

CHAPTER

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Vocabulary Builder



A. Look up each term below in the Glossary in the Reference Section of your textbook. Then write the definition in the space provided.

1. checks and balances _____

2. constitution _____

3. due process _____

4. republic _____

5. separation of powers _____

6. amend _____

7. impeach _____

B. Complete each sentence below by writing the correct term from above in the space provided.

1. The delegates in Philadelphia decided to write an entirely new _____.
2. The principle of _____ led the delegates to create three branches of government.
3. The United States has a form of government called a/an _____.
4. Although the framers set up a way to _____ the Constitution, they made the process fairly difficult.
5. The President's ability to veto a law and Congress's ability to override that veto are examples of the _____ created by the Constitution.
6. The House of Representatives must _____ a President before the Senate tries him or her.
7. Citizens brought to trial are protected by the Constitution's guarantee of _____.

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Practice Your Skills



Critical Thinking *Identifying Main Ideas*

Jan Wicks works as a speechwriter for the mayor. She is now writing a speech that the mayor will give to a meeting of reporters. The subject is freedom of the press, which is guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. In researching the topic, Jan finds the following account. Help Jan prepare her speech. Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

John Peter Zenger began publishing *The Weekly Journal* in New York City in 1733. He devoted himself to a special task. He wanted people to know about the dishonest acts and greed of New York's colonial governor, William Cosby. For a year, Zenger published strong attacks on Cosby and his friends.

Angry, the powerful governor decided to make Zenger suffer. Cosby said that Zenger had no right to criticize him because he was governor. He had Zenger put in jail. He stayed there for nearly 10 months.

Finally, the case came to trial. Zenger's lawyer defended him well. He said that what Zenger had published in his newspaper was true. He argued that the press must have the right to point out problems with the government. If it did not print such stories, how could citizens' rights be protected? The jury took only 10 minutes to reach a verdict. They ruled Zenger not guilty.

The Zenger case was more than a great victory for one publisher. It was the first important victory for freedom of the press in the British colonies of North America.

1. What is the topic sentence of each of the paragraphs listed below?

Paragraph 1: _____

Paragraph 2: _____

Paragraph 3: _____

2. State one detail that supports the topic sentence in the first paragraph.

3. List two details that support the topic sentence in the third paragraph.

4. One sentence expresses the main idea of the entire selection. Write that sentence below.

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Critical Thinking and Writing



Solving Problems

When the Continental Congress created the first national government in 1776, delegates had to solve many problems. One is described in the paragraph below. Read the paragraph. Then follow the steps to develop a solution to the problem.

Writing a constitution that all the states would approve was difficult. Few Americans at the time thought of themselves as citizens of one nation. Instead, they felt loyal to their own states. "Virginia, Sir, is my country," said Thomas Jefferson. "Massachusetts is our country," John Adams told a friend.

Step 1: Clarify the problem. Write the problem in your own words. In your statement, include information about its historical background.

Step 2: Decide what the result should be when the problem is solved. Write down what the solution should accomplish.

Step 3: Identify alternative solutions. List several possible solutions.

Step 4: Identify possible results of each alternative solution. Write down the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative.

Step 5: Choose a course of action. Write down the solution you would choose.



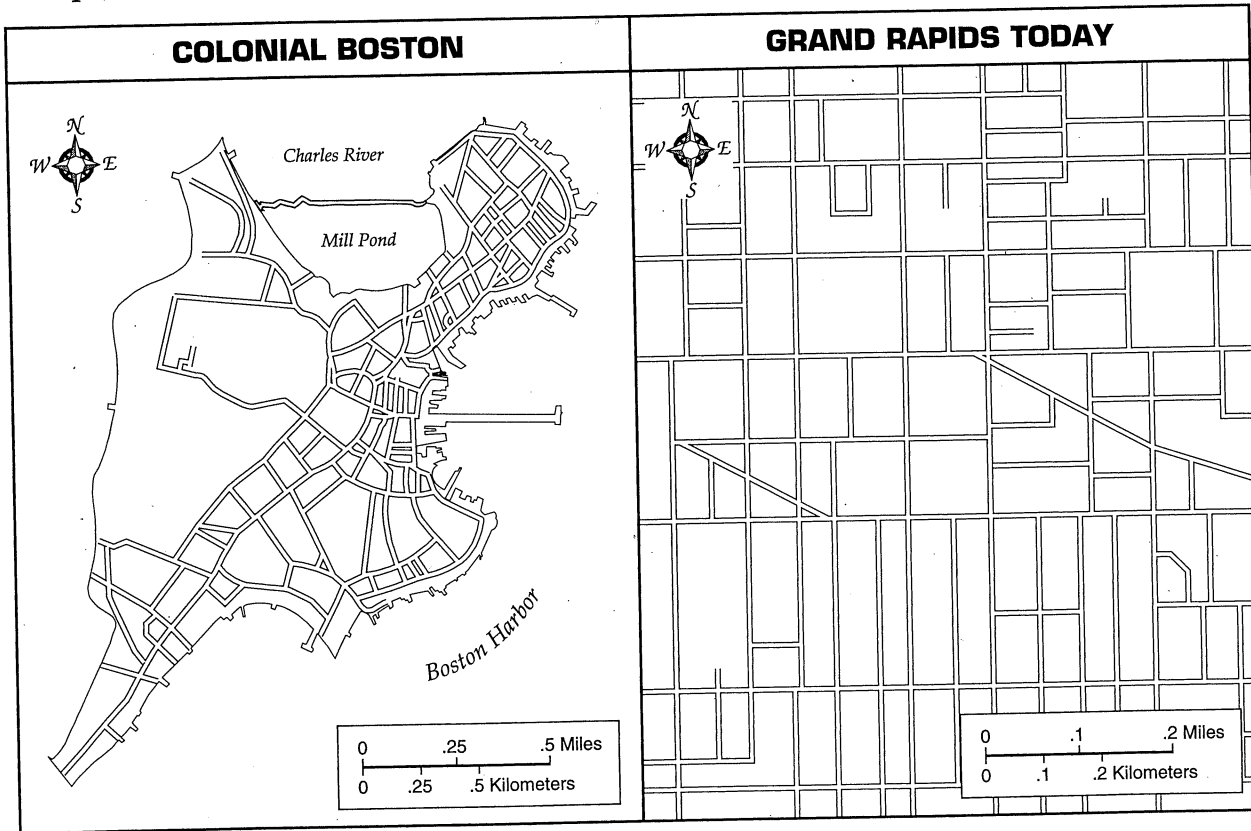
Map Mystery



Laying Out a City

Boston, Massachusetts, was settled in 1630 on a narrow strip of land. Over time, the city grew. In the 1770s, Boston had the appearance shown in the map on the left.

Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785 to organize the new Northwest Territory. The law ordered that the land be surveyed and divided into townships. A township would be made up of 36 sections, with each one a square mile in size. Grand Rapids, Michigan, was one of the towns that grew up in this region. The map on the right shows how part of Grand Rapids looks today.



A. Gathering Clues

- Clue 1** Which city began before the Northwest Territory was surveyed? Which city developed after the survey?
- Clue 2** Which of the following adjectives would you apply to the streets of colonial Boston and to those of present-day Grand Rapids: straight, angled, winding?
- Clue 3** Which city has blocks that are more regular in size?

B. Solving the Mystery Based on these clues and what you have read, how has the Land Ordinance of 1785 influenced the layout of American cities and towns?

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Biography Flashcard



Who Am I?

Use this space to answer questions on the biography below.

1. Born _____ Died _____
2. The field I am known for is _____
3. Why did I bring my followers to America? _____

4. Why were the people of Albany suspicious of the Shakers? _____

5. Name three Shaker inventions. _____

6. Tell me one other thing you know about me. _____

Fold Here



Ann Lee

Born in 1736, Ann Lee was a mill worker in Manchester, England. After her four children died, she believed that her misfortunes were a judgment from God that stemmed from her marriage. To be saved, she thought, people must avoid marriage and lead a simple life of prayer and work.

Lee joined a radical religious group. Some people mockingly called the group the "Shaking Quakers." Lee became increasingly active in her new faith. By 1770, Lee's preaching had made her the group's leader. Crowds gathered to hear "Mother Ann," and many were converted. However, Lee's followers were repeatedly jailed and chased by angry mobs. In 1774, the group decided to seek religious freedom in America.

The Shakers, as they were now called, obtained land in the wilderness near Albany, New York. Neighboring Mohicans helped the Shakers to survive the winter.

During the American Revolution, other settlers in Albany did not trust the Shakers,

though. The Shakers were recent immigrants from England. They refused to join the army. In addition, their religion forbade them to take an oath of loyalty to the United States.

Mother Ann was jailed as a spy. The Shakers talked to Governor George Clinton. He ordered Lee to be released.

Following the Revolution, Lee helped start 11 more Shaker communities. She died in 1784, but the movement grew. In the 1850s, 6,000 people belonged to this group.

The Shakers believed that work was a form of worship and that the most useful things were the most beautiful. Their architecture, furniture, and crafts are prized today by people who collect valuable goods. Shakers also invented many popular tools, such as the clothespin, the flat broom, and the potato peeler. Perhaps their greatest legacy, however, is the example of a people who gave and sacrificed a great deal in order to follow their consciences.