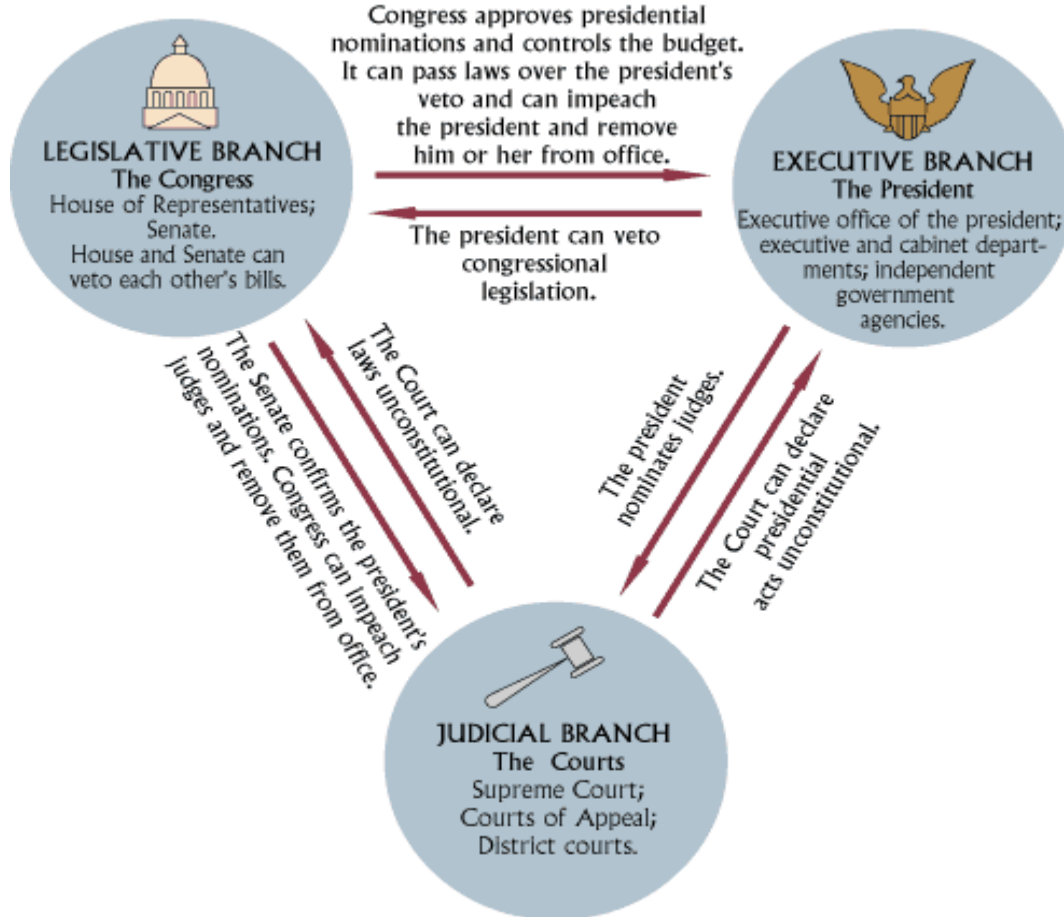


Extra Credit!!!!

Checks and Balances



Study Questions

1. The _____ confirms Presidential appointments to the judicial branch.
2. _____ can impeach the President.
3. The _____ must approve bills passed by Congress.
4. Both the _____ and the _____ must debate on and pass a bill before the President can sign or veto it.
5. Which branch can override presidential vetoes? _____
6. During court cases, the Supreme Court uses the power of _____.
7. Can the president declare war? _____
8. Does the federal government, state government, or both have the power to establish post offices? _____
9. Does the federal government, state government or both have the power to tax? _____
10. Does the federal government, state government or both have the power to make laws? _____
11. Does the federal government, state government or both have the power to establish courts? _____

Influences on the Writers of the Constitution:

In writing the US Constitution, the framers were influenced by many things from history.

1. The ancient **Greeks provided an example of a democratic republic**, the same type of government created by the Constitution.
2. **The Magna Carta of 1215**, signed by the King of England, made everyone (including the king) subject to the law. It embodied the idea that **no one was above the law**.
3. The **Mayflower Compact, signed by Pilgrims travelling to America in 1620**, established a **government that ruled by the will of the people**, not the will of the king.
4. The Enlightenment of the 1700s, gave the framers the idea of **popular sovereignty – the idea that ultimate authority belongs to the people**.
5. **The Declaration of Independence, written in 1776**, established the need for **equality** among citizens and rule by an **effective government**.

All of these ideas influenced the writers of the Constitution and were incorporated into the government they created.

Still, despite this impressive list, many were against the Constitution and argued that the states should not ratify (approve) it. These people were called the **Anti-Federalists. They were scared of a strong federal government becoming too powerful and violating people's rights.**

Another group, **the Federalists**, was strongly in favor of the Constitution. They agreed that liberty must be protected, but they also thought that, in the wake of the epic failure of the Articles of Confederation, **the US needed a strong national government.**

The Federalists and the Anti-Federalists had a series of debates about whether we should accept and ratify the Constitution. **To please the Anti-Federalists**, and to show that the government created by the Constitution would not turn into a tyranny, **the Federalists agreed to add the Bill of Rights (the first 10 Amendments) to the Constitution.**

Questions

1. Were the Federalists for or against ratification of the Constitution? _____
2. Were the Anti-Federalists for or against ratification of the Constitution? _____
3. Why did the Federalists agree to add on the Bill of Rights to the Constitution?

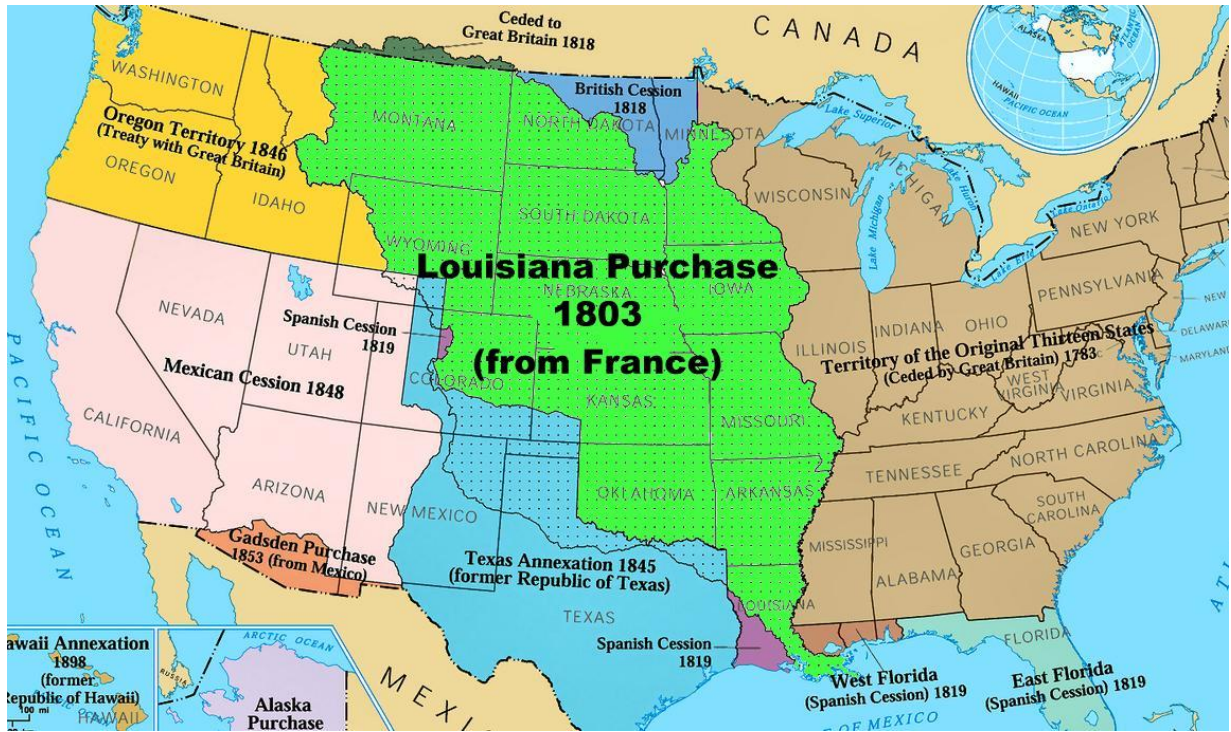
4. The Magna Carta said that _____ was above the law.
5. What is the idea of popular sovereignty?

6. The _____ branch has the power of judicial review.
7. The legislative branch is divided into the _____ and the _____.
8. The Mayflower Compact established a government that ruled by the will of the _____.

Unit 4: Expansion and Conflict Review

Louisiana Purchase

Directions: Use the map and the reading below to answer the questions that follow.



In 1803 Napoleon was at war with Great Britain. He needed money and did not want to defend French lands in North America from British attacks. So he sold President Thomas Jefferson the Louisiana Territory.

President Jefferson bought the land for the US, but he did have his concerns. He was a Democratic-Republican and so he had a strict interpretation of the Constitution. This means that he believed that the government should not do anything that was not in the Constitution. Buying land was a not a power given to the president in the Constitution. So he violated his own beliefs by agreeing to purchase the Louisiana Territory.

1. Who did the US buy the Louisiana Territory from? In what year?

2. Name three states other than Louisiana that would be created out of the Louisiana Territory.

3. Why did Napoleon sell the Louisiana Territory to the US?

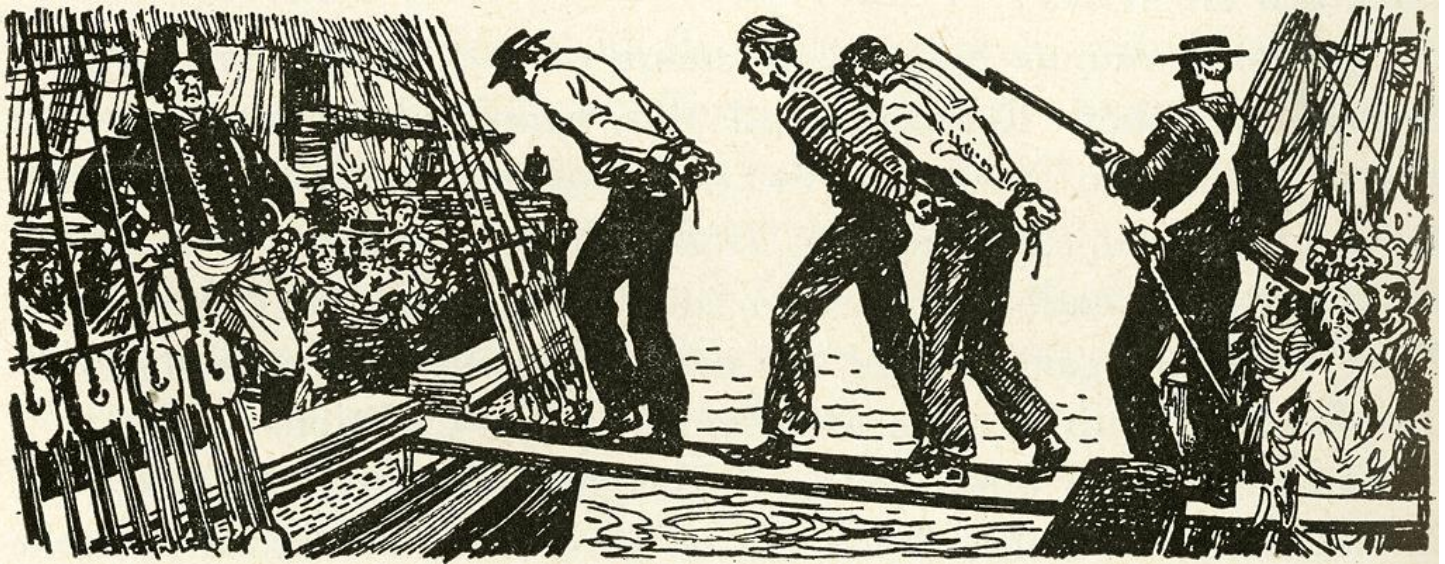
4. Which President bought the Louisiana Territory?

5. Why was Jefferson concerned about the Louisiana Purchase?

6. What does it mean to have a strict interpretation of the Constitution?

British Impressment of American Citizens

Directions: Use the map and the reading below to answer the questions that follow.



In the early 1800s Britain and France were at war. Following Washington's advice from his Farewell Address, the US remained neutral. This means that the US refused to take sides and kept trading with both Britain and France.

Britain did not like that the US remain neutral, because then the US would keep trading with France and that trade would help France make money to pay for the war. So the British started messing with US trade ships. They would stop trade ships and force some of the people on the ship to become sailors in the British navy. This is called impressment.

Impressment of US citizens angered many of those in the US. Their friends and family were being forced to serve in the British navy. This would in part lead to the War of 1812.

1. What is impressment?

2. Which side did the US take in the war between Britain and France?

3. Why was Britain messing with US trade ships?

4. How would you feel if the British started using impressment to make your friends serve in the British navy?

5. What war did British impressment of US citizens help cause?

The Embargo Act

Directions: Use the map and the reading below to answer the questions that follow.



In the early 1800s Britain and France were at war with one another. The US remained neutral but both France and Britain messed with US trade ships. Neither Britain nor France wanted the US trading with its enemy.

Finally, under President Jefferson, Congress passed the Embargo Act in 1807, which banned the US from trading with any foreign countries. If the US was not trading with Britain or France, then they would have no reason to mess with US trade ships. This act, however, was extremely unpopular, because it meant that US merchants would make less money.

1. What objects/people do you see in the image above?

2. What words appear in the image above?

3. What is "Ograbme" spelled backwards?

4. Do you think this cartoon supported the Embargo Act? Why or why not?

5. Why was the Embargo Act passed?

Unit 6: Reform Movements Review

Reform Movements

1. The temperance reform movement started soon after the Second Great Awakening aroused religious feelings in many Americans. Temperance means drinking little or no alcohol and that is exactly what this reform movement wanted – for American to drink little to no alcohol. Reformers in this movement believed that alcohol was the cause of many problems in society, from violence to crime. So organizations like the American Temperance Society and the American Temperance Union helped spread the message of temperance, as did ministers like Lyman Beech who preached against the evils alcohol.

1. What drove many Americans to the temperance movement?

2. What did the temperance movement want?

3. Why did the temperance movement want temperance?

4. Name on leader of the temperance movement.

2. Many reformers also turned their attention to the prison system. In the early 1800s, prisons in the US were a mess. Prisoners were often underfed, underclothed, and treated cruelly. On top of that, those with mental illnesses and children were put in the same prisons as regular adult criminals. Reformers like Dorothea Dix worked to reform get those with mental illnesses into hospitals that could care for them. Meanwhile, others like Josiah Quincy worked to get children sent to reform schools instead of jails. Both Dorothea and Josiah had some success. Mental illness hospitals and reform schools were built all over the US as a result of their efforts.

1. Why did reformers want to fix the prison system?

2. What did Dorothea Dix want?

3. What did Josiah Quincy want?

4. What were the results of Dorothea's and Josiah's efforts to fix the prison system?

3. Reformers also fought to improve the public education system in the US. In the early 1800s, many children were unable to attend school because they had to work in factories or on farms to help their parents. Moreover, there were very few public schools and even fewer trained teachers. As a result, it was difficult for poor children to get an education. To fix this, reformers like Horace Mann started to convince the government to spend more on public education. Others, like Catherine Beecher, Emma Willard, and Mary Lyon fought to make sure that women could get the same education as men.

1. Why were many children unable to get an education in the early 1800s?

2. Why did many children work in factories or on farms?

3. How did Horace Mann work to improve public education?

4. What did Catherine Beecher, Emma Willard, and Mary Lyon contribute to the education reform movement?

4. One of the largest and most important reform movements of the 1800s was the abolition movement. Abolitionists are those who wanted an end to slavery. Some wanted immediate emancipation, some wanted a more gradual emancipation, and still others wanted to send freed slaves back to Africa to settle in the colony of Liberia. Those like William Lloyd Garrison, who published the *Liberator*, and the southern Grimke sisters worked tirelessly trying to convince their fellow white Americans that slavery was wrong. Black leaders like Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth travelled around America giving persuasive speeches on the evils of slavery, while other like Harriet Tubman worked to escort slaves to freedom along the Underground Railroad. Things sometimes erupted into violence, as they did in Kansas when John Brown and his followers killed 5 pro-slavery men in the Pottawatomie Massacre. Unfortunately, emancipation would not come until the middle of the bloody Civil War.

1. What did abolitionists want?

2. What colony in Africa did some abolitionists want to send freed slaves to?

3. Name 4 leaders of the abolitionist movement.

4. What was the name of William Lloyd Garrison's newspaper?

5. How did Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth contribute to the abolition movement?

6. What man led the Pottawatomie Massacre?

5. Many women working in the abolitionist movement began to fight for equal rights for women in addition to equal rights for African Americans. These women became a part of the women's rights movement that demanded equality for all men and women. The leaders of this movement were Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony. Together, Stanton and Mott organized the first public meeting about women's rights in the US in 1848. It was called the Seneca Falls Convention. Stanton also wrote the Declaration of Sentiments, which argued that men and women were equal and so the government should reflect that in its laws. Meanwhile, Susan B. Anthony was fighting for women's suffrage and was even arrested for trying to vote in the 1872 presidential election. Unfortunately, women would not get the right to vote until the next century with the 19th Amendment.

1. What did the women's rights movement want?

2. Name three leaders of the women's rights movement.

3. What was special about the Seneca Falls Convention?

4. What did the declaration of Sentiments argue?

5. Why was Susan B. Anthony arrested?

6. When did women finally get the right to vote?
