

NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

DATE: _____

Vocabulary

Chapter 1 Section 1

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to fill in the blanks for the following sentences with words from the Word Bank. You will not use all of the words.

Word Bank

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Clan | 6. Middle Passage | 12. Hernando de Soto |
| 2. Renaissance | 7. Christopher Columbus | 13. Francisco Coronado |
| 3. Age of Exploration | 8. Indians | 14. Columbian |
| 4. Bartolomeu Dias | 9. Conquistador | Exchange |
| 5. Vasco da Gama | 10. Hernando Cortes | |
| | 11. Juan Ponce de Leon | |

1. The word _____ is Spanish and means soldier or conqueror.
2. An explorer from Spain, _____ sought a route to the Indies by sailing west in 1492.
3. The passage of slaves from Africa to the New World was called the _____.
4. The Portuguese explorer _____ sailed around the horn of Africa into the Indian Ocean.
5. The early sea explorer _____ sailed to India in 1498 and opened a trading route.
6. An extended family group that has a common ancestor is called a _____.
7. _____ was a Spanish conquistador who explored Florida.
8. The conqueror of the Aztecs, _____ was a Spanish conquistador who led the successful attack against them in 1520.
9. The _____ is a movement of animals, plants, technology, and ideas from the New World to Europe, and from Europe to the New World.
10. The Spanish conquistador _____ explored Florida and west to the Mississippi River.

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Chapter 1 Section 2

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to decide if the statements below are true or false. If the statement is false, supply the missing word or phrase.

1. **T / F** Along with Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson was the major author of the Declaration of Independence. _____
2. **T / F** The religious movement that occurred in the colonies in the 1740s was called the Great Arousal. _____
3. **T / F:** The Continental Congress made George Westinghouse the leader of the colonial troops who fought the British for independence. _____
4. **T / F** George Whitfield and Jonathan Edwards were frontier revivalist during the Great Awakening. _____
5. **T / F** A movement in Europe that sought to use human reason to solve problems and occurred roughly the late 1600s through the 1700s was called the Enlightenment. _____
6. **T / F** The French and British War spilled into the colonies in 1754 and would last until 1763 with a British victory. _____

DIRECTIONS: Match the items in the left column with the correct item in the right column.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 7. The House of Burgesses: | A. Limited the power of the English King and established a rule of law for the nobility. |
| 8. The Mayflower Compact: | B. Stated why the colonists were pursuing independence from the British Crown. |
| 9. The Magna Carta: | C. The name for the legislative body they created in colonial Virginia. |
| 10. The English Bill of Rights: | D. First American document that established a framework for local government. |
| 10. Declaration of Independence: | E. Contained a list of freedoms that the government promised to protect |

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Chapter 1 Section 3

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to decide which of the paired statements is true. Circle the correct answer and draw a line through the answer that is false.

- 1. New Jersey Plan**
A plan that would keep major parts of the Articles of Confederation.
A plan that would create a strong national government.
- 2. Virginia Plan:**
A minor change in the Articles of confederation that would keep the Confederation as it was.
A major overhaul in the Articles of confederation that scrap the Confederation.
- 3. Great Compromise:**
Created a “bicameral” legislative body with one have representatives based on population.
Created a “bicameral” legislative body with both houses have representatives based on population.
- 4. Three-fifths clause**
Slaves would be counted as 3/5ths a person for distribution of House seats in congress.
Slaves and Indians would be counted as 3/5ths a person for distribution of House seats in congress.
- 5. Federalists:**
Were led by John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison and supported the new constitution.
Led by Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams and opposed the new constitution..
- 6. Separation of Powers:**
The national government would operate in two spheres or areas, executive and legislative.
The national government would operate in thee spheres or areas, executive, judicial, and legislative.
- 7. Popular Sovereignty:**
The concept that the government by nature is granted the power to make laws.
The concept that people are the source of the government’s power.
- 8. Limited Government:**
The government can only exercise the power that the Constitution grants
The government can exercise the power that is granted by law.
- 9. Representative Government:**
The citizens elect representatives to make laws.
The local governments elect representatives to make laws.
- 10. Individual Rights:**
The Constitution grants rights to the citizen that can only be changed by law.
The Constitution protects the rights of citizens those cannot be changed by law.

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Chapter 1 Section 4

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark out the incorrect words.

1. _____ was selected as first President of the United States (George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Adams).
2. Secretary of the Treasury under Washington was _____, who wanted to see a strong national government and a nation built on an industrial economy. (Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Monroe).
3. The _____ in the Constitution (Article I, section 8) that provides for the “general welfare” of the citizens which many feel is used to construct laws outside of the Constitution. (Welfare clause, Preamble, Elastic Clause).
4. The third President of the United States, _____, embraced a strict interpretation of the Constitution and to operate only under the authority granted by the Constitution. (Andrew Jackson, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson)
5. The _____ pitted American forces against a group of Indian tribes for control of the Northwest Territory. (Battle of Fallen Timbers, Shays Rebellion, War of 1812).
6. The aim of the _____ was to make citizenship difficult for immigrants to obtain. (Origin Act, Alien Act, 11th Amendment)
7. The _____ made it a crime for citizens to criticize the federal government. (Public Discredit Act, Moratorium Act, Sedition Act)
8. The first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was _____ who established the precedent that the court determines if a law is constitutional (John Adams, John Marshall, John Q. Adams).
9. The concept of _____ affirms that the court has the power to review an act of Congress or the President and decide if it violates the Constitution. (Judicial Nullification, Judicial Law, Judicial review)
10. _____ was a practice of the British Navy in which sailors were forced to serve under the British. (interdict, impressionism, impressment)
11. The _____ began over a dispute of trading practices of the British. (Battle of Trafalgar, War of 1812, War of Lincoln’s Aggression).
12. The American inventor _____ invented the cotton gin. (Eli Whitney, Samuel Morse, Eli Johnson).