**Comme indiqué lors du dernier cours, ces réponses ne sont pas rédigées, il s’agit juste de vous montrer les points attendus.**

**L1 – Wednesday 11:30am**

**1/** What reasons brought the first English settlers to the New World ?

Economic and/or religious

**2/** What explained the shift from dual to cooperative federalism ?

The need for a stronger central government, especially during the Great Depression.

**L1 – Wednesday 4 pm**

**1/** Define federalism, as opposed to confederation and unitary government.

Federalism is defined as, “a hybrid arrangement that mixes elements of a ‘confederation’ and a ‘unitary’ government.” (Kernell & Jacobson, 2020).

Confederation = number of sovereign governments that come together because of some common need and attempt to work together.

Unitary government : central authority or government from where power is derived. Under unitary systems, laws created by the central government are binding on everyone.

**2/** Why is the Seven Years’ War traditionally mentioned as one of the key events leading to the American Revolution ?

“The Revolution was in the minds of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775 ( John Adams). Timeline starting with the Seven Years’ War > debts > taxes > “no taxation without representation” > Boston Tea Party > Intolerable Acts

**L1 – Wednesday 6 pm**

**1/ /** What explained the shift from the Articles of Confederation to federalism ?

Confederation not viable in the long term (weak central government) as exemplified by Shay’s Rebellion.

**2/** Explain the legal reasoning upholding segregation.

Social and political equalities are two different things.

**L1 – Wednesday 6 pm**

**1/** What happened during the Boston Tea Party, and why ?

American colons boarded an East India Company ship and threw the tea it transported overboard because they were angered by the unfair competition created by a tax on tea from which the British East India Company was exempted.

**2/** What happened in Brown v. Board of Education ?

Recall the different steps of the case.

**L1 – Thursday 9:30 am**

**1/** Define dual and cooperative federalism. Give two examples.

Dual federalism : the states’ governments and the federal government have distinct areas of competence. Cooperative federalism : distinct in some matters, but overlap in others. Example : education (dual federalism : the states take care of education – the central government of immigration / cooperative : education > general guidelines and objectives set by the federal government, the states determine how to follow/reach them / immigration > still solely managed by the central state).

**L1 – Thursday 11:15am**

**1/** Why can it be said that the American Constitution is “more than a binding legal instrument”, akin to a “civic religion” ?

Long-standing text, defining broad principles, which have allowed American citizens to make it their own. Viewed as a symbol of democracy.

**L1 – Thursday 16:45 pm**

**1/** What were the Intolerable Acts, and what effect did they have ?

Acts adopted after the Boston Tea Party which took away self-governance and rights that Massachusetts had enjoyed since its founding. They sparked outrage and eventually led to the American Revolution.