

Civics: Review for Benchmarks 1.5 and 1.8 Name: _____

Fill in the blanks with the correct word(s). *Some words may be used more than once.*

1. The _____ was our first constitution of the United States. It was ratified in the year _____. The American Revolutionary _____, however, did not end until _____. The new constitution taught our founding fathers many new things about how the country was to be governed. In the beginning, the founding _____ believed that the new country must have a _____ federal _____. The reason for this was because the colonies just experienced _____ under the king of _____. Tyranny means that a country is being ruled by someone who has _____. Therefore, when the Articles of Confederation was approved, the central government was weak. It could not do several things. One of those important things was the ability to _____. Since the new government was not allowed to collect _____, it was not able to pay for important _____ that were needed for the government or the country to _____ properly. One program that the central government could not create was a _____. Therefore, during the first few years after independence, the central government had no way to defend the _____. This became more important during the _____. This was a group of farmers in the state of _____, who decided to _____ against their government following the end of the _____. They revolted because the farmers were told that they would not have to pay taxes on their _____ if they fought with the _____ to defeat the _____. When the farmers agreed to fight, they expected that the state government should honor their

_____ but the country was
_____ and it needed the money. So more than
_____ farmers fought against the local militia who fought to
put down the rebellion. After the rebellion had ended, many people
realized that the new constitution would need to be changed if the country
was to survive.

2. Along with the lack of a national military or the inability to raise taxes, there
were a few more glaring issues with the Articles of Confederation. The
president did not have any power to _____ laws. This did
not make it possible to ensure that the laws were being
_____ by any of the state governments. Whenever
there were problems between any of the states, there was also no
_____ to settle these disputes. Since states
were allowed to regulate their own _____ between them or
other countries, the federal government had no way to make
_____ that represented the whole country. This
included the right of printing _____. States were basically
independent _____ and there was no real central
_____ to represent the country as a
_____. Lastly, if there were to be any changes to the constitution,
all the states had to _____ to _____ changes,
which meant that the constitution could not be _____
as times and circumstances required.

3. States agreed to meet in _____ in the year 1787
to draft a new constitution for the United States. It soon became clear that
there were two different groups. The _____
believed that the central government should remain _____.
The did feel that changes needed to be made, but they were scared that a
stronger central government would _____ people's
_____. To counter this, other people believed that the
new federal government should be _____ into
_____ different _____. Each
branch would have its own _____ with the ability to

_____ the powers of the _____ branches. This way, no branch of government would have too much _____.

This group who supported the new constitution were called _____.

The Anti-Federalists, which included former US president _____, believed that the new federal government would have too much power because there was not a _____ in the new constitution.

Federalists did not want a _____ because they worried that if a list was created, it would _____ the rights of the people to what was in the list. So, to Federalists, the better option was to have no _____ at all and this would protect people's rights. In the end, the new constitution was approved and a Bill of Rights was added to the constitution as a compromise. The new constitution was ratified in _____.

Word List

Power	Programs	2000	Shay's Rebellion
Tax	Massachusetts	Anti-Federalists	
Bill of Rights	Federalists	divided	British
1788	limit	court system	agreement
Tomas Jefferson	function	three	followed
War	land	Other	money
1781	1783	amended	enforced
Branches	check	Government	trade
Fathers	Philadelphia	England	countries
Strong	agree	absolute power	whole
Tyranny	1787	military	rebel
Collect taxes	broke	nation	rights
Continental Army	power(s)	branches	