**Standard 4.2a: Describe the origins, purposes and limitations of government and include the contribution of key philosophers and documents**

**MAGNA CARTA**

Three principles of the Magna Carta (1215):

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**COLONIAL** **REBELLION**

Colonists rebelled and met at the Constitutional Congress to discuss America’s future. The conflicts the colonists had with the British government were:

**SOVEREIGNTY**

Definition:

Who had sovereignty in the colonies?

Colonists believed the rights of people are **inalienable**, which means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What was the justification for the Revolutionary War?

**STATE CONSTITUTIONS (1776, first attempt at state government)**

* Representation and the right to vote
* Legislative supremacy
* Checks and balances

**ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION (1781, first attempt at national government)**

First problem it addressed:

Solution:

Second problems it addressed:

Solution:

**Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation:**

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**Shay’s Rebellion (1786)**

Daniel Shay and other Massachusetts farmers rebelled as a result of debt and taxes, because they were sent to prison if couldn’t pay debt. They attempted to steal weapons from arsenal in protest.

Main point that arose from this rebellion:

**CONCLUSION**

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