

AMH1 - Unit 2 Study Guide

Review the 30 statements below in preparation for your Unit 2 test.

- A weakness of the Articles of Confederation was that Congress could not levy or collect taxes from the states.
- According to the Declaration of Independence, a government's power comes from the consent of the governed.
- Antifederalists criticized the Constitution as creating a national government that had too much power.
- At the beginning of the war, a British advantage was that the British army had more weapons and ships than the Continental Army.
- Colonists opposed new British taxes by protesting violently and writing defiant pamphlets.
- Federalism is best described as "state and national governments share power"
- Fighting began in Lexington and Concord when British troops came to arrest colonial leaders and take colonial weapons.
- Loyalists wanted to remain part of Britain.
- Popular sovereignty provides for a system in which the government derives its power from the governed.
- Separation of powers defines the different responsibilities for each branch of government.
- Slavery continued after the Revolution because the southern plantation economy depended on it.
- The American Revolution began when shots were fired at Lexington.
- The American Revolution ended in the colonies on February 28, 1782
- The Articles of Confederation created a loose confederation of strong state governments.
- The Boston Massacre led Parliament to withdraw nearly all of the Townshend Acts.
- The British occupation of Yorktown led to the siege of Yorktown.
- The Declaration of Independence was drafted (written) by Thomas Jefferson.
- The Declaration of Independence was written to explain the reasons the US was declaring independence.
- The effect of new British taxes is that outraged colonists protested the new taxes.
- The Federalist favored ratification because they wanted a strong central government.
- The French made an open alliance with the United States following the Patriot victory at Saratoga.
- The most important contribution from the French was the use of their naval forces.
- The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 provided a plan for governing western lands and set instructions for new territories becoming states.
- The Quartering Act and the Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts) did not include new taxes.
- The Sons of Liberty led violent protests against British taxation in the colonies.
- The Three-Fifths Compromise resulted in more representation in Congress for southern states.
- The Treaty of Paris of 1783 recognized the United States as free and independent from Britain.
- The US Constitution was written at the Constitutional Convention in 1787.
- To win support for the Constitution, Federalists promised to add a bill of rights.
- Under the Articles of Confederation, small states like Rhode Island, wielded as much power as large states such as Virginia, because each state had one vote in Congress.