Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 3: Adopting a Constitution Prezi Notes**

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| Higher order Thinking:  Do you believe that states should have most of the power in America or the Federal Government? Explain.  What effect did Shay’s Rebellion have on the Articles of Confederation?  Match each Founding Father with his group (F or A-F):  Thomas Jefferson\_\_\_\_  George Washington\_\_\_\_  Alexander Hamilton\_\_\_\_  George Mason\_\_\_\_  Patrick Henry\_\_\_\_  John Adams\_\_\_\_  John Jay\_\_\_\_  James Madison\_\_\_\_  Question: What are your feelings about this Compromise? What does it say about the time in which it was written? | 1. America’s first government was outlined in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, written during the Revolutionary Era. 2. It contained several **weaknesses** that needed revision:  * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were seen as sovereign and independent of one another * Congress had no power to collect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, only to request states to pay * States could create their own currency, so money was no good in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commerce * Most decisions had to be made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by every state before they could be implemented  1. What were three results of the **Northwest Ordinance**(1787)?(also called the Land Ordinance)   a.  b.  c.   1. What did many rural farmers do in MA when they could not pay their steep taxes? 2. What was this event called?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. In **1787**, A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was held in Philadelphia to decide the structure of government in America. 4. Who was called the “Father of the Constitution” and did philosophical, historical, and political research to shape the government?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   Two Groups at Odds:   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: believed that a strong federal (central) government was essential to maintain a strong nation. They proposed a national bank, a single currency, and a strong executive branch to enforce federal laws. 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: wanted states to have the most power, so a weak central government was their goal. They feared the centralization of power would lead to corruption and eventual tyranny. The ideal society was a loosely allied group of farmers and planters.   The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Compromise created 2 Houses of Congress and determined representation. It combined the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plan, which wanted equal reps per state, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plan, which wanted bigger states to have more reps.  The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Compromise determined that slaves would count for \_\_/\_\_\_ of the population of a state. |

Unit 3 Prezi Notes (page 2)

**Principles of the Constitution:**

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|  | the idea that governments do not have divine power (taken from **Magna Carta**) |
|  | people elect representatives to serve their needs, making our nation a **Republic**. |
|  | each branch of gov has checks over another to prevent any branch from being too powerful. |
|  | the idea that power is to be shared between states and a federal gov. |
|  | our gov is broken into 3 branches (**Charles De Montesquieu’s** idea) |
|  | power rests in the hands of common citizens |
|  | outlined in the Bill of Rights, these are protected liberties given to citizens (**John Locke’s** idea- also expressed in **English Bill of Rights** and **Declaration of Independence**) |

**The Bill of Rights**

Amendment What does it protect?

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