

Social Studies

Chapter 9: The Constitution

Name: _____

I. The Articles of Confederation

A. "A Firm League of _____"

1. didn't want a powerful _____ government
 - a. feared a king and _____
 - b. states wrote their own **constitutions** - _____
 - c. Continental Congress wanted a _____ government
2. wrote the Articles of _____
 - a. created a **republic**
 - 1.) form of _____ in which people elect _____ to run the country
 - 2.) voted for representatives in each _____
 - b. met in a _____
 - 1.) each state got ___ reps and 1 vote
 - 2.) ___/13 states had to agree
 - c. committee of _____
 - 1.) ran government when _____ wasn't meeting
 - 2.) had _____ representative for each state
 - d. responsibilities
 - 1.) declare _____
 - 2.) write _____
 - 3.) print and borrow _____
 - 4.) organize new _____
 - 5.) handle disagreements between _____

B. Problems from the Start

1. trouble meeting
 - a. _____ didn't show up
 - b. no set _____ and no set _____
 - c. **ambassadors** - _____ from one _____ to another - could never find Congress
2. no _____ set up
 - a. Congress settled disagreements that _____ couldn't
 - b. states argued a lot
 - 1.) disagreed over _____, land, and rivers
 - 2.) each _____ printed their own money
 - 3.) _____ each other for goods

- c. but people didn't _____ to Congress's rulings
- 3. no _____ was allowed
 - a. didn't want them forcing _____ to do anything
 - b. but couldn't prevent attacks from the _____ or British
- 4. couldn't _____ or control _____
 - a. didn't want these used as punishment
 - b. but owed _____ of dollars for the war
 - c. relied on _____ to pay taxes (but they didn't)
- 5. could print and coin _____
 - a. but made too much
 - b. **inflation** - _____
- 6. Shays's Rebellion (army _____)
 - a. many _____ had not been paid as soldiers
 - b. had a state _____ to pay
 - c. had to buy _____ and seeds
 - d. went into _____ and could lose land and go to prison
 - e. wanted the _____ to give them more time to pay
 - f. 1,100 poor _____ attacked weapon building
 - g. Massachusetts _____ had to stop them
 - h. _____ government didn't have the power to help them

C. The Western Lands

- 1. _____ Territory
 - a. north of the _____ river
 - b. **territory** - land that belong to a _____ government but is not a _____
 - c. people had rushed there after the war
- 2. Land **Ordinance** - _____
 - a. described how western lands would be measured, _____, and sold
 - b. divided it into **townships** - _____ (6mi x 6mi)
 - c. and then 36 _____ (1mi x 1mi)
- 3. Northwest Ordinance
 - a. described steps to become a new _____
 - b. outlawed _____
 - c. said _____ Americans had to be treated _____
 - d. encouraged building _____
- 4. This was one thing Congress was allowed to do and they did well!

II. A New Plan of Government

A. "A Rope of _____" = the "_____ united States"

1. James _____
 - a. represented _____ in Congress
 - b. youngest member (____)
 - c. knew the government was too _____
 - d. began arguing for a stronger government along with _____, Jefferson, and Adams
 - e. later, our government was based on his _____ Plan
 - f. now known as the "_____ of the Constitution"
2. Patrick _____
 - a. disagreed along with many others
 - b. preferred a "rope of sand" over a "_____"
3. The Annapolis **Convention**
 - a. _____
 - b. **delegates** - _____ - only five showed up
 - c. decided on a stronger _____ government
 - d. asked _____ to call a second convention to write a constitution

B. Writing the Constitution

1. The Constitutional Convention
 - a. all states but _____ showed
 - b. met in _____ at _____ Hall
 - c. elected _____ as president of the convention
 - d. Benjamin _____ (81) also showed up
 - e. _____ lawyers, planters, businessmen, and judges came
2. The Convention Begins
 - a. during the long, hot summer of 17____
 - b. kept it _____
 - c. covered and sealed _____
 - d. had _____
3. **Preamble** - _____
 - a. "We the _____ of the United States..."
 - b. we're a **democracy** - one nation ruled by the _____
 - c. would work toward _____ and peace
 - d. would defend itself against _____
 - e. would promote country's _____
 - f. would make sure they remained a _____ people

III. Debates and Compromises

-debate – _____

-compromise - _____

A. The Federal System

1. federal system

a. authority to _____ would be shared between _____ and _____ governments

2. states

- a. _____
- b. _____ governments
- c. laws for _____
- d. rules for state and local _____
- e. _____ and divorce laws
- f. trade within a state

3. national government

- a. print _____
- b. raise _____ and navies
- c. declare _____
- d. _____ laws
- e. admit new _____
- f. control trade between states

4. shared

- a. set up _____ systems
- b. raise money by _____
- c. pass _____

5. if they disagreed, the _____ government would overrule

B. The Great Compromise

1. disagreed about _____

2. _____ Plan

- a. number of representatives based on _____ of the state
- b. would help _____ states

3. New _____ Plan

- a. each state would have _____ vote
- b. would help _____ states have a say

4. Roger _____ two-house plan

- a. one house would be based on _____
- b. the other would have _____ representation
- c. either could present a **bill** - _____
- d. other house would have to also _____

C. The _____ Compromise

1. should _____ be included in the population count?
 - a. 4 million people in the U.S.
 - b. ___ million in the south
 - c. _____,000 in the south were slaves
2. North
 - a. didn't want slaves to count for _____
 - b. said they were not _____
 - c. did want them to count for _____
3. South
 - a. wanted slaves to count for _____
 - b. would mean more _____ in Congress
 - c. didn't want them to count for _____
4. compromise
 - a. ___ out of 5 slaves would be counted
 - b. for both representation and _____

D. Slavery and the Constitution

1. keep _____ or not?
 - a. didn't call them "slaves" in the Constitution but still not following the idea of _____
 - b. ___/4 of Congress owned slaves but supported ending it
2. North
 - a. wanted Congress to _____ the slave trade
 - b. some wanted slavery _____ completely
3. South
 - a. relied on slaves to continue with their _____
 - b. they thought of becoming a _____ nation
 - c. delegates feared the south would break away from the **Union**
- _____
4. the slave trade compromise
 - a. gave Congress power to control the slave _____
 - b. but Congress couldn't stop it for at least ___ years

IV. A Government of Three Branches

A. The Legislative Branch

1. _____ laws
2. Congress
 - a. raise _____
 - b. control _____ with other countries
 - c. print and coin _____
 - d. raise an army and _____
 - e. declare _____
3. two houses
 - a. House of _____
 - 1.) based on state's _____
 - 2.) **census** - _____ - take every ___ years
 - 3.) voted for by all citizens
 - 4.) serve for ___ years
 - 5.) must be ____, a citizen of U.S. for ___ years, and live in the _____ they represent
 - b. Senate
 - 1.) ___ representatives per state
 - 2.) used to be voted for by state _____
 - 3.) **NOW** voted for by all citizens
 - 4.) serve for ___ years
 - 5.) must be ____, a citizen of U.S. for ___ years, and live in the state they represent
 - c. both could propose _____
 - 1.) **majority** - _____ - would have to vote for it

B. The Executive Branch

1. _____ laws
2. President
 - a. voted for by **electoral college** - citizens vote for _____ who vote for president
 - b. served ___ years
 - c. must be at least ___ and _____ in the U.S.
 - d. duties
 - 1.) runs day-to-day business of government
 - 2.) deals with other _____
 - 3.) heads the nation's _____ forces
3. also includes the Vice President and the _____

C. The Judicial Branch

1. interprets the _____ of laws
2. _____ system to deal with cases involving:

- a. treaties
- b. the _____
- c. differences between _____
- d. _____ of different states

3. Supreme Court

- a. **justices** - _____
- b. 6 then and now ___ judges
- c. President would choose and _____ would vote on them
- d. serve for _____ (job wasn't threatened based on a decision)

D. How the Branches Work Together

1. **separation of powers** - _____

2. **checks and balances**

- a. didn't want any one branch to be too _____
- b. kept any one branch from using its authority wrongly
- c. helped them work together as _____ partners

3. Congress

- a. President can **veto** a bill - _____
- b. Supreme Court can rule that a law is **unconstitutional** - does not follow the _____

4. President

- a. Congress can **override** a veto - _____
- b. Congress can **impeach** him
 - 1.) _____
 - 2.) then tried
 - 3.) _____ from office if found guilty
- c. Supreme Court can rule his actions as _____

5. Supreme Court

- a. President _____ justices
- b. Congress _____ his choices

	Representative	Senator	President	Justice
#				
Voted in by				
Term				
Age				
Citizen				
Live				
Bill				
C and B				