**TOPIC 4 LECTURE QUESTIONS**

*8.3.1 Examine the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation that led to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787, including:*

*C. lack of a common national currency*

*D. lack of a common defense*

 *E. lack of a national judiciary*

 *F. mismanagement of war debts due to an inability to tax*

 *G. unanimous vote required to amend the Articles of Confederation*

**ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, NORTHWESET TERRITORY LAND ORDINANCE**

 **(PAGES 198-199)**

1. WHEN WERE THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION PASSED? DURING WHAT WAR?

2. WHAT WAS ONE OF THE THINGS THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION GAVE EACH STATE?

3. HOW MANY DELEGATES COULD BE SENT BY EACH STATE TO REPRESENT THEIR STATE IN CONGRESS?

4. WHAT WERE SOME OF THE POWERS OF THE CONGRESS UNDER ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION?

5. WHAT WERE SOME OF THE WEAKNESSES WITH ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION?

6. UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFERDATION, WHAT WAS THE COURT SYSTEM LIKE BETWEEN STATES?

7. AFTER THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WHAT WAS A HUGE ISSUE WITH AMERICA?

8. WHAT DID THE STATES ARGUE OVER DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLTION?

9. WHAT DID STATE WOULD NOT SIGN THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION UNTIL LAND CLAIMS WOULD BE GIVEN UP?

10. THIS MAN PROPOSED A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

11. WHAT TWO STATES TRIED TO CLAIM VERMONT AT THE SAME TIME?

12. AFTER THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WHAT DID EACH STATE PRINT THEIR OWN OF? **WHY IS THIS BAD?**

13. CONGRESS GETS THE WESTERN LANDS, WHAT DID THEY CALL THESE LANDS?

14. IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY, THEY CREATED THE LAND ORDINANCE OF 1785. WHAT IS THIS?

15. HOW DID CONGRESS DIVIDE THE TOWNSHIPS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY?

16. WHERE WAS THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY LOCATED?

17. WHAT WAS OUTLAWED IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY?

18. WHAT AREA EVERY 640 ACRES WAS SET ASIDE FOR KIDS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY?

19. HOW MANY SETTLERS HAD TO BE IN A TERRITORY FOR IT TO BECOME A STATE?

20. WHAT DID EACH TERRITORY HAVE TO BAN?

21. WHAT DOES EACH MALE CITIZEN HAVE TO HAVE THE RIGHT OF?

22. WHAT WAS THE MAJOR SUCCESS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION?

*8.3.1 Examine the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation that led to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787, including:*

*C. lack of a common national currency*

*F. mismanagement of war debts due to an inability to tax*

*H. civil unrest as typified in Shays’ Rebellion.*

**ECONOMIC DEPRESSION, SHAYS REBELLION, (PAGES 202-204)**

1. WHY WAS AMERICAN IN DEBT AFTER THE AMERICAN REVOLTION? (3 REASONS)

2. WHAT NEEDED MORE POWER BUT COULDN’T BECAUSE OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION?

3. WHAT WAS THE MAJOR THING CONGRESS COULD NOT DO?

4. DURING WAR, WHAT DO ARMIES NEED FOR THEIR SOLDIERS?

5. TO MAKE MORE CROPS, WHAT WOULD FARMERS DO TO MAKE MORE CROPS?

6. WHAT IS THE WORD INTEREST MEAN?

7. UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION EACH STATE MADE THEIR OWN WHAT TO MAKE MONEY?

8. THIS STATE, RAISED THE TAXES ON FARMERS, WHICH ONE WAS IT?

9. IN MARYLAND, WHAT WOULD THEY DO TO FARMERS IF YOU COULD NOT PAY YOUR LOAN BACK?

10. THIS MAN WAS A MASSACHUSSETTS FARMER THAT LOST HIS LAND BECAUSE OF DEBT.

11. WHAT BATTLES DID DANIEL SHAY FIGHT AT PROUDLY FOR AMERICA?

12. WHAT DID DANIEL SHAY CREATE AS A RESULT OF THE LOSS OF HIS FARM?

13. HOW MANY PEOPLE JOINED HIM IN THE FIGHT IN MASSACHUSSETTS? WHO STOPPED THE REBELLION?

14. WHAT DID DANIEL SHAY BURN DOWN? WHY WAS HE SUCCESSFUL?

15. WHAT DID DANIEL SHAYS REBELLION PROVE IN AMERICAN HISTORY?

16. WHAT CITY ARE DELEGATES GOING TO MEET TO FIX THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION?

17. WHAT DID THEY THINK THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDEATION NEEDED?

*8.3.1 Examine the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation that led to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787*

*8.3.2 Analyze the significance of the Constitutional Convention, contributions of the Framers, major debates and compromises including the Virginia and New Jersey Plans, Great Compromise, the leadership of James Madison, Father of the Constitution, and George Washington, President of the Convention.*

**TRASH THE ARTICLES, MAKE A CONSTITUTION INSTEAD, IDEAS? (PAGES 204-205)**

1. WHEN THE DELEGATES MET IN PHILADALPHIA, WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON?

2. WHAT DID THEY DECIDE TO DO INSTEAD OF FIXING THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION?

3. WHAT DID THEY CALL THE MEETING? HOW MANY DELEGATES?

5. WHO DID THEY MAKE THE PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING BECAUSE OF HIS LEADERSHIP IN THE REVOLUTION?

6. THIS MAN WAS A KEY DELEGATE & GEORGE WASHINGTONS PRIVATE SECRETARIES IN THE REVOLTUION

7. THIS MAN WAS QUIET, SHY, AND IS KNOWN TODAY AS THE FATHER OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR HIS NOTE TAKING.

8. THIS MAN WAS 81 YEARS OLD AND COULD ONLY ATTEND SOME MEETINGS BECAUSE OF HIS HEALTH.

9. WHERE WERE KEY FOUNDING FATHERS, THOMAS JEFFERSON AND JOHN ADAMS AT THE TIME OF THE MEETINGS?

10. WHAT WAS A KEY ARGUMENT AT THE MEETINGS?

11. THIS MAN PROPOSES FOR A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (CONGRESS) WHO IS IT?

12. WHAT DID EDMOND RANDOLPH CALL THIS PLAN?

13. HOW MANY PARTS OF GOVERNMENT WOULD THE VIRGINIA PLAN HAVE?

14. WHAT IS THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH MEAN?

15. WHAT DID THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH MEAN?

16. WHAT DID THE JUDICIAL BRANCH MEAN?

17. HOW WOULD PEOPLE IN PUT IN CONGRESS AND BE CHOSEN UNDER THE VIRGINIA PLAN?

18. WHAT STATE DID NOT LIKE THE IDEA OF POPULATION REPRESENTATION?

19. WHAT MAN FROM NEW JERSEY CAME UP WITH A PLAN? WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE PLAN?

20. NEW JERSEY AND WILLIAM PATTERSON SAID, PEOPLE SHOULD BE PUT INTO CONGRESS BY THIS?

21. UNDER THE NEW JERSEY PLAN, HOW MANY BRANCHES WERE THERE?

22. HOW MANY VOTES WOULD EACH STATE GET UNDER THE NEW JERSEY PLAN?

23. WHAT TWO PLANS, CREATED WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE GREAT COMPROMISE?

*8.3.2 Analyze the significance of the Constitutional Convention, contributions of the Framers, major debates and compromises including the Virginia and New Jersey Plans, Great Compromise, the leadership of James Madison, Father of the Constitution, and George Washington, President of the Convention.*

**THE GREAT COMPROMISE, 3/5 TH’S COMPROMISE (PAGES 206-209)**

1.WHAT WAS THE PLAN THAT ALLOWED SEATS IN CONGRESS BASED ON POPULATION OF A STATE?

2. WHAT WAS THE PLAN THAT ALLOWED SEATS IN CONGRESS BY EQUAL REPRESENTATION FOR ALL?

3. WHAT DID THEY CALL BOTH PLANS TOGETHER?

4. WHO CAME UP WITH THE IDEA OF THE GREAT COMPROMISE? WHERE IS HE FROM?

5. WHAT DOES THE WORD BI-CAMERAL MEAN?

6. ROGER SHERMAN OF CONNETICUIT WANTED TO CREATE TWO PARTS TO CONGRESS, WHAT ARE THEY?

7. WHICH ONE IS THE UPPER HOUSE?

8. WHICH ONE IS THE LOWER HOUSE?

9. WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE UPPER HOUSE (SENATE)

10. WHO WOULD BE IN CHARGE OF THE LOWER HOUSE (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

11. WHICH HOUSE WOULD ALLOW SEATS IN CONGRESS BASED ON A STATES POPULATION?

12. WHICH HOUSE WOULD ALLOW SEATS IN CONGRESS BASED ON EQUAL REPRESENTATION?

13. WHAT DO WE CALL THE UPPER AND LOWER HOUSES TOGETHER?

14. WHAT PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES TRIED TO GET MORE SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES?

15. WHAT DID THEY ARGUE?

16. WHAT DID NORTHERNERS SAY ABOUT SLAVES COUNTING AS PEOPLE?

17. WHAT IS A COMPROMISE?

18. EVENTUALLY, ALL STATES AGREED THAT SLAVES WOULD BE COUNTED AS HOW MUCH OF A PERSON?

19. WHAT DID THEY CALL THIS COMPROMISE?

20. DURING THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, WHAT PART OF THE YEAR DID THEY HAVE THESE MEETINGS?

21. WHAT WAS THE FIRST PART OF THE CONSTITUTION CALLED?

22. WHY DID 3 DELEGATES REFUSE TO SIGN AND ACCEPT THE CONSTITUTION?

23. WHO WERE THESE 3 DELEGATES?

24. WHAT WAS THE ONE THING THAT EVERYONE THOUGHT THE CONSTITUTION NEEDED BUT DIDN’T HAVE?

*8.3.6 Analyze the key principles of government established by the Constitution of the United States including:*

*A. federalism (reserved and concurrent powers)
B. separation of powers among three branches of government (legislative, executive, judicial)
C. a system of checks and balances among the three branches
D. popular sovereignty and consent of the governed
 E. judicial review
 F. rule of law*

*8.3.7 Examine the Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments for and against the ratification of the Constitution as expressed in the Federalist Papers authored by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay and the writings of Anti-Federalists, such as George Mason, including concerns over a strong central government and the omission of a bill of rights.*

*8.3.8 Explain how the Constitution of the United States was amended to include the Bill of Rights; identify and analyze the guarantees of individual rights and liberties as expressed in each of the ten amendments.*

**FEDERALISTS, ANTI-FEDERALISTS, BILL OF RIGHTS, AMENDMENTS (PAGES 217-227)**

1. THE DELEGATES WHO CREATED THE CONSTITUTION WERE KNOWN AS?

2. HOW MANY STATES HAD TO APPROVE OR RATIFY THE CONSITUTION?

3. IF A DELEGATE OR A PERSON IS KNOWN AS A FEDERALIST, WHAT ARE THEY?

4. IF A DELEGATE OR A PERSON IS KNOWN AS A ANTI-FEDERALIST, WHAT ARE THEY?

5. FEDERALISTS INCLUDED SOME OF THESE DELEGATES.

6. THESE FEDERALISTS WROTE A SERIES OF PAPERS TO DEFEND THE CONSITITION WHAT WERE THEY CALLED?

7. FEDERALIST FELT THAT THE CONSTITUION GAVE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY TO DO THIS.

8. ANTI-FEDERLAISTS FELT THAT THE CONSTITUION MADE THE GOVERNMENT THIS.

9. ANTI-FEDERALISTS FELT THAT THE CONSTITUTION MADE WHAT WEAK?

10. FEDERALISTS FELT THAT THE CONSTITUTION LEFT SOME POWER TO WHOM?

11. ANTI-FEDERLAIST FELT THAT THE CONSTITUTION GAVE WHO TO MUCH POWER?

12. WHAT IS A BILL OF RIGHTS?

13. WHAT IS AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUION?

14. THIS MAN SAID THAT A BILL OF RIGHTS WAS NEEDED AND THE FATHER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

15. WHAT ARE THE FIRST 10 AMENDMENTS TO THE US CONSTITUION KNOWN AS?

16. HOW MANY AMENDEMENTS HAVE WE HAD IN 200 YEARS?

17. WHAT DOES THE WORD POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY MEAN?

*8.3.9 Identify the structure and responsibilities of the elected and appointed officials of the three branches of government in relationship to the legislative process, including the role of Congress and the President, as well as the Supreme Court’s power of judicial review.*

*8.3.10 Describe the responsibilities of United States citizens*

**WHAT DO THE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT DO? BEING A CITIZEN IN USA (PAGES 228-236)**

1. WHAT DOES THE CONSITUTION GIVE THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH THE POWER TO DO?

2. HOW MANY HOUSES DOES THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH HAVE?

3. WHAT ARE THE TWO HOUSES CALLED?

4. WHICH HOUSE HAS THE VICE-PRESIDENT AS THEIR LEADER?

5. HOW LONG CAN A SENATE MEMBER HAVE A SEAT?

6. HOW LONG CAN A HOUSE MEMBER HAVE A SEAT?

7. WHO IS THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES?

8. WHO IS THE LEADER OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT?

9. WHAT POWERS DOES THE CONSITUTION GIVE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES?

10. WHAT IS THE MAIN JOB OF THE PRESIDENT (EXECUTIVE BRANCH)?

11. WHO DOES THE PRESIDENT SELECT AND APPOINT?

12. WHAT DOES IT MEAN THE PRESIDENT IS COMMANDER IN CHIEF?

13. WHAT CAN THE PRESIDENT GRANT TO PEOPLE?

14. HOW LONG IS A PRESIDENT ELECTED? WHAT AMENDMENT TO THE CONSITUTION GAVE THIS CHANGE?

15. WHAT IS THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT?

16. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST PART OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH?

17. WHAT IS THE JOB OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT?

18. WHAT DOES THE WORD “JUDICIAL REVIEW” MEAN?

19. IF THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES ON SOMETHING CAN IT BE OVERTURNED?

20. WHO IS THE HEAD OF THE SUPREME COURT?

21. HOW MANY ASSOCIATE JUDGES DOES THE SUPREME COURT HAVE?

22. WHAT IS A VETO? WHO CAN VETO A LAW?

23. WHAT IS OVERRIDING?

24. WHAT CAN THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH DO TO THE PRESIDENT IF HE VETOS A BAD LAW?

25. WHAT DO WE CALL IT WHERE EVERY BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT HAS A SAY OVER THE OTHER?

26. AS A CITIZEN, WHAT IS YOUR #1 JOB YOU MUST DO, BUT MANY DON’T.

27. AS A CITIZEN, WHAT ARE YOUR RESPONCIBILITES LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES?