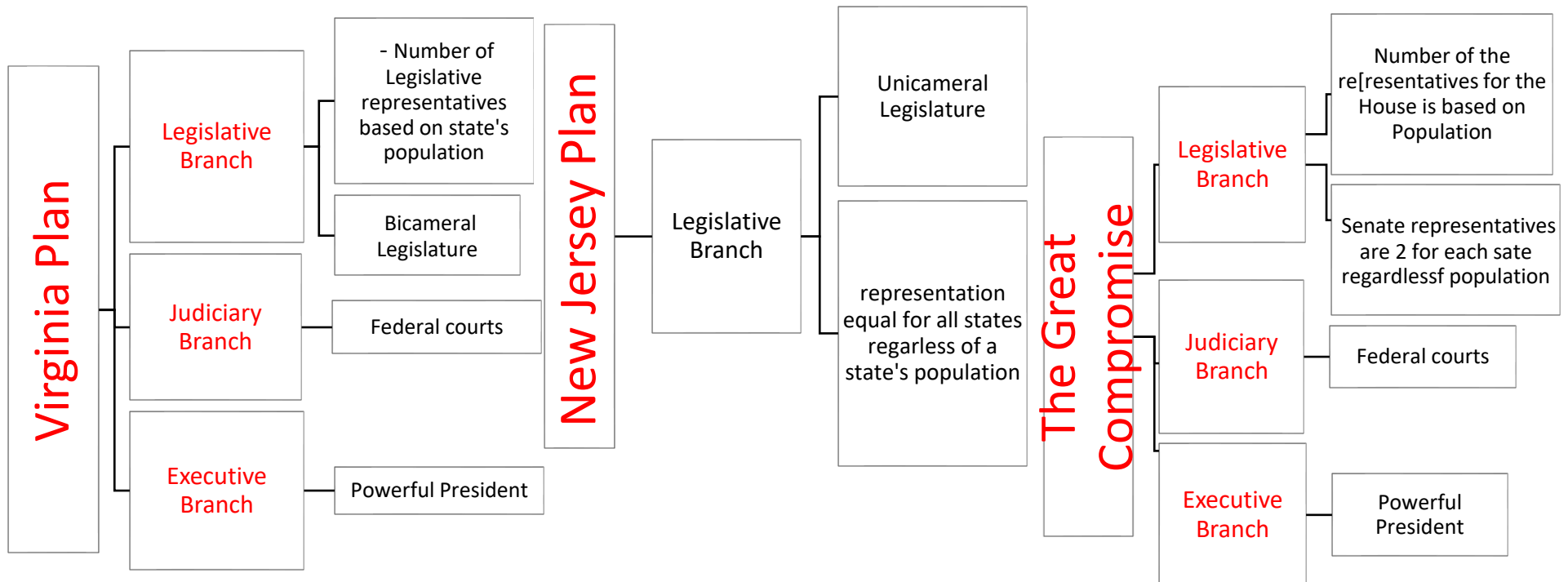


Strengths of A of C	Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
<p>1- <b>Established Federalism</b> - A system of government where power is divided between a national government and state governments</p>	<p>1. <b>Congress could not levy or collect taxes</b></p> <p>2. Congress was powerless to regulate interstate commerce and foreign trade</p> <p>3. Each state had only one vote in congress regardless of its size</p>
<p>1- <b>The Northwest Ordinance of 1787:</b></p> <p>A- Chartered a government for the Northwest Territory</p> <p>B- Provided a method for admitting new states to the Union from the territory</p> <p>C- Listed a bill of rights guaranteed in the territory</p>	<p>4. Articles could only be amended with consent of all state</p> <p>5. No separate executive branch to enforce acts of congress</p> <p>6. A two-thirds majority (9 out of 13 ) states was required to pass laws</p> <p>7. No system of federal courts</p>



## THE RATIFICATION STRUGGLE

	<u>Federalists</u> (supporters)	<u>Antifederalists</u> (opponents)
<b>Who</b>	merchants, shippers, plantation owners, upper classes	rural farmers, lower classes
<b>Why</b>	wanted stability and order	feared too much power; no guarantee of individual rights; thought power would go to a small, aristocratic group
<b>Where</b>	coastal trading towns, middle states, and south	New England, frontier areas in all states

### Shays' Rebellion:

**Who was Shays? Why did he rebel?**

Farmer / retired soldier that couldn't pay his taxes because he had not been paid for his service. He rebelled against the Massachusetts government when they took his farm for back taxes.

**What were the results of Shays' Rebellion?**

The articles of Confederation were viewed as too weak to put down the rebellion so it showed the need to amend or change the Articles. This eventually led to the Constitution.

### Constitutional Convention

What was the initial goal? What did they actually do?

- A. To amend the Articles of Confederation establish the basic framework of the national government
- B. adopted a new Constitution

When did the Convention meet?

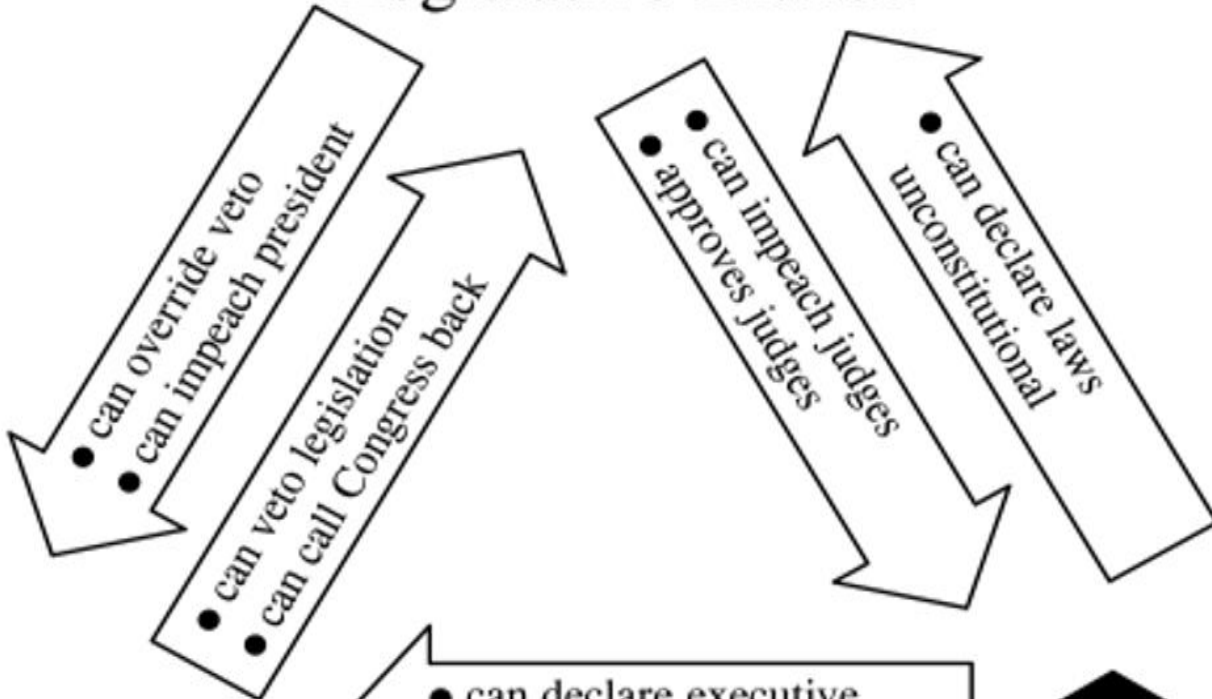
Started in May of 1787

### Senate

elected by state legislature until the Amendment 17  
elected by voters  
2 per state & 100 total



## Legislative Branch



## Executive Branch



## Judicial Branch

### The Preamble defined 6 goals

To Form a More Perfect Union =  
Federal system unifying the states .

To Establish Justice = Create a  
uniform (constant) system to settle  
legal arguments.

To Insure Domestic Tranquility =  
Insure Peace and order at home.

To Provide for the Common Defense =  
Protect citizens against a foreign  
invasion.

To Promote the General Welfare =  
Promote the well-being of all  
citizens.

To Secure the Blessings of Liberty =  
Make sure citizens have individuals  
rights and freedoms

### **Impeach Process-**

Impeach = To bring accusation against.

#### **1. House of Representatives**

- Impeaches or charges President with a crime.

#### **2. Senate**

- There is a trial in the Senate and the Senate acts as the jury.

- The chief justice of the Supreme Court is the judge.

- If 2/3 of the Senators vote guilty, the President is removed from office.

### **The Northwest Ordinance of 1787**

**important in United States history because it established a method for admitting new states to the Union**

**Population greater than 60,000 – and a state constitution**

### **Federalism**

**created to keep a balance of power between the central and state governments**

the states share power with the central government

### **judicial review**

**A. - established when the Supreme Court issued its ruling in Marbury v. Madison (1803)**

**B. Gave the Supreme court the ability to decide if a law is unconstitutional**

**C. Check on the Executive and the Legislative Branch**

### **3/5 Compromise**

Counted Every five enslaved persons were counted as three free people Representation and Taxation

### WHAT IDEAS HELPED TO SHAPE THE CONSTITUTION (WHICH STATES THE POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT)?

Magna Carta 1215 ( limited the power of the king)

John Locke (natural rights life, liberty and Property or the pursuit of happiness)

Montesquieu (branches of government executive, legislative and judicial)

Mayflower Compact (1<sup>st</sup> document of self-rule in North America)

#### The Elastic Clause:

- Congress can make all laws “necessary and proper” to carry out the duties of the federal government.
- Interpreted as “stretching” the power of the national government beyond what is written in the Constitution.

#### Example:

- Congress set up a national bank to combat the U.S. debt.

### House of Representatives

elected every 2 years lower house  
dependent on the state’s population  
for the number of representatives 435  
representatives and makes BIG states  
happy

### Electoral college

made up of electors who every 4  
years elect a US President

535 representatives

268 needed to elect a president

### 7 Basic Principles of the Constitution:

1. **Popular Sovereignty**
  - a. = People have the right to alter or abolish their government.
2. **Limited Government**
  - a. = Government only has the powers that the Constitution gives it.
3. **Separation of Powers**
  - a. = Government is divided into 3 branches of government.
4. **Checks and Balances**
  - a. = Each branch of government has the power to check, or limit the power of the other two.
5. **Federalism**
  - a. = Divided the powers between the federal and state governments.
6. **Republicanism**
  - a. = Republican form of government (citizens elect representatives to carry out their will).
7. **Individual Rights**
  - a. = The Constitution protects individual rights (Bill of Rights)

UNIT 2 TEST REVIEW SHEET



### **The Declaration of Independence (1776):**

- The committee asked Thomas Jefferson to write the document.

He broke it into three parts.

1. The document stressed the belief in unalienable (can't take away) natural rights; life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

2. The document also listed the wrongs committed by King George III and Great Britain (reasons colonies should be free).

3. Declared the colonies were now the United States of America.

### **What help did the United States of America receive from other nations to win the American Revolution?**

- a. The other nations from Europe helped the United States by giving them navy, army, and money from France, loans of money from Spain and Netherlands.
- b. Spain gave the Americans cloth, gunpowder, medicines, and muskets.
- c. France gave weapons, supplies, navy, and trained soldiers

### **WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ON THE WORLD?**

- a.
- b. The Declaration of Independence linked together the ideas of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
- c. In 1789, the French people rebelled and wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Man which borrowed ideas from Declaration of Independence.
- d. The American Revolution also inspired Latin American independence movements.