

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson Title \_\_\_\_\_

### Reasons for Change

What people thought \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Ideas for Change

Date of convention \_\_\_\_\_  
Goal \_\_\_\_\_



### The Work Begins

#### Creating the Constitution

Major decisions

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Helped found the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### A Major Debate

Disagreement about \_\_\_\_\_

**The Virginia Plan** Number of representatives based on \_\_\_\_\_

**The New Jersey Plan** Each state would be \_\_\_\_\_

### Working Together

#### The Great Compromise

One house based on \_\_\_\_\_  
In the other house \_\_\_\_\_

### Compromises on Slavery

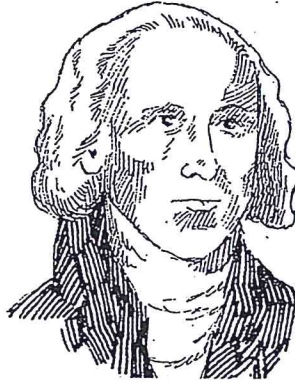
**Different Points of View** Between \_\_\_\_\_

**The Three-Fifths Compromise** \_\_\_\_\_

**A Continuing Issue** Slave trade with other countries banned after \_\_\_\_\_

# The Constitutional Convention

**DIRECTIONS** Write one or two sentences about each leader listed below. Name a contribution that the leader made to the Constitutional Convention.



1 James Madison

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2 Edmund Randolph

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3 William Paterson

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4 Roger Sherman

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5 Gouverneur Morris

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson Title \_\_\_\_\_

### The Preamble

First words \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose of the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_

Principles \_\_\_\_\_

#### ARTICLE I

### The Legislative Branch

Reason for three branches \_\_\_\_\_

Two houses

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

#### ARTICLE II

### The Executive Branch

Chief executive \_\_\_\_\_

Powers

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

#### ARTICLE III

### The Judicial Branch

Created a \_\_\_\_\_ Highest court \_\_\_\_\_

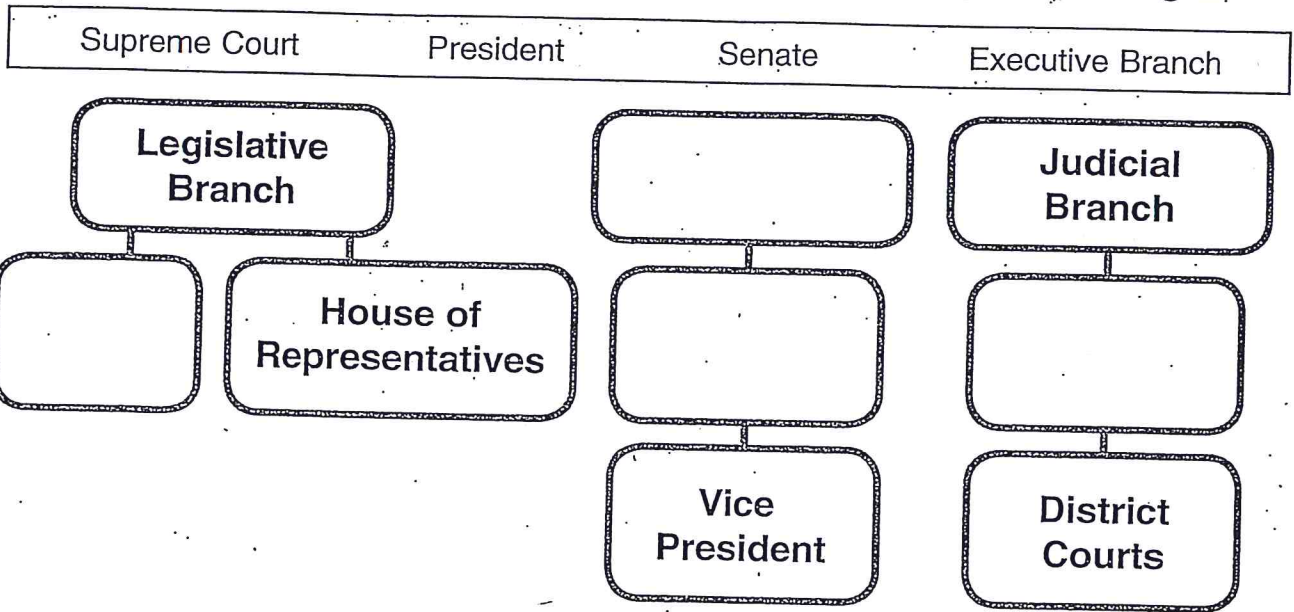
Has the power to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Citizens could add \_\_\_\_\_ to the Constitution.

# Three Branches of Government

**DIRECTIONS** Use the words and phrases in the box to complete the diagram.



**DIRECTIONS** Read the list below of jobs in the government. In the space provided, write a brief description of the duties of the jobs.

1 Representatives

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---

---

2 President

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---

---

3 Supreme Court justices

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson Title \_\_\_\_\_

### The Struggle to Ratify

What some delegates wanted

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

What supporters promised

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### The Vote of Approval

First state to ratify \_\_\_\_\_

What Federalists wanted \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What Anti-Federalists feared

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

When ninth state ratified \_\_\_\_\_



### The Bill of Rights

How many amendments \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose of the Bill of Rights

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Added to Constitution in \_\_\_\_\_

Reserved powers belong to

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### The New Government

First President \_\_\_\_\_

Became President in \_\_\_\_\_

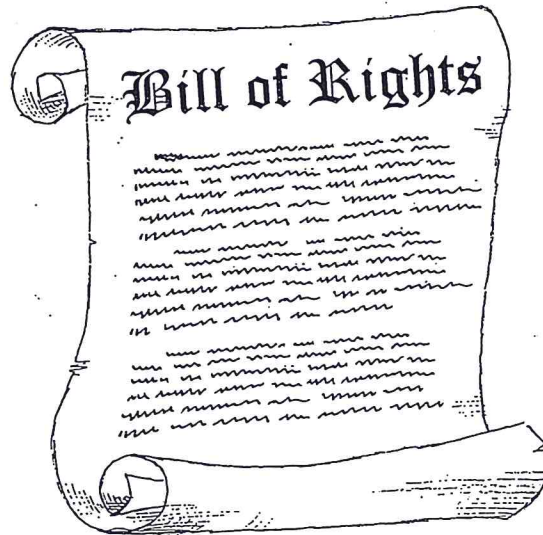
Federal government moved to

When \_\_\_\_\_

Second President

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS** Next to each numbered item, write the letter of the correct description.



- \_\_\_\_\_ ① Second Amendment
  - \_\_\_\_\_ ② Third Amendment
  - \_\_\_\_\_ ③ Fourth Amendment
  - \_\_\_\_\_ ④ Fifth Amendment, Sixth Amendment, Seventh Amendment, Eighth Amendment
  - \_\_\_\_\_ ⑤ Ninth Amendment
  - \_\_\_\_\_ ⑥ Tenth Amendment
- a. Due process of law is promised.
  - b. The government can only do things listed in the Constitution.
  - c. The government cannot make people house soldiers.
  - d. It protects people against unfair searches of their homes.
  - e. People have rights aside from the ones listed in the Constitution.
  - f. It protects people's right to have weapons.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Sharing Powers**

How the federal government's power is shared \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

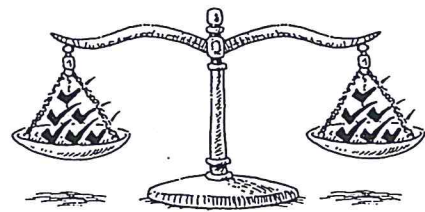
**Checks and Balances**

What the system does \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What each branch has \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**State Powers**

Powers of the states or the people \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**State and Local Governments**

Three levels of government \_\_\_\_\_

Something they have in common \_\_\_\_\_

**Rights and Responsibilities**

How government gets its power \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

One responsibility \_\_\_\_\_

**Being a Citizen**

Two other responsibilities \_\_\_\_\_

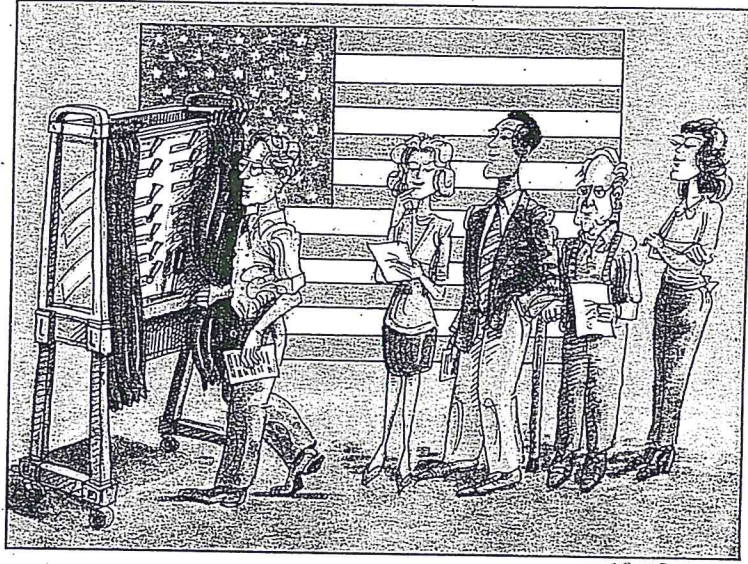
\_\_\_\_\_

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# A Constitutional Democracy

**DIRECTIONS** Answer the questions in the space provided.



1 What are checks and balances?

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2 How can Congress pass a law that the President has vetoed?

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3 List three things state governments do.

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4 Who is the executive of a local government?

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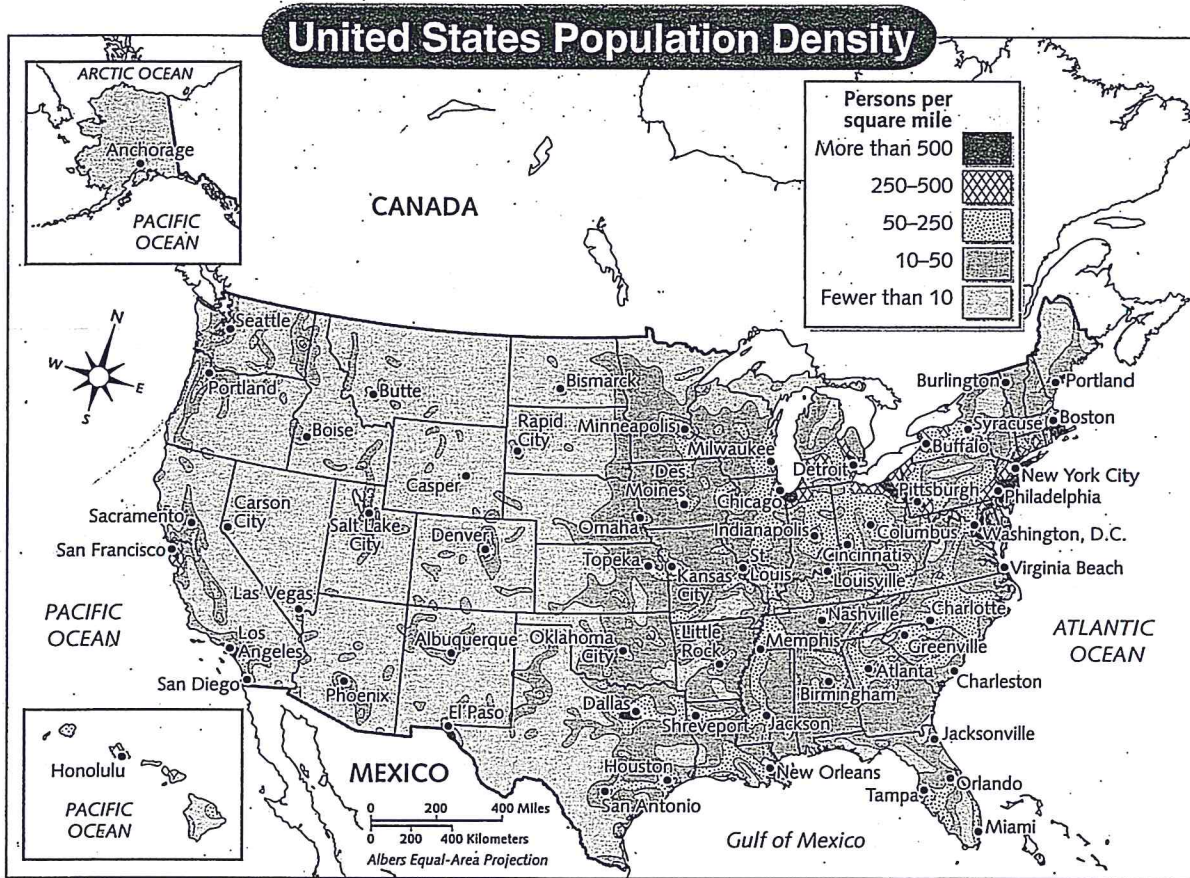
5 What is one of a citizen's responsibilities?

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# Skills: Read a Population Map

**DIRECTIONS** Use the map to help you answer the questions on page 98.



(continued)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

① Which is more densely populated, the area around Burlington or the area around Charlotte? \_\_\_\_\_

② What is the population density of the Virginia Beach area?  
\_\_\_\_\_

③ What is the population density in the United States of most of the area bordering Mexico?  
\_\_\_\_\_

④ What are the most densely populated parts of California?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

⑤ Which part of the country has the higher population density, the East or the West? \_\_\_\_\_

⑥ Which region of the country has the higher population density, the Great Lakes region or the Pacific Northwest region?  
\_\_\_\_\_

⑦ Which state has the lowest population density? \_\_\_\_\_

⑧ What is the population density where you live? \_\_\_\_\_  
Place an X on the map to mark the location.

⑨ What is the population density of the area surrounding where you live?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Place a circle around the X to mark this area.



Chapter  
**10**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Study Guide

**DIRECTIONS** Fill in the missing information in these paragraphs about the Constitution. Use the terms and names below to help you complete the paragraphs.

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4
convention	impeach	Anti-Federalists	governor
Daniel Shays	veto	bill of rights	local
James Madison	amendments	political parties	checks and balances
Patrick Henry	justices	ratify	popular sovereignty
Great Compromise	representatives	Federalists	mayor

**Lesson 1** In 1787, \_\_\_\_\_ and other protesters tried to take over a government arsenal in Massachusetts. This event told leaders that the nation needed a stronger government. \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to replace the Articles of Confederation. Other leaders, including \_\_\_\_\_, wanted to keep the Articles. Still, 12 states sent delegates to a \_\_\_\_\_ in Philadelphia to fix the Articles of Confederation. The convention tried to come up with a way to represent each state. Although the delegates disagreed about slavery, the convention agreed on the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1787.

**Lesson 2** Each branch of government limits the power of the other branches. For example, the President can \_\_\_\_\_, or reject, bills that \_\_\_\_\_ in Congress pass. Congress can \_\_\_\_\_ the President. The President nominates Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_. The Constitution also explains the process for adding \_\_\_\_\_, or changes.

(continued)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 3** The Constitution was completed in 1787. The delegates had to \_\_\_\_\_ it, but some were worried. They wanted a limited government in which the Constitution would limit the power of the federal government and protect people's individual rights.

Supporters of the Constitution promised to propose a \_\_\_\_\_ once the Constitution was approved. They were called \_\_\_\_\_. People who disagreed with them were called \_\_\_\_\_. This was the beginning of \_\_\_\_\_. In 1791, the Bill of Rights became part of the Constitution.

**Lesson 4** The Constitution grants powers to each branch of government.

The branches have powers that allow them to watch over each other, called \_\_\_\_\_. These powers make sure any one branch does not become too powerful.

The same three branches exist in state and \_\_\_\_\_ governments. Powers that the states do not have are listed in the Constitution. State governments are led by a \_\_\_\_\_, and local governments are led by a \_\_\_\_\_. The idea that governments get their power from the people is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Lesson 3**  
Anti-Federalists  
bill of rights  
political parties  
ratify  
Federalists

**Lesson 4**  
governor  
local  
checks and balances  
popular sovereignty  
mayor