Chapter 7: Section 1 – A Confederation of States (pages 188-194)

**†Reviewing Key People, Places, and Terms**

Complete the paragraphs by filling in the missing terms.

During the Revolution, most states wrote their own (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which set out laws and principles of the government. All states except Pennsylvania had a governor, who (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or carried out, the laws. Virginia limited the power of government by including a (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which listed freedoms the government promised to protect.

After the Revolution, the nation suffered an (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a period when business activity slows, prices and wages fall, and unemployment rises. Farmers were hard hit by the economic conditions. In Massachusetts, discontent farmers led to (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1786.

**†Understanding the Main Ideas**

Answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. Give two reasons why states wanted written constitutions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What kind of government did the Articles of Confederation set up? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. What problems with money did the nation face after the Revolution? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. What was the Northwest Ordinance, and why was it important? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. Why did Shays’ Rebellion worry many Americans? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**†Critical Thinking**

**Analyzing Information.** List three powers Congress did *not* have under the Articles of Confederation. Explain how the lack of each power weakened the national government.

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Chapter 7: Section 2 – A Grand Convention (pages 195-199)

**†Reviewing Key People and Terms**

In the space provided, write the person, place, or term from Section 2 that best completes each sentence.

1. In general, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of government passes the laws.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of government carries out the laws.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch decides if laws are carried out fairly.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a settlement in which each side agrees to give up some of its demands.

**†Understanding the Main Ideas**

From the box below, choose the main idea that best fits each paragraph that follows. Write the answer in the space provided.

Three-fifths Compromise Virginia Plan

Great Compromise New Jersey Plan

1. James Madison’s plan for the new government provided for a two-house legislature. Seats in both houses would be awarded to each state on the basis of population. Thus, larger states would have more representatives than smaller states. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. William Paterson presented a plan that had the support of the small states. It provided for a legislature that had only one house. Each state, no matter what the size of its population, would have one vote in the legislature. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The two sides deadlocked. Finally, Roger Sherman worked out a plan that appealed to both the large states and the small states. Each side gave up some of its demands to preserve the nation as a whole. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The question of slavery led to bitter arguments between the North and the South. But, once again, the delegates found a middle ground. They agreed that some of the slaves in any state would be counted as part of the population. For instance, if a state had 5,000 slaves, 3,000 would be included in the state’s population count. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**†Critical Thinking**

**Recognizing Points of View.** Do you agree with James Madison’s decision not to make public his account of what went on at the Constitutional Convention? Why or why not?

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Chapter 7: Section 3 – A More Perfect Union (pages 199-204)

**†Reviewing Key People and Places**In the space provided, write the term from Section 3 that best fits each description.

1. nation in which voters elect representatives to govern them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. system of government in which power is divided among three branches \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. sharing of power between the states and the national government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. system under which each branch of the federal government has some way to control the other two branches \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. proposed law \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. President’s ability to check the power of Congress by rejecting a bill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. to bring charges against an official, such as the President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**†Understanding the Main Ideas**Answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. What two important ideas of John Locke are reflected in the Constitution? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. Why did Montesquieu believe that the power of government should be divided? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. (a) Name two powers of the federal government under the Constitution. (b) Name two powers of the states \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. Why did the framers of the Constitution set up the Electoral College? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**†Critical Thinking**

**Linking Past and Present.** Give examples from our own time of how one branch of government checks and balances another.

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Chapter 7: Section 4 – Ratifying the Constitution (pages 205-209)

**†Reviewing Key People**

In the space provided, write the term from Section 4 that is described by the underlined word or phrasee.

1. Supporters of the Constitution favored a strong national government. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. People who opposed the Constitution felt that it left the national government too strong and the states too weak. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The framers set up a way to change the Constitution. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The Fifth Amendment established that the government must follow the same fair rules in all cases brought to trial. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**†Understanding the Main Ideas**

Read the following statements. If a statement is incorrect, place an “X” on the line next to its number. On the line following the statement, replace the underlined word(s) to make the statement correct.

1. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay wrote a series of essays defending the Constitution. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The chief argument used by Antifederalists was that the Constitution had no Preamble. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Three-fourths of the states must vote for an amendment before it becomes part of the Constitution. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The first ten amendments to the Constitution became known as the Bill of Rights. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The Tenth Amendment guarantees freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of petition, and freedom of assembly. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Amendments 5 through 8 protect people accused of crimes and brought to trial. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**†Critical Thinking**

**Synthesizing Information.** Why do you think that there was such controversy over the adoption of the Constitution?

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