**\*\*\*CHAPTER 5 VOCABULARY\*\*\***

**John Jay-** Strong federal government to protect the Union from foreign force and influence

**Alexander Hamilton-** Believed the new government should have a mix of aristocracy and monarchy principles as well as republicanism

**James Madison-** A large republic would benefit the common good

**republic –** a government in which the people elect their representatives

**unicameral legislature –** a lawmaking body with a single house whose representatives are elected by the people

**bicameral legislature –** a lawmaking body with two houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives

**Articles of Confederation –** the original federal constitution drafted by the Continental Congress

**federal –** national government

**Land Ordinance of 1785 –** plan to dispense and distribute public land in the Northwest Territory

**Northwest Ordinance of 1787 –** plan for governing and creating new states carved out of the Northwest Territory

**Shays’ Rebellion –** an uprising of armed farmers marching on a federal arsenal in Springfield, Massachusetts, in protest against higher taxes

**Virginia Plan –** Madison’s proposal for a strong federal government divided power between executive, legislative, and judicial branches

**New Jersey Plan –** William Paterson’s proposal for a unicameral legislature gave each state one vote and retained most features of the Articles of Confederation

**Great Compromise –** Roger Sherman’s proposal, which included a House based on population and a Senate with two votes per state

**federalism –** a system that divides power between state governments and the federal government

**Three-Fifths Compromise –** in return for Southern support of the Constitution, northerners agreed to count each slave as 3/5ths of a person for determining electoral votes and seats in Congress

**ratification –** official approval

**Federalist –** a person who favored ratification of the new Constitution of 1787

**Antifederalist –** a person who opposed ratification of the new Constitution

**Bill of Rights –** the first 10 amendments to the Constitution guaranteeing individual rights

**popular sovereignty –** the principle that all government power comes from the people

**limited government –** where the powers of the government are specifically described and officials may not act above the law

**separation of powers –** where political power is specifically defined and divided between three branches of government

**checks and balances –** a system in which each branch of government has the power to monitor and limit the actions of the other two

**electoral college –** a group of persons chosen from each state who then indirectly elect the president