

<p><b>federalism</b>—power is shared between central (federal) government and state governments</p> <p><b>popular sovereignty</b>—a government in which the people rule</p> <p><b>limited government</b>—government is limited to the power given it by the Constitution</p> <p><b>republicanism</b>—people elect representatives to exercise power</p> <p><b>individual rights</b>—unalienable rights guaranteed to all citizens</p> <p><b>checks and balances</b>—each branch can check the other two</p> <p><b>separation of powers</b>—each branch of government as separate powers (legislature makes laws; executive enforces laws; judicial interprets laws)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>1776</b>—Declaration of Independence signed.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1787</b>—Constitutional Convention meets in Philadelphia</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1861</b>—Civil War begins at Ft. Sumter, SC</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1863</b>—Emancipation Proclamation frees all slaves in rebellious territories</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1865</b>—Civil War ends at Appomattox Court House</p>
<p><b>Articles of Confederation</b></p> <p><u>Weaknesses:</u> couldn't tax, couldn't enforce laws, 1 vote per state, no executive or judicial branches</p> <p><u>Strengths:</u></p> <p><b>Northwest Ordinance</b>—law that set the pattern for how all of the territories would become states. (Once 60,000 lived in a territory, it could apply to Congress for statehood.)</p>	<p><b>Magna Carta</b>—limited the power of the ruler</p> <p><b>English Bill of Rights</b>—protected rights of English citizens</p> <p><b>Declaration of Independence</b>—independence declared because King George had violated colonists' rights</p> <p><b>Federalist Papers</b>—defended the strong central government set up by the U.S. Constitution</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ king is a tyrant</li> <li>✓ king deprived the colonists of the right of trial by jury</li> <li>✓ king imposed taxes on colonists without their assent</li> <li>✓ king dissolved legislatures</li> <li>✓ king kept standing armies in the colonies in times of peace</li> </ul>	<p><b>Thomas Jefferson</b>—wrote Declaration of Independence</p> <p><b>George Washington</b>—commanding general of American army and first President of U.S.</p>
<p>1-Freedom of <u>speech, press, religion</u>, petition, peaceful assembly</p> <p>2-Right to bear <u>arms</u> (own weapons)</p> <p>3-No <u>quartering</u> of soldiers (having to house them)</p> <p>4-No unreasonable <u>search and seizure</u></p> <p>5-No double jeopardy or <u>witness</u> against yourself</p> <p>6-Right to a speedy, <u>public trial</u> with a lawyer</p> <p>7-Right to trial by <u>jury</u> in civil cases</p> <p>8-No excessive bail or fines. No <u>cruel or unusual punishment</u>.</p> <p>9-Rights listed in Constitution <u>do not deny other rights</u></p> <p>10-<u>Powers</u> not given to the U.S. by the Constitution are reserved to the States or to the people.</p>	<p><b>13<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b> (1865)—ended slavery in the U.S.</p> <p><b>14<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b> (1868)—protected the civil rights of all Americans. As citizens, even former slaves were protected by the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><b>15<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b> (1870)—guaranteed the right to vote to African-American men</p>
<p><b>point of view</b>—a person's view of someone or something; standpoint</p> <p><b>bias</b>—a favorable or unfavorable opinion about someone or something that makes it difficult to be open-minded about new information; prejudice</p>	<p><b>sectionalism</b>—tension between North and South as each region place their own interests above those of the whole nation</p> <p>slavery</p> <p><b>states' rights</b>—idea that the power of the states' governments should not be trampled by the national government</p> <p><b>tariff policies</b>—federal government put high taxes on imported goods to protect Northern industry, but this hurt Southerners who relied on imported goods</p> <p><b>Nullification Crisis</b>—South Carolina decided that it had the right to reject (nullify) federal laws that didn't benefit their state.</p>
<p><b>economic</b>—deals with the production, distribution and use of goods and money</p> <p><b>social</b>—deals with the life, well being, and relations of human beings in a community</p> <p><b>political</b>—deals with government and governing</p> <p><b>geographic</b>—the natural features, population, industries and resources of a region</p>	<p><b>unalienable rights—life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.</b></p> <p><b>All humans have unalienable rights that cannot be taken away without due process of law.</b></p>