



CHAPTER 7 FILL-IN

Name _____

OUR FIRST “CONSTITUTION”

During the Revolutionary War, the _____ was our *de facto** national government. The Congress adopted the _____ as our first “constitution.” By _____, all the former colonies had ratified it.

Confederacy = “a _____ “

Major flaw in the Articles of Confederation is that it was too _____ :

- _____ states were required to approve laws; _____ were required to _____ the Articles.
- It had only one branch of government; there was no _____ branch to enforce the law (so states could refuse to comply with any laws they did not like), and there was no _____ branch.
- It had no power at all to _____ .

The period of US history during the Articles (from _____ to _____) are known as the “_____ .” The greatest accomplishment of the gov't under the Articles was the _____ of _____; it wisely stated that all new _____ were to enter the Union on an _____ with the original 13.

WORRIES - _____ & _____ were in land that belonged to the US.

- Economically, _____ flooded the new nation with cheap goods, hurting native US _____, then they refused to _____ American goods.
- Farmer _____ stirred up a revolt when courts began foreclosing on farmers who couldn't pay their debts. The event, known as _____'s _____ struck fear in the hearts of Americans, strengthening their desire for a stronger national government.

ADOPTING THE CONSTITUTION.

Preliminary Meetings:

- _____
Purpose: _____
- _____
Purpose: _____
- The Constitutional Convention (in _____, Pennsylvania, in the year _____) originally was a convention to _____ the Articles. The two most famous delegates were _____, the respected elder statesman, and _____, who was unanimously elected _____ of the convention. The delegates soon made the “_____” to scrap the Articles entirely; after all, their decisions weren't binding.

* *de facto* means “in fact;” in other words, it was in fact functioning as our national government.

Representation:

- The _____
_____ - house legislature; representation based on _____
- The _____
_____ - house legislature; representation based on _____
- The _____ a.k.a. the _____
_____ - house legislature; representation based on:
_____ in the _____ house, known as the _____
_____ in the _____ house, known as the _____
- The _____ Compromise stated that _____
_____ • The
_____ Compromise stated that _____

- Those favoring the proposed Constitution were known as _____; those opposing the proposed Constitution were known as _____, the most famous of these was the patriot _____ . The most powerful arguments in favor of the Constitution were written to convince _____ to ratify it; these essays were written by _____, _____, & _____, and collectively are known as the _____ Papers.

MORE ON THE CONSTITUTION:

- The Constitution states that it is the “_____ of the _____.”
- There are three branches of our government – KNOW THEM LIKE THE BACK OF YOUR HAND!!
 - 1 – The _____ branch
consists of the _____ and the _____
function: _____
 - 2 –The _____ branch
consists of the _____
function: _____
 - 3 – The _____ branch
consists of the _____
function: _____
- _____ powers are specifically given to the federal government. However, the “necessary and proper” clause, a.k.a. the _____ clause, states that Congress can “make _____ laws which shall be “_____ and _____” to do its job. In other words, we have a giant loophole for the Congress to make any law if it can show that it needs that law to do it’s Constitutional job...oh, boy! This whole idea has broadened out to the idea of _____ powers, which are powers _____, but _____.
- Many states feared that the Constitution did not protect individual rights adequately, so they ratified it on the condition that a _____ (similar to the one they had in England) would be added; thus we have the first ten amendments.