

# CHAPTER 5 SECTION 3 AMERICAN GOVERNMENT GUIDED READING ANSWERS

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**Which state's ratification guaranteed the Constitution's approval?** After New Hampshire became the ninth State to ratify, on June 22, 1788, the Confederation Congress established March 9, 1789 as the date to begin operating under the Constitution. By this time, all the States except North Carolina and Rhode Island had ratified—the Ocean State was the last to ratify on May 29, 1790.

**When was the Federalist period of dominance?** The Federalist Era in American history ran from 1788 to 1800, a time when the Federalist Party and its predecessors were dominant in American politics. During this period, Federalists generally controlled Congress and enjoyed the support of President George Washington and President John Adams.

**What was the period of dominance for the post Civil War Democrats?** It was dominant in presidential politics from 1860 to 1928. The Democrats elected only two Presidents during this period: Grover Cleveland (in 1884 and 1892) and Woodrow Wilson (in 1912 and 1916).

**Who were the most important federalists?** The Federalist Party: Federalism was born in 1787, when Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison wrote 85 essays collectively known as the Federalist papers. These eloquent political documents encouraged Americans to adopt the newly-written Constitution and its stronger central government.

**What state refused to ratify the Constitution?** Two states, North Carolina and Rhode Island, refused to ratify the new plan of government. Those who opposed the adoption of the Constitution were known as the Antifederalists. Many feared centralized power. Many doubted the ability of Americans to sustain a continental republic.

**Who was the last state to ratify the Constitution?** It was not until May 29, 1790, that the last state, Rhode Island, finally ratified the Constitution.

**What did Federalists believe?** The party favored centralization, federalism, modernization, industrialization, and protectionism. The Federalists called for a strong national government that promoted economic growth and fostered friendly relationships with Great Britain in opposition to Revolutionary France.

**Why did the Federalists support ratification of the Constitution?** Federalists defended the Constitution's strengthened national government, with its greater congressional powers, more powerful executive, and independent judiciary. They argued that the new government supported the principles of separation of powers, checks and balances, and federalism.

**What color were the Federalists?**

**Which party supported the Confederacy and opposed the war during the Civil War?** The main opposition came from Copperheads (also known as "Peace Democrats"), the most well-known of which were Southern sympathizers in the Midwest, but the movement included a large proportion of the Democrats in the North who opposed the war for a variety of reasons.

**What was the original name of today's Democratic Party?** The Democratic Party evolved from the Jeffersonian Republican or Democratic-Republican Party organized by Jefferson and Madison in opposition to the Federalist Party.

**Who was the first Democrat to be elected after the Civil War?** The First Democrat elected after the Civil War, Grover Cleveland was the only President to leave the White House and return for a second term four years later. One of nine children of a Presbyterian minister, Cleveland was born in New Jersey in 1837. He was raised in upstate New York.

**What did the Federalists feared?** The Federalists believed that Democratic-Republican criticism of Federalist policies was disloyal and feared that aliens living in the United States would sympathize with the French during a war. As a result, a Federalist-controlled Congress passed four laws, known collectively as the Alien and Sedition Acts.

**What party was Thomas Jefferson?** The Democratic-Republican Party, also referred to as the Republican Party by historians or the Jeffersonian Republican Party, was an American political party founded by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison in the early 1790s.

**What founding fathers were Anti-Federalists?**

**What was the first U.S. state?**

**Who is often called the father of the constitution?** James Madison, America's fourth President (1809-1817), made a major contribution to the ratification of the Constitution by writing The Federalist Papers, along with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. In later years, he was referred to as the "Father of the Constitution."

**What state did not attend the Constitution?** Rhode Island was the only state not to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

**Why isn't Rhode Island on the Constitution?** Rhode Island's opposition was chiefly due to the paper money issued in Rhode Island pounds since 1786 by the governing Country Party, intended to pay off the state's burdensome Revolutionary War debt. Other issues included fear of direct federal taxes and aversion to the lengthy terms for members of Congress.

**Which is the only amendment to be repealed?** Constitutional Amendments – Amendment 21 – "Repeal of Prohibition" Amendment Twenty-one to the Constitution was ratified on December 5, 1933. It repealed the previous Eighteenth Amendment which had established a nationwide ban on the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcohol.

**What is our 4th Amendment right?** The Constitution, through the Fourth Amendment, protects people from unreasonable searches and seizures by the

government. The Fourth Amendment, however, is not a guarantee against all searches and seizures, but only those that are deemed unreasonable under the law.

**What of 13 states had to approve before the Constitution could be ratified?**

Three months later, on September 17, 1787, the Convention concluded with the signing (by 38 out of 41 delegates present) of the new U.S. Constitution. Under Article VII, it was agreed that the document would not be binding until its ratification by nine of the 13 existing states.

**How many states had to approve the Constitutional Convention?** Congress Receives the Constitution. Nine states had to agree to the new Constitution for it to go into effect. "The Federalist." Supporters of the Constitution -- Federalists -- and opponents of the Constitution -- Antifederalists -- fought fiercely in the press.

**Which state has the closest vote to ratify the Constitution?** Finally, Rhode Island, which had rejected the Constitution in March 1788 by popular referendum, called a ratifying convention in 1790 as specified by the Constitutional Convention. Faced with threatened treatment as a foreign government, it ratified the Constitution by the narrowest margin (two votes) on May 29, 1790.

**How many states ratified the Constitution right away?** As dictated by Article VII, the document would not become binding until it was ratified by nine of the 13 states. History Shorts: Who Wrote the U.S. Constitution? Beginning on December 7, five states—Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut—ratified it in quick succession.

**Is Cima F3 hard?** CIMA F3 is considered one of the most difficult of all the CIMA exams.

**What is CIMA F3?** The CIMA F3 Course is designed to give you everything you need to pass the Financial Strategy exam. The emphasis of the course is on blended learning, which combines theoretical knowledge with practical questions and simulated exams.

**Which CIMA level is the hardest?** Performance Pillar (P1, P2, P3) It is thus one of the toughest papers in the whole CIMA syllabus. Trend: The pass rates are going down, more so in P2. Reason: P2 is a highly analytical paper, and a deep

understanding of the concept of management accounting and complicated calculations are required.

### **How to pass CIMA F3 first time?**

**Is CIMA better than CFA?** If you are interested in investment management and financial analysis, CFA may be more suitable. On the other hand, if you are focused on management accounting and strategic financial management, CIMA could be the better choice.

**How to pass the F3 exam?** Use the OpenTuition ACCA F3 lectures along with the F3 Course Notes. Make sure that you are happy with the topics, but also listen carefully to the lectures and check that you really do understand. When you are confident of a topic then practise as many past exam questions as you can.

**Is CIMA the same as a Masters?** CIMA Professional Qualification (CGMA) – Equivalent of a master's degree in Accounting, and highly regarded around the world and recognised as the most relevant global finance qualification for business.

**Do Big 4 accept CIMA?** Yes, the Big 4 (Deloitte, Ernst & Young, KPMG, and PricewaterhouseCoopers) hire both CIMA and ACCA holders. But ACCA holders may stand a better chance or have a higher probability of being employed by the Big 4 because they are mainly auditing firms.

**Is CIMA higher than CA?** In conclusion, there is no way to say one qualification is better than the other. As noted above, they have similar responsibilities, with the odd exclusion and differences in the body of regulation.

**Is CIMA more difficult than ACA?** So what's the difference? ACA is typically for a number of the larger practices and is a very technical qualification. Some say this is the hardest qualification out of CIMA, ACA, and ACCA.

### **How to pass CIMA quickly?**

**What is the fastest time to complete CIMA?** Sandil Mallikarachchi set a world record for time to complete the CIMA professional qualification. Find out how he managed it and what he's looking to do next.

**What is the lowest pass rate for CIMA?** It's been just over a year since CIMA posted its last set of OT pass rates, and a new set covering the beginning of November 2022 to 30 November 2023 are out! P2 has the dubious distinction for still being the OT with the lowest pass rate – just 44%, followed by F2 on 51%, and then P1 on 54%.

**Is CIMA management case study hard?** CIMA Management Case Study. The case studies are difficult to pass, with around 40-50% of people typically failing each sitting, and for most, it's because they don't fully understand what it takes to score highly in the exam. They don't know how to: Produce answers that meet the examiner's needs.

**How difficult is CIMA strategic level?** You must be thorough and fully prepared for any possible questions. It can be very difficult to pass the CIMA Strategic level papers if you do a selective reading.

**How to pass the F3 exam?** Use the OpenTuition ACCA F3 lectures along with the F3 Course Notes. Make sure that you are happy with the topics, but also listen carefully to the lectures and check that you really do understand. When you are confident of a topic then practise as many past exam questions as you can.

**Is CIMA a hard course?** Overall, the CIMA exam is so extensive that it can be expected to take a lot of time and effort to pass both the examination levels. At the same time, it is feasible if one can take the time to prepare each part step by step and succeed in one go.

**What is the hardest math in community college?**

**What class is math 1332?** MATH 1332 Contemporary Mathematics This course satisfies the Core Curriculum requirements in mathematics. In many programs, MATH 1332 is a good alternative to MATH 1314, College Algebra.

**What is the easiest math in community college?** Hello there! Given that each community college can have different math classes and levels of difficulty, it's a bit challenging to pinpoint the "easiest" class universally. However, typically, a good starting point for someone who's not strong in math could be a course like College Algebra or Mathematical Concepts.

### **What is the lowest level math college?**

#### **What is math 1332 contemporary math quantitative reasoning?**

Course Description: A survey of contemporary mathematics intended for Non STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) majors. Topics include introductory treatments of logic, sets, financial mathematics, probability and statistics, and mathematical models for growth and decay.

**Is liberal arts math easier than college algebra?** Liberal Arts Math can be quite manageable for those who don't consider themselves "math people," as it tends to focus more on practical applications of math in everyday life, rather than the nitty-gritty of advanced algebra or calculus.

**What is the hardest math class in the world?** Math 55 is a two-semester freshman undergraduate mathematics course at Harvard University founded by Lynn Loomis and Shlomo Sternberg. The official titles of the course are Studies in Algebra and Group Theory (Math 55a) and Studies in Real and Complex Analysis (Math 55b).

**What is the hardest form of math in college?** 1. Real Analysis: This course is sometimes referred to as the most difficult undergraduate math course because it delves deep into the theoretical foundations of calculus. It relies heavily on rigorous proofs and demands a high level of abstract thinking.

**Which class of maths is most difficult?** The hardest math in high school is Precalculus and calculus. Students who have a weak foundation in mathematics find Calculus math topics challenging. Algebra I and II, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Statistics are other hard courses in high school math.

**Are math classes easier in community college?** Are community college classes really much easier than university classes? No. If the classes transfer to a four year school - and most community colleges don't offer classes that won't transfer - its because they are judged to be similar enough. That is, comparable difficulty.

**What is the most difficult maths degree?** Part III of the Mathematical Tripos (officially Master of Mathematics/Master of Advanced Study) is a one-year master's-level taught course in mathematics offered at the Faculty of Mathematics, University

of Cambridge. It is regarded as one of the most difficult and intensive mathematics courses in the world.

**Is Somerville House Catholic?** As a Christian school operating under the governance of the Presbyterian and Uniting Churches, our students are supported in a safe, caring environment. Our students are supported on their journey through our Positive Wellbeing program, Christian Education programs and Chapel services.

**How many boarders are at Somerville House?** Our Boarding House accommodates approximately 100 local, rural and overseas boarding school students from Years 6 to 12.

**What is the mascot of the Somerville House?** Following the success of the inaugural Early Years Classroom Music Concert last year, the 2016 'Frogs and Friends' themed event was made even more exciting with a special visit from the Somerville House mascot, Libby the Frog. All students in Prep, Year 1 and Year 2 sang two pieces as a year level performance.

**What is the mission of the Somerville House?** Our Mission The Somerville House Foundation is committed to providing exceptional learning opportunities for Somerville House students to encourage them to become the best they can be.

**Is mcconaughey Catholic?** He attends a non-denominational church.

**What are the names of the Somerville House houses?**

**Does Somerville House have boys?** Somerville House is a Prep to Year 12 school for girls, with boarding available from Year 6. The purpose built Early Learning Centre offers a nationally accredited Pre-Prep program for boys and girls.

**How big is Somerville High School?** It has 1,310 students in grades 9-12 with a student-teacher ratio of 10 to 1.

**How many squares are in Somerville MA?** Somerville is known for its more than 20 City squares, each of which defines neighborhood boundaries and offers its own unique mix of housing and businesses.



**Why is Somerville called Somerville?** Its name is said to honour Captain Richard Somers, hero of the Tripolitan-American War. After the American Revolution, brickmaking became important, and the opening of the Middlesex Canal (1803), which passed through Somerville, added to its desirability as an industrial site.

**How did Somerville get its name?** Charles Miller, a member of this committee, proposed the name "Somerville", which was ultimately chosen. It was not derived from any one person's name, and a report commissioned by the Somerville Historical Society found that Somerville was a "purely fanciful name".

**What is the mascot of the Harvard Housing?** They wear green bunny ears to represent the Leverett House mascot, a hare.

**How big is Somerville House?** The school currently caters for approximately 1,385 students from Prep to Year 12, including approximately 100 boarders currently ranging from Years 6 to 12.

**Who is the housing director of Somerville?** Diane Cohen - Executive Director - Somerville Housing Authority | LinkedIn.

**What is the Somerville open space plan?** SomerVision 2030 set an ambitious target of 125 new acres of usable open space. Since 2010, Somerville has created 15 acres of new open space and have 4 more acres in the pipeline. The Open Space Recreation Task Force Strategy memo also outlined planning towards 60 of those 125 new acres in the transformational areas.

**How many students attend Somerville High School?**

**Who is Somerville College named after?** Somerville College is one of the colleges of the University of Oxford. It was founded in 1879 as a women's college. The college was named after Mary Somerville, a prominent scientist, mathematician and astronomer.

**Is Somerville a part of Boston?** Somerville was first settled as a part of Boston's Charlestown in 1630. Somerville, which was rural at the time, separated from rapidly urbanizing Charlestown and became a town in 1842. By 1872, Somerville was incorporated to better serve its own rapid urbanization and population growth.

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**What time does Somerville High School finish?** School Hours: 7:55 a.m. to 2:32 p.m.

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