

Review Packet for Chapters 7 and 8

U.S. History



Review Packet

Vocabulary for Chapter 7, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 (Pages 200-218)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Amend	B. Cede	C. Compromise
D. Depression	E. Execute	F. Republic

- _____ 1. To give up. At first, certain states refused to give up their land claims in the west.
- _____ 2. To carry something out. It is the President's main job to carry out the laws.
- _____ 3. A government in which citizens rule themselves through elected representatives.
- _____ 4. A settlement in which each side gives up some of its demands in order to reach an agreement.
- _____ 5. To change. The Founding Fathers wanted future generations to be able to change the Constitution.

Chapter 7, Section 1 (Pages 200-204)

True or False If a statement is true, write a "T" to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an "F" to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line.

- _____ 1. In forming governments, most states wrote constitutions. They did this to spell out the rights of their citizens and to limit the power of government. _____
- _____ 2. The Albany Plan of Union had many weaknesses. Congress did not have the power to tax, there was no President to execute laws, and Congress had very limited powers compared to the states. _____
- _____ 3. An economic depression caused many farmers to lose their land after the Revolutionary War. In 1786, over a thousand angry farmers in Massachusetts attacked courthouses under the leadership of Daniel Shays. This event became known as Daniel's Daring Revolt. _____

Chapter 7, Section 2 (Pages 206-210)

- _____ 4. Roger Sherman proposed a new plan to structure the Constitution. Congress would be split into two houses: A Senate where each state had two Senators and a House of Representatives where each state's population determined its number of Congressmen. This new plan was approved and became known as the Great Compromise. _____
- _____ 5. There were disagreements over slavery between northerners and southerners at the Constitutional Convention. Both sides eventually compromised on how to count a state's slave populations toward its representation in Congress. They agreed to count 7/16th of a state's slaves towards its representation. _____

Chapter 7, Section 3 (Pages 211-214)

- _____ 6. Americans greatly admired the Roman Republic, but remembered that its citizens grew lazy and allowed it to become a dictatorship. Americans saw this as a warning that a republic cannot last unless its citizens are devoted to its survival. _____

Chapter 7, Section 4 (Pages 215-218)

- _____ 7. Supporters of the Constitution called themselves Federalists because they thought it sounded cool. _____
- _____ 8. The chief objection of the Antifederalists was that the Constitution had no special forces unit to protect their basic liberties like freedom of speech and religion. _____
- _____ 9. The first Congress met in 1789 and proposed twelve amendments to the Constitution. Ten of them were amended to the Constitution and these first ten amendments became known as the Big Ten Rights. _____

Vocabulary for Chapter 8, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (Pages 248-268)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Impeachment	B. Naturalize	C. Override
D. Popular Sovereignty	E. Preamble	F. Veto

- _____ 1. To bring charges of serious wrongdoing against the President. This is the first step toward removing a President and takes place in the House of Representatives.
- _____ 2. To complete the official legal process for becoming an American citizen.
- _____ 3. The idea that the government gets its authority from the people. This idea states that people have the power to change or destroy their government.
- _____ 4. The right of the President to reject any bill approved by Congress. This stops the bill from becoming a law.
- _____ 5. The right of Congress to overrule the President and turn a rejected bill into a law.

Chapter 8, Section 1 (Pages 248-251)

Fill in the Blank: Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line.

1. The _____ is the opening statement of the Constitution. It sets goals for the United States, including forming a more perfect Union, establishing justice and insuring domestic tranquility.
2. A system of _____ safeguards against abuses of power. Each branch of government has the power to limit the actions of the other two.

Chapter 8, Section 2 (Pages 252-257)

3. The Constitution gives Congress many other powers besides law-making. This includes the power to collect taxes, coin money and declare _____.
4. The _____ is the highest elected official and, along with the Vice President, the only one who represents all Americans. This means that these two are the only government officials elected by all Americans.

5. Most federal court cases begin in _____ court. The next highest courts are the Courts of Appeals and the highest court is the Supreme Court.

Chapter 8, Section 3 (Pages 259-261)

6. The First Amendment protects the freedoms of religion, speech and the _____. It also protects the rights of people to assemble peacefully and to petition the government.
7. The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments are known as the _____ Amendments. These amendments abolished (destroyed) slavery, made former slaves into citizens and protected voting rights for citizens of any color.

Chapter 8, Section 4 (Pages 262-264)

8. State governments provide a wide range of services. They supervise public _____, provide public health and welfare programs, build and maintain highways, and license drivers.

Chapter 8, Section 5 (Pages 265-268)

9. To be a citizen of the United States, you must fulfill one of the three following requirements. You must be born in the United States or have at least one _____ who is a citizen of the United States. The final way to become a citizen is to become naturalized.

“Indian Tribes and Government” Notes (Not in the book)

Understanding Key Concepts: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe how the “Doctrine of Discovery” worked. _____

2. How did the Founding Fathers imitate the *Great Law of Peace* of the Iroquois Confederacy?

3. Indian tribes were most affected by Articles 1 and 6 of the Constitution. What did these Articles say about the federal government and Indian tribes?

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

True or False If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

- _____ 1. In the 1790’s, a confederation of Ohio River Valley tribes defeated the United States army in two major battles. Some tribes, however, began to leave the confederacy at the same time that the U.S. began building and training a new army. The United States defeated the Indian confederacy at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1794 and forced them to give up huge chunks of land in Ohio and Indiana at the Treaty of Greenville. _____
- _____ 2. American Indians did not gain U.S. citizenship until 1924 because the government had always considered them members of their own sovereign nations. The government resisted allowing American Indians to become citizens of more than one nation.

- _____ 3. In 1934, Congress passed the Tribal Government Act. Under this act, most tribes chose to write their own constitutions. These constitutions set up governments led by an elected tribal council and headed by a chairperson. _____