

Name:
Date:
Period:

Chapter 1 Vocabulary: Beginnings of American Government

Define the following Words to Know by using your textbooks glossary.

1. ancient
2. colonist
3. combination
4. community
5. complicated
6. constitution
7. contract
8. criticize
9. strict
10. religious
11. puritan
12. publish
13. press
14. loyal
15. national
16. petition
17. parliament
18. monarchy
19. legislature
20. lawsuit
21. jury
22. generation
23. decision
24. political
25. government
26. custom
27. consider
28. complicated
29. appoint
30. assembly
31. democracy
32. dictator
33. representative
34. republic
35. revolt
36. senate
37. veto

Ancient Greece and Rome

A. Directions: Complete each sentence with a word from the Word Bank.

- 1) _____ took over the weak Greek city-states.
- 2) The city-state of _____ had the best-run government in Greece.
- 3) Rome's representative type of government was called a _____.
- 4) The word _____ means rule by the people.
- 5) Only _____ males were members of the Assembly in Greece.
- 6) The _____ of Greece were always at war with each other.
- 7) _____ men had more power than common people in Rome.
- 8) Rome, like Greece, did not give slaves, _____, or young males a part in running the government.
- 9) A _____ can rule any way he pleases.
- 10) Rome did not allow _____ a part in running the government.
- 11) Common people could _____ any law the Roman Senate made.
- 12) Veto means to reject or _____.
- 13) America borrowed many ideas from ancient _____.
- 14) The _____ in Rome made rules and laws.

B. Directions: Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down tell you the type of government found in ancient Rome.

1)	_____	_____	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____	_____	_____
3)	_____	_____	_____	_____
4)	_____	_____	_____	_____
5)	_____	_____	_____	_____
6)	_____	_____	_____	_____
7)	_____	_____	_____	_____
8)	_____	_____	_____	_____
9)	_____	_____	_____	_____
10)	_____	_____	_____	_____
11)	_____	_____	_____	_____
12)	_____	_____	_____	_____
13)	_____	_____	_____	_____
14)	_____	_____	_____	_____

Word Bank
Athens
city-states
civilizations
democracy
dictator
forbid
free
republic
Rome
Senate
slaves
veto
Wealthy
women

English History

Directions: Match each term in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

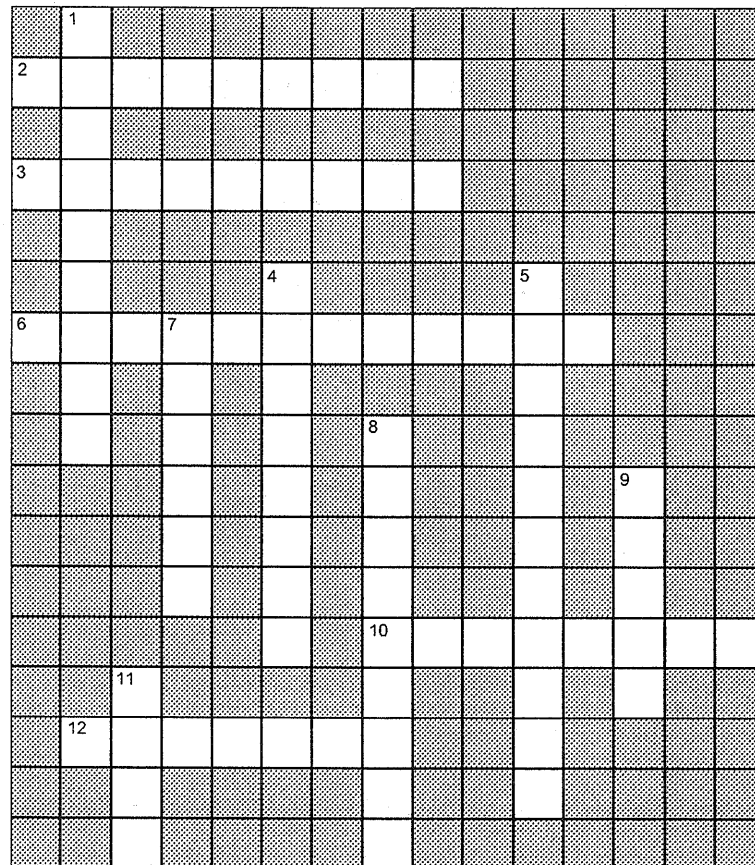
Column A

- ___ 1) monarchy
- ___ 2) Magna Carta
- ___ 3) Parliament
- ___ 4) knights
- ___ 5) Petition of Right
- ___ 6) Henry II
- ___ 7) grand jury
- ___ 8) prison
- ___ 9) English Bill of Rights
- ___ 10) legislature
- ___ 11) jury
- ___ 12) nobles

Column B

- a) English ruler who appointed judges to travel throughout the country.
- b) Group of people who make laws in a country or state.
- c) Rule by a single person or family
- d) A person must come before this group first if he or she is accused of committing a crime.
- e) Group of citizens chosen in a court to listen to both sides of a case and make a decision.
- f) This paper limited the king's power and granted rights to the common people.
- g) According to the Magna Carta, no free man could be put in this place without a trial by his equals.
- h) Group made up of a House of Commons and a House of Lords.
- i) The House of Lords included church leaders and this group of people.
- j) The House of Commons included common people and this group of people.
- k) Written in 1628 and listed things a king could not do.
- l) Passed during the reign of William and Mary and gave people certain rights.

American Government Puzzle



Across

- 2) The _____ Compact was written by the Pilgrims on their ship.
- 3) The Pilgrims were the first colonists who had ideas about _____.
- 6) A _____ is a written plan for setting up a government.
- 10) _____ would not allow people in their colony to worship as they pleased.
- 12) Today, people have the right to _____ as they please.

Down

- 1) Colony where assembly representatives were first elected.
- 4) Left England to avoid belonging to the Church of England.
- 5) State where the first constitution was written (1639).
- 7) Public system set up with tax money.
- 8) John Peter Zenger was a _____ publisher.
- 9) The Constitution of 1787 took many _____ from early colonial constitutions.
- 11) The Pilgrims could _____ for their leaders.

Putting Events in Order

A. Events That Led to Independence

Directions: Rewrite these events in the order in which they happened.

- Stamp Act forced colonists to pay taxes on printed material.
- Declaration of Independence sent to the king of England.
- Second Continental Congress began running the country.
- First Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

B. About the Declaration of Independence

Directions: Complete each sentence with a word from the Word Bank.

Word Bank		
free	independent	ruled
grievances	George III	political

- 1) The Declaration of Independence told the English king that the colonists did not want to be _____ by England.
- 2) The middle section of the Declaration lists _____ the colonists had against the king of England, _____.
- 3) The last part of the Declaration says that the colonists want to be _____ and _____.
- 4) The last part of the Declaration also states that the colonists are absolved from all _____ connections with England.

Ideas for the U.S. Government

Directions: Here are some political ideas from the past that were used in the formation of the United States government. Decide whether the ideas came from ancient Greece, ancient Rome, England, or the American Colonies. Write *Greece, Rome, England, or American Colonies* on the line beside each statement.

- 1) This country had a Senate like the United States has today. _____
- 2) The Parliament in this country made laws. _____
- 3) The word *democracy* comes from the language of this country. _____
- 4) Two classes of people in this country were the wealthy men and the common people. _____
- 5) This ancient country was referred to as a republic. _____
- 6) The idea of a free press began here. _____
- 7) The Declaration of Independence was written here. _____
- 8) This country was the first to use a jury system started by the king. _____
- 9) Some ideas for *democracy* began here in 700 B.C. _____
- 10) This ancient country had elected representatives to speak for the people. _____
- 11) All free males ran the government in this country and took turns holding office. _____
- 12) A Bill of Rights was first written in this country. _____
- 13) The Puritans had the first ideas about religious freedom. _____
- 14) The first Constitution was written here. _____
- 15) The king in this country appointed judges who traveled throughout the country. _____

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Chapter 2

Workbook
Activity

6

The Country Joins Together

Directions: Answer these questions. Choose your answer from each group of words given. Write your answer on the line.

- 1) Which plan for government was written at the Second Continental Congress?

(Declaration of Independence — Constitution — Articles of Confederation)

- 2) What national group made up of delegates from the thirteen states was set up by the Articles of Confederation? _____

(Federal — Congress — Judicial)

- 3) What meeting was held in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation?

(Continental Convention — Congress — Constitutional Convention)

- 4) Which of the following was not provided for by the Articles of Confederation?

(President — Congress — Treaties)

- 5) Which new plan for the country, with a stronger central government, was written at the Constitutional Convention? _____

(Articles of Confederation — Constitution — Federal)

- 6) Which form, or plan, of federal government suggested a strong central government?

(Virginia Plan — New Jersey Plan — Legislature)

- 7) Which form, or plan of federal government suggested greater power for the states?

(Virginia Plan — New Jersey Plan — Legislature)

- 8) Who was the leader at the Constitutional Convention? _____

(George Washington — Virginia Plan — Delegate)

Choosing the Right Meaning

Directions: Read each statement and choose the best meaning for the underlined word. The meanings for the words are given below. Write the meaning in the space provided after each sentence.

- Five slaves count the same as three free men.
- A group of people with the power to make laws.
- To settle differences by each side giving up some demands.
- A person who carries out plans made by a group.
- Basic truths, laws, or ideal behavior.
- A division or parting.
- Having to do with courts of law and justice.
- To keep equal in power and influence.

- 1) The most important compromise at the Constitutional Convention dealt with creating a legislature for the new government.

- 2) The third compromise at the Convention had to do with trade.

- 3) Congress must approve all appointments made by the president.

- 4) The writers of the Constitution based this plan on certain principles.


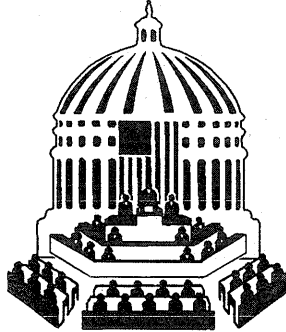
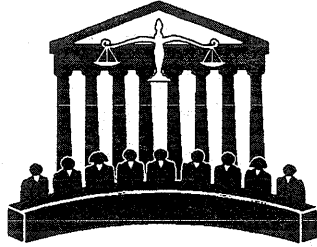
- 5) Checks and balances exist among the three branches of the government.

- 6) The separation of power in the federal government keeps any one branch from becoming too strong.

- 7) The judicial branch decides if a law follows the constitution.

- 8) The second compromise was called the Three-Fifths Compromise.

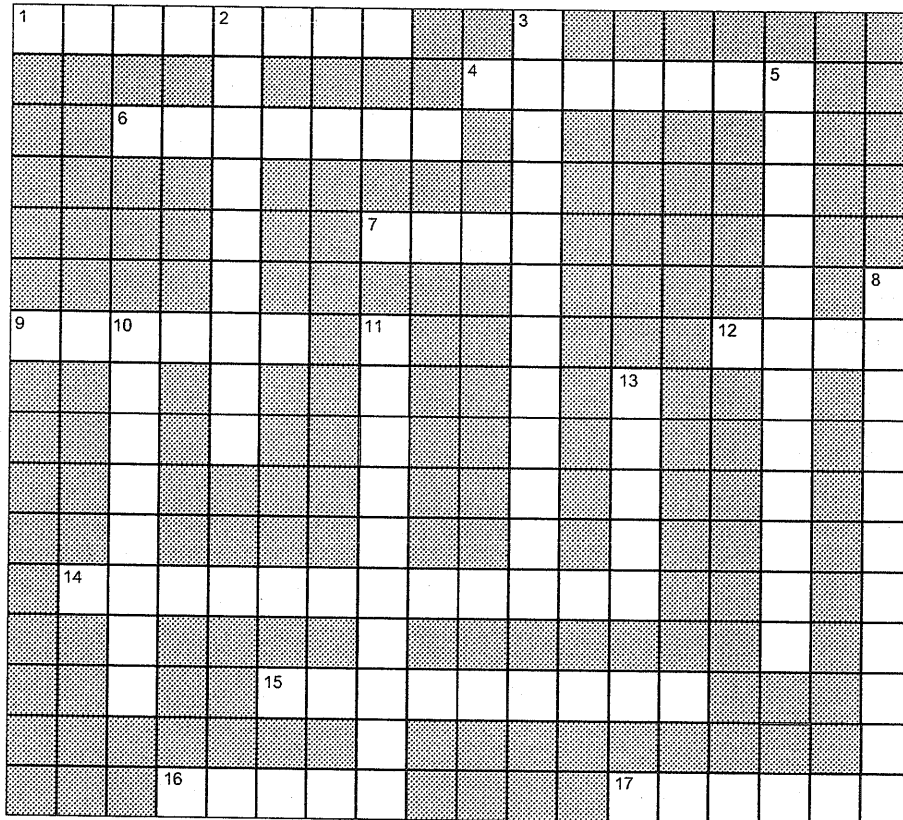
Limits of the Branches of Government

Limits of the Branches of Government		
<p>Presidential Limits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress can remove the President by impeachment. 2. Congress can pass a bill even if the President vetoes it. 3. Congress must approve how money is spent. 4. Only Congress can declare war. 	<p>Congressional Limits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President can veto (disapprove) bills of Congress. 2. The Supreme Court can say a law is unfair. 	<p>Judicial Limits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President appoints federal judges. 2. Congress must approve the President's appointments of judges. 3. Congress can remove a judge. 

Directions: Use the information from the chart and the textbook chapter to complete these statements.

- 1) One of the limits placed on the power of the President by _____ concerns how _____ is spent.
- 2) Congress can remove the President by _____.
- 3) The three branches of government are the _____, the _____, and the _____ branches.
- 4) Only _____ can remove a judge from office.
- 5) The Supreme Court can decide if a law is _____.
- 6) The President can _____ (disapprove) the bills of Congress.
- 7) War can only be declared by _____.
- 8) If the President vetoes a bill, it can still be _____ by Congress.
- 9) The _____ appoints federal judges, and Congress must _____ them.
- 10) The _____ placed on the branches of government never allow one branch to become too powerful.

Government Words Puzzle



Across

- 1) Checks and _____ .
- 4) _____ sovereignty rule.
- 6) Temporary U.S. capital.
- 7) Lacked money to pay war _____ .
- 9) To improve; to bring up-to-date.
- 12) _____ out of 13 states ratified the Constitution by June 1788.
- 14) The Declaration of _____ .
- 15) Our first _____ was Washington.
- 16) People _____ leaders for office.
- 17) The New Jersey Plan favored more power for the _____ .

Down

- 2) One-part legislature plan.
- 3) Our written plan of government.
- 5) _____ of the Constitution was needed before it was put in effect.
- 8) Group that believed a strong central government was needed.
- 10) Plan that favored a strong central government.
- 11) Central or national _____ .
- 13) There are _____ branches of government.

Review of Government Words

Directions: Choose the best meaning from the box for the underlined term.
Write the meaning in the space provided after each sentence.

- An agreement made by two or more persons
- The part of the government that made rules and laws
- The people in each step of a family's history
- A legislative body in England and some other countries
- Stern; not changing
- Rule by the people
- Group of citizens chosen in a court to make decisions about a case
- Newspapers, magazines, and the people who work for them
- Greatest contribution of the colonial period to future government in America
- A question or case that is decided in a court of law

- 1) The idea of a democratic government began in Greece in 700 B.C.

- 2) The Senate was the most powerful part of the Roman government.

- 3) If a country has a monarchy for government, one family rules generation after generation.

- 4) Even in King Henry II's time, a person could be faced with a lawsuit.

- 5) Our jury system was influenced by a law passed by the English king, Henry II.

- 6) In early England, Parliament was used by some rulers and ignored by others.

- 7) When the Pilgrims came to America, they wrote a contract for all to sign.

- 8) The idea of a free press began in colonial times.

- 9) The Puritans living in Massachusetts had very strict rules.

- 10) Thomas Jefferson wrote down all the colonists' ideas in the Declaration of Independence.

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Chapter 1

Activity

2

Write It Down!

Directions: Write a short answer to each question. The answers can be found in the section indicated.

Section 1: The Need for Rules and Laws

- 1) What is a common need of people living in groups? _____

- 2) Why did the American colonists decide to form their own government?

Section 2: Influence of Ancient Governments

- 1) How did the Greek city-states treat each other? _____

- 2) What type of government did Rome have? _____

Section 3: Influence of the English Government

- 1) What is the purpose of the grand jury system in our government?

- 2) What is Parliament? _____

Section 4: Government of the American Colonies

- 1) Who drew up the Mayflower Compact? _____

- 2) What does free press mean in our country today? _____

Section 5: American Colonies Join Together

- 1) What action did the colonists decide to take at the First Continental Congress?

- 2) What is listed in the middle section of the Declaration of Independence?

