and Senate)

**Section 1.5– Articles of Confederation /7**

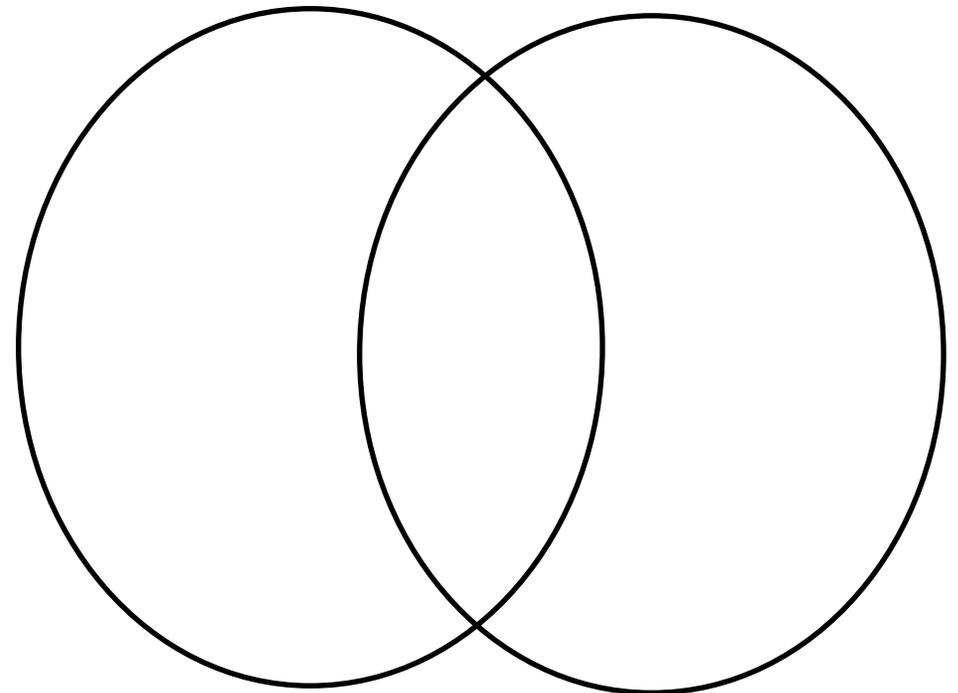
Complete the T chart below. Include at least 6 pieces of evidence in total.



7. Which event proved that the Articles were too weak?

**Section 1.7– Anti-Federalists and Federalists /8**

Compare & contrast the viewpoint of the **Federalists** and the **Anti-Federalists** concerning the Constitution. You must have 8 pieces of evidence in total and at least one piece of evidence in each section of the Venn Diagram.



**Section—1.2 Who Said It?**

**/4**

**Section 1.8 Ratification**

**/3**

**A. Locke**

**B. Rousseau**

**C. Montesquieu**

**D. Jefferson**

*“That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it,”*

Letter?

*“Government has no other end, but the preservation of property.”*

Letter?

*“I regard the establishment of the political body as a real contract between the people and the chiefs chosen by them; a contract by which both parties bind themselves to observe the laws therein expressed. “*

Letter?

*“When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, there can be no liberty; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws.”*

Letter?

1. What does ratify mean?
2. How many states were needed to ratify the constitution?
3. Which state was the last state needed to ratify?

**Federalism**

**What?** \_\_\_\_\_

**Who?** \_\_\_\_\_

**Why?** \_\_\_\_\_

**What Powers Belong ONLY to the Federal Government?**



**What Powers Belong ONLY to the State Governments?**



**Principles**

**/7**

- |       |  |                        |
|-------|--|------------------------|
| _____ | 1. When governmental power is spread across several entities; federal, state and local.        | A. Rule of Law         |
| _____ | 2. Even those in power, must obey the law.   | B. Popular Sovereignty |
| _____ | 3. when the President (executive branch) veto's a bill passed by Congress (legislative Branch) | C. Limited Power       |
| _____ | 4. divides power between legislative, executive, and judicial branch                           | D. Checks & Balances   |
| _____ | 5. government power comes from the consent of the governed                                     | E. Separation of Power |
| _____ | 6. Governmental power is limited even if a majority supports them.                             | F. Federalism          |