

Name: _____

**Chapter 5 Study Guide**

neatly define the following terms and answer the following questions in your own words and in complete sentences unless otherwise indicated. If I cannot read it I will not grade it. The more effort you put in now, the better in the long run!

Federalists	Judicial Branch – page 165	Amendments
Anti-Federalists	Veto	Override
Legislative Branch – page 165	Impeach	Northwest Territory
Executive Branch – page 165	Constitutional Convention	Shays' Rebellion

Section 1

- 1. Why did most states choose a bicameral legislature?*
- 2. Why did the Federal government need to regulate the settlement of western lands?*
- 3. What restrictions did Spain and Britain place on American trade?*

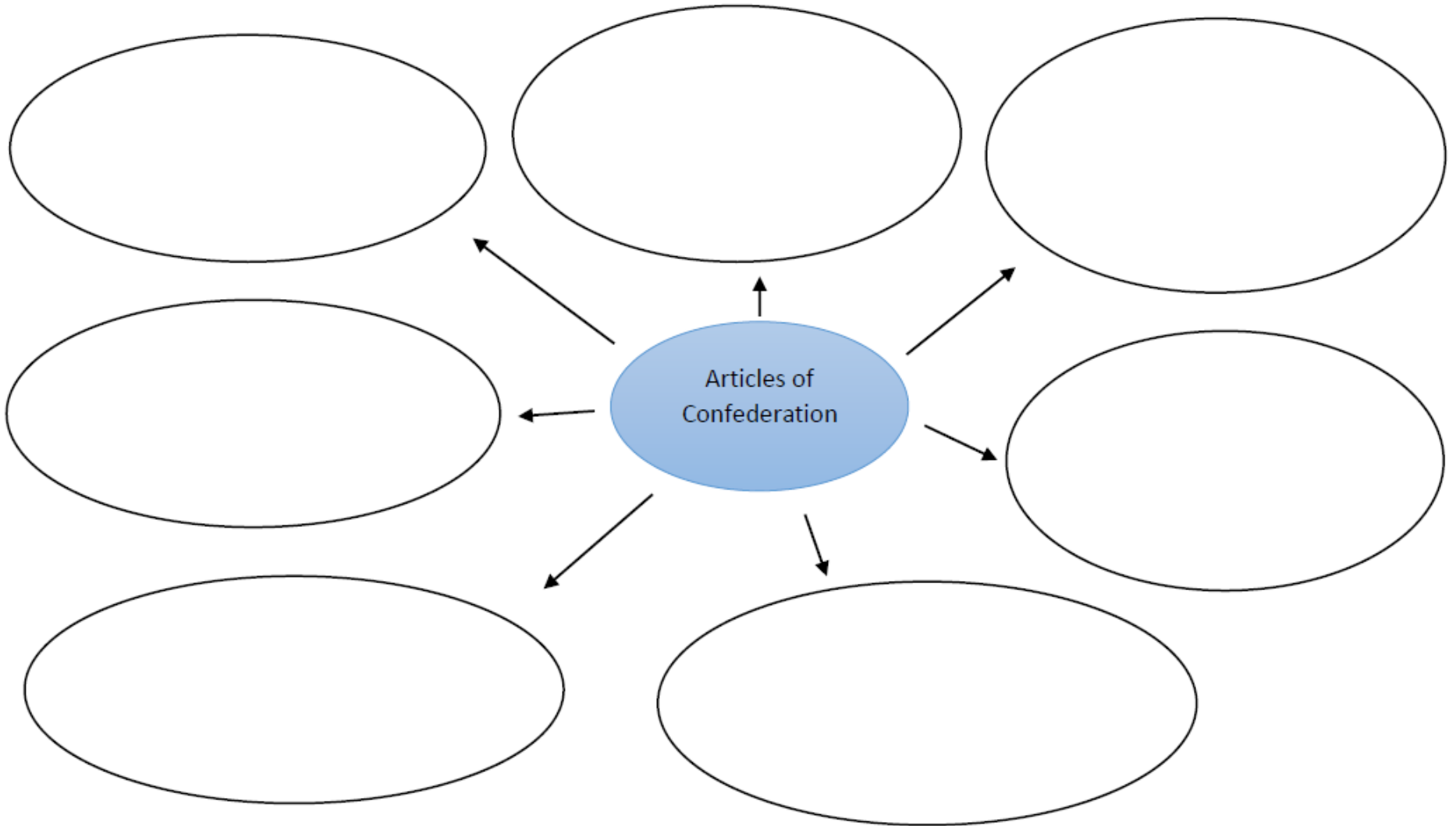
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11th

Articles of Confederation

List the seven weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

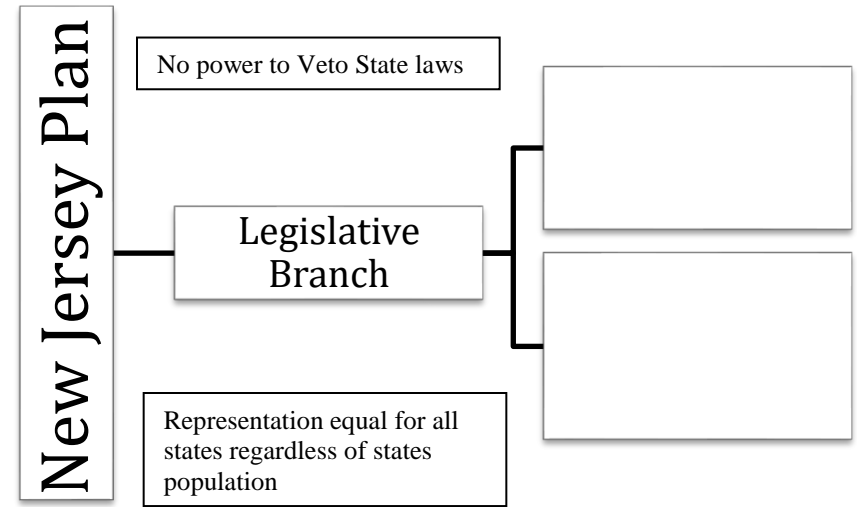
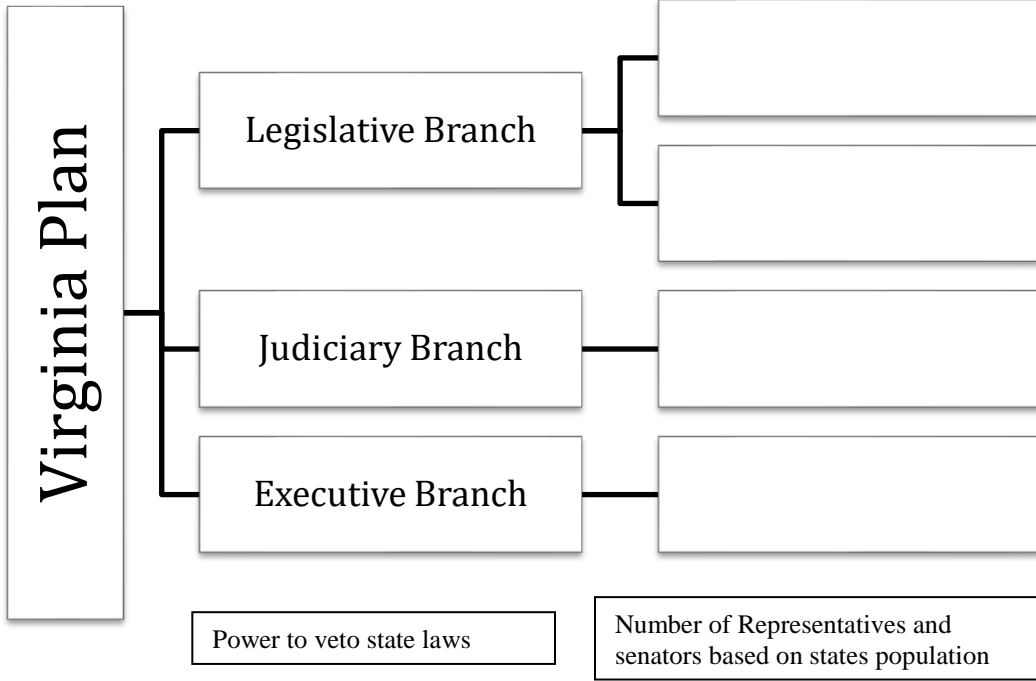


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Constitutional Convention:



Great "Connecticut" Compromise

3/5 Compromise

<p><i>#main idea</i></p> <p><i>What did it do?</i></p> <p><i>What was it a compromise?</i></p>	<p><i>#main idea</i></p> <p><i>What did it do?</i></p> <p><i>Why was it a compromise?</i></p>
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Section 3 – Ratifying the Constitution

Explaining – The Preamble sets down six purposes of government. Match each quotation from the Preamble with its purpose from the list below.

1. “To for a more perfect Union”	A. To maintain peace and order in society
2. “To establish Justice”	B. To help people live healthy, happy, and prosperous lives
3. “To insure domestic Tranquility”	C. To unite the states so they can operate as a single nation
4. “To provide for the common defense”	D. To protect the rights of citizens and of future generations
5. “To promote the general Welfare”	E. To make certain that all citizens are treated equally
6. “To secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity”	F. To protect the country and its citizens from attack

Popular Sovereignty

Limited Government

Separation of Powers

Federalism

Checks and Balances

Representative Government

6 Major principles of the Constitution-
Pages 162 - 175

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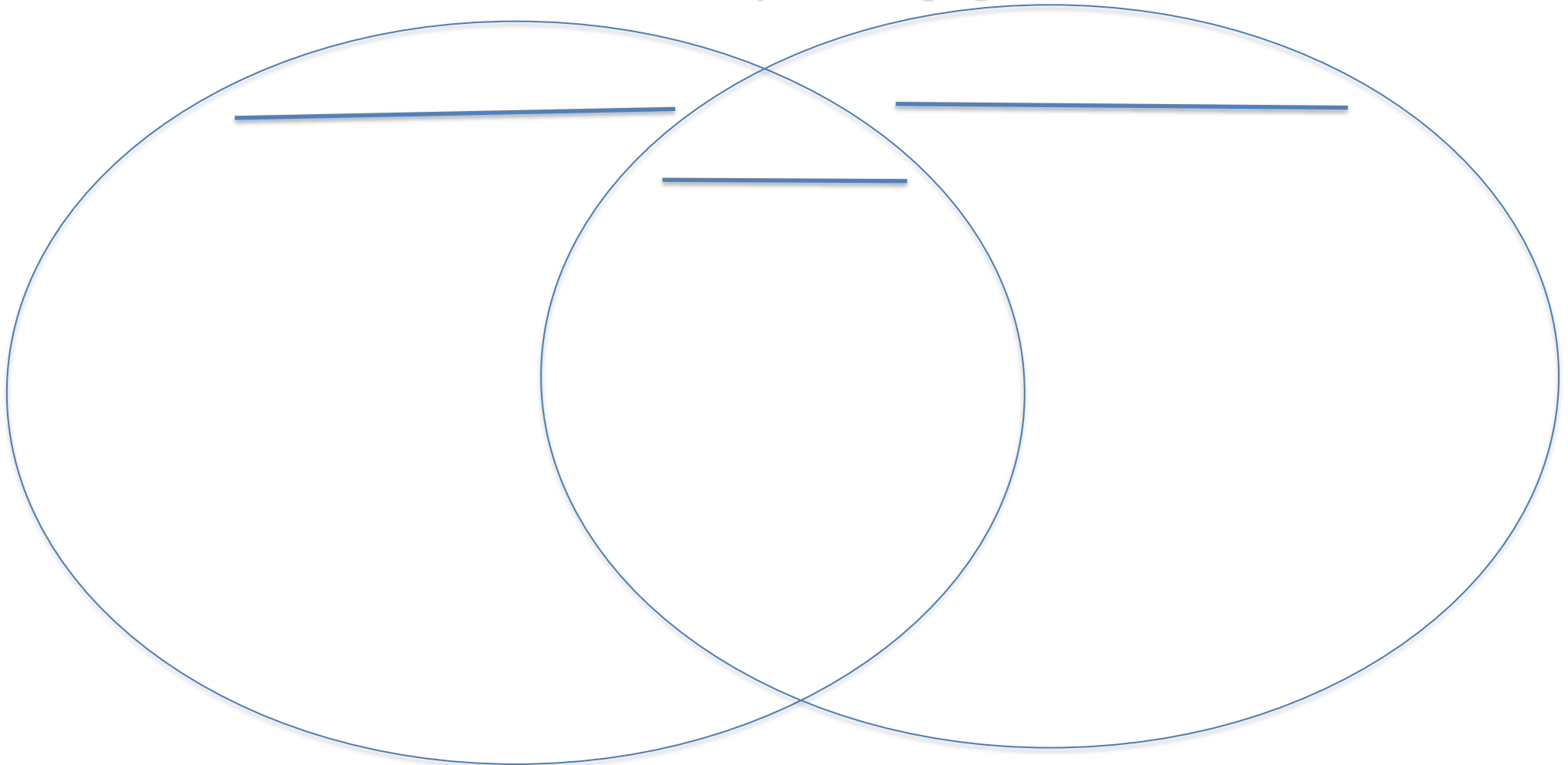
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What state ratified the constitution first?

Which ones ratified last?

What promises had to be made to get all the states to sign?

The Federal System – page 171



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1. **Which of these resolved the conflict between the two plans of government proposed during the Constitutional Convention?**
 - A. the Preamble to the Constitution
 - B. the Great Compromise
 - C. the Bill of Rights
 - D. Land Ordinance of 1785
2. **A change or addition to a constitution is known as a(n)**
 - A. law.
 - B. amendment.
 - C. article.
 - D. bill.
3. **What might be true about the United States government today if the Virginia Plan had been adopted?**
 - A. States would be equally represented in Congress.
 - B. Legislation favoring large states would be passed.
 - C. The executive and judicial branches would not exist.
 - D. Judges would be responsible for all foreign affairs.
4. **What made the passage of the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance possible?**
 - A. States turning over their western land claims to the national government.
 - B. The ratification of the Constitution by Virginia, New York, and other large states.
 - C. The effect of Shays's Rebellion on the depression of the mid-1780s.
 - D. The addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution.
5. **Which of the following was one of the arguments put forth by the Antifederalists?**
 - A. The Constitution gave too much power to state governments.
 - B. The Philadelphia Convention exceeded its powers writing the Constitution.
 - C. There was no need to add a bill of rights to the Constitution.
 - D. The Constitution did not give enough power to the President.
6. **Which of the following would NOT be protected by the Bill of Rights?**
 - A. a person practicing a religion
 - B. a speech that is critical of the government
 - C. a person accused of a crime
 - D. a business owner raising prices
7. **Shays's Rebellion made many Americans believe that a stronger central government would have**
 - A. prevented that kind of popular uprising.
 - B. given the farmers what they demanded.
 - C. asked other nations for military aid.
 - D. held new elections to resolve the issue.
8. **What were the Federalist Papers?**
 - A. Notes taken by delegates during the Constitutional Convention.
 - B. Early versions of the Bill of Rights.
 - C. Articles written by supporters of a strong federal system of government.
 - D. Articles written by supporters of strong state governments.
9. **Which region benefited most from the Three-Fifths Compromise?**
 - A. the western territories
 - B. the southern states
 - C. New England
 - D. the coastal states
10. **Antifederalists opposed the Constitution because it**
 - A. did not give the President enough power.
 - B. weakened the state governments.
 - C. contained a bill of rights.
 - D. could not be amended.

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11. What decision did the delegates to the Constitutional Convention make about the slave trade?

- A. to not restrict slaves from being brought into the country for another 20 years
- B. to prevent Congress from regulating the slave trade
- C. to extend the slave trade to states that had banned it
- D. to restrict the slave trade in the southern states

12. The Gov. of Massachusetts responded to Shays's Rebellion by

- A. using the state militia to arrest leaders of the rebellion.
- B. passing a law prohibiting similar rebellions in the future.
- C. helping the farmers who were affected by the economic depression.
- D. drafting a new state constitution.

13. Within the townships created by the Land Ordinance of 1785, one section was set aside for

- A. hospitals.
- B. public schools.
- C. homes for the wealthy.
- D. jails.

14. What was the original purpose of the 1787 Constitutional Convention?

- A. to revise the Constitution
- B. approve the New Jersey Plan
- C. to revise the Articles of Confederation
- D. to deny the Virginia Plan

15. An important challenge facing the Constitutional Convention was how to balance the

- A. needs of eastern and western states
- B. interests of large and small states
- C. demands of farmers
- D. rights of women

16. The basic purpose of the Bill of Rights was to

- A. describe the three branches of government.
- B. limit the powers of local government.
- C. establish a system of taxation.
- D. guarantee individual rights.

17. The 3/5 Compromise of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 provided that?

- A. for purposes of representation and taxation, the votes of three free men were equal to those of five slaves
- B. the votes of 3/5 of the southern states would be needed to pass any federal legislation affecting slavery.
- C. for purposes of representation and taxation, five slaves would be counted as three free persons.
- D. the voted of 3/5 of the southern states would be needed to pass any federal legislation affecting representation or taxation.

Directions: Choose 2 – Write 5 -8 sentence and incorporate 5 facts to support your answer. Each response needs to be its own paragraph.

1. How did Americans ratify the Constitution, and what are the basic principles?
2. What new system of national government did the delegates agree upon at the Constitutional Convention of 1787?
3. What form of national government did the Patriots create initially and what events revealed that a new government was necessary?

