

Constitution of the United States:
Unit Resources and Assessments

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Essential Question Form

Name:

Class Period:

Directions: Use this form to organize and answer essential questions for the section.

Section:

Date:

Question: (fill in): _____

Notes/Ideas:(Use this space to jot down ideas/facts....as you compose your answer)

Your answer: (Write in complete sentence(s)): _____

Date:

Question: (fill in): _____

Notes/Ideas:(Use this space to jot down ideas/facts....as you approach your answer)

Your answer: (Write in complete sentence(s)): _____

HHS – Social Studies Department - Essential Question Form

Name: _____

Class Period: _____

Directions: Use this form to organize and answer essential questions for the section.

Chapter/Section: _____

Date: _____

Question: _____

Notes/Ideas: _____

Answer: _____

Hughesville High School Social Studies Department Rubric for Essential Questions & Summaries

4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written in complete sentences and with correct grammar. • Supports answer with relevant, correct information • Follows all directions from the instructor • Completely answers the question.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written in complete sentences with a limited number of grammar errors. • Answer is nearly complete and correct. • May contain minor errors that do not detract from the overall answer.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacks substantial information. • Has weak organization and writing • Has major errors in grammar.
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is off-prompt. • Is written with incomplete sentences.

Chapter 5: The Constitution of the United States

Section 1: Government by the States

Articles of Confederation:

constitution:

democracy:

executive branch:

judicial branch:

legislative branch:

republic:

Shay's Rebellion:

specie:

Section 2: The Constitutional Convention

amend:

checks and balances:

Constitutional Convention:

electoral college:

federal system of government:

Great Compromise:

separation of powers:

Three-Fifths Compromise:

United States Constitution:

Section 3: Ratifying the Constitution

anti-Federalist

Bill of Rights:

faction:

Federalist:

ratify:

Section 4: The New Government

administration:

Cabinet:

domestic affairs:

inauguration:

precedent:

Name: _____ (1 Point)

Chapter 5 Section 5.1 & Section 5.2 Vocabulary Quiz:

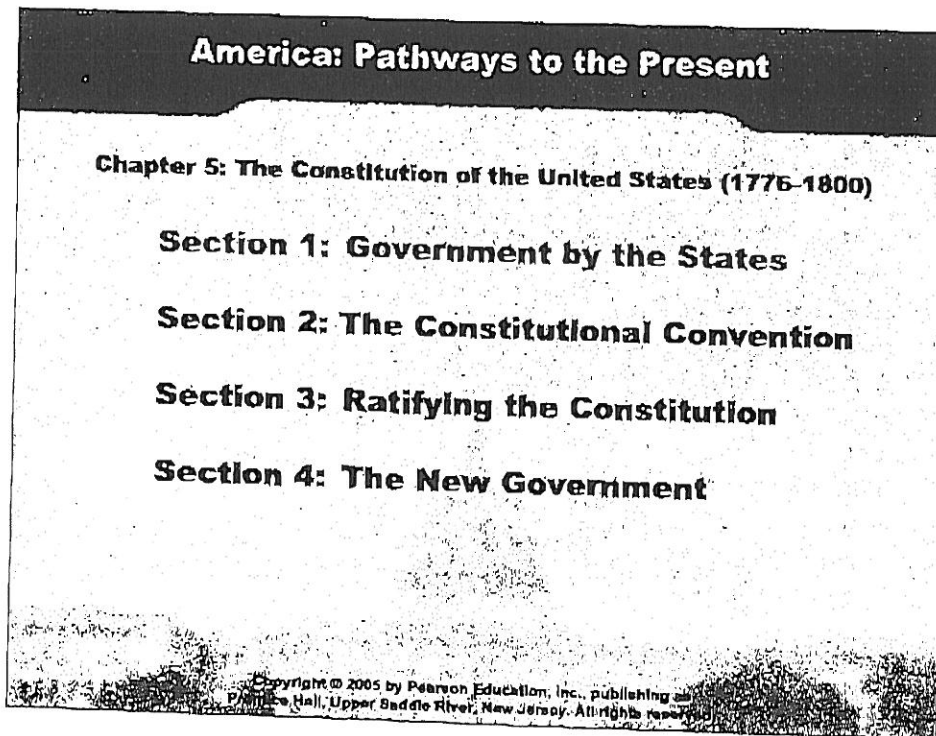
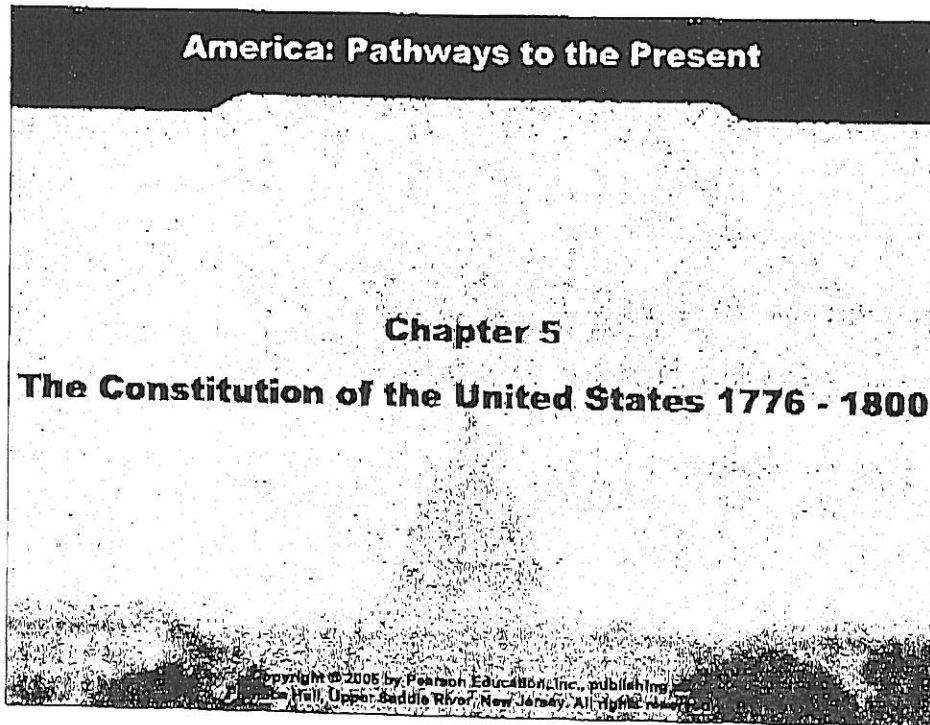
Write the correct spelled answer in the blank provided. (1 Point Each/19 Total Points)

1. _____ gold or silver coin
2. _____ convention that met in Philadelphia in 1787 to draft the Constitution of the United States
3. _____ an uprising against taxes in Massachusetts in 1786 and 1787
4. _____ group of electors, chosen by the voters, who vote for the President
5. _____ government run by the people through their elected officials
6. _____ compromise at the Constitutional Convention calling for a two-house legislature, with one house elected on the basis of population and the other representing each state equally
7. _____ branch of government that makes the laws; Congress
8. _____ a system in which power is shared among the states and national authorities
9. _____ branch of government, made up of courts and judges, that interprets and applies the laws
10. _____ the Constitutional allotting of powers within the federal government among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches
11. _____ compromise at the Constitutional Convention calling for three fifths of a state's slave population to be counted for the purpose of legislative representation
12. _____ government by the people
13. _____ to prevent from becoming a law
14. _____ branch of government, headed by the President that enforces the laws
15. _____ plan of government that describes the different parts of the government and their duties and powers, established in 1787
16. _____ plan of government that describes the different parts of the government and their duties and powers
17. _____ to revise

18. _____ system in which each of the branches of the federal government can check the actions of the other branches
19. _____ plan that established, in 1781, a limited national government in the United States, later replaced by the Constitution of the United States

Word Bank:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| democracy | specie | Shays' Rebellion |
| legislative branch | executive branch | judicial branch |
| federal system of government | amend | electoral college |
| veto | Three Fifths Compromise | Great Compromise |
| United States Constitution | republic | Articles of Confederation |
| System of Checks and Balance | Separation of Powers | Constitutional Convention |
| constitution | | |



Government by the States

Chapter 5, Section 1

PRENTICE HALL

Main Ideas:

- 1) Early Government
- 2) Articles of Confederation
- 3) Opposition to the Articles
- 4) Shay's Rebellion

Government by the States

Chapter 5, Section 1

PRENTICE HALL

Section 5.1 Key Terms:

- 1) Articles of Confederation
- 2) constitution
- 3) democracy
- 4) executive branch
- 5) judicial branch
- 6) legislative branch
- 7) republic
- 8) Shay's Rebellion
- 9) specie

The Articles of Confederation
 Compared and contrasted to today's national government

Chapter 5, Section 1

Today's National Government

- Consists of three branches of government.
- The legislative branch, or Congress, is responsible for making laws. Congress has the power to tax.
- The executive branch, headed by the President, executes, or puts into action, laws passed by Congress.
- The judicial branch is made up of the courts and judges who interpret and apply the laws. The judicial branch forms a national court system.

The Articles of Confederation
 Compared and contrasted to today's national government

Chapter 5, Section 1

The Articles of Confederation





- Consisted of only one branch of government: the legislative branch, or Congress.
- Congress carried out the duties of both the legislative and executive branches.
- No national court system existed.
- Congress could declare war and borrow money, but lacked the power to tax.

Early Government

PREVIOUS PAGE

Chapter 5, Section 1

- In the years following the Revolution, Americans thought of themselves as citizens of individual states, not of a common nation. The United States was not a nation as much as it was a confederation, an alliance of separate governments that work together.
- State governments had more power than the national government. Individual state constitutions were more important during this period. A constitution is a plan of government that describes the different parts of the government and their duties and powers.





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Early Government (Continued)

PREVIOUS PAGE

Chapter 5, Section 1

- In 1777, the Continental Congress adopted a set of laws to govern the United States. These laws were called the Articles of Confederation. Approved in 1781, the Articles established a limited national government, in which most of the power lay with the states.

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Opposition to the Articles

Chapter 5, Section 1

CHAPTER 5

Americans generally agreed that their new nation should be a democracy, a government by the people. Specifically, they desired a republic, a government run by the people through their elected representatives.

Economic Problems:

Huge amounts of private and public debt were creating economic chaos in the new republic. Many upper-class critics of the Articles felt that this problem was due to citizens having too much power in their state legislatures.



Opposition to the Articles (Continued)

Chapter 5, Section 1

CHAPTER 5

Concerns about weak Government

A group called the Nationalists felt that a weak national government could not keep order. They argued that European history had demonstrated that people were not naturally wise enough to have so much power over their own affairs.

The Annapolis Convention

In 1786, Nationalists held a conference in Annapolis, Maryland, to discuss economic problems. Although the conference itself accomplished little, delegates agreed to call another convention in Philadelphia in 1787.



Shays' Rebellion

Chapter 5, Section 1

FRANCIS HALL

Causes of Shays' Rebellion

- In order to help pay off its large debts, Massachusetts passed the heaviest direct tax ever. This tax had to be paid in specie, gold or silver coin, rather than paper money.
- A group of farmers led by Daniel Shays rebelled against these taxes in a crisis which came to be known as Shays' Rebellion.
- Farmers drove off tax collectors and forced courts to close when their petitions were rejected. Soon, open conflict raged as angry crowds rioted.

Shays' Rebellion

Chapter 5, Section 1

FRANCIS HALL

Effects of Shays' Rebellion

- Congress had no money to raise an army to counter Shay's Rebellion. It also could not force states to pay for one.
- The Massachusetts state government raised an army that quieted the rebellion.
- However, Shay's Rebellion demonstrated to many prominent Americans that a strong national government was needed to avoid civil unrest.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

ID: A

Section 5.2 Power Point Quiz

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

- _____ 1. What issue did the Great Compromise resolve?
- representation in the legislature
 - abolition of slavery
 - the veto power of the executive
 - whether taxes were to be paid in specie or paper money
- _____ 2. The Three-Fifths Compromise resolved the issue of
- how enslaved people were to be counted in the population.
 - whether larger states could have more representatives in Congress.
 - whether Congress would have one or two houses.
 - how many representatives each state would have in the Senate.
- _____ 3. Which of the following was designed to ensure that the President would not gain dictatorial powers over government?
- the system of checks and balances
 - the elastic clause
 - the electoral college
 - the Cabinet
- _____ 4. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention were initially supposed to
- throw out the Articles of Confederation and start all over.
 - write new constitutions for the states they represented.
 - amend the Articles of Confederation.
 - determine whether slavery would be allowed to continue.
- _____ 5. The system of checks and balances is designed to ensure that
- no one branch of government will gain too much power.
 - the Senate will not be controlled too much by the people.
 - the President will be elected directly by the people.
 - state legislatures will share power with the Congress.