

Know all about the Articles of Confederation. What were they?

The Articles of Confederation were the first plan of government for the United States.

Know all about the Articles of Confederation. When were they written?

They were written shortly after the Declaration of Independence was adopted; however they weren't ratified by all 13 states until 1781.

Know all about the Articles of Confederation. Why were they written?

They were written because with British rule removed, Americans had to create new plans of government for themselves.

Know all about the Articles of Confederation. What powers did they give the federal government?

Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress was the main body. It could make laws for the new nation, but it could not collect taxes to run the government.

Know all about the Articles of Confederation. What powers did they not give the federal government?

Without the ability to tax, it could not pay its debts. Congress could not make laws regarding dealing with or trading with other nations.

Know all about the Articles of Confederation. What problems did they cause?

Without the ability to tax, it could not pay its debts. There were also problems with inflation and multiple forms of currency (money) were accepted. Congress could not make laws regarding dealing with or trading with other nations. Under the Articles of Confederation, the states were more powerful than the federal government.

Know about what took place during the Constitutional Convention.

Constitutional Convention: meeting of delegates who met in Philadelphia in 1787 to revise the Articles of Confederation. They ended up replacing the Articles of Confederation with a new Constitution. George Washington was chosen to lead the convention. They worked in secret so they could change their minds and speak freely.

What compromises were made during the Constitutional Convention?

Two compromises made during the Constitutional Convention were the Great Compromise and the Three-Fifths Compromise.

What was the Great Compromise?

There were two plans for choosing the number of representatives each state would get in the legislative branch: New Jersey Plan and Virginia Plan. These plans became part of the Great Compromise.

What was the Three-Fifths Compromise?

The Three-Fifths Compromise was a way to count slaves when considering population for number of representatives in the House of Representatives. Northern and Southern states compromised on ending importing slaves.

What had to happen before the Constitution could become the law of the land?

After 39 out of the 55 delegates signed the Constitution., 9 of the 13 states would have to ratify the Constitution before it could become the law of the land

What group persuaded states to ratify the Constitution?

The Federalists (formally known as the Nationalists) wanted the Constitution ratified. Some Federalists wrote persuasive essays called *The Federalists* to help convince people to ratify the Constitution.

What group tried to persuade people to not ratify the Constitution?

The Antifederalists did not want the Constitution ratified. They were afraid that the federal government would be too strong.

What did the Virginia Plan want?

The Virginia Plan wanted a stronger central government, all three branches of government, and the number of representatives in Congress to be based on population. Larger states would have more representatives than smaller states.

What did the New Jersey Plan want?

Like the Virginia Plan, the New Jersey Plan also wanted a stronger central government, all three branches of government; however, this plan wanted the number of representatives in Congress to be equal regardless of how big a state was.

How were conflicts between the New Jersey and Virginia Plans resolved?

The Great Compromise created two houses in Congress. The upper house was the Senate with two seats for every state regardless of size (New Jersey Plan). The lower house was the House of Representatives with the number of representatives for each state based on population (Virginia Plan).

Know about the Bill of Rights.

Bill of Rights- First 10 Amendments to the Constitution.

What were the causes and effects of the Bill of Rights being written?

Cause: The Antifederalists wanted the Constitution to states people's freedoms. Some states wouldn't ratify the Constitution until this was promised.

What were the effects of the Bill of Rights being written?

Effect: 9 states finally ratified the Constitution and the Bill of Rights was added in 1791.

Be able to name all the rights guaranteed by the first amendment.

1st Amendment Rights: Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, freedom of petition

Know about the three branches of the government.

The three branches of the government include: Legislative Branch, Executive Branch, Judicial Branch.

What does the Executive Branch do? Who is part of it?

Executive Branch- puts laws into practice and makes sure they are followed. The President is part of the Executive Branch.

What does the Legislative Branch do? Who is part of it?

Legislative Branch- makes the laws. Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives

What does the Judicial Branch do? Who is part of it?

Judicial Branch-interpret laws and protect Constitution. The Court System (Supreme Court and Federal Courts) are part of the Judicial Branch.

How do the the three branches of the government have separate powers?

Separation of powers makes each branch have different jobs.

What system prevents any one branch from becoming more powerful than the other two?

No branch is more powerful than the others (Checks and Balances).