

1. What are some reasons colonists came to the colonies?	- economic opportunity - freedom to practice their religion - available land	10. What was the first plan of government formed after we declared independence?	- The Articles of Confederation
2. What groups of people were brought to the colonies against their will?	- Africans were captured, brought to the colonies, and sold as slaves	11. Why were the articles of Confederation weak and what were some of its weaknesses?	- can't tax - no executive or judicial branch - cannot enforce laws - can regulate trade
3. What were some reasons the colonists rebelled against Britain?	- taxation without representation - the closing of colonial legislatures - the use of British soldiers against colonists - the denial of the right to go into the new land won during the French and Indian War	12. Constitution	- supreme law of the land - sets up the system of government
4. What was "Common Sense?"	- pamphlet written by Thomas Paine - to convince colonists to declare independence	13. Who wrote the Constitution?	- members of the Constitutional Convention called by the Articles Congress
5. Declaration of Independence	- written on July 4, 1776 - stated reasons for separating with Great Britain - declared America a free and independent nation	14. What is the rule of law?	- everyone must follow the law - including the President and all member of the government
6. What rights are stated in the Declaration of Independence?	- all men are created equal - endowed by Creator with unalienable rights - among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness	15. What are the three branches of government?	- legislative - executive - judicial
7. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?	- Thomas Jefferson - a member of a committee in the 2nd Continental Congress	16. What does the legislative branch do?	- make the laws
8. When was the Declaration written?	- 4 July 1776	17. What is the U.S. legislature called?	- Congress
9. What were the 13 original states?	- Massachusetts - Rhode Island - Connecticut - New Hampshire - New York - New Jersey - Pennsylvania - Delaware - Virginia - Maryland - North Carolina - South Carolina - Georgia	18. What are the two parts of Congress?	- The House of Representative - the Senate
		19. How many senators are there?	100 - 2 per state
		20. Who is the leader of the Senate?	- the Vice-President - but he or she only votes in case of a tie
		21. Who actually runs the Senate?	- the President Pro Tempore - pro = for - tempore = the time
		22. Who does a senator represent?	all the people of the state
		23. How many members of the House are there?	435 - divided based on the population of each state - every state gets at least one representative - Michigan has 16 representatives - California has 57 representatives

24. Who does each representative in the House represent?	- the members of his or her Congressional district - Michigan has 15 Congressional districts	36. First Amendment	- first amendment in the Bill of Rights - lists key rights of 1. freedom of speech 2. freedom of press 3. freedom to petition 4. freedom to assemble 5. freedom of religion 6. separation of church and state
25. Who is the head of the House?	- the Speaker of the House	37. What is habeas corpus and where is it stated in the Constitution?	- it means "why do you have my body?" - it requires that the government charge you with a crime or let you go - it is stated in Article I
26. What does the executive branch do?	- executes the laws - puts the laws into action	38. Explain the two rights concerning religion in the Bill of Rights.	- you can practice any religion or not practice a religion - the government cannot interfere in the practice of your religion - the government must establish no official religion or favor one religion
27. Who leads this branch?	- the President	39. What were supporters of the Constitution called?	- Federalists
28. What does the Judicial branch do?	- resolves disputes - interprets the laws - reviews laws and all government actions challenged for violating the Constitution (can declare law or action "unconstitutional")	40. What the Federalist Papers and who wrote them?	- essays to convince people to ratify the Constitution - James Madison - Alexander Hamilton - John Jay
29. What is the highest court in the country?	- The Supreme Court	41. Who is considered the "Father" of our country?	George Washington - lead general in the Revolutionary War - president of the Constitutional Convention - the first President
30. What system stops one branch from being too powerful?	Checks and Balances - balances - no branch can complete its job without the others - checks - each branch has the power to stop abusive acts by another branch	42. What case established judicial review?	- Marbury v. Madison
31. How does the executive branch balance the legislative?	- President must sign all laws - President can veto a law - executive branch executes laws	43. What memorable advice did Washington give in his farewell address?	- to avoid alliances with other countries - not to form political parties
32. Explain the federal system of government.	- the national government is strong - the national government has certain powers - the state governments have certain powers - the national government shares power with the states	44. What territory did the U.S. buy from France in 1803?	- The Louisiana Territory - from the Mississippi River to Oregon
33. Name some key powers of the national government.	- declare war - make treaties - raise a national army - settle disputes between states - print money	45. Name wars fought by the United States in the 1800s.	- The War of 1812 - U.S. v Britain - The Mexican-American War - U.S. v Mexico - The Civil War - North v. South
34. Name some key powers of the states.	- education - criminal laws - marriages		
35. Bill of Rights	- first ten amendments to the Constitution - states key rights protected by the Constitution		