Chapter 2 Study Guide: Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What was the Articles of Confederation? (49)
2. Why was the Declaration of Independence written? (45)
3. After Spain began to weaken, which country became dominant in North America? (32)
4. How did newly independent countries damage their own economies? (50-51)
5. Why were political leaders so alarmed by Shays’s Rebellion? (51)
6. When the war with England began, what outcome did most colonists hope for? (45-47)
7. What made the Virginia Plan especially appealing to large states? (55)
8. Who benefited most from the American Revolution? (45-46, 50)
9. Why was a government that promoted order and security important to Federalists? (57)
10. What year was the Declaration of Independence written? (43)
11. What is mercantilism? (34)
12. Why were the Anti-Federalists most in favor of keeping the Articles of Confederation? (54)
13. Why did small states see the Great Compromise as an improvement over the Virginia Plan? (55-56)
14. What were the *Federalist Papers* arguing? (59-60)
15. What did the Magna Carta’s due process provision outlaw for the British monarch? (34)
16. What was *The Federalist* No. 51 about? (59)
17. What unintended effect did Thomas Jefferson fear when writing the Declaration of Independence? (45)
18. When was the Articles of Confederation drafted? (49)
19. Why was owning property the biggest obstacle for African Americans in gaining equality? (38)
20. How did the New Jersey plan benefit small states? (55)
21. What did the “three-fifths” in the Three-fifths Compromise refer to? (57)
22. What dates were the following written? *The Federalist Papers,* “Common Sense,” Declaration of Independence, Magna Carta, American Bill of Rights, Articles of Confederation, English Bill of Rights, American Constitution, and the Petition of Right? (34, 49, 52)
23. How did the Committees of Correspondence help unify colonists against the British? (42)
24. “Men of passive tempers look somewhat lightly over the offences of Britain, and…are apt to call out, ‘Come, come, we shall be friends again for all this.’ But…tell me, whether you can hereafter love, honour, and faithfully serve the power that hath carried fire and sword into your land? If you…can still shake hands with the murderers, then you are unworthy of the name of husband, father, friend, or lover, and…you have the heart of a coward…”

This quotation comes from “Common Sense.” What was its purpose? (45)

1. Who did the Second Continental Congress appoint to be General and Commander in chief during the American Revolution? (43)
2. Why is the Three-fifths Compromise described as “a triumph of politics, if not humanity”? (47, 56-57)
3. Explain how the qualifications for voting in colonial America determined the makeup of the voting public. (35-36, 38)

Words to know:

Albany Conference-

Second Continental Congress-

Committees of Correspondence-

Sons of Liberty-

Federalists-

Stamp Act Congress-

Philadelphia Convention-

Articles of Confederation-

Declaration of Independence-

Bill of rights-

Magna Carta-

Charter-

Petition of Right-

Constitution-