**Section 1: Governing a New Nation**

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a document stating the rules under which a government will operate.
* States gave few powers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to avoid problems that started the revolution.
* To make sure that people’s rights would not be abused again, many states included a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their constitution.
* Congress adopted a new plan of government for the nation: the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* To make sure the new legislature did not become too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, its powers were limited.
* Powers not giventocongressincluded the power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taxes.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ still held forth in the Northwest Territories.
* States gave up their claims to lands in the west of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Lands would be divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6 miles on each side.
* Created a system for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to become a state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* To make matters worse, an economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gripped the states.
* Angry and in despair, a group led by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** attacked an arms warehouse.
* Many began to think that a \_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** central government was ineffective.
* In response, Congress asked the states to send delegates to a convention in Philadelphia to revise the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

*Checkpoint:*

* To make sure people’s rights weren’t abused again what was included in their constitutions?
* How many miles were on each side of a township?

**Section 2: The Constitutional Convention**

* Agreement in which each side gives up part of what it wants is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* 12 of the states, all but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attended the meeting in Philadelphia.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was elected the convention’s president.
* The plan was written largely by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of Virginia.
* The Virginia Plan called for a strong central government with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ separate branches.
* Delegates from the small states opposed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Plan. Each state, they argued, should have the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number of votes in Congress.
* Finally, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of Connecticut introduced a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that gave each side part of what it wanted.
* A compromise was reached. Each enslaved person would be counted as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a free person.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** wrote the Preamble, which identifies the source of the new government’s authority.

*Checkpoint*:

* What were the 3 branches of the central government?
* Each state argued they should have what amount of votes in congress?

**Section 3: Debating the Constitution**

* To approve something is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Constitution had to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the states. And approval was far from certain.
* From the beginning, Americans were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over whether to support the new Constitution.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a leading Federalist.
* Madison, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** explained their support for the Constitution in a series of newspaper articles.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the first to ratify, followed quickly by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut.
* A final push by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped win the state. Approval followed in Maryland and South Carolina.
* Despite the arguments of Patrick Henry, an Anti-Federalist, Virginia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution in a narrow vote.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was elected President and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was elected Vice President.

*Checkpoint:*

* What was the first state to ratify?
* From the beginning, Americans were divided over whether to support what?

Essay

1. How did Shays’ Rebellion help lead to an offer to revise the Articles of Confederation?

2. How was the change in the powers of Congress in the Constitution an improvement over the Articles of Confederation?

3. Why was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?

4. Explain how ratification of the Constitution was threatened by disagreements between the Federalists and the Antifederalists. Define the position of each side, and explain how the differences were resolved