

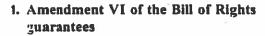
## Ratification and the Bill of Rights

Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer.

Use the quotation to answer question 1.

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

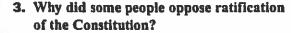
-Bill of Rights, Amendment VI



- A. freedom of religion.
- 3. the right to bear arms.
- C. the right of trial by jury.
- **D.** freedom of the press.

# 2. What was the immediate goal of *The Federalist* Papers?

- A. to provide historical background for the Constitution
- 3. to improve on the ideas in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights
- C. to declare American strengths to foreign countries
- **D.** to persuade citizens to ratify the Constitution



- A. They believed that it did not provide enough guarantees of individual rights.
- **B.** They believed that it did not create a strong enough national government.
- **C.** They believed that it did not solve the problems created by the Articles of Confederation.
- **D.** They wanted more power to go to the executive branch.

#### 4. Opponents of the Constitution were called

- A. Federalists.
- B. Republicans.
- C. Antifederalists.
- D. Whigs.

#### 5. The Bill of Rights was created to protect

- A. enslaved persons' rights.
- B. slaveholders' rights.
- C. landowners' rights.
- D. individual rights.



72 Practice
Test Practice and Review

### Chapter 8, Section 3 - Study Vocab and Review Sheet

Match	the following terms to the definitions:	
	1. Essays which supported approval of Constitution	A. majority rule
	_ 2. Common people should have the right to vote	B. commerce
	_ 3. Changes or additions to a document	C. Bill of Rights
88	_ 4. Another word for trade	D. popular sovereignty
	_ 5. A document that allowed a weak national government	E. ratification
0 <u>2 1400</u>	6. Someone who supported the passing of the Constitution	F. federalism
	7. State approval of a national document or amendment	G. Articles of Confederatio
2	8. Idea that power should be shared between national and	H. separation of powers
	state governments; power in hand of national gov't	I. anti-federalist
	9. Additions to the U.S. Constitution which provided individual rights	J. checks and balances
<u> </u>	10. A group agrees to follow the laws established by over half of the voters or representatives	K. federalist
		L. amendments
3 %	11. The division of responsibilities between the three branches of government	M. Federalist Papers
4	12. A person opposed to the ratification of the Constitution without a Bill of Rights.	N. The Magna Carta
	Without a Diff of Kights.	O. United States Constituti
-	13. The framework of rights and responsibilities of the government and the individual.	10
	14. System of controls so the branches of government are "equal"	2
Read	the names and identify as Federalist (FED) or Antifederalist (ANT	<b>F</b> )
4.7	15. Alexander Hamilton 16. Patrick Henry	17. John Jay
Put th	ne following events in chronological order. Use "1" for first event, "	'2" for second and so on.
	20. Delaware ratifies the Constitution.	
	21. New York ratifies the Constitution.	
	22. Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.	**
	23. Pennsylvania ratifies the Constitution	
	24. Congress adopts the Bill of Rights.	
	25. Virginia ratifies the Constitution.	