

# Unit 3 Study Guide

## The Constitution

Directions: Use your book, notes, readings, and any other classroom materials to find definitions or explanations to the following terms and questions. **DO NOT GOOGLE** these terms to find answers, as it will yield an array of information that may not reflect what you will be asked. Some of the terms are general, so you will need to discern need-to-know info and write **complete** notes. Not **ALL** of these terms represent questions on the test, but they do represent the things you will need to know to be successful.

Structure of the Articles of Confederation	
# of houses?	
# of votes per state?	
Powers of congress?	
Favored states or federal gov't?	
Branches included?	

WEAKNESSES	OUTCOME
Congress had no power to levy or collect taxes.	The government was always short of money.
Congress had no power to regulate foreign trade.	Quarrels broke out among states and trading with other countries was difficult.
Congress had no power to enforce its laws.	The government depended on the states for law enforcement.
Approval of nine states was needed to enact laws.	It was difficult to enact laws.
13 states needed to approve amendments to the Articles.	There was no practical way to change the powers of government.
The government had no executive branch.	There was no effective way to coordinate the work of government.
There was no national court system.	The central government had no way to settle disputes among the states.

List examples of issues that arose due to these weaknesses and the ways the constitution addressed them. (use all your readings please!)

Shays' Rebellion –

Northwest Ordinance –

Constitutional Convention (discuss demographics) –

Name	Role in Crafting the Constitution
James Madison	
George Washington	
Roger Sherman	
Alexander Hamilton	
Thomas Jefferson	
Benjamin Franklin	Know that he gave the closing remarks and his role on the issue of slavery.
John & Sam Adams	

Checks and Balances –

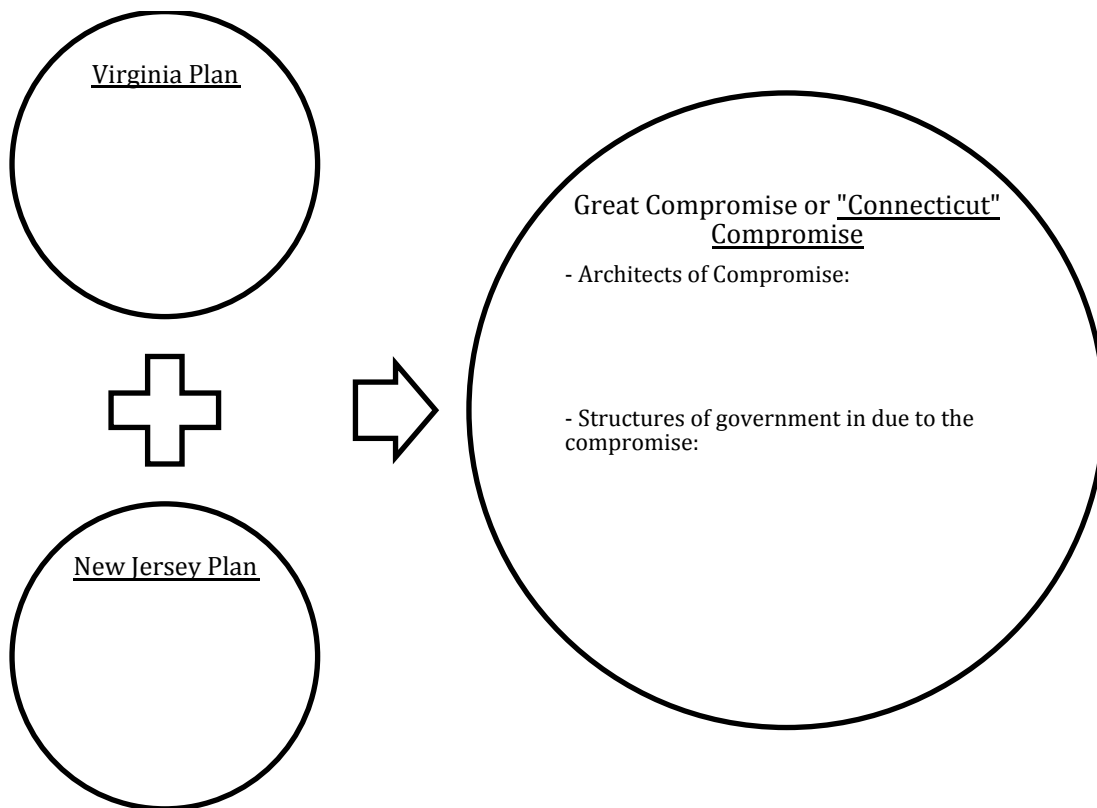
Limited Government –

Federalism –

Separation of Powers –

Points of agreement at the Constitutional Convention? (list as many as you can)

**Great Compromise** – fill out the details in the chart below.



3/5<sup>th</sup>s Compromise –

Federalists –

Anti-federalists –

Electoral College –

Madison's *Federalist #10* –


Objections to the Convention –

Diagram the structure of the Federal Government under the Constitution below as instructed

## Branches of Government

1. You will drag the powers and terms below to the correct branch of government.
2. Add symbols for at least one power or term in each category.
3. Go to Writing View and explain which power you think is most important and why.

Name

nominates judges	confirms judges	can declare laws unconstitutional	Congress	makes the laws	president and cabinet departments
can veto legislation	House of Representatives	controls the budget	can declare presidential acts unconstitutional	Senate	
Senate confirms presidents' nominations	House and Senate both need to pass bills from the other	Supreme Court, courts of appeal and district courts	can impeach president and judges	can pass laws over president's veto	

Legislative Branch

Executive Branch

Judicial Branch

# Bill of Rights

#	Make up a Title	Define right in your own words
1 <sup>st</sup>		
2 <sup>nd</sup>		
3 <sup>rd</sup>		
4 <sup>th</sup>		
5 <sup>th</sup>		
6 <sup>th</sup>		
7 <sup>th</sup>		
8 <sup>th</sup>		
9 <sup>th</sup>		
10 <sup>th</sup>		

Main arguments in Ellis' *Founding Brothers*, ch. 3 "The Silence"

These diagrams don't require any work or annotation (unless you'd like to) , just use them to study.

