

Name _____



Notetaking Study Guide

Question to Think About As you read and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **What were major successes and failures of the government under the Articles of Confederation?**

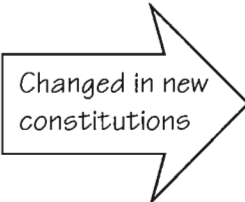
► Use these charts to record key information from the section. Some of the information has been filled in to get you started.

Government by the States

Problems the Colonists had with Colonial Government

Colonial governors: Most colonists were unhappy with the governors appointed by the British Crown.

Parliament: Parliament, which was part of the central government, exerted power over the elected _____ legislatures.



Main Characteristics of the State Governments

State governors: had _____ power

Voting: _____ people were allowed to vote

Individual rights: protected in several states' _____ of _____

National Government Under the Articles of Confederation

Main Characteristics

- No _____ executive _____ or _____ branch of government
- One legislative branch, called _____, with each state having one vote
- _____ out of 13 states had to approve laws
- Legislative power limited to:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Strengths

- Won _____ from Britain and negotiated peace treaty
- The _____ and the _____ established rules for settling new lands and creating new states.

Weaknesses

- No authority to regulate _____ or collect _____
- Could not protect land from foreign occupation
- Could not stop public unrest as shown in _____

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Question to Think About As you read and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **What role did compromise play in the creation of the U.S. Constitution?**

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The Constitutional Convention

Issue: How to encourage debate during the convention without public pressure

Solution: Convention delegates voted to hold discussions in secret.



Issue: How to create a stronger national government with more powers than under the Articles of Confederation

Solution Provided by the Virginia Plan: Create a government with _____ branches, and separate _____ into two houses. James Madison authored the plan.



Issue: How many people should lead the executive branch

Solution Reached After a Vote: _____



Issue: How to elect representatives to the two houses of the legislative branch

Solution Proposed by the Virginia Plan: Elect representatives to both houses according to _____.

Solution Proposed by the New Jersey Plan: Give each state _____ vote(s), regardless of its population.

Solution Reached by the Great Compromise: House of _____ would be based on _____, and states would be represented equally in the _____. _____ suggested The Great Compromise.



Issue: How to show that the Constitution derived its authority from the people

Solution: Add a preamble that says, "We the _____..."
Gouverneur Morris wrote the Preamble.

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Question to Think About As you read and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did those in favor of the Constitution achieve its ratification?**

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Federalists Versus Antifederalists

Federalists

Leaders: 1. John Jay, 2. _____, 3. _____

Position on the new Constitution: _____

Main argument for position: need for a _____ central government

Antifederalists

Leaders: 1. Patrick Henry, 2. _____

Position on the new Constitution: _____

Arguments for position:

1. _____
2. _____
3. The President could become like a king by being repeatedly reelected.

The Ratification Debate

- Approval needed from _____ states before the Constitution could go into effect.
- Importance of Massachusetts: Antifederalists hoped it would reject the Constitution because opposition was strong where Shays' Rebellion had occurred. It was approved after a major campaign by the Federalists.
- Importance of Virginia: Virginia was _____ and _____. If it rejected the Constitution, _____ and other states might do so, too.

The Bill of Rights

Many states believed that a bill of rights was essential to protect basic _____ liberties and to protect against abuses by the _____.

- First Amendment: guarantees freedom of _____, _____, and _____.
- Second Amendment: deals with the right to _____.
- Third Amendment: bars Congress from _____.
- Fourth Amendment: protects citizens from _____ or _____.
- Fifth through Eighth Amendments: protect citizens who are _____.
- Ninth and Tenth Amendments: limit the powers of the _____ to those granted in the _____.