Ch.10 FORMING A NEW GOVERNMENT

1. A Weak Government
2. The Articles of Confederation
3. Articles of Confederation-The first framework for our country; relied on a “firm league of friendship among the states”; too weak to be effective
4. ratify- to officially approve
5. legislative branch- makes the laws; Congress
6. executive branch- enforces (carries out) laws; President
7. judicial branch- interprets laws; Supreme Court
8. A Government in Trouble
9. Inflation- when prices rise faster than wages (income)
10. Shays’ Rebellion
11. Daniel Shays- well known patriot and veteran of the Revolutionary War
12. Shays’ Rebellion- led by Daniel Shays, an uprising of angry farmers who attempted to overthrow the state of Mass.
13. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787
14. Northwest Territory- the territory acquired from Britain comprising of the Ohio River Valley
15. Northwest Ordinance of 1787- established steps for territories to become states
16. Growing Concerns
17. Debate in Philadelphia
18. The Constitutional Convention
19. delegates- a representative chose to represent a state
20. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania- the site of the Constitutional Convention
21. Constitutional Convention- a meeting initially to strengthen the Articles, but resulted in drafting a new form of government: The Constitution
22. James Madison- known as The Father of the Constitution; drafted the Virginia Plan and helped organize the convention
23. Alexander Hamilton- a delegate from New York who favored a strong central government
24. George Washington- chosen to be the president (in charge) of the convention
25. Competing Plans
26. Virginia Plan- favored by the large states; proposed representation based on population
27. New Jersey Plan-favored by the small states; proposed representation where each state received equal represenation regardless of size
28. A Compromise Plan
29. compromise-each side gives up something in order to reach an agreement
30. Great Compromise- resolved the issue of representation; each state represented equally in Senate (two senators each) and proportionally in the House of Represenatives (based on population)
31. Three-Fifths Compromise- resolved issue of slavery; 3/5 of the slave population would be counted for determining representation and tax liability; additonally, the importation of slaves would stop after 1808
32. Our Constitution
33. Preamble-the introduction to the Constitution. The Preamble defines the purpose of the Constitution and makes clear that the power of the government is held by the people
34. reserved powers- any power not specifically given to the federal government is “reserved” for the states
35. separation of powers- power is divided (separated) equally so that no one branch of the government can grow too powerful
36. checks and balances- a means of checking power between the branches, each branch has can counter the the power of the others
37. veto- the ability of the executive branch (president) to deny or stop a law passed by Congress; this may be overridden by Congress
38. The Work Still Ahead
39. Ratifying the Constitution
40. The Federalists and Antifederalists
41. Federalists- supported a strong central government such as the Constitution
42. federal- central or national government
43. Antifederalists- did not support the Constitution
44. *The Federalist-* a collection of essays explaining and supporting The Constitution
45. The Bill of Rights
46. amendment-a change or addition to The Constitution
47. Bill of Rights- the first ten amendments to The Constitution; they spell out rights guaranteed by The Constitution
48. A New Government

“A republic, if you can keep it.”- Benjamin Franklin

Extra:

Three ***LEVELS*** of Government: Federal State Local

Three ***BRANCHES*** of Government

1. Executive
2. President
3. Legislative
4. Congress
5. House of Representatives
6. Senate
7. Judicial
8. Supreme Court