

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 2.

I. Section 1: Our Political Beginnings

A. Basic Concepts

1. The colonists wanted a(n) _____ government that could not take away basic individual rights.
2. A _____ government gives people a say in government decisions.

B. Landmark English Documents

1. The _____ was signed by King John. It limited the king's power.
2. Parliament passed the English _____ of _____ in 1689. It gave the people certain rights.

C. The Thirteen Colonies

1. _____, _____, and _____ were proprietary colonies.
2. Two colonies that governed themselves were _____ and _____.

II. Section 2: The Coming of Independence

A. British Colonial Policies

1. The British tried to raise money by _____ the colonists.
2. Some colonists boarded British ships and threw the tea overboard during the _____.

B. The First Continental Congress

Colonists protested the _____ by calling the First Continental Congress and refusing to buy anything from Britain.

CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**Origins of American Government****2****C. The Second Continental Congress**

1. The Second Continental Congress ran the government during the Revolutionary War. The group also wrote the _____ of _____.
2. The _____ of _____, which said that all people have the right to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” was signed on July 4, 1776.

D. The First State Constitutions

1. States held _____ to write and adopt their constitutions.
2. Most state constitutions gave the _____ most of the power.

III. Section 3: The Critical Period**A. Problems with the Articles of Confederation**

The Articles of Confederation had many weaknesses.

1. Congress could not raise _____ to pay debts.
2. Congress had no power to regulate _____.

B. Need for a Stronger Government

Congress called the _____ in order to revise the Articles of Confederation.

IV. Section 4: Creating the Constitution**A. Plans of Government**

1. The Virginia Plan called for a strong central government with a _____ legislature.
2. The New Jersey Plan called for a unicameral Congress with the states represented _____.

CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)

Origins of American Government

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B. Convention Compromises

1. The _____ Compromise settled the issue of how the states would be represented in Congress.
2. The _____ - _____ settled the problem of how slaves would be counted.

V. Section 5: Ratifying the Constitution

A. Ratification

1. The _____ wanted the Constitution to be _____ because it provided for a strong national government.
2. Anti-Federalists _____ the Constitution because they thought it would take too much power away from the states.
3. The _____ of _____ guarantees Americans freedom of speech, religion, and the press.

B. The New Government

1. _____ was the first President of the United States.
2. The first capital was located in _____.