

Study Guide: Constitutional Convention - Foreign Affairs in the Young Nation

- 1. Key terms to know (No need to write out their definition here. Just make sure to know their meaning):** ratify, legislative branch, executive branch, judicial branch, republic, constitution, bill, legislation, Bill of Rights, domestic, political spectrum, foreign, isolation, intervene
2. What city did the Constitutional Convention take place in?
3. Who is considered the “father of the Constitution” and why?
4. What was the main difference between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists?
5. What branch of government is responsible for making laws?
6. How many representatives does Florida have in the House of Representatives? How many does Georgia have? Why does Florida have so many more Representatives than Georgia?
7. How is state representation divided in the Senate?
8. Who is the head of the executive branch, and what are some of his/her powers?
9. What does it mean that “the three branches check and balance each other”?
10. How does the judicial branch check and balance the other two branches of government?

Study Guide: Constitutional Convention - Foreign Affairs in the Young Nation

11. What part of the U.S. Constitution outlines the most important rights of Americans, and what are some of those rights?

12. What five protections are described in the 1st Amendment?

13. Describe an example of speech that **WOULD NOT** be protected under the 1st Amendment and explain why it wouldn't be protected?

14. What is another word for domestic?

15. On the Great Seal, what is the significance of the number 13? Provide some examples of where the number 13 can be found.

16. What did Washington mean in his farewell address when he warned against the threat of "spirit of party"?

17. What does it mean to have an isolationist foreign policy?

18. What does it mean to intervene in world affairs?

19. Which President was the most interventionist, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison or Monroe, and why?