Chapter 5 Study Guide

1. Explain the economy after the Revolutionary War. Bad, people are poor, inflation, ports were closed, Spanish closed the lower MS River to traders, war debt, government couldn’t help, Shays Rebellion
2. Articles of Confederation (Federalist) Antifederalist
   1. Summarize – first US Constitution, was weak, was bad, one branch (Legislative), limited powers of federal government, March 1781 ratified
   2. Strengths – none states have all of the power
   3. Weaknesses – government isn’t powerful, one branch (legislative) , no court system, no executive, women can’t vote, laws couldn’t be enforced all over the US
3. Popular sovereignty – political authority belongs to the people, even though delegates want a strong central government
4. Sovereignty – supreme power / political authority (VA Plan) for central government
5. Constitutional Convention – revise the Articles of Confederation. “Father of the Constitution” = James Madison
   1. Who participated – Madison, Franklin, Washington, Hamilton
   2. Who did not participate – Jefferson, Henry, Adams, women, African Americans, Native Americans,
   3. New Jersey Plan – unicameral house of legislature. Each state would have equal representation. Favored the small states. William Paterson
   4. Virginia Plan – Edmund Randolph. Favors the large states. Central government has strong power. Bicameral house – representatives will be determined by population of each state. Favor the large states.
   5. Great Compromise – 2 house legislature
      1. Dispute – small and large states over representation
      2. Result – 2 house legislature –
         1. Senate - (NJ Plan)
         2. House of Rep – (VA Plan)
   6. 3/5 Compromise – How are we counting slaves in the South?
      1. Result – 3/5 of slave population in the South will count towards the state census and pay taxes on 3/5
6. Branches of Government (Constitution) – explain their responsibility
   1. Legislative – propose and pass laws
   2. Executive – President and cabinets that run the gov’
   3. Judicial – court system interpret the laws
7. Federalist
   1. Define “federalism”- sharing of power between central government and the states
   2. Describe position – support the Constitution, strong central govt
   3. Who – Madison, Hamilton, Washington, Franklin, Revere
8. Antifederalist
   1. Describe position – against the Constitution – NO Bill of Rights, want a weak central govt
   2. Who - George Mason, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry,
9. Annapolis Convention of 1786 (pg. 162)
   1. Summarize what happened – delegates didn’t show up, rescheduled for Philadelphia to discuss the Articles of Confederation revision
10. Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
    1. Written by – Thomas Jefferson
    2. Documents says - no one could be required to pay for a church with tax $$
11. *The Federalist Papers*
    1. Written by –
    2. Purpose and position -
12. Land Ordinance of 1785
    1. What is it?
    2. Who ordered it? Why?
13. Spain – 1784
    1. What happened? -
14. Shays’ Rebellion of 1786
    1. Main cause -
    2. Who? -
    3. Result -
15. Influential British Documents
    1. English Bill of Rights of 1689
    2. Magna Carta
16. Bill of Rights
    1. Define –
    2. Federalists –
    3. Antifederalists –
    4. Amendment –