

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

1. Amendment VI of the Bill of Rights guarantees

- A. freedom of religion.
- B. 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
- B. 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

3. Why did some people oppose ratification of 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.

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 |
| _____ 4. Another word for trade | D. popular sovereignty |
| _____ 5. A document that allowed a weak national government | E. ratification |
| _____ 6. Someone who supported the passing of the Constitution | F. federalism |
| _____ 7. State approval of a national document or amendment | G. Articles of Confederation |
| _____ 8. Idea that power should be shared between national and state governments; power in hand of national gov't | H. separation of powers |
| _____ 9. Additions to the U.S. Constitution which provided individual rights | I. anti-federalist |
| _____ 10. A group agrees to follow the laws established by over half of the voters or representatives | J. checks and balances |
| _____ 11. The division of responsibilities between the three branches of government | K. federalist |
| _____ 12. A person opposed to the ratification of the Constitution without a Bill of Rights. | L. amendments |
| _____ 13. The framework of rights and responsibilities of the government and the individual. | M. Federalist Papers |
| _____ 14. System of controls so the branches of government are "equal" | N. The Magna Carta |
| | O. United States Constitution |

Read the names and identify as Federalist (FED) or Antifederalist (ANTF)

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|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 15. Alexander Hamilton | _____ 16. Patrick Henry | _____ 17. John Jay |
| _____ 18. James Madison | _____ 19. George Mason | |

Put the 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.