Chapter 5 Study Guide

1. Explain the economy after the Revolutionary War. Bad, people are poor, inflation, ports were closed, Spanish closed the lower MS River to traders, war debt, government couldn’t help, Shays Rebellion
2. Articles of Confederation
	1. Summarize – protected the liberties of the country. Helped the first new government.
	2. Strengths – protected US citizens’ rights, more power in the states, people were equal
	3. Weaknesses – limited power of the federal government to enforce laws, one branch of government (legislative), no executive branch or judicial branch, no checks and balances,
3. Popular sovereignty – Idea that public authority belongs to the people, but delegates wanted strong central government
4. Sovereignty – supreme power (VA Plan) for central government
5. Constitutional Convention (James Madison “Father of the Constitution”)
	1. Who participated – Ben Franklin, George Washington, James Madison, educated Congressmen, state legislatures
	2. Who did not participate – John Adams, African americans, women, native americans, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry
	3. New Jersey Plan – unicameral house, one house legislature, each state would have an equal # of voices in the federal government, small states favored this
	4. Virginia Plan – bicameral house, each state was represented in the federal government according to their population. Large states favored this
	5. Great Compromise – agreement to make 2 house in the Legislative Branch 1. Senate (NJ Plan) 2. House of Representatives (VA Plan)
		1. Dispute – small states v. large states and having equal representation
		2. Result – 2 branches – Senate and House of Representation
	6. 3/5 Compromise – North v. South. North wanted the slaves to be tax. South wanted ALL of their slaves to be counted in the state census.
	7. Result – 3/5 of the slave population will be counted in the South and slave owners will pay taxes on the 3/5
6. Branches of Government (Constitution) – explain their responsibility
	1. Legislative – make laws, proposing, passing, Senate/House
	2. Executive – make sure laws are carried out, President and cabinet members
	3. Judicial – Supreme Court, strike down laws, interpret laws, settle arguments/laws
7. Federalist
	1. Define “federalism”- sharing of power between central government and states
	2. Describe position – supports the Constitution, offered a good balance of political power
	3. Who – Hamilton, Madison, Jay, Washington, Franklin, Revere (Supporters)
8. Antifederalist
	1. Describe position – people who DON’T support the Constitution because it lacked a Bill of Rights and they want a weak central government.
	2. Who - George Mason, DeWitt Clinton, Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams
9. Annapolis Convention of 1786 (pg.162)
	1. Summarize what happened – many delegates didn’t attend, it failed to answer the needs of the people. In Maryland. Purpose – to discuss the Articles of Confederation, so they scheduled the Convention in Philadelphia in 1787.
10. Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
	1. Written by –
	2. Documents says -
11. *The Federalist Papers*
	1. Written by –
	2. Purpose and position -
12. Land Ordinance of 1785
	1. What is it?
	2. Who ordered it? Why?
13. Spain – 1784
	1. What happened? -
14. Shays’ Rebellion of 1786
	1. Main cause -
	2. Who? -
	3. Result -
15. Influential British Documents
	1. English Bill of Rights of 1689
	2. Magna Carta
16. Bill of Rights
	1. Define –
	2. Federalists –
	3. Antifederalists –
	4. Amendment –