UNIT 2

**DIRECTIONS: Words noted with an asterisk (\*) are required to be completed using the vocabulary activity sheet. Words without are bonus words that will count as an extra bonus point if completed using the activity sheet.**

**\*Monarchy** is a form of government in which power is held by a king or queen

**\*Direct Democracy:** by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is comes from the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected representatives.

**\*Representative Democracy:** is a form of government founded on the idea that elected representatives submit to the will of the people.

**\*Totalitarianism:** a system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete service to the state.

**\*Dictatorship (autocracy)** is a form of government where political authority is often held by a single person or a political party, and exercised through various oppressive means.

**\*Salutary neglect** is a term describing the time period where the British ignored the American colonies thus causing the American colonies to create their own government

**Mercantilism** is an economic practice where a mother country creates colonies in order to conduct trade with them for the benefit of the mother country

**\*Tariffs:** a tax on imports

\***Self-rule**: government ruled by its own people

**\*Social Contract:** A contract between people and their government. People agree to obey laws and the government agrees to protect them.

**\*John Locke:** An English philosopher and Enlightenment thinker that came up with the idea of natural rights including life, liberty and property.

**\*Legislature**: a part of the government that makes laws

**\*Bicameral**: two parts

\* **Virginia House of Burgesses:** The Virginia legislature. We modeled our own bicameral legislature after it.

**\*Magna Carta:** First document to limit the king’s power

**\*Declaration of Independence:** A document declaring the US to be independent of British rule, signed on July 4, 1776, by the congressional representatives of the Thirteen Colonies.

**\*Articles of Confederation** : an agreement among the 13 founding states that established the United States of America and served as its first constitution.

**\*Connecticut Compromise** (**Great Compromise**) was an agreement that large and small states reached during the Constitutional Convention that created a bicameral legislature. One side (Senate) would have an equal number of representatives for each state. The other side (House of Representatives) would have a different number of representatives for each state based on population.

**\*Federal or Central government**: the government over the entire United States. It includes the President, U.S. Congress, and U.S. Supreme Court

**\*Federalists:** Supporters of the adoption of the federal Constitution. Supporters of a strong federal government.

**\*Anti-Federalists:** opponents of the adoption of the federal Constitution. Supporters of States rights (Bill of Rights).

**Mayflower Compact:** The first governing document of Plymouth Colony. It established the tradition of self-rule in the Americas.

**Fundamental Orders of Connecticut:** Sets of laws adopted by the Connecticut Colony that established the first written constitution in the North American colonies.

**Maryland Toleration Act:** a law mandating religious tolerance for Christians and became the basis for a general attitude of religious tolerance across the country.

**Boycott:** is an act of refusing to buys, sell or deal with a person, organization, or country as an expression of protest, usually for social or political reasons.

**Thomas Paine** was an English-American political activist, philosopher, author, political theorist and revolutionary and author of the highly influential Revolutionary War pamphlet *Common Sense*.

**Shays Rebellion:** an armed uprising in Massachusetts. The rebellion convinced American leaders that the Articles of Confederation needed to be changed.

**Constitutional Convention:** a meeting to address and change problems of the Articles of Confederation and write the new U.S. Constitution

**Virginia Plan** was a proposal by Virginia to have representation in Congress based on population

**New Jersey Plan** was a proposal for the structure of the United States Government that supported small states receiving equal votes as large states

**Three-Fifths Compromise** was a compromise that ultimately determined that five (5) slaves would be counted as three non-slaves when determining a state's total population for constitutional and representative purposes.