**Chapter One Notes**

1. What are the three levels of American government?
2. What are the five functions of government?
3. What is the difference between a democracy and a dictatorship?
4. What is meant by representative democracy in the United States?
5. What are the 5 fundamental principles of democracy?
6. Where do most immigrants come from in America now?
7. What is the main reason that America is attractive to immigrants?
8. What restrictions do immigrants have in the United States if they are not citizens?
9. What are the two ways to become a citizen?
10. How does somebody become a citizen by birth?
11. What is the difference between an alien and an immigrant?
12. What are the five steps to citizenship?
13. How can you lose citizenship?
14. Why do illegal immigrants come to the U.S.?
15. What rights do they NOT have?
16. What rights do they have?
17. What two things unify Americans?

**Roots of American Democracy**

**Chapter 2**

1. What was the Magna Charta?
2. What is a Parliament?
3. What 6 rights were guaranteed to English citizens in the English Bill of Rights?
4. What were early laws based on in England?
5. What was common law?
6. What is precedent?
7. What were charters?
8. What was the House of Burgess?
9. What was the Mayflower Compact?
10. Why did the British begin to tax American colonists more?
11. What did the colonists do about this?
12. What was the first step the American colonists took to declare their independence from England?
13. What was the purpose of the Continental Congress?
14. Who was the main author of the Declaration of Independence?
15. What were the five major points of the Declaration?
16. What were the ideas of John Locke that inspired the Declaration?
17. In what four ways were all state governments alike in early America?
18. What was the first national government of the U.S. organized under called?
19. What were the four major roles of the government?
20. What were the three major weaknesses of the Articles?
21. What was a major problem facing the U.S. after the Revolution?
22. How did states treat each other?
23. What did Shay’s Rebellion show the government?

**The Constitution**

**Chapter 3**

1. Where did the delegates meet in 1787?
2. Who did not participate?
3. What were the delegates like?
4. What was the purpose of the meeting?
5. What were the four ideas that were included in the new constitution?
6. What was the Virginia Plan?
7. Who supported it?
8. What was the New Jersey Plan?
9. Why did small states support it?
10. What was the Connecticut (Great) Compromise?
11. Why did Southern states want to count slaves as part of their population?
12. Why were Northern states against this?
13. What was the 3/5ths Compromise?
14. What was the other Compromise about slavery in the Constitution?
15. What is the Electoral College?
16. How many states had to ratify the Constitution?
17. Who were the Federalists?
18. Who were the Anti-Federalists?
19. Why did the Antifederalists NOT support the Constitution?
20. What caused them to support the Constitution?
21. What was the last state to ratify the Constitution?
22. What are the three main parts of the Constitution?
23. What is the Bill of Rights?

What does each part of the preamble mean

1. “To form a more perfect Union”
2. “To establish Justice” :
3. “To insure domestic Tranquility” :
4. “To provide for the common defense”:
5. “To promote the general Welfare”:
6. “To secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity
7. What is Article I about?
8. What are some powers of Congress?
9. What is Article II about?
10. What is Article III about?
11. What is Article IV about?
12. What is Article V about?
13. Article VI?
14. Article VII?
15. What are the two way to propose an amendment?
16. How are amendments ratified?
17. What does ratified mean?
18. What is the necessary and proper clause?
19. What are implied powers?
20. Who is the final authority on the Constitution?
21. List two other ways the Constitution can be interpreted.
22. What are expressed powers?
23. What are concurrent powers?
24. What are reserved powers?

Five Fundamental Principles of how the government operates:

1. Federalism
2. Popular Sovereignty
3. Rule of Law
4. Separation of Powers-
5. Checks and Balances
6. What is the Supremacy Clause?