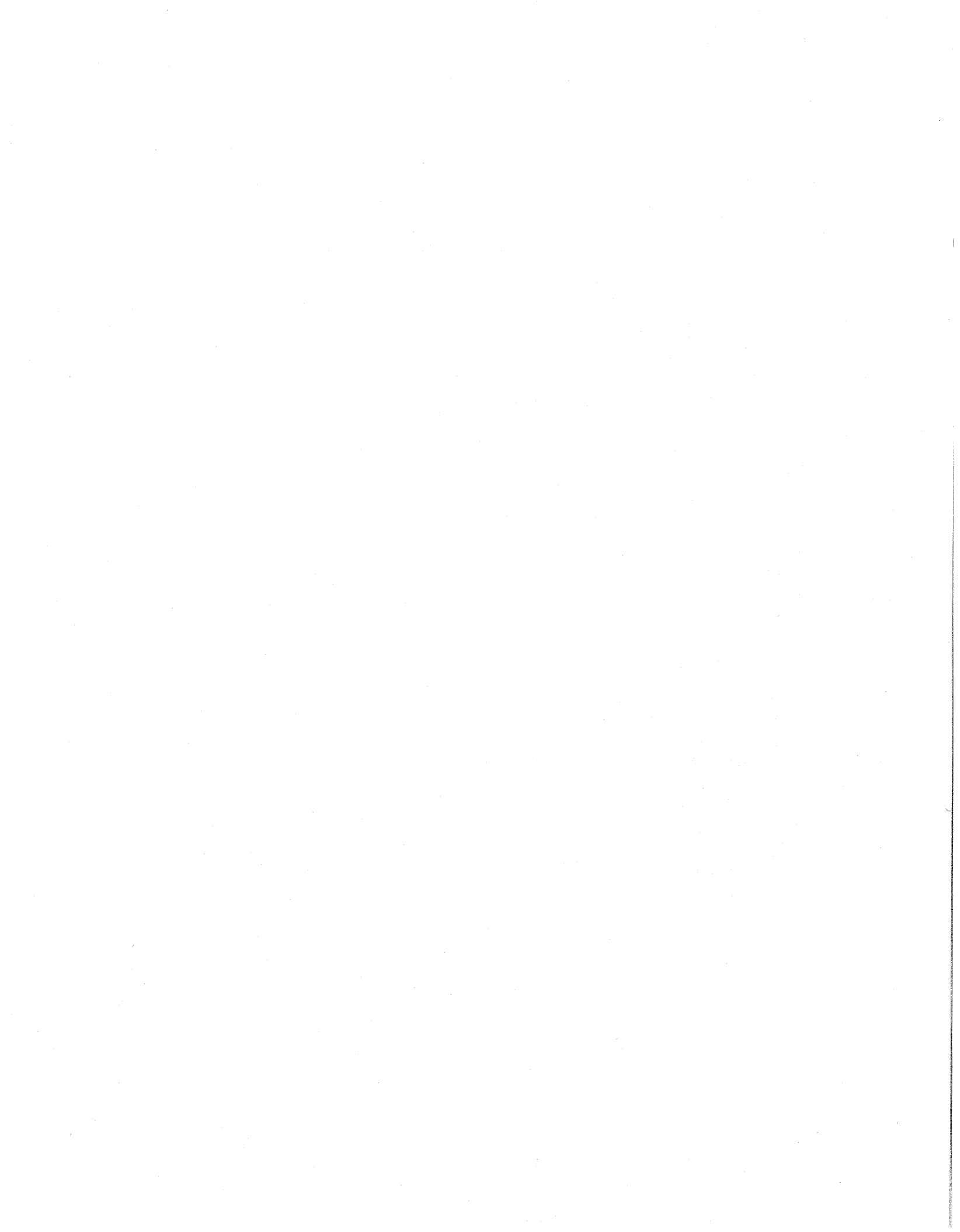


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## Chapter 2 Vocabulary: Creation of American Government

Use your books glossary to define the following terms from chapter 2.

1. delegates
2. federal government
3. George Washington
4. New Jersey Plan
5. responsibility
6. Voting power
7. treaty
8. revise
9. limited
10. justice
11. financial
12. delegate
13. imports
14. exports
15. interstate
16. compromise
17. principle
18. unconstitutional
19. separation of power
20. popular sovereignty
21. limited government
22. judicial
23. checks & balances
24. authority
25. Federalist
26. Anti-Federalist
27. guarantee
28. persuade
29. ratify



## 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.

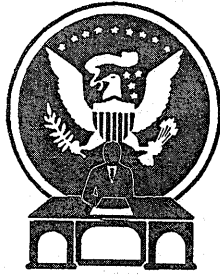
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# Limits of the Branches of Government

## Limits of the Branches of Government

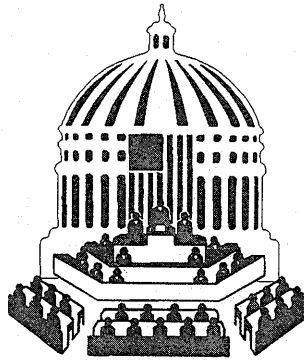
### Presidential Limits

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.



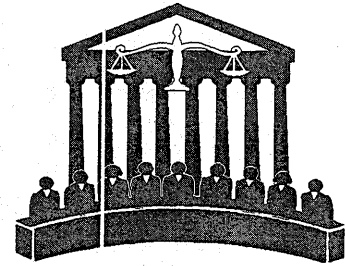
### Congressional Limits

1. The President can veto (disapprove) bills of Congress.
2. The Supreme Court can say a law is unfair.



### Judicial Limits

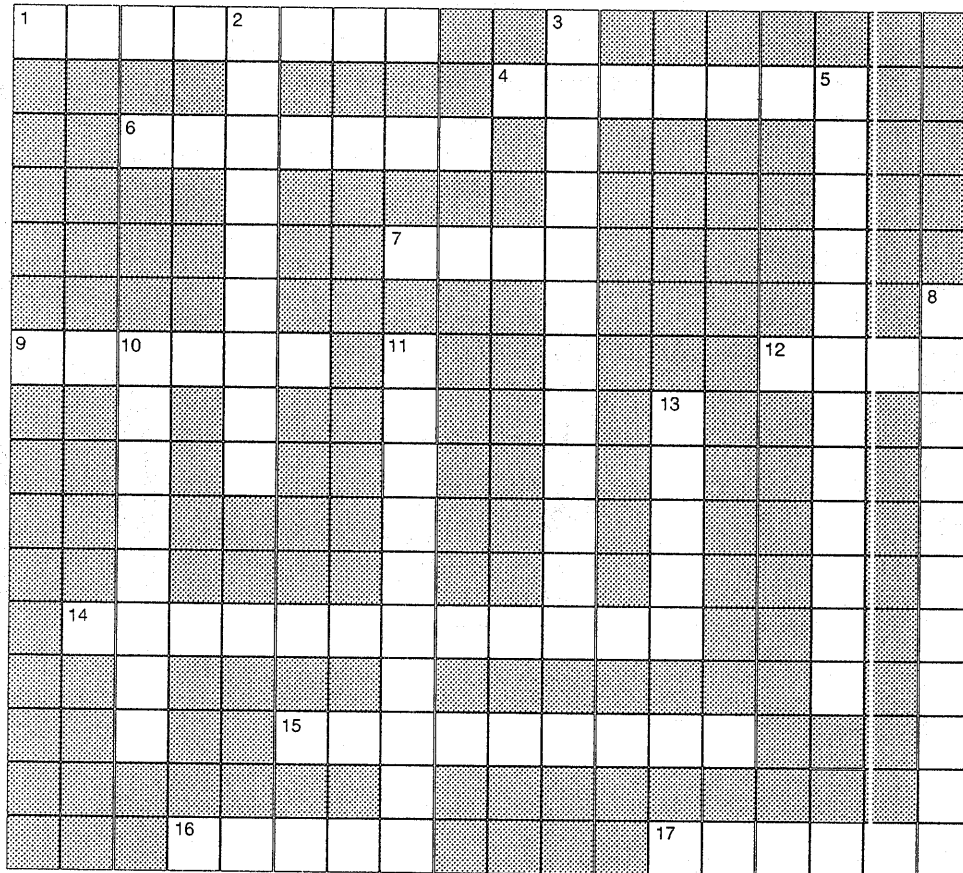
1. The President appoints federal judges.
2. Congress must approve the President's appointments of judges.
3. Congress can remove a judge.



**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.

## Understanding Word Meanings

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

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) financial
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) delegate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Articles of Confederation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Constitutional Convention
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) legislature
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) compromise
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) principle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) executive
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9) judicial
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10) approval
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11) balance
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12) separation

### Column B

- a) A person chosen to speak for another person or group
- b) Settlement of differences in which each side gives up some of its demands
- c) A person or group having the power to carry out the plans and duties of a group
- d) A division or parting
- e) Gave the country a national Congress but not a national leader
- f) Having to do with courts of law and justice
- g) Having to do with money
- h) A group of people in a country or state with power to make laws
- i) Ratification
- j) To keep equal in power and influence
- k) A meeting held to work out a better plan for government
- l) A basic truth, law, or ideal of behavior

## Putting Events in Order

**Directions:** The following events from the Declaration of Independence to the first Congress are in the wrong sequence. Write the events in the order they occurred on the blank lines.

- a) Nine states voted to ratify the Constitution.
- b) Articles of Confederation were approved by the states.
- c) Declaration of Independence was sent to England.
- d) Constitution was signed by the delegates at the Constitutional Convention.
- e) Constitutional Convention was held in Philadelphia.
- f) New Congress met for the first time in 1789.
- g) George Washington was elected President.
- h) Compromises were worked out by the delegates at the Constitutional Convention.
- i) Each state held a convention to study the new Constitution.
- j) In 1790 all states ratified the Constitution.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

7) \_\_\_\_\_

8) \_\_\_\_\_

9) \_\_\_\_\_

10) \_\_\_\_\_