

Chapter 8 “Confederation to Constitution” pg. 218-241

8-1 “The Confederation Era” pg. 221-225

Moving West and New State Governments

Into which areas did American settlement expand in the late 1700s?

What types of things did the new states do to make the governments more democratic?

What is a republic?

What makes the United States a republic?

What helped to settle Kentucky?

**What opened Kentucky to settlement?

The Articles of Confederation

What two issues divided the Continental Congress as it developed a plan for a national government?

Who ran the national government under the Articles of Confederation?

How many votes did each state get?

What four powers did the national government have under the Articles of Confederation?

What two important powers did the Articles of Confederation leave to the states?

How did state claims to western lands affect the acceptance of the Articles of Confederation?

What created a national government?

**Which of the following had the most power under the Articles of Confederation: the national government, the state governments, the Federalists, the Antifederalists

**Which important power did the national government lack under the Articles of Confederation: levy taxes, sign treaties, issue money, all the above are true

**What issue needed to be settled before the smaller states agreed to the Articles of Confederation?

**Who created the Articles of Confederation?

**What was one of the final obstacles in the process of ratifying the Articles: whether or not the national government should be a republic, whether or not all the states had to have the same form of government, who would run the national government, who should control the Western lands

**Which of the following events occurred first: The revolutionary War came to an end, the Articles of Confederation were written, Shay's Rebellion occurred in Massachusetts, Alexander Hamilton called for a Constitutional Convention

The Northwest Ordinance

How did the Land Ordinance of 1785 state that the western lands should be divided?

How were the western territories governed under the Northwest Ordinance?

Why was the Northwest Ordinance important to the growth of the United States?

What allowed for western lands to be divided into townships?

What included land that would become Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota?

What set a pattern for the orderly growth of the United States?

** Which event was most important for the orderly growth of the nation: completion of the Wilderness road, passage of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, creation of the Northwest Territory, payment of Revolutionary War veterans

Weaknesses of the Articles and Shay's Rebellion

Why was it so hard for the national government to deal with the debt problem under the Articles of Confederation?

What four successes did the Articles of Confederation have?

What were four weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

Why did Shay's Rebellion happen?

Why does Shay's Rebellion lead some leaders to hope for a stronger government?

Which side would you have supported during Shay's Rebellion-the farmers or the officials who called out the militia? **Why?**

-Think about:

-the farmer's problems

-the farmer's march on the arsenal

-the job of the government

****Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress had no power to tax. How did this weaken the national government: Congress had no way to borrow money, Congress was unable to settle disputes between states, Congress was unable to issue money because it had no income, it made the national government dependent on the states for money**

****What similarity can you find between Shay's Rebellion and the American Revolution: Tax issues played a major role in both revolts, Perceptions of injustice played a major role in both revolts, They were both illegal uprisings against an established government, all of the above are true**

8-2 "Creating the Constitution" pg. 228-233

One American's Story

Who was Virginia's governor in 1787?

What rebellion had happened not long before?

Over how many months did the delegates debate how best to keep the United States from falling apart?

What was created at the Convention of 1787?

A Constitutional Convention is Called

Why did delegates from 5 states meet in Annapolis?

Why did making these changes require amending the Articles of Confederation?

Who was from New York?

Which state refused to participate in the Convention of 1787?

**Which did not lead to the Constitutional Convention of 1787: the need to promote trade among the states, Shay's rebellion, the Land Ordinance of 1785, the rising number of debtors

**Where was the Constitutional Convention held?

The Convention's Delegates

What is the Pennsylvania State House now called?

What two important things in our history happened at the State House?

What was the Constitutional Convention?

What percent of the delegates were lawyers?

What other careers were represented?

¾'s of them had been representatives in what?

What are these delegates called?

Who came out of retirement for the meeting?

Which one was a famous scientist?

What did James Madison do in preparation for the meeting?

Which two were not at the Constitutional Convention?

Why did Patrick Henry refuse to attend?

For your information. The oldest person in attendance was Benjamin Franklin, he was 81. The youngest member was 26. More than half of the delegates had attended college. The average age of the delegates was 44.

**Which of the following groups were not represented at the Constitutional Convention: African Americans, Native Americans, women, all of the above

**What did Patrick Henry mean when he said that he “smelled a rat in Philadelphia, tending toward monarchy”: he feared that the Confederation Congress might return the United States to rule by Great Britain’s king, he suspected the Confederation Congress would soon name George Washington as the nation’s king, he considered the people of Philadelphia to be loyalists and traitors because of their behavior during the American Revolution, he believed the Constitutional Convention would create a national government that was too strong

The Delegates Assemble

All delegates agreed the government should what?

What was the challenge that faced the delegates?

How many delegates started the convention?

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What did James Madison do that was so important during the Constitutional Convention?

What title did Madison earn?

** Who is known as the “Father of the Constitution”?

The Convention Begins

Who was elected President of the convention?

For what reasons would the discussions remain private?

What were posted outside the doors?

The Virginia Plan

Who was the first speaker?

What are the three branches in the Virginia Plan?

How would the two house legislature be chosen using the Virginia plan?

What types of states supported the Virginia Plan?

Why did these states support the Virginia Plan?

Why did some states not support the Virginia Plan?

The Great Compromise

How many houses did the New Jersey Plan call for?

What was the Great Compromise?

Which part of Congress would be determined by population?

Which plan provided the basic framework for the national government: The Virginia Plan or The New Jersey Plan?

The smaller states wanted to base the national government on which plan?

****TEST ESSAY QUESTION**** How did the smaller states and the larger states resolve their differences at the Philadelphia Convention of 1787? (Explain the Virginia Plan, The New Jersey Plan, The Great Compromise, and the Three-Fifths Compromise)

Slavery and the Constitution

Who wanted slaves to be counted towards population? Why?

What was the argument for not counting slaves in the population?

What is the Three-Fifths Compromise?

What states said they would never accept any plan unless they could import slaves?

What was the compromise to get passed that issue?

**Which of the following established the way slaves would be counted for representation in Congress: the Northwest Ordinance, the Great Compromise, The New Jersey Plan, the Three-Fifths Compromise

**The delegates to the Constitutional Convention agreed that they could not ban the slave trade until what year?

Regulating Trade

Most delegates were glad that Congress would regulate what?

What did Southern economies depend on?

Who are neither foreign nations or separate states?

Why do you think the Constitution has lasted so long even though it was written by men that lived over 200 years ago?

8-3 Ratifying the Constitution”

Federalists and Antifederalists

What is the difference between Federalists and Antifederalists?

Why did Antifederalists oppose the Constitution?

How did Antifederalists work against ratification?

People who favored the new Constitution were called _____?

The Antifederalists were those people who _____ the new Constitution.

**Which group opposed the ratification of the Constitution?

**Which of the following best defines federalism: all powers are held by the central government, power is shared between the central government and the states

**What best explains why Americans feared a strong national government: their experiences under earlier British rule, their experiences under state constitutions, their experiences under the Articles of Confederation, their experiences under the Continental Congress

**Why did the Antifederalists dislike the proposed Constitution?

**How did the Antifederalists present their arguments against ratification: in the Antifederalist papers, during church services, in pamphlets and newspapers, all of the above

The Federalist Papers

What were the Federalist papers?

What three people wrote the Federalist papers?

What important advantage did the Federalists have?

In which states was there strong opposition to the Constitution?

A series of essays that were written in support of the proposed new Constitution later became known as the _____.

**Which statesman did not contribute to The Federalist papers: George Mason, John Jay, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton

The Battle for Ratification

What were the first 5 states to ratify the Constitution?

What slowed ratification in Virginia and New York?

What made Virginia vote to ratify the Constitution?

What helped to win ratification in New York?

_____, an influential Virginia delegate to the Constitutional Convention, opposed the Constitution and refused to sign it.

The Bill of Rights

Why did people believe a Bill of Rights was needed?

What role did James Madison play in adding the Bill of Rights to the Constitution?

When did the Bill of Rights become part of the Constitution?

How many amendments make up the Bill of Rights?

The _____ was a set of amendments that was added to the Constitution to satisfy people who feared the power of the new national government.

**Why did the new government add the Bill of Rights to the Constitution: Many states wouldn't sign the Constitution without a bill of rights, the writers of the Constitution wanted to protect people's personal rights and freedoms, many people believed it was needed to limit the power of the national government, all of the above are true