**Section One (Articles of Confederation/Early Government):**

1. Why did the leaders of the new government (under the Articles of Confederation) purposefully make the central government weak? [NIB]
2. Complete the following chart [p.147-150]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Powers** of the Articles of Confederation | **Problems** of the Articles of Confederation |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. What problem did the Land Ordinance of 1785 settle? [p.148]
2. What did the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 specify as requirements for new states? [p.148]
3. How did the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 affect slavery in the early United States? [p.148]
4. What was the cause of Shays’ Rebellion? [p.155]
5. What did Shays’ Rebellion prove? [p.155]

**Section Two (Constitution and Bill of Rights):**

1. In the argument over power between the states, what did the Virginia Plan (pro-large states) propose? [p.156]
2. In the argument over power between the states, what did the New Jersey Plan (pro-small states) propose? [p.156]
3. How did the Great Compromise settle the dispute between large and small states? [p.156-157]
4. What issue did the 3/5 Compromise address? [p.157]
5. Define federalism. [p.158]
6. Give an example of reserved powers that belong to the states only. [p.158]
7. Give an example of delegated powers that belongs to the federal government only. [p.158]
8. Give an example of a concurrent power that both the state and federal governments can do. [p.158]
9. How did Baron de Montesquieu suggest power be divided at the federal level? [p.158]
10. What was put into place to ensure that no branch of the federal government becomes too powerful? [p.158]
11. Give an example of how each branch can limit the power of the others. [p.158]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Legislative Branch | Executive Branch | Judicial Branch |
| Power over Leg. |  |  |  |
| Power over Exec. |  |  |  |
| Power over Jud. |  |  |  |

1. What is judicial review? [glossary]
2. Why was the Electoral College established to vote for the president rather than a popular vote of all citizens? [p.159]
3. What is ratification and how many states had to agree to this before the new Constitution would be approved? Why was this so difficult to achieve? [p.161]
4. What is the main reason why Federalists believed that the Constitution must be adopted and replace the Articles of Confederation?[p.161-162]
5. What is the main difference between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists’ views of the Constitution? [p.162]
6. What was the purpose of the ***Federalist Papers***? [p.162]
7. What did the Anti-Federalists argue was seriously lacking from the Constitution? [p.163]
8. What arguments were provided to support the creation of a Bill of Rights? [p.163]
9. What arguments were provided to oppose the creation of a Bill of Rights? [p.164]

**Section Three (Review):**

1. What was the **Albany Plan of Union**?
2. What were the restrictions placed on Boston by the **Intolerable (Coercive) Acts**?
3. What methods did colonists use to protest the Stamp Act?
4. How did **John Locke** influence the creation of the **Declaration of Independence**?
5. Why was the **Battle of Saratoga** considered to be the turning point of the Revolutionary War?
6. Describe the following examples of colonial self-government:
	1. Virginia House of Burgesses
	2. Mayflower Compact
	3. New England Town Meetings
7. Define the headright system.
8. What event caused Britain to abandon its policy of Salutary Neglect with the American colonies?
9. How did the Great Awakening weaken the hold that Britain had on the colonies?
10. What geographic features of New England made it more suitable to trade than farming?

Unit 3 Vocabulary

**Objective 1:**

Articles of Confederation Land Ordinance of 1785 Shay’s Rebellion

Northwest Land Ordinance of 1787

Examples of Powers granted to Federal Government under Articles of Confederation

Examples of Powers granted to State Government under Articles of Confederation

**Objective 2:**

Virginia Plan New Jersey Plan Connecticut Plan

Great Compromise 3/5 Compromise Electoral College

Federalism Baron de Montesquieu Separation of Powers

Checks & Balances Ratification Federalist

Anti-Federalist Federalist Papers Bill of Rights

Alexander Hamilton James Madison John Jay

Thomas Jefferson Patrick Henry Constitutional Convention

Delegated Powers Reserved Powers Concurrent Powers

Judicial Review

**Review:**

Albany Plan of Union Stamp Act Boycott

Natural Rights Social Contract John Locke

Thomas Jefferson Declaration of Independence Battle of Saratoga

Virginia House of Burgesses Mayflower Compact New England Town Meetings

Head right System Great Awakening Jonathan Edwards

George Whitefield