

USHC 1.4 *Analyze how dissatisfactions with the government under the Articles of Confederation were addressed with the writing of the Constitution of 1787, including the debates and compromises reached at the Philadelphia Convention and the ratification of the Constitution.*

The Articles of Confederation

The first plan of government for the United States was the _____ of _____, which were drafted in 1776. The Articles were replaced by the U.S. Constitution in 1789.

The Articles vs. the Constitution		
	Articles of Confederation "A Firm League of Friendship"	U.S. Constitution "A More Perfect Union"
Representation		
Taxation		
Powers of Congress		In addition to the Articles:
Amendments		/ of Congress + / of States

PROBLEMS: _____ Rebellion _____ Economy




The Constitutional Convention May-Sep., 1787 (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

For what purpose? _____ the Articles

Conflict and Compromise at the Constitutional Convention		
Virginia Plan		
New Jersey Plan		
Great (Connecticut) Compromise		
3/5 ("Not So Great") Compromise	<i>For the South:</i>	<i>For the North:</i>
Electoral College		Electors = _____ + _____
Amendments	___ / ___ OF _____ + ___ / ___ OF THE _____	

Ratification

The Constitution had to be ratified by conventions in _____ of the thirteen states in order to take effect.

<i>The Federalist [Papers]</i>			
			Moderate Antifederalists agreed to support the Constitution if a _____ of _____ was added.

USHC 1.5 Explain how the fundamental principle of limited government is protected by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, including democracy, republicanism, federalism, the separation of powers, the system of checks and balances, and individual rights.

Principles of the Constitution

Constitutional (_____) Government

Federalism – power is divided between the _____ government and the _____ governments.

Delegated Powers	Concurrent Powers	Reserved Powers

Representative Government (Republicanism)

Separation of Powers

_____ Branch | _____ Branch | _____ Branch

Checks and Balances

In addition to separation of powers, the Framers proposed a system of *checks and balances* in order to make sure that the members of one branch of government did not become too powerful or corrupt.

Examples:

Veto, Treaty Ratification, Judicial Nomination and Confirmation

Ordered Government

_____ Rebellion (1786)