America's Founding Fathers, Events & Documents

Activity Booklet

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ACTIVITIES
Topic 1:
Colonization

The Mayflower Compact and Plymouth Colony

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. One hundred and two passengers spent _____ days at sea aboard the *Mayflower* in the year _____.

2. We can **conclude** that each adult aboard the *Mayflower* was allowed a space about the size of a bunk bed for personal belongings and living space. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

3. Pilgrims believed their mission of finding religious freedom in the New World was directed by _____ and were willing to _____everything to succeed.

4. **Cause and Effect:** Pilgrims left their country in 1620. What was the **cause**? _____
   _____

5. Pilgrims named the new colony *Plymouth* in memory of Plymouth, England. _____
   (a) Fact or (b) Inference

6. Which ocean did the Pilgrims cross to reach the New World? _____

7. The Pilgrims had intended to settle in: _____.
   (a) France (b) Ireland (c) Virginia (d) Massachusetts

8. Who drafted, or wrote, the Pilgrim's ideas in the Mayflower Compact? _____

9. To whom did the Pilgrims give credit for their freedom? _____

10. Most of the Mayflower Compact expressed ideas of _____ and _____.

Refer to the Mayflower Compact for questions #11-12.

11. The signers pledged their loyalty to each other and agreed ". . . to enact . . . _____ and _____ laws . . ." as necessary ". . . for the general good of the _____ . . . ."

12. By signing this document, the leaders of Plymouth agreed to support: _____ _____ for the general good of the Colony.
    (a) freedom of speech
    (b) the rule of law
    (c) minority rights
    (d) welfare for disadvantaged Pilgrims

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13. _____ was elected first governor of Plymouth Colony.

14. The two groups who signed the Mayflower Compact were: _____.
(a) Pilgrims and Separatists (b) Pilgrims and "Strangers" (c) Spaniards and Pilgrims

15. The _____, signed by _____ men, was the first European document made in the New World which established a _____ form of government.

16. **Review:** Match the words with their meanings:
_____***subjects*** (a) despots, absolute rulers
_____***tyrants*** (b) those ruled by a king
_____***forge*** (c) to mold, form or shape with heat and pressure

17. A firm belief in what they were doing and their written _____ with each other helped the Pilgrims unite through good times and hardships.

18. The famous first document which laid the foundation of America's liberty 156 years before the Declaration of Independence was called the _____ _____.

19. The Pilgrims had moved first to the Netherlands to escape religious persecution.
_____ (a) Fact or (b) Inference

20. What were the two advantages Plymouth Colony had over Jamestown?
_____ and _____

21. In his book, _____, William Bradford wrote that even great dangers and difficulties can be overcome or coped with by the "_____, _____, and _____."

22. What did the Pilgrims discover when they first landed at Plymouth? _____
_____

23. **Causes:** _____, _____, _____
Effect: Many people died that first winter at Plymouth Colony.

24. Who was the friendly, English speaking Indian who came into Plymouth Colony after the first harsh winter during which many Pilgrims died? _____
(a) Squanto
(b) Samoset
(c) Massasoit

25. What happened to the fierce Patuxets? _____
_____

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26. Number the events in Squanto's life in order:
    _____ showed Pilgrims the best way to plant corn and trap beaver
    _____ taken to England and Spain as a captive
    _____ accepted the Christian faith
    _____ found his village and people destroyed by a plague
    _____ helped Samoset arrange a treaty between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag Indians

27. We can **conclude** that Squanto was: _____.
    (a) a caring person who was sensitive to others' needs
    (b) unconcerned about white people
    (c) helpful to the Pilgrims only for what he could get in return

28. Plymouth Colony was America's first successful combination of: _____ cooperation, free _____, _____ and _____.

29. The delicacy introduced to the Pilgrims by the Indians at the first Thanksgiving was _____.

30. List the traits of successful people given in the last paragraph: _____ _____, _____ and _____.

31. Who laid the foundation for America's Free Enterprise system? _____ _____

32. Place an "X" in front of all items that describe Free Enterprise:
    _____ produces laziness in people
    _____ provides incentives to work
    _____ owes its being to concept of private ownership
    _____ leads to government control of goods

33. This story is **mainly** about: _____.
    (a) the Mayflower Compact
    (b) the beginnings of Plymouth Colony
    (c) conditions on the *Mayflower*
    (d) contrasts between the Pilgrims, Strangers and Indians

34. Write the **Life Principle:** "_____ _____."

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The Original Thirteen

ACTIVITIES
Topic 2:
Government & Economics

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. Write **R** (for religious), **E** (for economical) or **P** (for political) reasons colonists came to America:
   (a) _____ "We came to fish."
   (b) _____ "We came to worship God, as we please."
   (c) _____ "We came to search for gold."
   (d) _____ "We came to claim land for our king and country."
   (e) _____ "We came to evangelize the Indians."
   (f) _____ "We came to farm the land."
   (g) _____ "We came to obtain furs."
   (h) _____ "The king sent us here because we could not pay our debts."
   (i) _____ "We came to escape persecution for our spiritual beliefs."

2. Some prisoners were sent to colonize in America because they were burdens on their native land. _____ (a) Fact or (b) Opinion

3. What three values were instrumental in making America great? _____, _____ and _____

Refer to charts in this topic to answer questions #4-7:

4. The Colonies of Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania were founded for religious reasons. _____ (a) True or (b) False

5. How many Colonies were begun for mainly economic reasons? _____

6. Which Colonies were established for a combination of religious, economic and/or political reasons? _____, _____ and _____.

7. Which Colonies are referred to as New England? _____, _____, _____, _____.

8. Town meetings were a part of the New England Colonies governmental involvement. _____ (a) Fact or (b) Inference

9. What document was formulated by representatives of Connecticut in 1639? _____ _____

10. This document was the first written _____ in the _____ Colonies.

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11. What two rights did this document give to Connecticut citizens?
_____ and _____

12. Political beliefs grew out of religious beliefs. _____ (a) True or (b) False

13. While the rest of the world was ruled by kings, what led the colonists to believe that people could govern themselves (without a king)? _____
_____
_____

14. **Cause:**_____.
Effect: The stage was set for America to be a republic.

15. The American Work ***Ethic*****:** *Industry* + *Virtue* + *Frugality* = *Success*, can be re-stated as:
_____ + _____ + _____ = Success.

16. **Effect:** New England built her economic base on various trades,
(be**cause**:) _____.

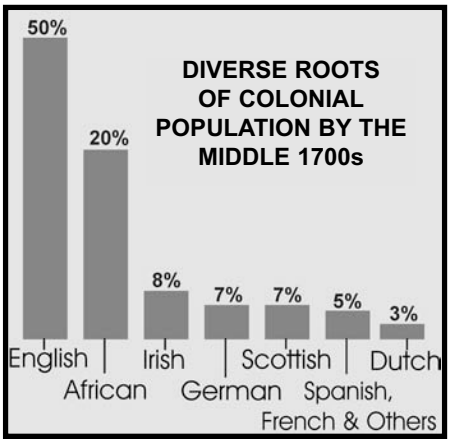
17. Refer to **MAP 1**. Name the three groups of the original thirteen Colonies and tell how many Colonies were in each group: _____ (_____),
_____ (_____), _____ (_____).

18. Dutch settlers stole Manhattan Island from the Canarsie Indians. _____
(a) True or (b) False

19. The Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam later became _____.

20. "This ***diversity*** brought numerous occupations, languages, cultures, churches and religious ***distinctives*** to America." In this passage, ***diversity*** means: _____.
(a) varied and different (b) over-populated (c) diverted people

Refer to the chart below for questions #21-23.



21. The country of origin for most colonists by the mid 1700s was _____.

22. The lowest percentage of settlers came from: _____.
(a) Germany (b) Holland (c) Ireland

23. The sum of all the percentages is _____.

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24. "Bread Colonies" was a nickname given to Southern Colonies. _____
(a) True or (b) False

25. The Virginia Colony was the first to practice _____ government, beginning in the year _____.

26. Legislators of the House of Burgesses (and other colonial assemblies) were: _____.
(a) chosen by the British king
(b) elected by eligible voters
(c) selected by church officials
(d) appointed by a royal governor

27. What was the purpose of this new form of government? _____
_____

28. What great "first" happened in the House of Burgesses in 1776? _____
_____

29. Principles and values affect everything we do in life. _____ (a) Fact or (b) Opinion

30. This topic is **mainly** about: _____.
(a) why courageous people came to America
(b) government in the New England Colonies
(c) categorizing, comparing and contrasting the original Colonies

31. Write the **Life Principle:** "_____
_____."

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ACTIVITIES
Topic 3:
Trade & Industry

Industry: Seeds of Independence

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. What industry spread rapidly throughout the Colonies from the mid 1600s to the War for Independence? _____

2. The first saltworks produced an important ingredient for: _____.
   (a) iron work (b) table seasoning (c) gunpowder

3. Number the following American "firsts" in order:
   _____ first printing press and book
   _____ first successful glass factory
   _____ first saltworks

4. "The first book printed in America for Indians was . . . a compilation of Bible passages in Indian ***dialects***." A ***dialect*** is: _____.
   (a) an Indian home (b) a form of language (c) an Indian delicacy

5. List the three major industries of the 1700s. _____, _____ and _____

6. In the philosophy of *mercantilism*, the only measure of a nation's success was its gold and silver. _____ (a) True or (b) False

7. Britain's focus on material wealth produced a lack of wisdom in dealing with American colonists. _____ (a) True or (b) False

8. The French and Indian War began in _____ and ended in _____.

9. King George III's Line of Proclamation in 1763 had to do with: _____ _____.
   (a) taxing the colonists
   (b) limiting where colonists could settle
   (c) searching the colonial ships and homes

10. We can **conclude** that British economic plans were **mainly** designed to benefit: _____.
    (a) England (b) the Colonies (c) both a and b

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11. Who contested England's attempt to control international shipping? _____

12. Refer to **MAP 2**. Regardless of which triangular route was used, or what goods were involved, the **main idea** was: _____.
    (a) to promote multiculturalism (c) to make a profit and thereby a "living"
    (b) to establish colonies in Africa (d) to help people travel the world

13. To help control American commerce, Britain passed a series of: _____.
    (a) Treasury Acts (b) Cargo Acts (c) Navigation Acts

14. British officials had authority to search colonial _____, _____ and _____ to ascertain colonial compliance regarding "prohibited items."

15. The ***prohibition*** against making iron products included weapons. _____
    (a) Fact or (b) Inference

16. The tax on sugar, textiles and other goods not produced in England was called the _____ of 1764.

17. The _____ Act of 1765 required tax stamps on all legal and literary documents.

18. **Effect:** Flames of American Independence were fanned. What was the **cause**?
    _____
    _____

19. In the 1765, Parliament demanded that colonists supply funds and living quarters for _____. This was called the _____ Act.

20. Which renowned British lawmakers spoke in favor of colonial independence?
    _____ and _____

21. Most colonists wanted: _____
    (a) war with England (b) independence from England (c) fair treatment by England

22. Name four famous patriots who were "Sons of Liberty." _____, _____, _____, and _____.

23. **Cause:** _____.
    Effect: British soldiers fired guns into a crowd, killing five and injuring six, which was known as the "Boston Massacre" of 1770.

24. Abigail Adams made the following statement in a letter to her husband, John Adams: "The flame is kindled and like lightning it catches from soul to soul." Mrs. Adams was expressing her _____.
    (a) concern over wild fires that were spreading rapidly
    (b) concerns about a chain reaction with lightening
    (c) observations regarding religious "revival fires"
    (d) observations of mounting tensions igniting a revolution

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25. The patriot courier network was called _____.

26. Angry patriots disguised themselves as: _____.
(a) Indians (b) Frenchmen (c) Englishmen (d) Spaniards

27. In December of 1773, the dumping overboard of an English cargo of 342 chests of tea worth $75,000 into Boston Harbor was known as: _____.
(a) The Boston Massacre (b) The Boston Dump (c) The Boston Tea Party

Review questions. Below is a table (chart) of causes (British actions) and effects (Colonial responses) leading up to the American War for Independence. Fill in the dates, then match the effects with their causes. One has been done for you.

CAUSES DATES/BRITISH ACTIONS	EFFECTS (results) COLONIAL RESPONSES
28. ___ _____ **Sugar Act** • Tax on sugar, molasses and other items	(a) Easing of tensions between colonists and England
29. ___ _____ **Stamp Act** • Tax on documents, newspapers and other paper items	(b) Boston Tea Party sponsored by Samuel Adams' Committee and Sons of Liberty
30. ___ _____ **Quartering Act** • Colonists required to provide food and shelter for British troops	(c) Traded with other nations instead of England
31. a 1766 **Stamp Act repealed**	(d) Boycott of British imported goods • Mass protest in major Colonies and England
32. ___ _____ **Townshend Acts** • Import tax on tea and many other items	(e) More boycotting of British imported goods • claimed right of "no taxation without representation" • Boston Massacre
33. ___ _____ **Townshend Acts repealed** • (except tea tax)	(f) First Continental Congress met to discuss colonists' options • Agreed not to obey any recent acts of Parliament • Publicly protested British armies in Colonies • Enforced American boycotts of British goods
34. ___ _____ **Tea Act** • Arrangement with British East India Tea Company pricing English tea cheaper than smuggled tea	(g) Colonists lift embargo (trade restrictions) on English goods (except tea) • Relations improved between colonists and England
35. ___ _____ **Intolerable Acts** • Boston Port closed • Self government rights suspended • British soldiers quartered in private homes • Trials of British soldiers transferred to England	(h) Resentment, growing tensions

36. Refer to the **Causes** and **Effects** chart. Place an X beside each statement that would be a correct **conclusion** from the chart.
_____ England wanted to give the colonists more political freedom.
_____ Colonists hesitated to protest British injustices.
_____ Boycotting goods is an effective non-violent means of protest.
_____ The Intolerable Acts would lead to armed resistance.
_____ The colonists' main grievance had to do with economics.
_____ The colonists last resort was to take up arms.

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37. As shown on **MAP 3**, Boston is located on the east coast of _____.

38. Match each word below with its definition on the right.

_____ ***prohibition***	(a) loves, supports, defends one's country
_____ ***almanac***	(b) to forbid a product being made or sold
_____ ***boycott***	(c) to start a rebellion
_____ ***sedition***	(d) to refuse to buy goods as a form of protest
_____ ***incensed***	(e) getting even; revenge; payback
_____ ***patriot***	(f) very angrily offended
_____ ***retaliation***	(g) a yearly publication about weather patterns and miscellaneous information

39. When the British imposed the blockade of Boston Harbor, what did the Committees of Correspondence do? _____
What happened next? _____
_____

40. What concept made the American War for Independence different from other revolutions in history? _____
_____

41. The **main idea** of this topic is: _____
_____.
(a) French and Indian War debts incurred by England led to the War for Independence
(b) Colonial unification accelerated through increased industrial growth
(c) Overbearing taxation without representation and economic restrictions on industry kindled the flame which led to the War for Independence

42. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____*."*

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George Washington: Military Strategist

ACTIVITIES
Topic 4:
Military

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. Anyone who performs his/her _____ in the face of _____ or severe _____ can be classified as a hero.

2. Washington was descended from British royalty. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

3. George Washington is known as the "_____" and was one of the most _____ men in the history of the _____.

4. George Washington's parents did three things to help train him to be strong physically, mentally and spiritually. They gave him _____, taught him from the _____, and trained him to _____ and compete in sports.

5. What did George do to learn ***trigonometry*** and ***logarithms*** when his teacher refused to instruct him? _____

6. The ability of noting physical details of the land he surveyed and observing Indian customs helped George during the French and Indian War. _____
   (a) Fact or (b) Inference

7. During the French and Indian War, which lasted from _____ to _____, Washington was promoted to the rank of _____.

8. **Cause:** _____.
   Effect: General Braddock and all but one of his officers were killed.

9. Who was the colonial officer who assumed command of British troops when General Braddock was killed? _____

10. What three things did George Washington mention in a letter to his family after the Battle of Fort Duquesne? _____
    _____
    _____

11. After 17 unsuccessful attempts to kill Washington, why did the Indian chief instruct his braves to leave Washington alone? _____
    _____
    _____

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12. Which was **NOT** true of Martha Washington? _____
_____
(a) She was a rich divorcee who had never known hardship.
(b) She lost her husband and two older children in death.
(c) She and General Washington loved each other and their country very much.

13. The name of Washington's plantation was: _____.
(a) Fort Necessity (b) Mt. Virginia (c) Mt. Vernon (d) Monticello

14. In 1775, the Second Continental Congress selected _____ as commander of the Continental Army.
(a) Thomas Paine (c) George Washington
(b) Thomas Jefferson (d) General Braddock

15. You can tell from Washington's response to his military appointment that he was a _____ man.
(a) proud, arrogant (b) humble, self-sacrificing (c) cruel, angry

16. In his July 2nd orders to his troops, Washington declared the fate of future generations would depend on what two things? _____,
_____

17. In the same address, Washington spelled out what their commitment would have to be: _____.

18. The War for Independence unofficially began in _____ and lasted _____ years.

19. What event made the war official? _____
_____ When? _____

20. During the winter months of the War for Independence at Continental Army camps, what did Martha Washington and other army wives do to help the cause of freedom? _____
_____ _____, _____,
_____, _____ and _____
_____.

21. Another way of stating Martha Washington's quote would be: "People are about as happy as they make up their minds to be." _____ (a) True or (b) False

22. Washington's character and personality enabled him to be calm in the face of danger and act with _____ instead of _____.

23. The **main idea** of this topic is: _____
(a) Washington's early life
(b) George and Martha Washington's domestic issues
(c) Washington's courage and leadership qualities

24. Write the **Life Principle:** "_____
_____."

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Father of His Country

ACTIVITIES
Topic 5:
Military

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. Washington was known as a man of _____, _____ and _____.
2. Washington's Continental Army troops were held to a Christian code of conduct regarding behavior and language. _____ (a) True or (b) False
3. You can tell that Washington himself treated women with courtesy and respect. _____ (a) True or (b) False
4. To whom did Washington give credit for many beneficial happenings during the War for Independence? _____
5. List three examples of persons or events to whom or about which the credit (in question #4) was noted by Washington:
   (a) _____
   (b) _____
   (c) _____
6. As a leader, Washington expected _____ from his men.
   (a) discipline and organization (b) laziness and rebellion (c) praise and loyalty
7. What did Washington do to obtain supplies for his troops when government money was not available? _____
   (a) He told the men they would have to "tough it."
   (b) He used his own money to meet their needs.
   (c) He stole from rich farmers in the area.
8. When battles were fierce and weather was bitter-cold, Washington: _____ _____.
   (a) allowed the troops to go home until spring
   (b) allowed the troops to take time to relax
   (c) continued to drill and train his men
9. Whom did Washington visit just before he took office as president? _____ _____ Why did he visit her? _____ _____

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10. Mary Washington, like the son she had trained, put the needs of her country before her own needs. _____ (a) True or (b) False

11. Washington often gave credit to God for various successes. To whom else did Washington attribute successes? _____

12. The Bible verse associated with Washington's oath of office in 1789 **infers** that all of our efforts are vain unless God is empowering the projects. _____ (a) True or (b) False

The following four questions are from Washington's first Inaugural Address:

13. " . . .my fervent ***supplications*** to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe" speaks of Washington's earnest prayers to God. _____ (a) True or (b) False

14. " . . .whose providential aids can supply every human defect . . ." speaks of divine assistance with problems. _____ (a) True or (b) False

15. "The ***propitious*** smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order . . ." means that our nation cannot expect God's blessings if we ignore His rules. _____ (a) True or (b) False

16. "Deciding with unparalleled ***unanimity*** on a form of government . . ." speaks of the great lack of agreement between Washington and others. _____ (a) True or (b) False

17. Washington refused to be made king because he believed in limited government. _____ (a) Fact or (b) Inference

18. Before President Washington made important decisions, he: _____.
    (a) consulted wise, trustworthy people
    (b) consulted his horoscope
    (c) assumed his own ideas were best

19. Washington made a law that no president could serve more than two terms in office. _____ (a) True or (b) False

20. Washington's advice to his nephews was not to start a fight; but when necessary, to defend freedom to the death. _____ (a) True or (b) False

21. The people's love and respect for Washington can be felt in the ***eulogy*** at his funeral, which stated he had been "_____ _____ _____."

22. An eulogy (u-lä-jē) is a spoken or written _____ of a deceased person.
    (a) encouragement (b) condemnation (c) praise

23. The "Father of our Nation" had numerous positive character qualities. Several are mentioned or implied in this story. List any four: _____, _____, _____, _____

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24. **Review question.** Number the events in Washington's life in order of occurrence:
    ____ farmed his plantation
    ____ married Martha Custis
    ____ became a surveyor
    ____ studied higher math
    ____ appointed as General over colonial troops in American War for Independence
    ____ eulogized by Henry Lee
    ____ served in French and Indian War
    ____ served as first U.S. President

25. The **main idea** of this topic is _____.
    (a) Washington's years as a military general
    (b) Washington's leadership abilities during the French and Indian War
    (c) Washington's moral courage and integrity throughout his lifetime

26. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
    _____*."*

Congratulations!
You are making progress. After you finish scoring Topic 5 and correcting any errors, review Topics 1-5 in preparation for Section Quiz 1. After reviewing, request Section Quiz 1 from your teacher.

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ACTIVITIES
Topic 6:
Communication

Town Criers, Couriers & Newsletters

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. People in early America were slow to be informed about current events in distant places. _____ (a) Fact or (b) Opinion

2. Which of these was **NOT** a form of communication available to early Americans? _____
   (a) printed material (b) speeches (c) town criers (d) telephones

3. People sent and received messages by word of _____, or writing notes and _____.

4. Every village had a town crier whose job was to: _____
   _____.
   (a) weep on sad occasions
   (b) defend the town against enemies
   (c) shout out news, announcements, time of day

5. Communication was ***sporadic***, means communication with others over distance was: _____. (a) slow (b) irregular (c) expensive

6. Who was the "Father of the American Revolution?" _____

7. In 1772, _____ organized the Massachusetts _____

8. For what three purposes was the Committee of Correspondence created?
   _____
   _____
   _____

9. In 1773, the Committee . . . under Samuel Adams ***instigated*** the Boston Tea Party, which means Adams was the main force in: _____.
   (a) starting it (b) stoping it (c) continuing it

10. _____ was called the "Courier of the Revolution."

11. _____ was the silversmith/courier who rode all night on April 18, 1775 to warn colonists of a(n) _____ attack.

12. Who helped Revere spread the alarm? _____ and _____

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13. In the phrase ". . . an ***impending*** attack," ***impending*** means: _____
_____.
(a) about to happen (b) in the process of happening (c) already happened

14. What was the important message Paul Revere shouted? "To arms, to arms!
_____! The War has begun!"

15. Name Henry W. Longfellow's famous poem: _____.

Refer to the second stanza of the poem and MAP 1, for questions #16-18.

16. What was the coded signal as to how the British would attack? _____
_____

17. From where (town and place) was the signal sent? _____;
_____.

18. Revere was "on the opposite shore" ready to ride. Where did his ride begin?
(Refer to **MAP 1**.) _____

19. On what date and to what legislative body did Patrick Henry deliver his famous oratory?
_____; _____

20. What kind of cause did Patrick Henry say the three million colonists were undertaking?
_____.

21. How did Henry say God would help the patriots? _____

22. The battle about which Patrick Henry spoke in the quote below refers to: _____
_____
"The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave."
(a) Lexington and Concord (c) the battle over slavery
(b) Valley Forge (d) the War for Independence

23. In Patrick Henry's powerful speech you can tell he believed that: _____
_____.
(a) no price is too great to pay for life and peace
(b) God forbids liberty and peace
(c) death is preferable to slavery

24. Patrick Henry's most famous line captured the spirit of the patriots. "Give me
_____ or give me _____!"

25. What was the name of the first successful colonial newspaper? _____
_____

26. **Review question.** Number the following events in order of occurrence.
_____ Paul Revere's midnight ride
_____ *Boston News-Letter* began operating
_____ Patrick Henry's famous speech

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27. Colonial newspapers were mostly _____ the American cause of freedom.
(a) neutral toward (b) supportive of (c) antagonistic toward

Maps tell a story. Refer to MAP 1 for questions #28-32.

28. Which courier left Boston by the southern route and headed toward Lexington?
_____

29. How many couriers left Lexington, bound for Concord? _____

30. Who arrived to warn Concord? _____

31. What happened to the others? _____,
_____

32. According to the scale of miles, Concord is about _____ miles from Boston, and about _____ miles from Lexington.

33. Write the **Life Principle:** *"* _____
_____*."*

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ACTIVITIES
Topic 7:
Government & Military

A Priceless Piece of Paper; Tough Times at Valley Forge

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. America's national holiday is _____.

Matching:

2. _____ National Archives Building
3. _____ a priceless, old parchment
4. _____ The Declaration of Independence
5. _____ primary resource document
6. _____ redress of grievances
7. _____ Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
8. _____ Thomas Jefferson
9. _____ natural law
10. _____ 56 men
11. _____ John Witherspoon
12. _____ providence
13. _____ Creator

(a) actual official written words of persons used as evidence or proof of beliefs, intent or events
(b) most famous men of the Second Continental Congress
(c) signed the Declaration of Independence
(d) houses a vital piece of old parchment
(e) Giver of unalienable rights
(f) composed Declaration of Independence and therein proclaimed "...all men are created equal..."
(g) The Declaration of Independence
(h) Representative from New Jersey with deciding vote
(i) the document that called for American freedom from England in 1776
(j) belief that God granted certain human rights and responsibilities shared by all
(k) God's care
(l) original purpose of colonial resistance to unjust British treatment

14. Finish the underlined sentence from the Declaration of Independence and memorize it for your quiz: "We hold these truths _____,
_____,
_____
_____, that _____
_____,_____
_____."

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15. ***Despotism*** means: _____.
    (a) protection or a defense against rulers
    (b) a cooking pot for soldiers
    (c) government by an absolute ruler

16. One purpose of the Declaration was to: _____
    _____.
    (a) promote better trade with other nations
    (b) discourage slave trade
    (c) justify America's throwing off of British rule
    (d) encourage other British colonies to revolt

17. **Declaration of Independence Review.** Fill in the chart using the basic outline points of the Declaration and the summary of grievances. Use any five grievances about which you personally would have been most upset, had you been a colonist. Write small or use your own paper:

Rights and Duties of Man	Grievances	Conclusions
1.	**1.**	**1.**
	2.	
2.	**3.**	
	4.	**2.**
3.	**5.**	

18. Finish the concluding sentence of the Declaration of Independence and memorize it for your quiz: ". . . and for the support _____, _____
    _____,
    _____,
    _____."

19. According to the signers, on whom were they depending for protection? _____

20. You can **conclude** the signers were totally committed to the cause of freedom because they were prepared to sacrifice their _____, _____ and their _____.

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21. What concept did Benjamin Franklin stress in his statement about hanging together or hanging separately? _____
(a) individual accountability (b) secretive movement (c) staying unified in their goals

22. How did England view those who signed the Declaration of Independence? _____
_____
(a) as traitors to England (c) as traitors to America
(b) as wayward Englishmen (d) as patriots

23. Most of the signers of the Declaration experienced severe hardships or death. Tell what happened to 43 out of 56 signers: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

24. Which of the following concepts are covered in this vignette? _____
_____
_____
(a) People have a right and duty to throw off a despotic government.
(b) People should establish a government enabling them to pursue their unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
(c) People should not throw off existing governmental systems for trivial reasons.
(d) only a and b
(e) only b and c
(f) a, b and c
(g) none of these

25. Refer to **MAP 2**. Which countries possessed the territory west of the Colonies around the Great Lakes and southward to the Gulf of Mexico? _____, _____, _____

26. Washington's tattered troops lost important battles at both _____ Creek and _____, Pennsylvania, but won a strategic victory at _____.

27. During the fall of 1777, the Continental Army retreated to _____ which is located about 20 miles from _____.

28. The winter at Valley Forge was the most severe America has ever seen. _____
(a) Fact or (b) Opinion

29. Place an X beside the items that correspond to the winter conditions at Valley Forge.

_____ blizzards	_____ 3,000 men died
_____ fever	_____ warm apple cider
_____ homemade cookies	_____ leaky tents
_____ prayer services	_____ barefooted
_____ pneumonia	_____ Christmas trees
_____ smallpox	_____ hot turkey dinners
_____ never enough food	_____ amputation of frozen feet, legs

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For questions #30-33, compute the statistics regarding the 11,000 soldiers at Valley Forge.

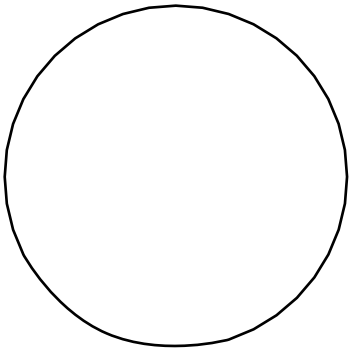
30. What percent of the men were unable to leave their tents at any one time due to lack of adequate clothing? _____

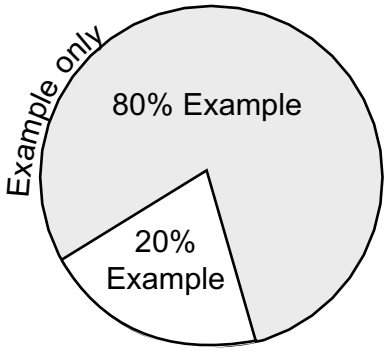
31. About what fraction of the soldiers died from severe weather and disease? (Reduce your answer to lowest terms.) _____
About what percent of the troops was that? _____

32. What percentage of the troops deserted Washington due to harsh conditions? _____

33. By the end of the winter, out of 11,000 men at Valley Forge (excluding any new recruits), about how many were available for battle? _____
About what percent was that? _____

34. **Chart your statistics.** Pie graphs (charts) are based on 100 percent. The graph below represents 100% of Washington's troops at Valley Forge. Using a pencil, construct the graph (draw lines) to reflect your statistics of Valley Forge army conditions as answered in questions 30-33. Label the sections with their percents. See the example. After scoring and making any necessary corrections, you may wish to shade the areas with colored pencils or pens.





35. We can **conclude** that General Washington regularly read the _____.
He also kept a journal of _____.

36. High character and _____ in _____ seemed to be George Washington's mightiest weapon.

37. From this topic you might **conclude** that: _____
_____.
(a) most of the Founding Fathers had a firm belief in God's guidance and protection
(b) most Founding Fathers were *Deists* (believed God does not interact with man)
(c) George Washington had supernatural powers

38. Write the **Life Principle:** *"* _____
_____*."*

Note: Before proceeding to the next lesson, recite to your teacher (or designated peer) from memory the two underlined sentences from the Declaration of Independence (which will also be required on your quiz). The teacher's signature indicates you have completed this recitation assignment.

_____ _____
(teacher's signature) date

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ACTIVITIES
Topic 8:
Military

For the Love of Freedom

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. Thomas Paine wrote a series of articles supporting the War for Independence. Paine's famous words, "These are the times that try men's souls," in his pamphlet entitled *The American Crisis* **inferred** or implied that the colonists' struggle for independence from their English king was: _____.
   (a) very difficult (b) impossible (c) not worth the effort it would take

2. Military advantages existed for both the colonists and the British. **Contrast** the following advantages "**B**" for British or "**C**" for colonists:
   _____ well trained soldiers
   _____ deep commitment to freedom
   _____ great expanse of territory
   _____ strong navy
   _____ colonists loyal to England
   _____ fighting on home soil
   _____ motivation to control investments
   _____ money to fund war
   _____ Indian-style battle strategies

3. About what fraction of Americans were still loyal to England at the beginning of the war?
   _____

4. Who was known as "The Father of the Revolution" and organizer of the Sons of Liberty?
   _____
   (a) General Thomas Gage (b) Samuel Adams (c) John Hancock

5. Colonial _____ were ready to fight for _____ at a "minute's notice."

6. Who assisted Paul Revere in warning Lexington and Concord? _____, _____ and _____

7. **Cause:** Paul Revere and other minutemen rode to warn colonists of a British attack.
   1st Effect: _____.
   2nd Effect: _____.

8. Refer to **MAP 3**. British troops and American minutemen from Boston and Charlestown headed to: _____.
   (a) Pittsburgh and Massachusetts
   (b) Lexington and Concord
   (c) New York and Boston Bay

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9. **Review Matching:**

_____ first battles, April 1775
_____ Samuel Adams, John Hancock
_____ "Redcoats"

(a) Fort Ticonderoga
(b) British soldiers
(c) Patriot leaders
(d) Lexington and Concord
(e) Boston and Charlestown

10. **Match the people, events and places:**

_____ Longfellow, *Paul Revere's Ride*
_____ Captain John Parker
_____ Major Pitcairn
_____ North Bridge, *Concord Hymn*

(a) Minuteman leader: "Stand your ground. Don't fire unless fired upon . . ."
(b) ". . . the shot heard 'round the world."
(c) ". . . The fate of a nation was riding that night; . . ."
(d) "Lay down your arms, ye rebels, and disperse!"

11. "The shot heard 'round the world" means: _____
_____.

(a) the colonists' "world" was so small that everyone could hear the shot
(b) the gunpowder produced a "bang" that could be heard all over the world
(c) the shots fired there began the American War for Independence which influenced the world from then until now

12. **Cause:** In a surprise attack on Ft. Ticonderoga**,** Ethan Allan shouted, "_____
_____
_____"

Effect: The British commander surrendered the fort.

13. Place the events in their order of occurrence:

_____ May 1775
_____ June 15, 1775
_____ June 17, 1775

(a) Battle of Bunker Hill
(b) surrender of Fort Ticonderoga
(c) Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief of Continental Army

14. Bunker Hill was a prominent height of the town of _____.

(a) Boston (b) Charlestown (c) Bunker (d) Lexington

15. Patriots fortified Bunker (Breed's) Hill overnight "under the nose" of British troops.

_____ (a) True or (b) False

16. Patriot forces at Bunker Hill: _____
_____.

(a) outnumbered British forces two to one and were victorious
(b) were outnumbered by the British almost two to one but were victorious even in defeat
(c) were almost evenly matched for a change and the battle ended in a tie

17. Be**cause:** _____,
(**effect:**) they were instructed , "Don't fire till you see the whites of their eyes!"

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18. A major difference between British and American troops was: _____ _____.
    (a) they were separated from their homeland
    (b) their culture and language distinctions
    (c) the availability of ammunition and supplies

19. The ratio (comparison) of British to American ***casualties*** at Bunker Hill was: _____.
    (a) less than 2 to 1 (b) more than 2 to 1 (c) 3 to 1 (d) 1 to 2 (e) 1 to 3

20. **Review Question:** Who provided the lantern signal for Paul Revere in April, was commissioned as a general in the Colonial Army, then lost his life two months later at the Battle of Bunker Hill? _____

21. When Washington heard that Bunker Hill had been lost, he was: _____ _____.
    (a) angry that the British had won
    (b) unbelieving of American losses there
    (c) proud of patriots' courage in defending the hill

Learning from pictures and maps (#22-24):

22. In the rooftop view of Bunker Hill, across which body of water are spectators watching the battle? _____
    About how wide is it?_____

23. In conjunction with Paul Revere's ride (text and **MAP 3**), what would be the name of the church in the same rooftop picture? _____

24. Write the **Life Principle**: *"*_____ _____.*"*

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ACTIVITIES
Topic 9:
Military

The War Years

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. Although fighting had already begun at Lexington and Concord, the War for Independence was not official until _____ when Thomas Jefferson wrote (and 56 patriots signed) the _____.
2. Nathan Hale was a 21 year old British spy, caught and hanged by Washington. _____ (a) True or (b) False
3. Hale's last words were: " _____ _____."
4. Which statement about the Continental Army is accurate? _____ _____
   (a) They lost most battles but won the war. (c) They won most battles but lost the war.
   (b) They won most battles as well as the war. (d) They lost most battles as well as the war.
5. Cite the names and dates of two major turning points in the War for Independence: The battles of _____ and _____ in December of _____, and _____ in October of _____.
6. Describe the Continental Army's Thanksgiving dinner at Valley Forge during the Fall of 1777: _____.
7. Baron von Steuben, from _____, helped _____ and _____ the Continental Army at Valley Forge.
8. The Marquis de Lafayette, a young French aristocrat supplied _____ and military _____ to aid General Washington.
9. In order to enlist in the Continental Army, one had to be a white male between the ages of 18 and 35. _____ (a) True or (b) False
10. Washington's proclamation in reporting the French decision to support the Americans' War for Independence showed: _____ _____.
    (a) pride in his accomplishments in dealing with King Louis XVI
    (b) gratitude to God for His help in motivating the French
    (c) appreciation to Lafayette for making it happen

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11. **Refer to MAP 5.** About how many miles did Clark and his men travel on the Ohio River? _____ About how many miles did they march on foot before reaching Ft. Vincennes?_____

12. Be**cause** Clark and his men endured hardship and finished their assignment,
(**1st effect**): _____
_____, and
(**2nd effect**): _____
_____.

13. The ***boycotting*** of English tea by the Daughters of Liberty and others meant that they:
_____.
(a) sent boys with cots to demonstrate during the Boston Tea Party
(b) refused to purchase English tea
(c) petitioned Congress to raise import taxes on British tea

14. Women supported the War for Independence in many ways. In the following list, what did they **NOT** do? _____
(a) supported boycotts of English goods
(b) made military clothing
(c) tended homes and businesses
(d) spied and carried messages
(e) cared for wounded soldiers
(f) organized anti-war demonstrations
(g) fought on the battle field

15. **Match the people with their actions:**
_____ Mary McCauley ("Molly Pitcher")
_____ William Lee
_____ James Armistead
_____ Benedict Arnold
_____ Cornwallis
_____ General Nelson
_____ French Count Rochambeau
(a) supplied troops to Washington at Yorktown
(b) commander of the British forces
(c) infamous traitor to American cause
(d) fired a cannon on his own home
(e) fired a cannon in battle
(f) black patriot, double spy
(g) black aide to General Washington

16. Match the **Causes** with the correct **Effects**:
_____ French Admiral de Grasse blocked Cornwallis from the sea.
_____ By 1782, the British were tired of fighting.
(a) The Treaty of Paris was signed in September, 1783.
(b) Cornwallis could not escape, so he surrendered with his 8,000 men.

17. The last major decisive encounter of the War for Independence was in October, 1781 at: _____. (a) New York (b) Yorktown (c) Washington, D.C.

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18. Colonists won the War for Independence against superior odds due to their determination, love of _____, a devout _____, an unstoppable _____ to keep on fighting and a belief that _____ was on their side.

19. The **main idea** of this topic is: _____ _____.

    (a) how great men and women sacrificed, worked and fought for freedom
    (b) how the redcoats lost the war
    (c) the roles of feminism and ethnic diversity in the War for Independence

20. Write the **Life Principle:** *"* _____ _____*."*

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ACTIVITIES
Topic 10:
Government & Economics

The Northwest Ordinance & Drafting the Constitution

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. With the War for Independence behind them, the Colonies immediately entered into a new era of harmony and unity of purpose. _____ (a) True or (b) False
2. The _____ was of common concern among the colonists.
3. What two events began to unify the colonists? _____ and_____
4. The purpose of the Constitutional Convention was to " _____ _____."
5. What are the four foundational documents of American history? List them in the order in which they were written (Refer to **Time Line** at the beginning of this section):
   _____,
   _____,
   _____,
   _____
6. According to Article III of the Northwest Ordinance, what is necessary for good government and man's happiness? _____, _____, and _____
7. What did Congress require of new state governments? _____
   _____
   (a) they must treat Indians fairly and provide education
   (b) they must have no slave traffic and provide education
   (c) they must not be in opposition to principles of the Northwest Ordinance
8. To what was British statesman William Gladstone referring when he said, "The most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."?
   _____.
9. Constitutional Convention delegates assembled on May 25, _____ in the city of _____.
10. This Convention was to form a _____ of the people, by the _____ and _____ the people.

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11. The outstanding patriots of the Constitutional Convention and signers of the Declaration of Independence became known as America's "_____ _____."

12. George Washington was elected the Convention president by a slim margin of votes. _____ (a) True or (b) False

13. George Washington was elected unanimously to the office of _____ of the United States in the year _____.

14. Who was called the "Father of the Constitution"? _____
(a) Benjamin Franklin (b) George Washington (c) James Madison

15. **Cause:** James Madison read more than 200 history and philosophy books the year before the Constitutional Convention. **Effect:** Madison was the most _____ writer and _____ of the Convention.

16. _____ would later become the nation's fourth president.

17. Alexander Hamilton was later named _____ of the _____.

18. Who played a crucial role at the Constitutional Convention and became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court? _____

19. Most of the Founding Fathers were between the ages of _____ and _____.

20. An elder statesman valued for wisdom and insight was _____.

21. Name 3 outstanding character traits possessed by the Founding Fathers: _____, _____ and _____.

22. The Founding Fathers were the framers of the Constitution. _____
(a) True or (b) False

23. According to your text, which of these was **NOT** included in the reference material of the delegates? _____

(a) Magna Carta
(b) Articles of Confederation
(c) Iroquois Indian Confederacy Constitution
(d) Gettysburg Address
(e) historical political documents
(f) contemporary political writings
(g) Bible
(h) various models of government

24. The _____ of 1215 required the king to honor certain basic rights of his noblemen.

25. The name of our first constitution, officially adopted in 1781, was:

_____.

(a) the Declaration of Independence
(b) the Articles of Confederation
(c) the Second Continental Congress
(d) the Iroquois Indian Constitution

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26. Fill in the chart to show the **strengths** and **weaknesses** of the Articles of Confederation.

1.	**1.**
2.	**2.**
	3.
3.	**4.**
	5.

★27. (See #27 on next page)

28. "Free states wanted *at least* to limit slavery" **infers** or implies they would rather have eliminated it altogether. _____ (a) True or (b) False

29. When things got difficult between the delegates, what did Benjamin Franklin suggest they do? _____
(a) conduct more research (b) seek God's counsel (c) take a week off

30. As a result of taking Franklin's advice, the unfriendly feelings were "_____," and a spirit of "_____" was cultivated.

31. A _____ system of government has power divided between a strong _____ government and the states.

32. The United States is defined as both a federalist and a _____ form of government. (a) republican (b) socialistic (c) monarchistic (d) democratic

33. _____ delegates signed the Constitution; it was ratified by the _____ states, and over _____ years later, we still rely upon it to protect and guide us.

34. What does the Constitution do for us? _____
_____
(a) It defines and preserves our way of life.
(b) It protects individual rights.
(c) It protects us from people "doing their own thing" without regard for others' rights.
(d) all of the above
(e) only *a* and *b*

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35. The Founding Fathers wanted Americans to understand that personal _____ has to be balanced by _____.

36. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____
_____*."*

★ 27. Organize the major conflicts and compromises of the Constitutional Convention by filling in the chart. (Write very small or use your own paper.)

Conflicting Groups	Controversies	Compromises
1. **2.**	**1.** **2.**	
1. **2.**	**1.** **2.**	
1. **2.**	**1.** **2.**	
1. **2.**	**1.** **2.**	
1. **2.**	**1.** **2.**	

After reviewing topics 6-10, request Section 2 Quiz from your teacher.

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ACTIVITIES
Topic 11:
Dominant Personalities & Events



James Madison: Father of the Constitution

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. James Madison was elected to the Continental Congress _____ the War for Independence. (a) before (b) during (c) after

2. While in college, Madison had become a ***devout*** student of John Witherspoon (a well-known ***theologian*** and future signer of the Declaration of Independence), which implies Madison was: _____.
   (a) a good student at the University of Princeton
   (b) a student of world religions and who had a good professor
   (c) a very serious student of an outstanding patriot who studied Christianity

3. **Cause:** A religious revival broke out while Madison was at Princeton.
   Effect: _____
   _____
   _____

4. One day Madison observed people being imprisoned for their religious beliefs. The scene motivated Madison to study _____ and _____ and to become a fierce _____.

5. Madison believed that people should have religious freedom to believe: _____
   _____.
   (a) only as approved by the government
   (b) as the individual chooses
   (c) as dictated by a state church

6. Madison "served in several *capacities* . . . ." In this sentence, *capacities* would mean:
   _____.
   (a) capabilities (b) positions or areas of responsibility (c) committees

7. James Madison served his country well in many ways. Which of the following was **NOT** something in which he was involved? _____
   (a) Continental Congress
   (b) Constitutional Convention
   (c) U.S. House of Representatives
   (d) French and Indian War
   (e) War for Independence

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8. Before our existing Constitution was written, a weak constitution called the _____ was in effect.

9. Which of the better-known Founders was missing from the Constitutional Convention? _____
   (a) George Washington
   (b) John Adams
   (c) Thomas Jefferson
   (d) Benjamin Franklin

10. More than half of Madison's resolutions in his proposed _____ were adopted into the new Constitution.

11. A collection of essays, later entitled *The Federalist Papers*, was circulated throughout the Colonies and led to the ratification of the new Constitution. _____
   (a) Fact or (b) Opinion

12. Which patriot did **NOT** help write *The Federalist Papers*? _____
   (a) John Jay (c) Benjamin Franklin
   (b) James Madison (d) Alexander Hamilton

13. _____ later became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

14. _____ became the first Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's ***cabinet*** and is credited with establishing America's national _____ system.

15. In order to have been "firsts," the persons named in #13 and 14 would have had to have served under George Washington, the first president of the United States. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

16. Madison's work on the Constitution was considered of greater importance than Jefferson's writing of the Declaration of Independence. _____ (a) Fact or (b) Opinion

17. The _____ birthed the nation and established its governing principles.

18. The _____ provided the details for governing the new nation.

19. England officially declared war on America in 1812. _____ (a) True or (b) False

20. What caused President Madison and his wife Dolley to flee from their home in the White House?
   _____
   _____

21. Dolley Madison is famous for being a "First Lady" (wife of a president) and for: _____.
   (a) saving important documents from English destruction
   (b) baking tasty doughnuts while in the White House
   (c) defending the White House against the British

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22. **Cause**: ***Torrential*** rains fell 24 hours after the English looted and burned the White House. **Effect:** _____
_____.
(a) The rain caused severe flooding which increased American hardships
(b) The rain extinguished the fire, and the storm demolished the English military camp

23. The War of 1812 *officially* ended in December of _____.

24. The War of 1812 established America as a _____.

25. **Review question.** In the **sequence** in which they occurred, number the following events in Madison's life.
_____ elected 4th president of the United States in 1809
_____ served in the Continental Congress
_____ president of the United States during the War of 1812
_____ delegate to the Constitutional Convention
_____ appointed as Secretary of State

26. The **main idea** of this topic is: _____
_____.
(a) Madison's brilliant work as "Father of the U.S. Constitution"
(b) the problems leading up to the War of 1812 and America's victory over England
(c) Madison's exemplary role as fourth president of the United States

27. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____
_____
_____*"*

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Ratifying the Constitution

ACTIVITIES
Topic 12:
Government & Economics

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. The U.S. method of sharing power between a strong national government and the individual states is known as _____.

2. The United States is also a _____, where the people elect others to _____ them in government decisions.

3. It is important to _____ issues and vote, because U.S. citizens have to live under the _____ made by those voted into _____.

4. _____ wanted a strong central government.

5. The Articles of Confederation was: _____
_____.
   (a) the original, weaker constitution of the 13 states
   (b) another name for the Declaration of Independence
   (c) a foreign document used for reference in writing the U.S. Constitution

6. Patrick Henry, an Anti-Federalist, supported the new government and Constitution.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

7. Anti-Federalists were opposed to a strong central government because they believed:
_____.
   (a) the United States would go to war with England
   (b) they would lose their freedom
   (c) more power should rest with the people
   (d) only a and b
   (e) only b and c

8. Several states refused to ratify the Constitution until a _____ was added.

9. List the three authors of the *Federalist Papers*: _____,
_____ and _____.

10. What publication persuaded colonists to ratify the Constitution? _____
_____

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11. What fraction of the total number of states was necessary to ratify the Constitution? _____
Out of 13 states, how many had to ratify to make the Constitution legal? _____
What percentage of the total number of states is that? _____

12. (**Effect**): _____ was the final state to ratify the Constitution,
(be**cause**): _____.

13. What is and has been the Supreme Law of the Land since 1788? _____
_____

14. The new Constitution accomplished four main objectives:
(a) It gave the nation a _____ to see that the Constitution was upheld and that national _____ were executed.
(b) It gave the nation a _____ to make _____ and raise money to maintain and _____ the government and nation.
(c) It gave U.S. citizens equal rights in _____.
(d) It established the _____ to settle disputes about powers of the national government.

15. Write out the Preamble to the Constitution and memorize it for your test: "_____
_____,
_____,
_____, _____,
_____, _____
_____, _____
_____,
_____
_____,,
_____

16. ***Domestic tranquility*** has to do with: _____.
(a) peace at home (b) the Declaration of Independence (c) having liberty or death

17. ". . . and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our ***posterity*** . . ."
Posterity means: _____.
(a) posterior (b) posture (c) descendants

18. **ARTICLE I, Section 1:** Only the United States Congress, which is composed of the _____ and the _____, has the power to make federal laws.

19. **Section 2:** The House of Representatives has _____ members, elected every 2 years.

Section 3

20. Senators are chosen by _____ election.

21. The vice president of the United States is the president of the _____, but can only vote in case of a _____.

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22. **Section 4:** This section deals with _____ details and meeting dates for _____.

Section 5

23. What is the definition for ***quorum***? (answer in a complete sentence.) _____ _____ _____.

24. The daily journal of congressional proceedings is called the _____ _____.

25. **Section 6:** Who pays the salaries of the members of each House? _____

26. **Section 7:** A bill can become law without the president's approval. _____ (a) True or (b) False

27. **Section 8:** Congress has many powers, among which are the power to levy _____, the power to declare _____ and acquire _____ from the states for federal purposes.

28. **Section 9:** The _____ protects an accused individual from illegal imprisonment.

Section 10

29. States cannot enter _____ with other states or foreign nations, _____ (print or produce) money, or (separately) engage in _____ unless invaded.

30. Neither Congress nor states are allowed to _____.

ARTICLE II, Section 1

31. The president must be at least _____ years of age and a _____ of the United States.

32. The _____ and _____ each serve 4-year terms of office.

33. If the president of the United States dies in office, the _____ becomes president.

34. When taking the oath of office, the new president swears to _____, _____, and _____ the Constitution of the United States.

Section 2

35. The president is _____ of all U.S. military forces.

36. In federal cases, a president can grant _____ and pardons.

37. To grant a ***reprieve*** to someone means to: _____. (a) condemn to death (b) delay punishment (c) release from punishment

38. The president makes _____ with a ⅔ Senate approval. The Senate must also approve presidential nominations for _____, _____ judges and certain other public officials.

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39. **Section 3:** The president gives Congress an informative *State of the Union* speech from time to time in which the president addresses national issues. _____
(a) True or (b) False

40. **Section 4:** The impeachment process allows a _____ or other civil officer to be _____ from office for serious wrong doing.

41. **ARTICLE III, Section 1:** The judicial power of the United States is vested in the:
_____.
(a) Vice President (b) Attorney General (c) Supreme Court and lower Federal Courts

Section 2: Match the terms and concepts

42. _____ Original jurisdiction
43. _____ Appellate jurisdiction
44. _____ in all cases except impeachment
45. _____ *judicial review*
46. _____ *judicial tyranny*

(a) not described in Constitution—assumed power to declare laws or actions unconstitutional based on previous court cases or philosophy of the judge
(b) case is appealed from a lower court
(c) trial by jury in state where crime was committed
(d) case is heard for the first time
(e) judging laws against the clear meaning and original intent of the Constitution

Section 3

47. Which offense is **NOT** classified as treason? _____
(a) waging war against the United States
(b) giving aid and comfort to enemies of the United States
(c) giving financial assistance to other countries
(d) giving allegiance to enemies of the United States

48. The Supreme Court decides the punishment for treason. _____
(a) True or (b) False

49. **Review question.** Fill in the chart below with the **two main titles in each category** of government persons or offices in the Constitutional system of checks and balances.

Executive Branch	Legislative Branch	Judicial Branch

50. **Inference Question:** Which concept designed by the Founding Fathers is shown in the chart in question #49? _____
(a) ". . . all men are created equal . . ."
(b) the basis of the free enterprise system
(c) ". . . give me liberty or give me death!"
(d) separation of powers
(e) executive privilege
(f) "separation of church and state"

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51. **Inference Question:** "Checks and balances" means each branch of government serves to balance the other and checks to make sure the three branches are properly exercising their powers. _____ (a) True or (b) False

52. **ARTICLE IV, Section 1:** States are bound to honor each others' records and judicial proceedings. _____ (a) True or (b) False

53. **Section 2:** Citizens of all states are entitled to the same _____ and _____.

54. **Section 3:** Only Congress can form or add _____ and make laws regarding _____ and public U.S. lands.

55. **Section 4:** A _____ form of government is guaranteed to every state.
(a) democratic
(b) socialist
(c) republican

56. **ARTICLE V:** Only Congress has the right to propose _____ to the Constitution, therefore Article V is known as the "_____" clause.

ARTICLE VI

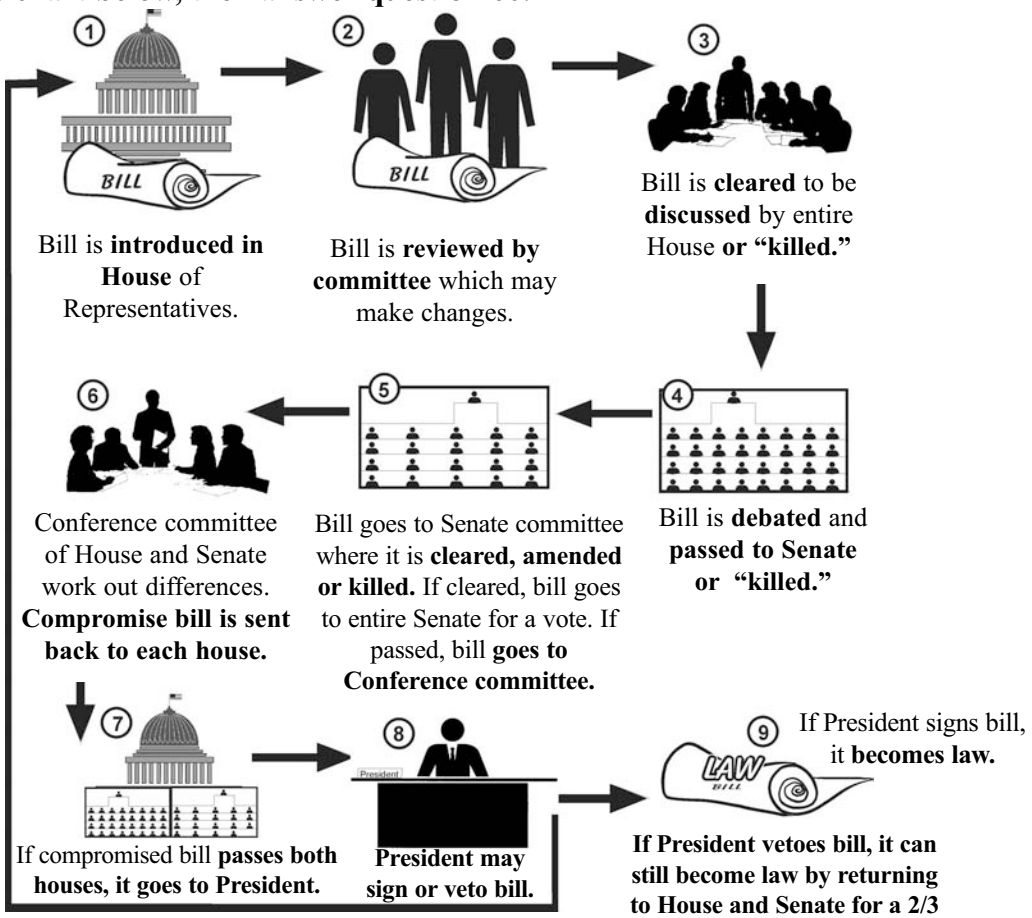
57. Be**cause:** the Constitution is _____, (**effect:**) all U.S. officials are bound by its rules; making this Article known as the "_____" clause.

58. Which of the following protects our right of free speech? _____
(a) elastic clause
(b) supremacy clause
(c) both a and b
(d) neither a nor b

59. **Review and think. Compare and contrast**. **Compare** (show similarities between) state and federal government actions by placing **B** (for "both") in the appropriate blanks. **Contrast** state and federal actions (show differences) by placing **F** (for "federal" only) in the appropriate blanks.
(a) ____ collect taxes
(b) ____ establish courts
(c) ____ make treaties
(d) ____ build highways
(e) ____ add new states to United States
(f) ____ make federal laws
(g) ____ propose constitutional amendments

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Study the chart below, then answer question 60.



60. Mark the correct **conclusions** with an "X."

_____ All bills begin in the Senate.
_____ The legislative branch of government is responsible for making laws.
_____ Bills cannot be changed after they are introduced.
_____ Bills can "die" at any one of several places as they go through Congress.
_____ The president is the most influential person in Congress.
_____ The process of a bill becoming a law tends to be complicated and slow.
_____ A bill can become a law without the president's permission.

61. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____*."*

62. **Note:** Before proceeding to the next topic, recite from memory the Preamble to the Constitution to your teacher or designated peer. (This will also be required on your quiz.) The teacher's signature indicates that you have completed this recitation assignment.

_____ _____
(Teacher's signature) (Date)

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The First Ten Amendments

ACTIVITIES
Topic 13:
Government & Economics

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. The _____ refused to support the Constitution until a Bill of Rights was added.
   (a) Federalists (b) anti-Federalists (c) Constitutional Amendment Party

2. Patrick Henry warned that freedom could be a _____ or a _____, depending on how it was used.

3. Henry said, "_____ as a nation," and encouraged everyone to practice _____ as well as to _____ it in others.

4. The first ten amendments to the Constitution were known collectively as _____ _____.

5. The first ten amendments "were ***ratified*** by the states in the year 1791." ***Ratified*** means: _____.
   (a) formally approved (b) unanimously rejected (c) voted in absentia

6. All constitutional amendments must be ratified by a _____ vote of the states in order to become the law of the land.
   (a) three-fourths
   (b) two-thirds
   (c) unanimous
   (d) fifty-one percent

7. What are the five cornerstones of American life? Write them in chronological order (the order in which they appear in the text):
   The Freedom of _____, the Freedom of _____, Freedom of the _____, the Freedom of _____, and the Freedom of _____.

8. *Freedom of religion* means the government cannot establish a _____ and require people to attend or support it. Neither can the government prohibit the _____ of religion.

9. Freedom *of* religion is the same as freedom *from* religion. _____ (a) True or (b) False

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For questions 10 and 11, refer to the actual wording of the First Amendment in the copy of the Bill of Rights in the Appendix of this activity book.

10. The concept of "separation of church and state" sometimes assigned to this amendment is plainly evident in its wording. _____ (a) True or (b) False

11. We can **conclude** that the Founding Fathers never intended that the First Amendment be used to remove religion from public life. _____ (a) True or (b) False

12. **Cause:** When people abuse their freedoms, **Effect:** _____ _____.
    (a) America becomes better
    (b) people receive more freedoms
    (c) people may lose their freedoms
    (d) people defend their freedoms

13. Freedom of speech or expression is sometimes abused in art. _____
    (a) Fact or (b) Inference

14. **Inference.** Free speech does not entitle a person to scream "fire" without cause in a crowded place, or create other dangers to people. _____ (a) True or (b) False

15. Freedom of press means the _____ cannot control the media.

16. Freedom of assembly means people can meet together peacefully and not fear government intervention. _____ (a) True or (b) False

17. *Freedom of petition* means people can help pass new laws or ask their government for policy changes without fearing government punishment. _____ (a) True or (b) False

18. Which of the five **freedoms** allows us to gather for family reunions?
    _____

19. According to which **freedom** can you write a poem, copy it and give it to your friends?
    _____

20. Which **freedom** prohibits the government from forcing you to become a supporter of, or pay taxes to, a certain religious group?
    _____

21. Which two **freedoms** allow you to talk to friends about God, pray or read Scripture?
    _____

22. Which **freedom** prohibits the government from putting you in jail for speaking against a political party? _____

23. Which **freedom** allows you to collect signatures to ask the government to consider changes? _____

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24. **Compare and contrast** the government systems below and complete the chart:

Democratic Republic	Dictatorship
free elections	controlled "elections"
rule of law (constitution)	rule by edict of dictator
	censorship

(a) freedom of assembly
(b) freedom of the press
(c) right to a fair trial
(d) freedom of religion

25. The Second Amendment gives you the right to "keep and bear arms." To *bear arms* means: _____.
(a) keeping your arms bare
(b) having arm strength like a bear
(c) owning weapons (guns) to protect your family

26. If Americans ever lost the right to keep and bear arms, we could **conclude** that: _____.
(a) citizens would be unable to protect themselves against criminals
(b) citizens would soon lose other freedoms
(c) neither of the above
(d) both a and b

27. The Third Amendment gives Americans the right not to _____.

28. Write the definition of "to ***quarter***," as used in this text: _____ _____.

29. **Match the Amendments with their basic contents:**

_____ Amendment IV
_____ Amendment V
_____ Amendment VI
_____ Amendment VII
_____ Amendment VIII
_____ Amendment IX
_____ Amendment X

(a) all power not given to the federal government by the Constitution belongs to the states or people
(b) forbids cruel and unusual punishment
(c) due process of law; protexts against judicial coersion and double jeopardy
(d) rights not limited to the Constitution
(e) jury trial in lawsuits exceeding a certain amount of money
(f) speedy and public trial by an impartial jury
(g) unreasonable search and seizure

30. Which concept is **NOT** implied or **inferred** in the following portion of the tenth Amendment: "All power not given to the federal government by the Constitution belongs to the states or people"? _____ _____.
(a) limited government
(b) the government getting its power from the people
(c) the states and people submitting to the federal government in all matters

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31. In the Fifth Amendment, "Due Process of Law" involves four main points:
    (a) _____
    _____
    _____
    (b) _____
    _____
    _____
    (c) _____
    _____
    (d) _____
    _____

32. The "double jeopardy" clause in the fifth Amendment means: _____
    _____.
    (a) an acquitted person cannot be retried for the same crime
    (b) a person can be tried for the same crime as may times as necessary to convict him or her
    (c) if the criminals behaved in jail, they were allowed to watch "Double Jeopardy" on television

33. An *acquitted* person is one who: _____.
    (a) has been found guilty of a crime
    (b) has been pardoned for a crime
    (c) has been found not guilty of a crime

34. A trial by an ***impartial*** jury means: _____.
    (a) the jury has not formed an opinion about a case before it is presented in court
    (b) the jury is prejudiced (has pre-judged the case)
    (c) the jury is not concerned about the outcome of the case

35. Write the Roman Numeral which represents each Arabic (regular) number. (Refer to the Amendments.)

_____ 6	_____ 3
_____ 10	_____ 8
_____ 5	_____ 2
_____ 9	_____ 7
_____ 4	_____ 1

36. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
    _____*."*

MEMORY WORK: For a bonus of 10 points on your section quiz, quote from memory to your teacher (or designated peer) the summary of the Bill of Rights at the end of this topic in your text.

Teacher's signature: _____ Date: _____

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ACTIVITIES
Topic 14:
Dominant Personalities & Events



Adams & Jefferson

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. Which two patriots died on July 4, 1826—the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence? _____ and _____

2. ***Persuasive orators*** refers to: _____
_____.
(a) people who cannot make up their minds
(b) people who like to talk a lot
(c) smooth-talking public speakers who can influence or change others' opinions

3. Jefferson and Adams helped ***orchestrate*** America's independence, which means they:
_____.
(a) led the colonial orchestra
(b) both played musical instruments
(c) helped unify and lead the Colonies to independence

4. Jefferson and Adams left an ***indelible*** mark on America, which means: _____
_____.
(a) what they did cannot be forgotten
(b) what they did should be forgotten
(c) their contributions were not significant

5. Thomas Jefferson was a man of many outstanding accomplishments. In which area was Jefferson **NOT** skilled? _____
(a) lawyer (c) soldier (e) statesman (g) scholar
(b) musician (d) inventor (f) book collector

6. Jefferson's personal book collection was the beginning of the Library of Congress. _____
(a) Fact or (b) Inference

7. Jefferson thought his writing of the _____,
which he did in _____ days, was one of his greatest accomplishments.

8. Place an "X" beside each concept in which we can **conclude** Jefferson believed.
_____ Human rights are a gift from God.
_____ Human rights should not be controlled by dictators.
_____ Government should uphold each citizen's life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.
_____ Divine authority established freedom from human tyranny.

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9. What were two major domestic heartaches suffered by Thomas Jefferson?
_____ and
_____

10. Be**cause:** _____,
(**effect:**) Jefferson was distraught and depressed for several months.

11. Probably the most important national decision made by Jefferson as president was the _____.

12. Because Jefferson was born into wealth, he never had to work hard. _____
(a) True or (b) False

13. Jefferson was known as a man who was "_____."

14. John Adams was born in Virginia to parents who were lazy and dishonest. _____
(a) True or (b) False

15. What two things did Adams resolve to do on Thursday through Sunday mornings?
_____ and
_____

16. What did John Adams study the other three days of the week? _____

17. Adams realized he was responsible for _____ his own life.

18. "John Adams was a ***staunch*** patriot" which means he was a: _____ patriot.
(a) conceited (b) treacherous (c) loyal

19. Be**cause:** _____,
(**effect:**) Adams was prepared to die for what he believed.

20. John Adams was _____ under George Washington, and the nation's second _____.

21. Adams said that the Constitution was designed to govern moral, religious people who, by **inference** or implication, exercised self-control and worshiped God. _____
(a) True or (b) False

22. What was President John Adams' major accomplishment? _____
_____

23. John Adams and John Quincy Adams were the same person. _____
(a) True or (b) False

24. The **main idea** of this vignette is: _____.
(a) "Never be idle" and "Rise with the Sun"
(b) Jefferson and Adams were good domestic role models
(c) Jefferson and Adams were outstanding patriots who helped birth a new nation

25. Write the **Life Principle:** "_____
_____."

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ACTIVITIES
Topic 15:
American Icons

Symbols, Pledge and Creed

You are making progress! ***Answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers or fill in the blanks with words, letters or numbers as each question indicates. Check your answers from the Answer Key. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.***

1. **Stars and Stripes Matching:**

_____ George Washington	(a) made the first American flag
_____ Betsy Ross	(b) designed the American flag
_____ 13 stars on the first flag	(c) the original Colonies
_____ blue field	(d) mother England
_____ 13 stripes	(e) a new constellation
_____ red stripes	(f) all 13 Colonies had equal value
_____ white stripes	(g) separation from England
_____ 13 stars in a circle	(h) heaven

2. Name 4 nicknames for our Nation's banner (Flag):
   _____, _____,
   _____, _____

3. Write the Pledge to the Flag, then recite it from memory to your teacher (or designated peer) before the section quiz. (The written form of the pledge will also be required on your quiz.)
   "_____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____."

4. The original pledge to the Flag was written by _____ in the year _____.

5. In _____, the pledge was made official, _____ years after its authorship.

6. Who amended the pledge, and when?_____, _____

7. Use the following quote and what you have studied in this unit to answer the question below:

   ". . . the United States of America . . . one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." —Pledge of Allegiance

   Concepts expressed in the above excerpt are most similar to those found in the:
   _____

   (a) Preamble section of the U.S. Constitution
   (b) grievances section of Declaration of Independence
   (c) Proclamation of 1763
   (d) Mayflower Compact

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8. What does the American Flag symbolize? (Fill in all blanks)
   (a) courageous _____ (c) patriotic _____
   (b) noble _____ (d) liberty through _____
9. According to Beecher, the "right of liberty" is a man-made concept. _____
   (a) True or (b) False
10. The greater the _____ of a person, the greater is the _____ when dealing with that power.
11. Match the concepts below:
    _____ practicing good flag manners
    _____ carelessness in matters of the Flag
    (a) shows ignorance and/or ingratitude for blessings of living in the land of the free
    (b) shows respect for America and gratitude for being able to live here
12. Place an "X" in front of each statement that is true of proper Flag ***etiquette*** or ***protocol***:
    _____ Flags should never be allowed to touch the ground.
    _____ Flags must be able to fly freely, not be tied down.
    _____ The Flag on coffin of a soldier is to be buried with him/her
    _____ When displayed with state or other flags, the American Flag is either in front of, at the top of or to the right of the other flags.
    _____ When displayed with international flags, the U.S. Flag is placed to the left.
    _____ When displayed flat, without a staff or pole, the union should be on the observer's upper left.
    _____ Flags are flown at half-mast as a sign of national mourning when a president dies.
    _____ Flags flown upside down are a sign of disrespect .
    _____ Flags are to be flown over all government buildings twenty-four hours a day, rain or shine.
    _____ Flags are to be raised after sunrise and lowered before sunset unless illuminated after dark.
    _____ Everyone is to stand at attention while saluting the flag and give the appropriate salute (military, civilian male, others).
    _____ Flags are not to be worn as clothing
    _____ Flags may be washed and repaired.
    _____ Ragged, faded Flags should be replaced with new ones.
    _____ Any means of disposing of worn, faded Flags is appropriate.
13. **Cause:** _____.
    Effect: Flag day is celebrated on June 14th each year.
14. **American Bald Eagle and Great Seal Matching:**

_____ American turkey	(a) our national bird
_____ American Bald Eagle	(b) wanted by Benjamin Franklin as our national bird
_____ olive branch	(c) branches of government
_____ arrows	(d) original 13 Colonies
_____ shield	(e) desire for peace
_____ stripes on shield	(f) self reliance
_____ blue	(g) "God has favored our undertakings"
_____ *E Pluribus Unum*	(h) ability to fight when necessary
_____ new constellation of stars	(i) American flag reminder
_____ *Annuit coeptis*	(j) "Out of Many, One"

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15. The Liberty Bell was made in _____, England _____ years before the Declaration of Independence.

16. The Liberty Bell weighs 200 pounds. _____ (a) True or (b) False

17. What is the inscription on the Liberty Bell? "_____ _____."

18. The Liberty Bell was not actually so named until America's 100th "birthday" celebration. _____ (a) Fact or (b) Inference

Refer to *The American's Creed* **for questions #19-25.**

19. (a) "I believe _____
(b) as a government _____, _____
(c) _____;
(d) whose just powers _____
(e) from _____;
(f) a democracy _____;
(g) a sovereign Nation _____,
(h) a _____,
(i) one _____; established
(j) upon _____ of _____,
(k) _____, _____ and humanity
(l) for which _____
(m) their _____. I therefore
(n) believe it is my _____ to my _____
(o) to _____; to _____;
(p) to _____; to _____;
(q) and to _____."

20. We could **conclude** from the context, a ***creed*** is: _____ _____.
(a) a formal statement of belief
(b) a song without the music
(c) a means of explaining one's nationality

21. From whom does the United States government get its power to operate? _____
(a) from the people it governs (b) from itself (c) from the United Nations

22. ". . . a democracy in a republic . . ." could best be explained as: _____.
(a) the majority rules (c) both a and b
(b) law by elected representatives (d) neither a nor b

23. ". . . a sovereign nation of many sovereign states . . ." would mean that: _____ _____.
(a) the U.S. government has supreme authority over all of its states
(b) each state is its own supreme authority
(c) each state is supreme ruler of its own matters except where federal laws are concerned

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Use the *American's Creed* **to answer #24, 25 (continued)**

24. What are the four principles upon which the United States is established?
_____, _____, _____ and _____

25. What are the five single-word character qualities used to describe my duty to my country?
_____, _____, _____, _____ and _____

26. The United States Motto, "_____," although popular and stamped on coins for nearly 150 years, was not officially declared so until the year _____.

27. Francis Scott Key was a patriotic person. _____
(a) Stated fact or (b) Inference/Implied

28. The ***ominous*** light by which Mr. Key caught glimpses of our Flag during the night was: _____.
(a) a glowing light (b) a bright light (c) a threatening light

29. How could Francis Scott Key determine, just by looking, that Fort McHenry had not fallen to the British?
_____
_____

30. What is the title of our National Anthem? _____
Who wrote it? _____ On a separate paper, write the first stanza of our National Anthem in the same form it appears in your text and attach it to this lesson. (You will need to memorize that stanza for your Section 3 Quiz.)

31. A ***perilous*** fight is one which: _____
(a) is a sure thing to win (b) will end in defeat (c) is very dangerous

Refer to the 3rd stanza for questions #32-34.

32. Who protects our homes from the ravages of war? _____

33. When our nation is blessed with victory and peace, what should we do?
_____
_____

34. "The Power" in line 4 refers to God. _____ (a) Stated fact or (b) Inference/Implied

35. Write the **Life Principle:** *"*_____
_____*."*

Note: Recite to your teacher (or designated peer) from memory the Pledge to the Flag (the written form of which will be required on your quiz). The teacher's signature below indicates you have completed this recitation assignment. Request your final quiz. Congratulations!

Teacher's signature: _____ Date: _____

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THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PREAMBLE

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

§ Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

§ Section 2.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: ORGANIZATION AND POWER OF IMPEACHMENT

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.
2. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.
3. [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.]2* The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight;Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three. * Changed by section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment.
4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.
5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers, and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

§ Section 3.

THE SENATE: ORGANIZATION AND POWERS OF IMPEACHMENT

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, [chosen by the Legislature thereof,]* for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.
2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.]*

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3. No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.
4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote unless they be equally divided.
5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the Absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.
6. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; And no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.
7. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law. * Changed by the Seventeenth Amendment.

§ Section 4.
ELECTIONS AND MEETING OF CONGRESS

1. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.
2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be [on the first Monday in December,]* unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

§ Section 5.
CONGRESS' RULES OF PROCEDURE, POWERS, QUORUM, JOURNALS, MEETINGS, ADJOURNMENTS

1. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.
2. Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.
3. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.
4. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

§ Section 6.
PAY, PRIVILEGES, LIMITATIONS

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place. * Changed by section 2 of the Twentieth Amendment.
2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

§ Section 7.
PROCEDURE IN PASSING BILLS, PRESIDENT'S VETO POWER

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1. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments, as on other Bills.
2. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.
3. Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

§ Section 8.
POWERS DELEGATED TO CONGRESS
The Congress Shall Have Power:

1. To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
2. To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;
4. To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;
5. To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of Foreign Coin, and fix the Standards of Weights and Measures;
6. To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;
7. To establish Post Offices and post Roads;
8. To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;
9. To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;
10. To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Laws of Nations;
11. To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;
12. To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;
13. To provide and maintain a Navy;
14. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;
16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
17. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise

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like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, drydocks and other needful Buildings;

18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

§ Section 9.
POWERS DENIED TO CONGRESS

1. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.
2. The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.
3. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.
4. No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.]*
5. No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.
6. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another, nor shall Vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.
7. No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.
8. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

§ Section 10.
RESTRICTIONS ON STATES' POWERS

1. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility. **Changed by the Sixteenth Amendment*
2. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws, and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.
3. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

§ Section 1.
PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT: ELECTION, QUALIFICATIONS, AND OATH

1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows:
2. Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.
3. [The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at

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least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice-President.]*

4. The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.
5. No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of the President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.
6. [In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.]**
7. The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.
8. Before he enter the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

§ Section 2.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

1. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment. **Changed by the Twelfth Amendment.* ***Changed by the Twenty-fifth Amendment.*
2. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.
3. The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the

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Senate by granting Commissions, which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

§ Section 3.
DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT
He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

§ Section 4.
IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE FOR CRIMES
The President, Vice-President, and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

§ Section 1.
FEDERAL COURTS, TENURE OF OFFICE
The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

§ Section 2.
JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURTS
1. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more States; [between a State and Citizens of another State;]* between Citizens of different States; between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States; [and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.]* **Changed by the Eleventh Amendment.*
2. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.
3. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

§ Section 3.
TREASON: CONVICTION OF AND PUNISHMENT FOR
1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.
2. The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted. **Changed by the Eleventh Amendment*.

ARTICLE IV.

RELATIONS AMONG THE STATES

§ Section 1.
FULL FAITH AND CREDIT
Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State; And the Congress may by general Laws

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prescribe the manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

§ Section 2.
RIGHTS OF STATE CITIZENS; RIGHT OF EXTRADITION

1. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.
2. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.
3. [No person held to Service or Labor in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labor, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.]*

§ Section 3.
ADMISSION OF NEW STATES

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.
2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

§ Section 4.
REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.**Changed by the Thirteenth Amendment.*

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENT PROCEDURES

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND FEDERAL LAWS

1. All debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.
2. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.
3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

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ARTICLE VII.

RATIFICATION

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same. Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names, George Washington; President and deputy from Virginia. This constitution was adopted on September 17, 1787, by the Constitutional Convention, and was declared ratified on July 2, 1788. Amendments to the Constitution Since 1787, twenty-six amendments have been proposed by the Congress and ratified by the several states, pursuant to Article Five of the original Constitution. The first ten Amendments are known as the Bill of Rights.

AMENDMENTS

BILL OF RIGHTS

AMENDMENT I.
FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND EXPRESSION

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. (Ratified December, 1791.)

AMENDMENT II.
RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed. (Ratified December, 1791.)

AMENDMENT III.
QUARTERING OF SOLDIERS

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. (Ratified December, 1791.)

AMENDMENT IV.
SECURITY FROM UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. (Ratified December, 1791.)

AMENDMENT V.
RIGHTS OF DUE PROCESS OF LAW

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. (Ratified December, 1791.)

AMENDMENT VI.
RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. (Ratified December, 1791.)

AMENDMENT VII.
TRIAL BY JURY

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. (Ratified December, 1791.)

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AMENDMENT VIII.
FAIR BAIL AND PUNISHMENTS

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. (Ratified December, 1791.)

AMENDMENT IX.
RIGHTS RETAINED BY THE PEOPLE

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. (Ratified December, 1791.)

AMENDMENT X.
POWERS RESERVED TO STATES AND PEOPLE

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. (Ratified December, 1791.)

AMENDMENT XI.
LIMITATIONS ON FEDERAL COURTS

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State. (Ratified February, 1795.)

AMENDMENT XII.
ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice- President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President]* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States. (Ratified June, 1804.)

(CIVIL WAR PERIOD AMENDMENTS)

AMENDMENT XIII.
SLAVERY ABOLISHED

§ Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

§ Section 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Ratified December, 1865.)* Superseded by Section 3 of the Twentieth Amendment.

AMENDMENT XIV.
EQUAL PROTECTION OF LAW; CITIZENSHIP DEFINED, GUARANTEED

§ Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United

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States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

§ Section 2.
Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

§ Section 3.
No person shall be a Senator or a Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

§ Section 4.
The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

§ Section 5.
The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. (Ratified July, 1868.)

AMENDMENT XV.
EQUAL VOTING RIGHTS FOR ALL MALE CITIZENS

§ Section 1.
The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

§ Section 2.
The Congress shall have power to enforce the provision of this article by appropriate legislation. (Ratified February, 1870.)

(TWENTIETH CENTURY AMENDMENTS)

AMENDMENT XVI.
POWER TO TAX INCOMES

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. (Ratified February, 1913.)

AMENDMENT XVII.
POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS

§ Section 1.
The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

§ Section 2.
When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This Amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution. (Ratified April, 1913.)

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AMENDMENT XVIII.
PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

§ Section 1.
After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

§ Section 2.
The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

§ Section 3.
This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]* (Ratified January, 1919.) **Repealed by the Twenty-first Amendment.*

AMENDMENT XIX.
FEMALE SUFFRAGE

§ Section 1.
The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

§ Section 2.
Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Ratified August, 1920.)

AMENDMENT XX.
CHANGES IN TERMS OF PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

§ Section 1.
The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

§ Section 2.
The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

§ Section 3.
If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

§ Section 4.
The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

§ Section 5.
Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

§ Section 6.
This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission. (Ratified January, 1933.)

AMENDMENT XXI.
REPEAL OF ALCOHOL PROHIBITION

§ Section 1.
The Eighteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

§ Section 2.
The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

§ Section 3.
This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an Amendment to the Constitution by

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conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress. (Ratified December, 1933.)

AMENDMENT XXII. PRESIDENT LIMITED TO TWO TERMS

§ Section 1.
No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

§ Section 2.
This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an Amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress. (Ratified February, 1951.)

AMENDMENT XXIII. PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

§ Section 1.
The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct: A number of electors of President and Vice-President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice-President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the Twelfth Article of Amendment.

§ Section 2.
The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Ratified March, 1961.)

AMENDMENT XXIV. POLL TAX FORBIDDEN

§ Section 1.
The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice-President, for electors for President or Vice-President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

§ Section 2.
The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Ratified January, 1964.)

AMENDMENT XXV. PROCEDURES FOR PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

§ Section 1.
In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice-President shall become President.

§ Section 2.
Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President, the President shall nominate a Vice-President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

§ Section 3.
Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as Acting President.

§ Section 4.
Whenever the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President. Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of

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Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. There upon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office. (Ratified February, 1967.)

AMENDMENT XXVI. VOTING AGE LOWERED TO EIGHTEEN

§ Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

§ Section 2.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Ratified July, 1971.)

AMENDMENT XXVII. COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES OF SENATORS & REPRESENTATIVES

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. (Ratified May 7, 1992)

Continue to the next page to read the entire Declaration of Independence.

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THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

The unanimous Declrations of the thirteen united States of America

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

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He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated

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Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

— John Hancock

New Hampshire:
Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton

Massachusetts:
John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island:
Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery

Connecticut:
Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott

New York:
William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris

New Jersey:
Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark

Pennsylvania:
Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross

Delaware:
Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean

Maryland:
Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia:
George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton

North Carolina:
William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn

South Carolina:
Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton

Georgia:
Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton

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