

Question Four



EXPLORING AMERICA'S HISTORY THROUGH COMPELLING QUESTIONS

STUDENT WORKBOOK

NAME

PERIOD

F I R S T Q U E S T I O N
WAS THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ACTUALLY REVOLUTIONARY?



MY CONCLUSION

CONTENT VOCABULARY

KEY CONCEPTS

Republican Motherhood

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

African Methodist Episcopal

Church

Yeoman Farmer

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY IN THE TEXT

Artisan: a skilled worker who practices a trade or handicraft

Autonomy: political independence

Crucial: of extreme importance

Devastating: wreaking or capable of wreaking complete destruction

Embodiment: a concrete representation of an otherwise cloudy concept

Evangelical: in Christianity, believing in Jesus and encouraging conversion to Christianity

Incursion: the act of entering some territory

Indoctrinate: teach to believe in a certain idea

Naïve: simple or unknowing

Pragmatic: practical

Purport: to say or appear in a certain way

Quota: a prescribed number

Redress: to correct something that is wrong, unfair, or not equal

Setback: a problem that makes something happen later or more slowly than it should

Splatter: to scatter a liquid

Spouse: husband or wife

Unmitigated: not diminished or moderated in intensity or severity

Urban: relating to a city and not the countryside

Yeoman: a free farmer who owns his own land

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S E C O N D Q U E S T I O N

WHY ARE WE THE, AND NOT THESE UNITED STATES?



MY CONCLUSION

CONTENT VOCABULARY

KEY CONCEPTS

Unicameral

LOCATIONS

Northwest Territory

LAWS

Constitution

Articles of Confederation

Ordinance of 1784, Land

Ordinance of 1785 and

Northwest Ordinance of
1787

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Daniel Shays

Shaysites

EVENTS

Economic Crisis of the
1780s

Shay's Rebellion

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY IN THE TEXT

Amnesty: a warrant granting release from punishment for an offense

Appease: make peace with

Astute: marked by practical hardheaded intelligence

Coercive: serving or intended to force

Debtor: a person who owes a creditor

Dilemma: state of uncertainty in a choice between unfavorable options

Encumbrance: an onerous or difficult concern

Implication: something that is inferred

Indict: accuse formally of a crime

Infringe: advance beyond the usual limit

Institutionalize: cause to be admitted, as a person to a hospital

Resurrect: cause to become alive again

Shambles: a condition of great disorder

Slump: fall or sink heavily

Spectrum: a broad range of related objects, values, or qualities

Topple: fall down, as if collapsing

Unanimous: in complete agreement

Vilify: spread negative information about

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T H I R D Q U E S T I O N

DOES THE CONSTITUTION EMBODY OUR FOUNDING BELIEFS?



MY CONCLUSION

CONTENT VOCABULARY

KEY CONCEPTS

Virginia Plan
Separation of Powers
Bicameral
Legislative Branch
Executive Branch
Judicial Branch
New Jersey Plan
Census
Great Compromise
Three-Fifths Compromise

LAWS

Fugitive Clause
Supreme Law of the Land
Preamble
We the People

EVENTS

Constitutional
Convention

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

James Madison
Alexander Hamilton
Founding Fathers
Senate
House of Representatives
President
Electoral College

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY IN THE TEXT

Allotted: given as a task
Blatant: without any attempt at concealment; completely obvious
Compromise: an agreement in which both sides make concessions
Delegate: a person appointed or elected to represent others
Disillusionment: freeing from false belief
Dub: to call or name
Embody: represent in bodily form
Explicitly: in a clearly expressed manner
Framework: the underlying structure
Franchise: the right to vote
Hurdle: a barrier or problem
Incarnation: the latest version of something
Inhumane: reflecting a lack of pity or compassion
Manipulation: exerting shrewd or devious influence for one's own advantage
Precedent: an example that is used to justify similar occurrences
Procedural: of or relating to processes
Prominent: conspicuous in position or importance
Simplistic: characterized by extreme and misleading lack of complexity
Sovereignty: political authority or independence
Wield: handle effectively

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F O U R T H Q U E S T I O N

WHY DO WE HAVE A BILL OF RIGHTS?



MY CONCLUSION

CONTENT VOCABULARY

KEY CONCEPTS

Federalism

LAWS

Bill of Rights
First Amendment
Second Amendment
Third Amendment
Fourth Amendment
Fifth Amendment
Sixth Amendment
Seventh Amendment
Eighth Amendment
Ninth Amendment
Tenth Amendment

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Federalists
Anti-Federalists

DOCUMENTS

The Federalist Papers
Federalist, Number 10

LOCATIONS

First State

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY IN THE TEXT

Annihilate: kill in large numbers
Clause: a separate section of a legal document
Crucial: extremely important
Delineated: represented accurately or precisely
Elite: the wealthy or top group
Enumerate: specify individually
Explicit: clearly stated or written
Infringe: advance beyond the usual limit
Litigate: engage in legal proceedings
Longevity: the property of having lived for a considerable time
Override: travel on the back of (a horse) too hard
Populous: densely filled with inhabitants
Predominate: be larger in number, quantity, power, status or importance
Ratify: approve and express assent, responsibility, or obligation
Revered: looked up to and admired
Sanctioned: established by authority
Seizure: taking of something by the government
Sinister: wicked, evil, or dishonorable
Theorist: someone who constructs hypotheses
Tyrannical: related to a terrible leader
Unresolved: not explained or answered
Volley: firing of many guns at once

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