**Articles of Confederation and the Constitution**

**Articles of Confederation**

* As the American Revolution began, the Americans realized they needed to develop a government
* At the 1st Continental Congress, the delegates agreed it should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The debate about the government centered around two points
  + 1st should each state receive one vote or have votes based on population
  + 2nd should the national government or the individual states have a majority of the power
* They decided:
  + The national government had few powers because Americans were afraid a strong government would lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + National government was run by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Each state had only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote in the Congress
  + National government had the power to:
    - Wage war
    - Make peace
    - Sign treaties
    - Issue money
* The articles left the most important powers to the states
* State powers:
  + Authority to set \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Enforce national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + States would be in control of the lands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Appalachian Mountains
* The Articles were passed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* There were immediate problems with the government
  + The debt from the Revolutionary War needed to be paid and the national government didn’t have the power to levy taxes
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – an uprising over the poor economy and debt farmers were in due to the cost of the war and the national governments’ inability to raise any money
* As a result, the leaders of America knew changes needed to be made
* The result was the Constitutional Convention
  + 1787 in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Included \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_delegates
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was chosen as presiding officer of the convention

**Constitutional Convention**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_session
* On votes only a majority was needed to make any changes
* James Madison was one of few people to prepare for the convention and came up with the Virginia Plan

**Virginia Plan**

* + Called for a Two – House Legislature (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
    - A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chosen by the Legislature
    - A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system
  + Members of the Lower House would be chosen by election, but members of the Upper House would be chosen by the Lower House
  + In both Houses the members of each state would be proportional to the population of each state
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ objected to this plan

**New Jersey Plan**

* + Headed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Kept One – House Congress with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ representation, but with the power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_trade
* These two different plans lead to many different problems

**The Great Compromise**

* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came up with the idea
  + Proposed a Two – House Legislature
    - Lower House would be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which the number of seats would be related to population
    - Upper House would be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which each state would have two members
* A second part of the Great Compromise dealt with the counting of slaves

**The 3/5th Compromise**

* + It counted each enslaved person as 3/5th of a free person for both taxation and representation
  + Congress could not interfere with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for 20 years
* The states and leaders battled over ratification
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supported the Constitution
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opposed the Constitution without a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* After nine of the states ratified the Constitution, it became the government of the US, but it wasn’t official
  + Virginia and New York, the two most populous states, had not ratified it yet in June of 1788
* After an agreement was made to add a Bill of Rights, the Constitution is ratified in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_