

Chapter 3 Sections 1 and 2

Road to the Constitution
and

Creating and Ratifying the Constitution

Vocabulary

- Constitutional Convention – meeting in Philadelphia to strengthen the Articles of Confederation
- Virginia Plan – Plan of government presented at the Constitutional Convention by James Madison and the delegates from Virginia, favored larger states

- Legislative Branch – law making branch of government
- Executive Branch – branch of government that carries out the laws
- Judicial Branch – branch of government that interprets and applies laws
- New Jersey Plan – plan of government presented by William Patterson of New Jersey in response to the Virginia Plan, favored Smaller states

- Compromise – a way of resolving disagreements in which each side gives up something
- Great Compromise – the agreement that combined the Virginia and New Jersey plans
- 3/5 Compromise – for every 5 enslaved persons 3 would count for determining representation in congress and taxation
- Electoral College – a group of people named from each state legislature to select the president and vice president

- Ratification – Approval
- Federalists – Supporters of ratification of the Constitution
- “The Federalist” – Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madisons essays that appeared in national newspapers explaining why people should support ratification of the constitution
- Anti-Federalists – people who opposed the ratification of the Consitution

- Federalism – a form of government in which power is divided between the federal or national government and the states

CHAPTER 3 SECTION 1 WORKSHEET

1. When and where did the convention to strengthen the Articles of Confederation take place?

- May 25, 1787
- Independence Hall
- Philadelphia, PA



2. What state did not show at the Constitutional Convention?

- Rhode Island



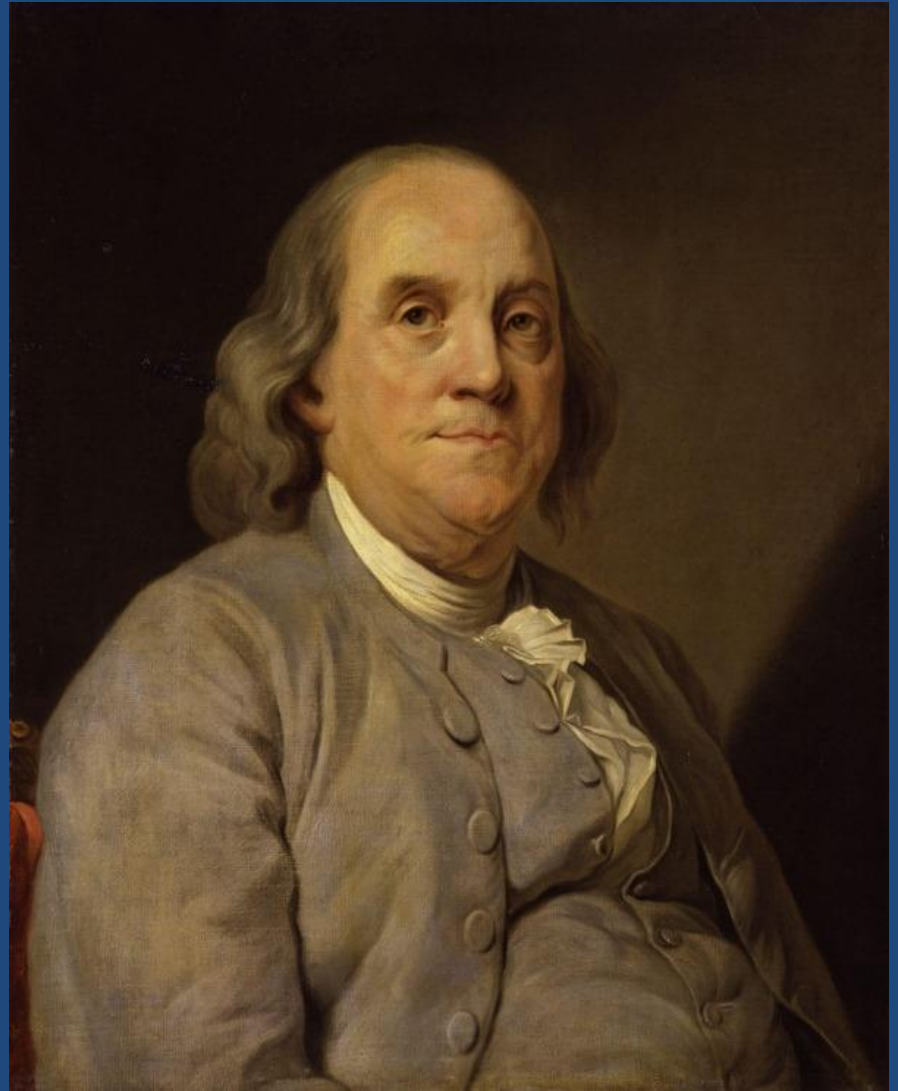
3. What 3 groups were left out of the Constitutional Convention because they were not considered to be part of the political process?

- Native Americans
- African Americans
- Women



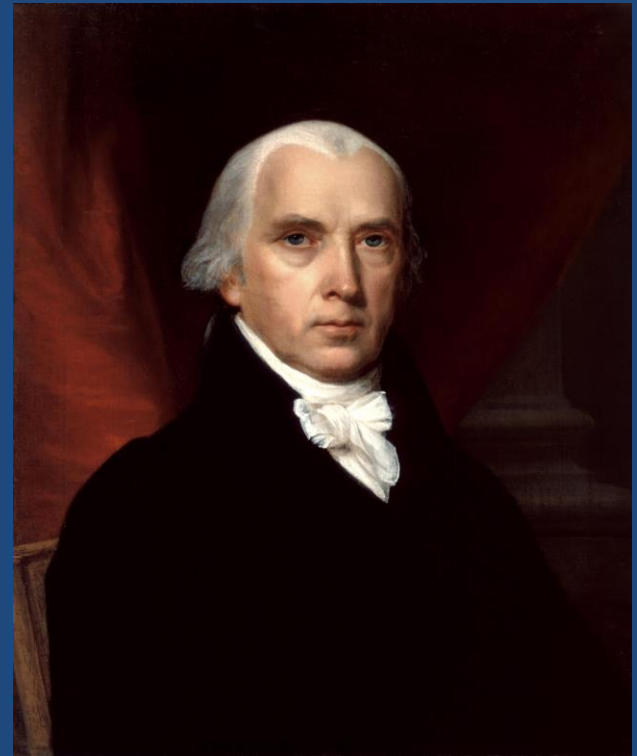
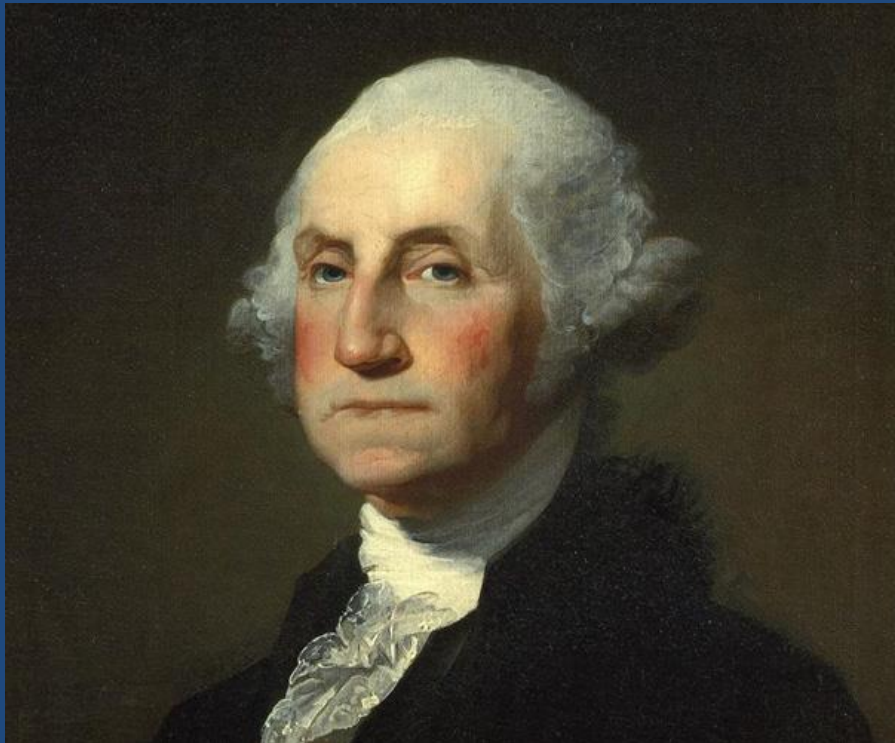
4. Who was the oldest delegate at the Constitutional Convention?

- Benjamin Franklin



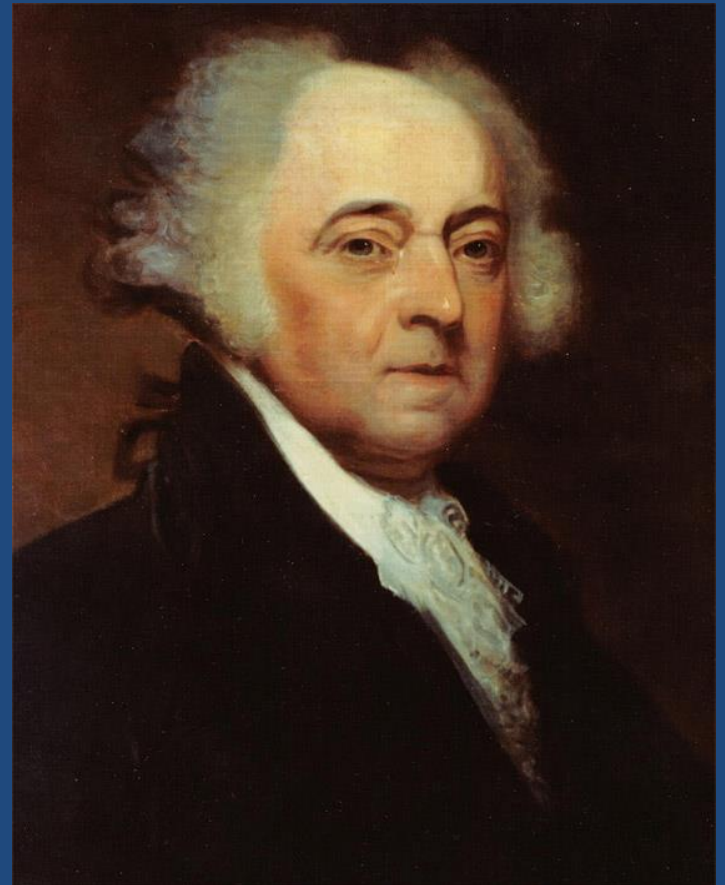
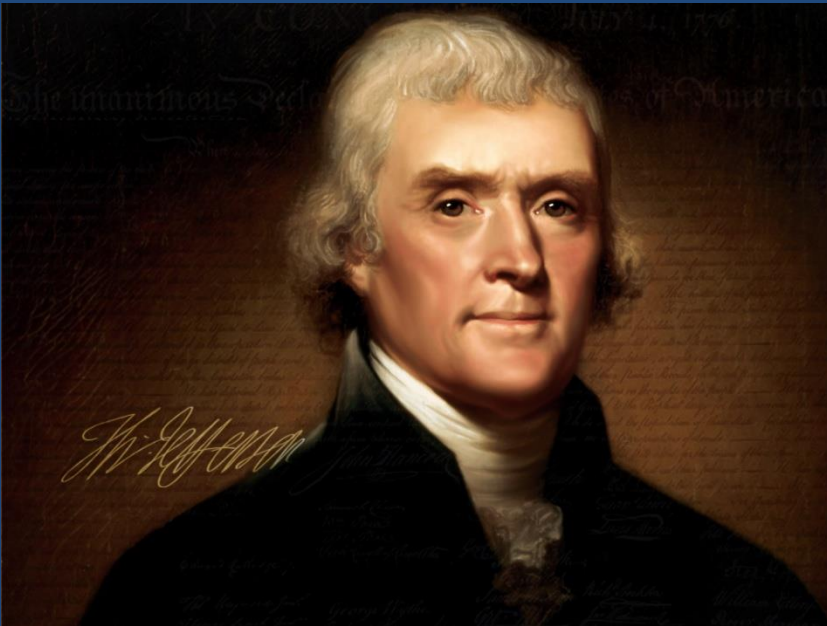
5. Which two future presidents attend the Constitutional Convention?

- George Washington
- James Madison



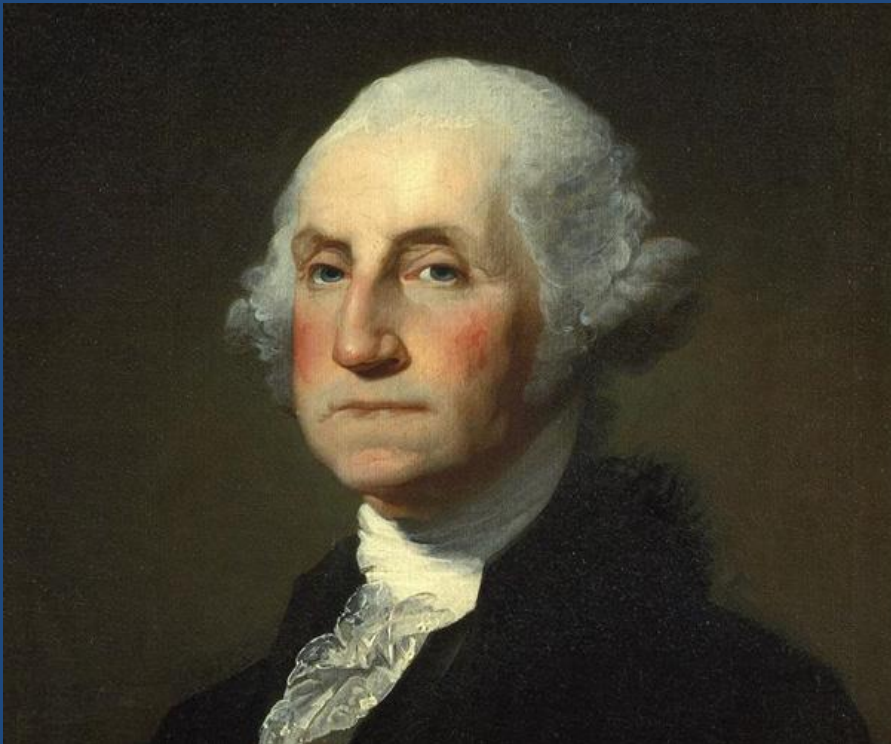
6. Which two Revolutionary War leaders were in Europe at the time of the Constitutional Convention?

- Thomas Jefferson
- John Adams



7. Who was chosen to preside over the convention?

- George Washington

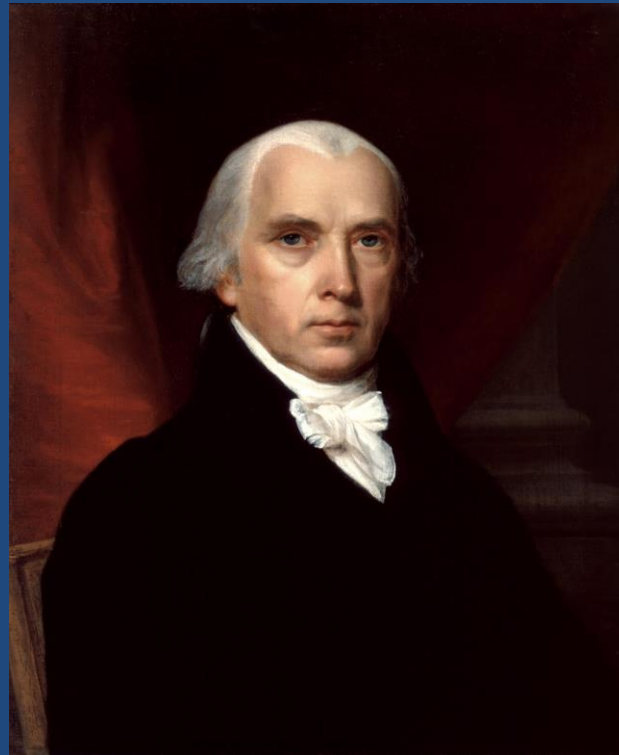


8. What were some decisions made by the committee on the first day of the convention?

- 7 states must be present before any vote could take place
- Each state had only one vote
- Meeting would be held in private

9. Who was responsible for providing a daily record of the convention?

- James Madison
- Became known as the father of the Constitution



10. What did the delegates decide to do about the Articles of Confederation?

- They decided to discard all of the Articles of Confederation and write a brand new Constitution

CHAPTER 3 SECTION 2 WORKSHEET

1. What were the three branches of government under the Virginia Plan?

- Executive
- Legislative
- Judicial

2. How was representation in both houses of the legislature to be determined under the Virginia Plan?

- The amount of delegates a state could send to both houses of congress would to be determined by the population of the state

3. How was the New Jersey Plan different from the Virginia Plan?

- Under the New Jersey Plan there was to be 3 branches of government as well
- The Legislative Branch only had one house and each state would only have 1 vote, no matter the size of their population

4. Describe the Great Compromise.

- This combined the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan

- The government has 3 branches

- The legislature had 2 houses:

The Senate = The representation for each state is equal (2 Representatives each)

The House of Representatives = The representation is based on the population of the state (higher the population the more representation)

5. Why did the states in the northern part of the country say that slaves should not be counted for representation?

- Because enslaved people were not allowed to vote or participate in politics, therefore they should not count for purposes of representation

6. How did the delegates compromise on whether or not congress could regulate interstate and international trade?

- Congress could regulate interstate and international trade
- They could not tax exports or interfere with the slave trade before 1808

7. Who chooses the representatives for the Electoral College today?

- The people vote for how they want the states electors to vote
- “Winner take all”
- PA has 21
- NY has 29

8. When was the Constitution signed?

- September 17, 1787



9. What did the federalists argue?

- They argued that the United States could not survive without a strong national government.
- United we stand, Divided we fall

10. What did the anti-federalists say was wrong with the Constitution?

- It lacked a bill of rights
- It took away power from the states and allowed the national level of government to become too powerful

11. Which state was the last to ratify the Constitution and when did they ratify it?

- Rhode Island
- 1790