

History: Chapter 8 Study Guide Confederation to Constitution

edion1 Shay's Rebellion: It was an uprising of farmers, former Revolutionary War veterans, and soldiers in Massachusetts. It was caused by high taxation and debt. It showed that the Articles of Confederation was weak. **notbook**
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Northwest Ordinance: It is a law pertaining to Minnesota, Michigan and west of the Appalachians. It had freedom of speech, trial by jury, freedom of religion and it banned slavery. It allowed for open trade on the waterways.

Voting Qualifications for Most States: In most states, white males who owned land or paid taxes could vote. Women, African-Americans and Native Americans could not vote.

tyranny: Many states constitutions prevented tyranny by these few items: separation of powers among three branches of government, limited power of governor and Bill of Rights.

Problems with England and/or Spain: The United States was having problems with England and/or Spain because of the following:

- England would not leave forts.
- Spain had a border dispute over Florida.
- Spain and England blocked shipping in Caribbean.
- Spain did not allow free trade on the Mississippi River.

township: is a division of land in the NW Territory which has 36 square miles.

republic: is a government in which the people elect representatives.

Confederation Congress: It had the power to issue money.

- Within the Confederation Congress, each state had one vote.

school/education: In the Northwest Territory, one section of land out of 36 was devoted to school/education.

Northwest Territory: Iowa was not part of the Northwest Territory.

Articles of Confederation: The major stumbling block to the quick passage of the Articles of the Confederation was disputed western land claims.

- A strength of the Congress under the Articles of Confederation was its handling of the western land territories.
- Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress could not force the states to pay taxes to the national government.

Congress: Congress was not allowed to make laws concerning foreign and interstate trade.

Executive branch: the branch of government that enforces the laws.
-Failure to be able to deal with other foreign heads of state showed a lack of executive branch.
-The Executive Branch is more powerful than the Legislative Branch.

Legislative branch: makes/creates the law.

Judicial branch: interprets the law.

Constitutional Convention: convened in the city of Philadelphia.
-The meetings of the Constitutional Convention were kept secret.
- George Washington was the president of the Constitutional Convention.
-Constitutional Convention banned or outlawed slave trade or importation of slaves effective in 1808.
-The men who attended the Constitutional Convention were nicknamed the *Founding Fathers*.
-*Rhode Island* did not attend the Constitutional Convention.
-The original reason for the Constitutional Convention was to amend the Articles of Confederation for trade reasons.
-Constitutional Convention passed the US Constitution in 1787.

Land Ordinance of 1785: the law which provided for the division of land in the Northwest.

Great Compromise: also known as the Connecticut Compromise.

James Madison: VA delegate; "Father of the Constitution"; proposes the Virginia Plan.

Benjamin Franklin: Convention's oldest delegate; kept unity with wit and charm.

Roger Sherman: CT delegate who compromise soothes both large and small states.

Order of Events:

1. Congress passes the Articles of Confederation.
2. Pennsylvania ratifies the U.S. Constitution.
3. Rhode Island ratifies the U.S. Constitution.

James Wilson: PA delegate who promoted "popular sovereignty".

Patrick Henry: VA man who did not attend as he "smelled a rat...towards monarchy."

William Paterson: NJ delegate who proposed the New Jersey Plan.

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Amendments: General term meaning additions to a legal document or constitution.

Ratification: official approval of a document by a government.

Federalism: idea that power should be shared between national and state governments.

Checks and balances: controls between the branches of government to promote equality of power.

Majority rule: more than half of a group holds the power to make decisions binding to all.

Bill of Rights: the first ten additions to the United States Constitution.

Federalists versus Antifederalists

Federalists	Antifederalists
• John Jay and Alexander Hamilton	• Patrick Henry and George Mason
• Supported by merchants	• Weaker national government
• Favored by small, economically weak states to pay debts	• Feared a powerful executive
• Supported by the Federalist Papers	• Concerned over majority rule
• Favored in the cities on the coast	• Written Bill of Rights needed

Articles of Confederation versus the United States Constitution

Articles of Confederation	United States Constitution
• No national court system	• Easier to amend its mistakes
• One state, one vote in Congress	• Two house national legislature
• No national collection of taxes	• A chief executive to conduct foreign affairs

Order of Events:

1. Favored by small, economically weak states to pay debts Delaware ratifies the Constitution.
2. Virginia ratifies the Constitution.
3. Congress adopts the Bill of Rights.

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Pennsylvania: second state to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

The Federalists Papers: gave reasons to support the ratification of the Constitution.

Major Block of the Ratification of the U.S. Constitution: The major block to the immediate ratification of the U.S. Constitution was the lack of a written Bill of Rights.

Ratification of the U.S. Constitution by New York: The ratification of the U.S. Constitution by New York was vital because, geographically, it kept the country together.

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