

A Government Is Formed: 1783-1791

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 7.

I. Section 1 A New Nation Faces Problems (pp. 137-139)

- A. Land Ownership Problems
 - 1. Pioneers ignored the fact that the land _____
- B. Trading Problems
 - 1. Great Britain closed its ports to _____
- C. Problems With the Spanish
 - 1. Spain would not allow Americans to ship goods from _____
- D. Problems With Congress
 - 1. Each state had only _____ vote
 - 2. Congress had no power to tax _____
 - 3. Each state was printing its own _____
 - 4. Congress lacked the power to regulate _____ among the states
 - 5. No _____ courts existed, only state courts

II. Section 2 A Demand for Change (pp. 140-142)

- A. Business Owners, Merchants, Shippers, Manufacturers, and Bankers
 - 1. Wanted a _____
- B. Annapolis Convention of 1786
 - 1. Proposed by _____
 - 2. Only _____ states sent delegates
- C. Shay's Rebellion
 - 1. Proved the need for a _____
 - 2. Farmers were upset by _____ and _____
- D. Constitutional Convention
 - 1. Respected delegates from all states except _____ met in May _____
 - 2. _____ was chosen to lead the convention

III. Section 3 A Need for a New Start (pp. 143-144)

- A. The Purpose of the Convention
 - 1. Delegates needed to develop _____
- B. The Virginia Plan
 - 1. Called for representation based on _____
- C. The New Jersey Plan
 - 1. Each state was to have _____ in the government for more control
- D. Debates
 - 1. The key issue was how much power _____ and _____ should have

IV. Section 4 The Great Compromise (pp. 145-147)

- A. The Compromise Committee
 - 1. Proposed a _____ made up of two houses
 - 2. Delegates accepted the plan on _____
- B. Other Compromises
 - 1. _____ permitted three out of every five slaves to be included in _____
 - 2. Congress could not affect the slave market until _____
 - 3. Congress would regulate trade between _____ and _____
 - 4. The central government would print _____
- C. Executive Branch
 - 1. Would _____ laws
- D. Judicial Branch
 - 1. Would _____ laws
- E. A Federal Government
 - 1. Is one that is divided between _____ and _____ governments
- F. The Northwest Ordinance
 - 1. Stated that land east of the Mississippi and north of Ohio would _____
- G. The Constitution
 - 1. Was signed by the delegates on _____

V. Section 5 State Conventions Are Organized (pp. 148-151)

- A. The Constitution
 - 1. Needed to be accepted by _____ of the thirteen states
 - 2. _____ thought the Constitution did not provide protection of _____
 - 3. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay explained _____
- B. Ratification of the Constitution
 - 1. _____ was the first state to ratify in _____
 - 2. Rhode Island was the _____ state to ratify on _____
- C. A New Government
 - 1. _____ was elected President in _____
 - 2. _____ was elected Vice President
- D. Bill of Rights
 - 1. Was added to the Constitution to provide for _____

The New Start

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. Some terms may be used more than once.

Word Bank		
central	democratic	reason
committee	existed	states
compromise	justice	system
control	key	Virginia
deadlock	population	

When the delegates met at the Constitutional Convention, they knew that a different 1) _____ of government was needed. Edmund Randolph offered a plan that included a stronger 2) _____ government. Larger states would have greater 3) _____. Known as the 4) _____ Plan, or the “large state plan,” it said that a state’s number of representatives would be based on its 5) _____. The government would have a law-making congress, an enforcement branch, and a court to guarantee 6) _____. Randolph believed that his plan was very 7) _____.

New Jersey’s William Paterson offered a government plan similar to the one that already 8) _____. According to his plan, the 9) _____ would have more control, and each one would have an equal vote. The delegates disagreed, and it became very clear that a 10) _____ was necessary.

Benjamin Franklin calmed the delegates with his strong sense of 11) _____. However, the smaller and larger states remained in a 12) _____. At the heart of their disagreement was the 13) _____ issue of whether the states or the federal government would have more power. A special 14) _____ was formed to try to work out a 15) _____.

Constitutional Compromise

Directions: Under each heading below, complete the sentences to give details that tell more about that heading.

1) The Legislative Branch of the Government

a) This branch would have two houses—

b) The number of representatives from a state

2) The Judicial Branch of the Government

a) The highest court in the country would be the

b) This branch would

3) The Executive Branch of the Government

a) This branch would be headed by

b) It would be responsible for

4) Compromises Worked Out in 1787

a) Three out of five slaves

b) Until the year 1808, Congress

5) The Northwest Ordinance

a) The area covered by this ordinance was

b) As soon as the population of the area became large enough,

Constitutional Match-Up

Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B.
Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Massachusetts
- _____ 2) John Marshall
- _____ 3) ratify
- _____ 4) New Hampshire
- _____ 5) Rhode Island
- _____ 6) Alexander Hamilton
- _____ 7) unanimous
- _____ 8) circulate
- _____ 9) Delaware
- _____ 10) George Washington
- _____ 11) amendment
- _____ 12) *Federalist Papers*
- _____ 13) Patrick Henry
- _____ 14) New York
- _____ 15) John Adams

Column B

- a) led the New York Federalists
- b) to approve something
- c) to pass something among people or places
- d) first state to approve the Constitution
- e) Coleader of the Anti-Federalists in Virginia
- f) John Hancock's state
- g) Vice President under George Washington
- h) one of the last two states to approve Constitution
- i) Coleader of Federalists at the Virginia convention
- j) this state's approval decided the vote
- k) when all sides agree
- l) eleventh state to approve Constitution
- m) his offer to serve as President boosted support for Constitution
- n) a series of essays
- o) a change

Learning About the Constitution

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. Some terms may be used more than once.

Word Bank		
1781	delegates	President
1787	Edmund Randolph	Rhode Island
Alexander Hamilton	George Washington	smaller
Benjamin Franklin	government	three
compromises	James Madison	unanimous
Confederation	leader	Virginia
Constitution	New York	Virginia Plan
Constitutional	Philadelphia	William Paterson

During the Revolutionary War in 1) _____, the states adopted the Articles of 2) _____. Now that the war was over, the states were faced with serious problems. Something had to be done to make the 3) _____ stronger.

In May of 4) _____, the 5) _____ Convention was held in 6) _____. All but one state sent 7) _____ to the convention. Outstanding men such as 8) _____ of Virginia, 9) _____ of Pennsylvania, and 10) _____ of New York were present. The delegates chose 11) _____ as 12) _____ of the convention.

Two plans of government were suggested. One plan was called the 13) _____. The plan was suggested by 14) _____ of Virginia. A second plan was suggested by 15) _____ of New Jersey. His plan favored the 16) _____ states.

After much debate, several 17) _____ were made in each plan. Finally, the delegates agreed that the government should have 18) _____ branches. The 19) _____ would be the leader of the country.

In September of 1787, the convention completed its work. The 20) _____ was ready for the approval of the states. Some states agreed to the Constitution quickly. Two important states, 21) _____ and 22) _____ were very slow to approve the Constitution. 23) _____ was the last state to approve it.

In early 1790, all of the states had approved the Constitution. 24) _____ was the 25) _____ choice to be the President. A new kind of government had begun.

Important People and Terms

A. Directions: Match each name in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) James Madison
- _____ 2) Noah Webster
- _____ 3) John Dickinson
- _____ 4) Alexander Hamilton
- _____ 5) Daniel Shay
- _____ 6) Benjamin Franklin
- _____ 7) George Washington
- _____ 8) William Paterson
- _____ 9) John Adams
- _____ 10) Edmund Randolph

Column B

- a) represented New Jersey at the Constitutional Convention
- b) represented Pennsylvania at the Constitutional Convention
- c) suggested that the Annapolis Convention be held
- d) represented New York at the Constitutional Convention
- e) former army captain who started a rebellion
- f) represented Delaware at the Constitutional Convention
- g) was in Europe and could not attend the Constitutional Convention
- h) represented Virginia with George Washington and James Madison at the Constitutional Convention
- i) hosted the Mount Vernon Conference
- j) his dictionary made him a household name

B. Directions: Read each clue. On the line, write the word the clue describes.

- 1) Tax on goods entering or leaving some place. _____
- 2) Convention held in Maryland in 1786. _____
- 3) The country that owned Florida. _____
- 4) Port once controlled by Spain. _____
- 5) The river that is a boundary between Maryland and Virginia. _____

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Chapter 7 Mastery Test A

Part A Circle the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) All (nine, thirteen, twenty) states had to agree on a proposed change in the Articles of Confederation.
- 2) The paper money that each state printed was worthless without (gold, Congress, tariffs) to back it.
- 3) Tariffs that individual states placed on goods discouraged (international, interstate, national) trade.
- 4) The Constitutional Convention was held to create a stronger, more forceful (Congress, dispute, government).
- 5) The "Great Compromise" was a plan accepted at the Constitutional Convention to have a (executive, judicial, legislative) branch of government made up of two houses.
- 6) The Compromise Committee recommended not to allow (duties, runaways, exports) between states.
- 7) The proposed purpose of the judicial branch of the government was to (enforce, interpret, make) the laws.
- 8) The purpose of the Bill of Rights was to provide for personal (freedoms, lawsuits, ownership).

Part B Read each sentence. Write *T* if the statement is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1) The government was strong and effective under the Articles of Confederation.
- _____ 2) No matter how large its population, each state had only one vote in Congress under the Articles of Confederation.
- _____ 3) Congress had power to create and collect taxes under the Articles of Confederation.
- _____ 4) Under the Articles of Confederation, the central government could not settle disputes among states.
- _____ 5) The Three-Fifths Compromise permitted three out of every five enslaved persons to be included in the population and taxation count of southern states.
- _____ 6) Congress was allowed to affect the slave market before 1800.
- _____ 7) The Compromise Committee recommended that Congress regulate interstate and international trade.
- _____ 8) Compromises permitted tariffs on imports but not on exports.

Chapter 7 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Decide whether each item describes the Virginia Plan or the New Jersey Plan for a new government. Write *V* for Virginia or *NJ* for New Jersey.

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1) "Small-state plan" | _____ 6) Greater control by larger states |
| _____ 2) Presented by Edmund Randolph | _____ 7) Like existing government |
| _____ 3) "Large-state plan" | _____ 8) Three branches of government |
| _____ 4) Presented by William Paterson | _____ 9) Each state would have equal vote |
| _____ 5) Strong central government | _____ 10) States would have more control |

Part D Write the word in each blank that best completes each sentence.

- 1) The _____ feared the central government would have too much power under the Constitution.
- 2) The Anti-Federalists thought the Constitution did not protect _____ freedoms.
- 3) Once the Constitution was _____, it became the supreme law of the land.
- 4) _____ of the thirteen states had to approve the Constitution.
- 5) The *Federalist Papers* were _____ written to explain the Constitution.
- 6) George Washington was elected the first President by _____ consent.
- 7) The Bill of Rights are the first ten _____ to the Constitution.
- 8) The _____ Amendment grants freedom of religion, expression, and assembly.
- 9) The Sixth Amendment provides the right to a fair _____.