

# UNIT 3 STUDY GUIDE

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

PER: \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 1/2: The Creation of the AOC and the Weaknesses of the AOC

1. What are the Articles of Confederation? The first constitution of the US, and gave more power to the states. Weak central (federal, national) Government
2. What one branch of government was included in the Articles of Confederation? Legislative Branch (makes the laws)
3. What are a couple things the Articles got RIGHT? Explain them. To wage war, passed the NW Ordinance (provided a means for states to be recognize, and prohibited slavery throughout the territory) , each state would be recognized
4. Explain why each **weakness of the Articles of Confederation** caused a problem for our first government:
  - Congress had no power to tax: couldn't run the government like police, military, domestic things (dirt road lit with candles)
  - Congress had no power to regulate trade: slow business and loss of jobs. Difficulty of moving product and increase prices of goods.
  - Congress had no power to enforce its laws: no structure and did not feel obligated to follow the law and no police to enforce.
  - The national government lacked a national court system [judicial branch]: couldn't handle national level issues. Unfair system between states for court cases
  - The national government lacked a central leadership [executive branch]: the government was powerless to enforce any laws.
  - Changes to the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states: made it difficult to pass the laws and difficult to persuade all states. Slows down the government. Made it impossible to make changes to the A.O.C

## Lesson 2: The Constitutional Convention

5. What was Shays's Rebellion? What did it lead to? Armed uprising during 1786-87. Farmers from Mass in danger of losing land took over the Courts and stormed an arsenal. The Philly Convention and the writing of the U.S. Constitution.
6. What was the original goal of the convention? What actually happened? Fix the A.O.C and lead to a whole new document and creation of the Constitution.

7. What rules were set up at the Convention? Each state got one vote and two representatives, sworn to secrecy.

8. Explain how the Constitution FIXED the weaknesses of the AOC.

- Congress had no power to tax: Congress has the power to set and collect taxes from the people.
- Congress had no power to regulate trade: Congress has the power to regulate trade between the states.
- Congress had no power to enforce its laws: main job of the executive branch enforce laws.
- The national government lacked a national court system [judicial branch]: The Supreme Court is the highest court in the nation -Interprets laws (are they fair?)
- The national government lacked a central leadership [executive branch]: The power to execute the law will belong to the President

➤ Changes to the Articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states: Constitution can be changed if 2/3 of both houses of Congress approve Valid as part of the Constitution if ¾ of the state legislatures agree

9. What compromise was made regarding representation in the legislative branch? Explain it. Bicameral legislative (two houses). House of Representatives is made by population (435) and the Senate is two representatives per state (100).

### **Lesson 3: The Federalists and Anti-Federalists**

10. What were the Federalists Papers? What were they about? Written by James Madison, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton. In favor of the US Constitution.

11. What were the Anti-Federalists Papers? What were they about? Written by Anti-Federalist and they were against the US Constitution and wanted to keep the A.O.C

12. What type of government did the Federalists believe in? Strong national government

13. What type of government did the Anti-Federalists believe in? Weak national government

14. What does ratify mean? How many states had to ratify the Constitution before it took effect? Approve and they needed 9 of the 13 states

15. What compromise did they come to in order to get the Constitution ratified? Adding the bill of rights

16. Why did the Anti-Federalists feel a Bill of Rights was so important? They felt that the rights of the people needed to be added to the constitution in order to be protected. Since there were no rights written that the government could abuse their power and not protect the people.