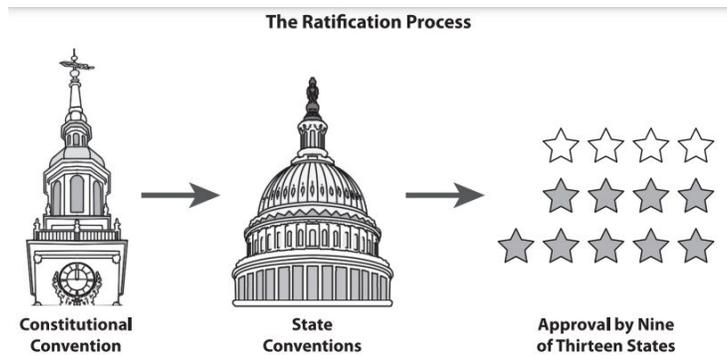


# Social Studies Test

## Study Notes

### Unit 6 Chapter 1: Federalists, Anti-Federalists, & The Bill of Rights



1. The Constitutional Convention settled on this process for ratifying the Constitution because the Articles of Confederation had taken years to ratify, and the Framers didn't want to wait that long and people from each state could attend their state convention and have a direct say in ratification.
2. Rhode Island was the last to ratify the Constitution and Delaware was the first to ratify the Constitution.
3. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution that reads: "Congress shall have the power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.", established Native American tribes as sovereign nations.
4. The Federalist Papers is a series of newspaper articles written to educate people about the Constitution and get them to vote in favor of it.
5. Patrick Henry was worried about the wording of the preamble to the Constitution because he thought it took power from the states and he worried the government would overreach in forming "a more perfect union."
6. John Hancock and James Madison were able to convince Anti-Federalists to vote for ratification of the Constitution because they promised to add a bill of rights protecting individual freedoms after ratification.
7. Four of the ten amendments in the Bill of Rights specifically protect people accused of a crime.
8. The concept of separation of religion and government from the Bill of Rights comes from the Enlightenment.
9. Under the First Amendment, a person can post on social media why they think the president is doing a bad job.
10. The Ninth and Tenth Amendments limit the powers of the federal government.
11. Be able to answer the following: How did the addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution convince Anti-Federalists to ratify it?

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#### Vocabulary

**ratify, v.** to approve (4)

*Example:* The states had to ratify the Constitution for it to become law.

*Variations:* ratifies, ratifying, ratified, ratification (n.)

**nonpartisan, adj.** not affiliated with any political party (9)

*Example:* George Washington was a nonpartisan president.

**probable cause, n.** reason to believe a person is guilty of a crime (10)

*Example:* The police need probable cause before they can search a suspect's car.

**judicial review, n.** the ability of the Supreme Court to have the final say in whether laws adhere to the Constitution (12)

*Example:* When courts look at a law, they are practicing judicial review to ensure it is following the Constitution.