Names:

**TEST 2 – STUDY GUIDE**

**Part 1: Match the key words to the correct definitions. You will use each one once.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Natural Law | Social Contract | Limited Government | Self-Government |
| Separation of Power | Boycott | Rule of Law | Enlightenment |
| Quartering | Grievances | Articles of Confederation | Ratify |

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| --- | --- |
| **DEFINITION** | **TYPE IN THE KEY WORD** |
| 1) Our nation’s first government that contained major weaknesses; it was quickly replaced by the Constitution. |  |
| 2) All people must follow the laws, and the laws should be enforced fairly and equally. |  |
| 3) The division of powers among the different branches of government. |  |
| 4) An agreement between the people and the government; the people set up a government and obey its laws, and the government protects the rights of the people. |  |
| 5) Complaints listed in the Declaration of Independence |  |
| 6) Period in history  from 1685-1815 characterized by dramatic revolutions in science, philosophy, society and politics. |  |
| 7) A form of protest where a group refuses to buy something in order to change the behavior of a company or country. |  |
| 8) The concept that all human beings have basic rights, like life, liberty, and property. |  |
| 9) To approve. |  |
| 10) To be forced to house soldiers in your home. |  |
| 11) People can make decisions on how their own government should work. |  |
| 12) A government that has been limited in power by a constitution, or written agreement. |  |

**Part 2: Match the person/document/event to the correct description. You will use each one once.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| John Locke | Montesquieu | Magna Carta | Mayflower Compact |
| English Bill of Rights | Common Sense | Stamp Act | Boston Tea Party |
| Declaration of Independence | Shays’ Rebellion | Federalists | Anti-Federalists |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TYPE IN THE KEY WORD** | **DESCRIPTION** |
|  | 13) French philosopher who developed the idea of separation of powers. |
|  | 14) The early political party in favor of the Constitution. |
|  | 15) Written by Thomas Paine in 1776, this pamphlet convinced Americans that they needed independence and self-government. |
|  | 16) This document from 1689 protected the rights of all English citizens and further limited the power of the king. |
|  | 17) This event in 1786 convinced Americans that the Articles of Confederation needed to be changed or replaced. |
|  | 18) English philosopher who developed the ideas of natural law and the social contract. |
|  | 19) The early political party against the Constitution unless a Bill of Rights was added. |
|  | 20) Written in 1620 by the Pilgrims, this agreement created a government for their new society (self-government). |
|  | 21) This event in 1773 was a protest by the colonists against the Tea Act where they threw tea overboard into the harbor. |
|  | 22) This law of Parliament in 1765 created a tax on paper products and caused the colonists to protest what they called “taxation without representation.” |
|  | 23) Signed by King John in 1215, this “Great Charter” limited the power of the king and created a system where the ruler would have to follow the rule of law. |
|  | 24) This document was written by Thomas Jefferson in 1776 and declared the United States a free country. |

**Part 3: Review Questions**

25) According to John Locke’s natural law, what are the three rights that everyone is born with?

26) What is the social contract? What can citizens do if government breaks this contract?

27) Of the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights, and Common Sense, which two documents put forth the ideas of limited government and protection for rights?

28) Of the Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights, and Common Sense, which two documents put forth the ideas of self-government and the social contract?

29) Why did Americans protest so strongly against laws like the Stamp Act, Quartering Act, and Intolerable Acts? What rights did they think were being taken away?

30) What rights does Thomas Jefferson list in the Declaration of Independence? Which philosopher first mentioned a version of these rights?

31) What is tyranny, and why did the colonists accuse the British king of being a tyrant?

32) What is the “consent of the governed” that Jefferson discusses in the Declaration of Independence?

33) What Enlightenment idea does the “consent of the governed” reflect, and how?

34) Why did the Founding Fathers create such a weak government with the Articles of Confederation?

35) What were some of the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation? Name at least four.

36) The Constitution divides power up into three branches – legislative, executive, judicial. Which Enlightenment philosopher/document does this idea come from?

37) Why did the Anti-Federalists want a Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?