Name: ________________________  Test is Tuesday, October 20.

Directions: Select the best answer for each of the terms from the numbered definitions. Put the number of the correct definition in the space in the magic square box that matches the letter of the term you are defining. If the totals of the numbers are the same both across and down, you have found the magic number!

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A. Anti-Federalist  
B. Articles of Confederation  
C. Bill of Rights  
D. Constitutional Convention  
E. Declaration of Independence  
F. Federalism  
G. Federalist  
H. Federalist Papers  
I. Great Compromise  
J. Lexington and Concord  
K. Preamble  
L. Saratoga  
M. Three-fifths Compromise  
N. US Constitution  
O. Yorktown  
P. Ratification

1. This is the 1787 meeting at which the US Constitution was debated and agreed upon.  
2. This deal used parts of the Virginian and New Jersey Plans to create the US Constitution  
3. Act passed in 1776 declaring the American colonies independent from Great Britain.  
4. An official approval  
5. The document that provides the framework for the United States government today.  
6. Colonial leader who supported passing the Constitution.  
7. This is the name of the introduction to the US Constitution.  
8. The first government of the United States passed in 1777.  
9. The final battle of the American Revolution.  
10. This system of government has powers divided between the central government and states.  
11. Battles where first shots of the American Revolution were fired.  
12. These are the first ten amendments to the US Constitution  
13. Plant native to the New World; It will be brought to Jamestown by John Rolfe.  
14. 1777 battle that convinced France and Spain to support the Americans against England  
15. This series of articles were written to convince states to ratify the Constitution  
16. A method of calculating the population of slaves to determine representation and taxation
1. Explain why each of these battles is significant to the Revolutionary War?
   a. Lexington and Concord –
      This was the first battle of the American Revolutionary War. It was called the shoot heard round the world
   b. Saratoga –
      This American victory encouraged France and Spain to side with America against Great Britain.
   c. Yorktown–
      This was the last battle of the Revolutionary War. The defeat of British general Cornwallis caused them to want to declare peace.

2. To what extent did the American alliance with France impact the outcome of the Revolutionary War?
   We could not have won without the financial and military support from France.

3. Describe the Articles of Confederation in three sentences?
   The Articles of Confederation was America’s first government. It created a central government that was responsible for national policies and foreign policy. This central government was weak, giving most of the power to the state governments.

4. The Articles of Confederation was the first government of the United States, but it contained some glaring weaknesses. Identify the six weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.
   a. Could not impose taxes
   b. Could not regulate trade
   c. 9 of 13 states required to pass laws
   d. All states required to amend the Articles
   e. No judicial branch to interpret laws
   f. No executive branch to enforce laws

5. For two (2) of the weaknesses listed above, tell why this would have an impact on the early government of the United States.
   a. No taxes meant government couldn't support itself
   b. No trade regulation meant no way to raise money on trade or protect domestic industries
   c. Laws were difficult to get passed
   d. Articles were impossible to amend
   e. No way to interpret laws
   f. No way to enforce laws
6. What were the three main issues faced by the Constitutional Convention when they first met?
   a. Large states vs small states
   b. Northern states vs Southern states
   c. Central government vs state governments

7. The Constitutional Convention was originally divided by two rival plans for government: the New Jersey Plan and the Virginia Plan. Describe each plan AND describe the compromise agreement that was finally reached.
   The Virginia plan favored large states. It created a three branch government, bicameral legislature, and representation was based on population. The New Jersey plan favored small states. It created a central government similar to the Articles of Confederation, a unicameral legislature, and wanted equal representation for states. The Great Compromise combined these two plans. It created a three branch central government and a bicameral legislature. The membership in the lower house was determined by representation while membership in the upper house was equal for all of the states.

8. What was the Three Fifths Compromise and what main issue in Question 6 did it solve?
   The three fifths compromise solved the problem between the Southern and Northern states representation in the government. It determined that slaves would be counted at a rate of 3/5 for representation and taxation.

9. What are the six main ideas present in the Preamble of the Constitution? Use your own words.
   a. To establish a more perfect union
   b. Establish justice
   c. Insure domestic tranquility
   d. Promote the general welfare
   e. Provide for the common defense
   f. Secure the blessing of liberty for ourselves and future posterity
Match the following Amendments to their correct number.

a. First Amendment
b. Second Amendment
c. Third Amendment
d. Fourth Amendment
e. Fifth Amendment
f. Sixth Amendment
g. Seventh Amendment
h. Eighth Amendment
i. Ninth Amendment
j. Tenth Amendment

No quartering of soldiers
Right to a speedy, public trial; Right to a lawyer
No unreasonable searches and seizures
Rights not expressly given still exist
Freedom of and from religion, freedom of speech, press, assembly, and petition
Right to trial by jury
Powers reserved by the states
Right to own a gun in order to maintain a well ordered militia
No cruel or unusual punishment
Right to due process, freedom from self-incrimination and double jeopardy