

The Constitution Period “A New Nation”



Norview Middle School
Revised 2014

P. 1

Matching: Building a Nation Vocabulary

Match the vocabulary word to the correct definition. Be prepared to justify your choices.

<p>7a Vocabulary</p> <p>___1. Articles of Confederation</p> <p>___2. Currency</p> <p>___3. Commerce</p> <p>___4. Executive Branch</p> <p>___5. Judicial Branch</p> <p>___6. National government</p>	<p>7a Definitions</p> <p>A. Trade</p> <p>B. A failed plan for the United States government</p> <p>C. The part of the government that determines if laws are constitutional and includes the Supreme Court as its head</p> <p>D. Money</p> <p>E. any political organization that is put in place to maintain control of a nation</p> <p>F. The part of the government that enforces laws and includes the president as its head</p>	<p>My Notes</p>
<p>7b Vocabulary</p> <p>___6. Constitution</p> <p>___7. Bill of Rights</p> <p>___8. Legislative Branch</p> <p>___9. Ratification</p> <p>___10. Constitutional Convention</p> <p>___11. The Great Compromise</p> <p>___12. Virginia Declaration of Rights</p> <p>___13. Virginia Statute for Religions Freedom</p>	<p>7b Definitions</p> <p>G. To approve</p> <p>H. First 10 amendments to the Constitution guaranteeing individual rights</p> <p>I. A plan for Virginia written by George Mason concerning individual rights. Used as a model for the Bill of Rights</p> <p>J. A plan for Virginia written by Thomas Jefferson concerning religious freedom. Used as a model for the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>K. The new plan for government written after due to the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation</p> <p>L. Decided how many votes each state would have in the Senate and the House of Representatives</p> <p>M. The part of the government that makes laws and includes House of Representatives and Senate</p> <p>N. State delegates met in Philadelphia and decided not to revise the Articles of Confederation but to write a new constitution</p>	<p>My Notes</p>
<p>7c Vocabulary</p> <p>___14. Monroe Doctrine</p>	<p>7c Vocabulary</p> <p>O. A warning to European nations to stop interfering</p>	<p>My Notes</p>

The Constitution Period Essential Questions:

7a: Articles of Confederation	
1. What were the basic weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?	
7b: The Development of the U.S. Constitution	
2. What events led to the development of the Constitution of the United States?	
3. What people helped develop the Constitution of the United States?	
7c: The First Five Presidents	
4. What major national issues and events did the first five presidents face?	

P. 3

Building a Nation Eye-Openers

Eye-Opener 1

Create one school rule you would like to have here at Norview. Present your rule to a small group and vote on your favorite.

Be prepared to answer...

- Who is responsible for carrying out this law?
- Who will enforce it?
- If someone breaks this rule, who will be responsible for determining a consequence?
- What were some of the advantages that colonists had that helped them to win the American Revolution?
- What disadvantages might a government face when they create a new plan for a government?

Eye-Opener 2

1. Read the proposed Bill on Teen Cell Phones
2. Discuss with your groups and provide answers for your presenter.

- Do you think this Bill is Constitutional?

Bill Proposal: Virginia Senate

1. Read the proposed Bill on Teen Cell Phones to participate in a discussion.
2. The House of Delegates in the state of Virginia approved a bill on February 21 that would prohibit teenagers from using their cell phones while driving. It's a small but significant step towards making the roads safer. Studies show drivers of all ages who use the phone behind the wheel endanger themselves and everyone in the vicinity. One recent study suggests the risk is even greater when teenage drivers are on the phone.

Spring 2007 Virginia Governor Signs Teen Cell Phone Ban

Young drivers will have to turn off cell phones when they get behind the wheel under legislation Virginia Governor Tim Kaine signed into law last month. The measure prohibits 16- and 17-year-olds with conditional licenses from using phones while driving. If they have an emergency requiring a phone call, the teen must pull off the road or into a parking lot.

Eye-Opener 3 Think of a time when you attempted to negotiate with your parents to get one of their expectations of you changed. Create a chart listing your reasons for the proposed change, as well as your parent's reasons for keeping it.

Rule You Want Changed

Your Reasons	Parent's Arguments

Eye-Opener 4 What evidence is in your bedroom right this minute that would be considered a primary source? How could these artifacts one day help your grandchildren to know you better?

Eye-Opener 5 Have you ever built something that didn't work or played a video game that you couldn't get at first? How did you correct it?

7a Vocabulary Activity

Planning a New Government

DIRECTIONS: Use the vocabulary words on the word wall to complete the CLOZE passage.

In 1776, the Second Continental Congress appointed a committee to draw up a plan for a new government. The delegates in Congress realized they needed a central government to coordinate the war effort against the British. After much debate, the Congress adopted the committee's plan, the _____, in November 1777.

Under the Articles of Confederation, the government—consisting of Congress—had several flaws. They could issue _____, but each state was permitted to print their own version of what their money would look like. People traveling could not use their currency to make purchases in other states. Another problem with the Articles, was that Congress could not regulate _____. Each state was permitted to make its own decisions about trade. In other words, *The Articles of Confederation* provided for a weak national government.

Since there was only one branch of government under the Articles of Confederation--the Legislative--, the government lacked an individual leader, so there was no _____ to assist in carrying out business for the country or to enforce laws made by Congress.

The _____ had also been neglected when the original plan for the United States government was approved. There was no court system to interpret the laws that Congress made to determine if they were acceptable by United States' standards.

Articles of Confederation

Articles of Confederation

Definition: The Articles of Confederation was a _____ written during the American Revolution to establish the powers of the new _____ government.

What are the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?	Write the weaknesses in your own words.	Write a question that will be answered by each bullet.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided for a _____ national government 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave Congress no power to _____ or regulate _____ among the states 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided for no common _____ 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gave each state _____ vote regardless of _____ 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided for no _____ or _____ Branches 		

Resulting Outcomes of the AOC:

- First _____ in the new nation
- The Northwest Ordinance:
 - Outlined the process for _____ new states into the Union
 - Outlawed _____ in the new _____

P. 7

<i>WEAKNESS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION</i>	<i>YOUR WORDS</i>	<i>WHY MIGHT THIS BE A PROBLEM?</i>
<p>“Each state retains its sovereignty [supreme power], freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right...”</p>		
<p>“For the more convenient management of the general interests of the united states, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year...”</p>		
<p>“In determining questions in the united states, in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.”</p>		
<p>“The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states... The united states ... regulating [controlling] the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states ...”</p>		
<p>“The united states...shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating [controlling] the...value of coin [created] by [each of the individual states]...”</p>		

<p>PG 9</p> <p>6. What three branches were included in the new national government structure?</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>	
<p>7. What was the “Great Compromise”?</p>		
<p>8. What happened at the end of the convention?</p>		
<p>9. How many states had to vote in favor of the Constitution in order for it to become law?</p>		
<p>10. What two documents were the Bill of Rights based and who wrote them?</p>	<p>1. Document:</p> <p>Written By:</p> <p>2. Document:</p> <p>Written By:</p>	

PG 10		
11. What are the Bill of Rights?		
12. What are examples of the Bill of Rights? (e.g. stands for “example)	1. 2.	

<p><i>PG 11</i></p> <p><i>WEAKNESS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION</i></p>	<p><i>U.S. CONSTITUTION</i></p>	<p><i>HOW DID THIS SOLVE THE PROBLEM?</i></p>
<p>“Each state retains its sovereignty [supreme power], freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right...”</p> <p>WEAK CENTRAL GOV'T</p>	<p>“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”</p>	
<p>“For the more convenient management of the general interests of the united states, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year...”</p> <p>NO EXEC OR JUD BRANCHES; ONLY LEG</p>	<p>“All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives... The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America... The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts...”</p>	
<p>“In determining questions in the united states, in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.”</p> <p>1 VOTE PER STATE</p>	<p>“The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative... The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State...”</p>	
<p>“The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states... The united states ... regulating [controlling] the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states ...”</p> <p>NO TAX OR REGULATE COMMERCE</p>	<p>“The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes... To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes...”</p>	
<p>“The united states..shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating [controlling] the...value of coin [created] by [each of the individual states]...”</p> <p>NO COMMON CURRENCY</p>	<p>“The Congress shall have Power... To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof...”</p>	

“VIII That in all capital and criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to...be confronted by the accusers and witnesses...and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage (peers)...that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers.

IX That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

XII That the freedom of the press in one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

XVI ...all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience...”

*Virginia Declaration of Rights
Adopted unanimously June 12, 1776, Virginia
Convention of Delegates.
Drafted by Mr. George Mason*

1. What document is the excerpt from?
2. Who wrote the document? When?
3. According to the excerpt, what is the purpose of the document? Why was it written?

“An act for establishing religious Freedom...Be it enacted by the General Assembly that no man shall suffer on account of his religious opinions or beliefs, but that all men shall be free to profess and maintain their opinions in matters of Religion...”

*Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
Adopted January 06, 1786, by the Virginia General
Assembly
Drafted by Mr. Thomas Jefferson*

4. What document is the excerpt from?
5. Who wrote the document? When?
6. According to the excerpt, what is the purpose of the document? Why was it written?

“I Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

V No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury...nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law...

VI In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed...to be confronted with the witnesses against him...

VII In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.”

*Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution
Adopted December 15, 1791 by the United States
Congress
Drafted by Mr. James Madison*

The Bill of Rights

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

P. 14 DIRECTIONS: Match the Amendments in the Bill of Rights to the appropriate scenario.

___A. Mr. & Mrs. Chi lived in San Diego, California during the Pearl Harbor invasion by Japan. They were just about to travel to visit their only daughter in Boston, Massachusetts for two weeks when the war broke out. The government was suspicious of Japanese-Americans who might sympathize with Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. Travel was suspended for Japanese-Americans during this time by the government. Mr. Chi argued that he wasn't Japanese, but Chinese-American and he had the right to travel freely. Furthermore, he insisted he had the right to the presumption of his innocence.

___B. Soldiers helping during Hurricane Katrina lived in tents instead of staying in the few homes that were still standing.

___C. Jack had been arrested for shoplifting. During his trial, he was able to see and hear the security guard who witnessed him stealing when he was in the witness stand. All of this took place within two weeks of his shoplifting.

___D. Since Congress doesn't write traffic laws, Florida allows drivers to go 75 miles an hour on the Interstate.

___E. A rapper released an album with questionable language and it was banned in several states.

___F. A woman was accused of stealing DVD players from K Mart. When she took the stand, she refused to answer the questions from the defense attorney with anything except, "I plead the 5th," meaning, she doesn't have to testify against herself.

___G. Sally was arrested for stealing a Lexus (very expensive car). After viewing a video, the jury unanimously convicted her.

___H. A father took his son hunting over Thanksgiving Break, and the boy shot his first turkey.

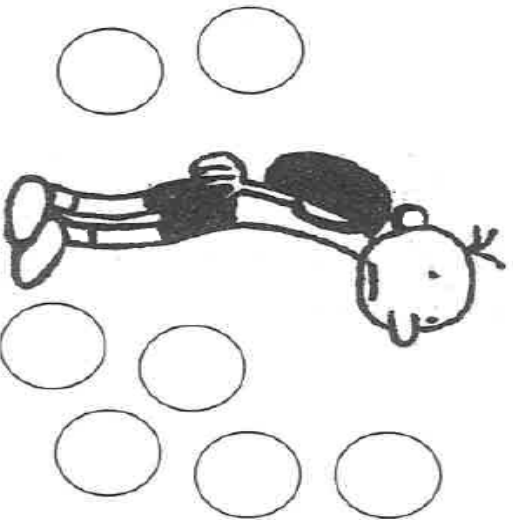
___I. A girl's pencil was broken by a boy in her class. Her mother wanted the dean to suspend him for 10 days. The dean told her that punishment was too harsh.

___J. A police officer found unregistered guns in a person's home, but they were not admissible in court because he didn't get a search warrant first.

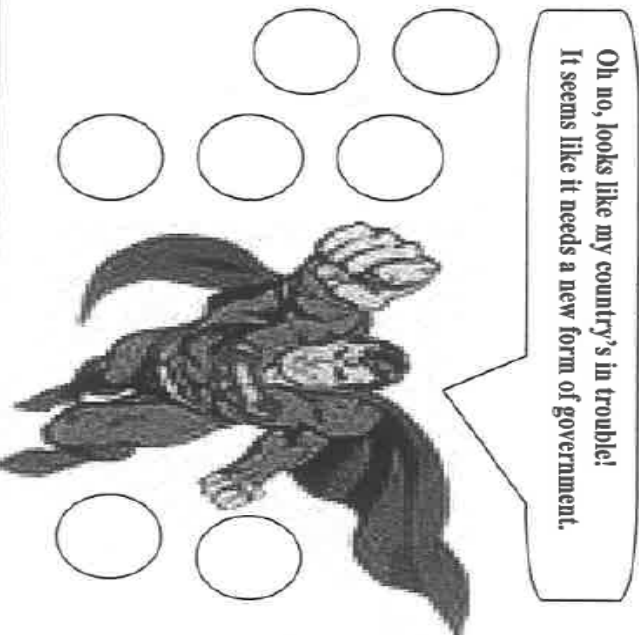
1. included a legislative branch, Congress, to make the laws
2. established a two-house legislature (Senate and House of Representatives)
3. no executive or judicial branch
4. based on George Mason's Virginia Declaration of Rights
5. provided a weak national government
6. Great Compromise determined how many votes each state got in Congress
7. Bill of Rights (the first 10 amendments) guarantees individual rights

8. a plan of government
9. no power to tax or regulate trade
10. legislative, executive, and judicial branches are included
11. no common currency
12. based on Thomas Jefferson's Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom
13. weaknesses led to the drafting of our current government
14. each state gets one vote
15. nine out of 13 states had to ratify the plan
16. written in 1777

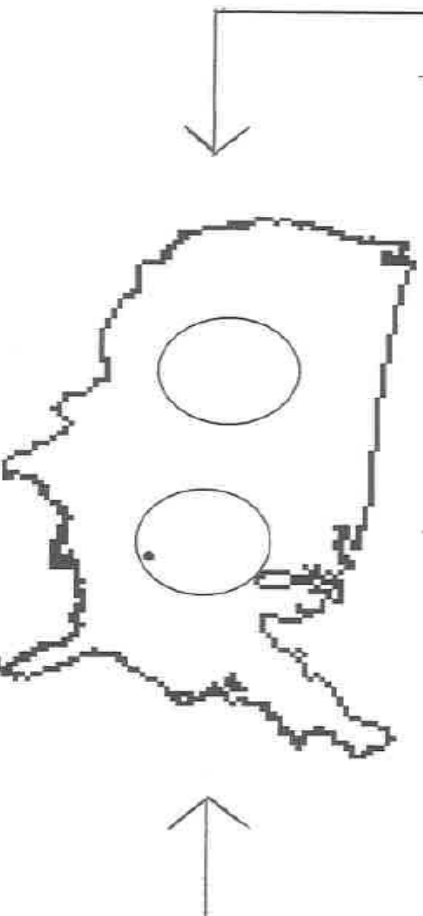
Diary of a Wimpy Government
(Articles of Confederation)



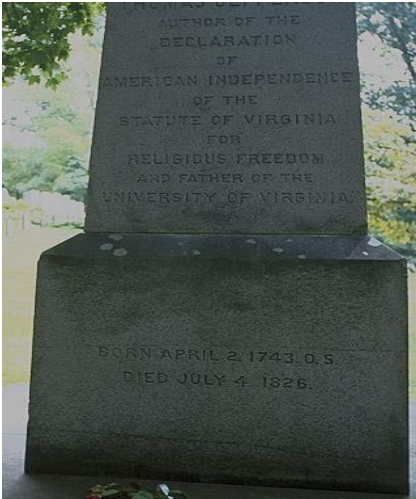
The Constitution of the United States



The New Nation
What do both constitutions have in common with each other?



Thomas Jefferson
Example



George Washington
1789-1797



John Adams
1797-1801



Thomas Jefferson
1801-1809



James Madison
1809-1817



James Monroe
1817-1825



George Washington

Term of office: 1789-1797

George Washington was a planter, gentleman, and soldier, born in Virginia. As the United States' first President he knew from the beginning that he would set the precedent of what the U.S. would become. So he led with integrity and morals; he never overstepped the boundaries of his power and devoted his presidency to creating a country that was for the people. He also understood the importance of foreign affairs and instilled this idea, which is still believed. During his term, The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution and Washington hired Banneker, a freed slave, to build Washington D.C. Also, Washington chose to only serve two terms as President, which is now the amendment for how long a President can serve. Near the end of his term, he saw that a two-party system was born because of the different views of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. *The Father of Our Country* did not believe in political parties himself.

John Adams

Term of office: 1797-1801

John Adams was the only president of the first five born outside of Virginia. He was born in Massachusetts. He was the nation's first vice president, serving under Washington. The second president of the U.S. was extremely intelligent and graduated from Harvard as a lawyer. He was a Federalist. He knew the importance of his job and worked to make this country a great one. He continued the foreign affairs work of Washington and worked heavily on the relationship between the U.S. and France. Under his term, Congress raised a provisional army to show force against France. Although Adams felt he did not accomplish enough as the President, history shows otherwise. His ideas about education in this country are still used and his hard work and honest mentality are ones to be modeled. John Adams was the first president to live in the White House (even though it wasn't quite finished being built). He is known as *Atlas of Independence*.

Thomas Jefferson

Term of office: 1801-1809

The third President was a man that worked all his life for the liberty of the U.S. He was a planter, surveyor, inventor, and lawyer from Virginia. He went to William & Mary College in Williamsburg. Jefferson is known for drafting the Declaration of Independence and worked during his Presidency to make those words a reality. We call him "Man of the People". During his Presidency Jefferson cut the national debt by a third. Something that is unheard of today. Jefferson also continued in foreign affairs and successfully kept the U.S. out of the Napoleonic wars that plagued the U.S. Jefferson was known as a man of few spoken words, but with his pen and his power served our country in laying down the framework and documents that still lead our country. In addition to his writing, President Jefferson helped our nation by purchasing Louisiana from France which doubled the size of our country.

James Madison

Term of office: 1809-1817

The fourth President is considered the "Father of the Constitution" and had helped to frame the Bill of Rights. James Madison was a lawyer from Virginia. During his Presidency he was forced to declare war on the British, known as the War of 1812. During this time the British set fire to the White House and the Capital. The Federal Party was opposed to the war. But Madison showed the courage that was needed to display to the world that the U.S. was strong and would not be pushed around. When we won the war, the Federal Party disappeared. He was confident in our country and foresaw the greatness that was to come for us.

James Monroe

Term of office: 1817-1825

James Monroe was a lawyer and soldier from Virginia. The fifth President, a Republican, was a man of great ambition and energy. His administration was so admired that he is called "The Era of Feeling Good President." He was the first President to travel around the country giving speeches and getting to know his fellow country men. During his presidency, Missouri Territory applied to be a slave state and failed to gain admittance. The Monroe Compromise paired Missouri with Maine, a Free State and barred slavery forever north and west of Missouri. Monroe worked on foreign affairs and established good relationships with many countries. However, he would not back down to more powerful countries and made it known that the U.S. was strong and would not be bullied. He declared America as a hands-off continent for foreign countries seeking to colonize on our shores. This is known as the Monroe Doctrine.

First 5 Presidents—Practice

Tell which president was in office during each of the following accomplishments:

1. Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution:

2. Wrote a document warning European nations not interfere in the Western Hemisphere:

3. War of 1812:

4. Two-party system emerged:

5. Louisiana Purchase:

Now put the five presidents in chronological order as to when they served as President:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Match the letter for the correct items in each column.

<input type="radio"/> The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution during his presidency.		A. John Adams
<input type="radio"/> Federal court system was established during his presidency.		B. James Madison
<input type="radio"/> Lewis and Clark explored this new land west of the Mississippi River during his administration.		C. Thomas Jefferson
<input type="radio"/> 4th U.S. President		D. George Washington
<input type="radio"/> This president bought Louisiana from France (Louisiana Purchase).		E. James Monroe
<input type="radio"/> A two-party system emerged during his administration.		
<input type="radio"/> 1st U.S. President		
<input type="radio"/> This president wrote the Monroe Doctrine warning European nations not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere.		

P. 19

Minting a Coin

Directions:

- You work for the United States Mint. You are tasked with designing a brand new coin for your given president. You must brainstorm what you know about the president and create the coin. Your director wants a picture or symbol representing each of his accomplishments during his presidency on the front, along with a motto, and appropriate dates.
- On the side, write a paragraph persuading your director why your given president is worthy of being honored on a new coin.

A large circle representing a coin is positioned on the right side of the page. To its left, there are 18 horizontal lines of varying lengths, intended for writing a paragraph. The lines are arranged in a column, with the top line being the longest and the bottom line being the shortest, creating a shape that fits snugly against the left edge of the circle.

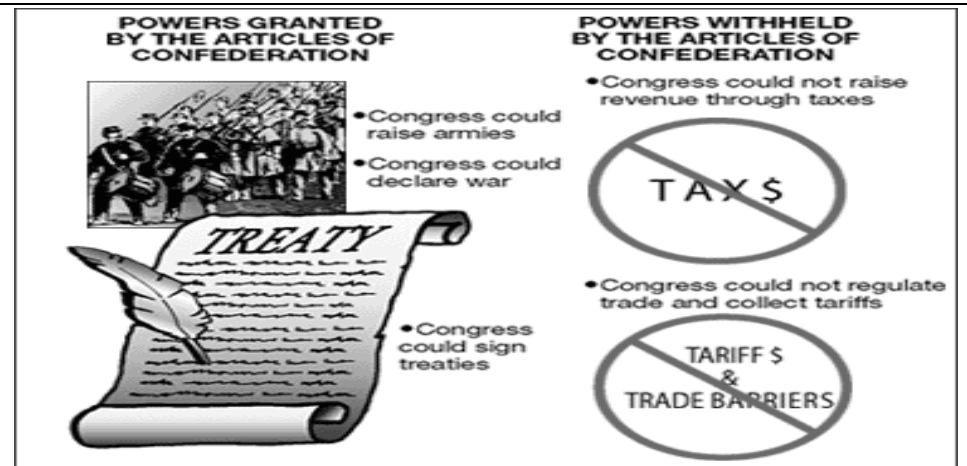
7a

1. Which was NOT a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
 - a. Each state had one vote in Congress, regardless of size
 - b. It provided for no single national leader, such as a President
 - c. It provided for no national court system
 - d. Each state sent representatives to a national Congress
2. The Articles of Confederation was written during the
 - a. American Revolution
 - b. French and Indian War
 - c. Whiskey Rebellion
 - d. War of 1812
3. Which of the following was a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
 - a. Did not include a legislative branch
 - b. It gave Congress the authority to start an army
 - c. It prevented Congress from levying taxes
 - d. It created a common bond for independent states
4. The Articles of Confederation—
 - a. provided for a strong national government
 - b. set up the executive and judicial branches of government
 - c. gave each state one vote regardless of size
 - d. set up a system of common currency
5. Under the Articles of Confederation—
 - a. Congress had no power to tax
 - b. the same money was used in all the states
 - c. each state had votes allocated according to its population
 - d. the executive branch was given broad powers
6. Which of the following best describes the Articles of Confederation?
 - a. It established the power of the new national government
 - b. The major power resided under the executive branch
 - c. Provided for a strong national government
 - d. Was able to regulate trade among the states

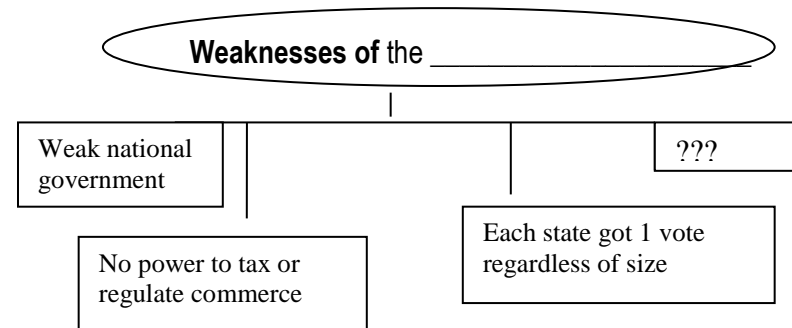
Use the quote below to answer question # 7

Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

7. This quote from the Articles of Confederation created which problem for the new national government?
 - a. It prevented the national government from making laws
 - b. I made the state government more powerful then the national government
 - c. It limited the powers of the state government
 - d. It only allowed for one vote regardless of the states population



8. How are the powers granted by the Articles of Confederation limited by the powers withheld by the Articles?
 - a. Congress's ability to regulate trade helped raise supplies for the army.
 - b. Congress's ability to sign treaties resulted in increased tax dollars.
 - c. Congress's ability to collect tariffs supported its ability to declare war.
 - d. Congress's inability to raise money through taxes held back its ability to pay for the army and fight wars.



9. Which of the following statements would best fit in the ??? from the graphic organizer above?
 - a. Provided for no executive branch
 - b. Provided a judicial branch
 - c. Provided a common currency
 - d. Did not create a government
10. Which of the following would best complete the title for the graphic organizer above?
 - A Bill of Rights
 - B Constitution
 - C Articles of Confederation
 - D All of the above

7b

1. The weakness of the Articles of Confederation led to--

- A A war between national government and citizens
- B The drafting of a new constitution
- C Protests around the country
- D The Monroe Doctrine

2. Which of the following best describes the US Constitution?

- A First written plan of government for the independent states
- B Signaled the end of the British control over the 13 colonies
- C Protects the fundamental freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition
- D Provided for a weak national government

3. Who was elected president of the Constitutional Convention?

- A Thomas Jefferson
- B Patrick Henry
- C Benjamin Franklin
- D George Washington

4. Which statement best explains the Great Compromise?-

- A The number of votes in the House of Representatives is decided by population. The number of votes in the Senate is two per state.
- B One person should hold the power in a democratic government. This person is the President.
- C States should have more power than the federal government. They can best determine state needs.
- D The Constitution divided the national government into branches. They check on one another.

5. What are the branches of the federal government here in the United States?

- A Taxes, Trade, Tyrants
- B Legislative, Judicial, Executive
- C Parliament, Proprietor, Puritans
- D Philosophies, Proclamation 1763, Stamp Act

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.
 –The Bill of Rights

6. The Bill of Right protects the rights of--

- A The federal government
- B State government
- C individuals
- D the President

1	The Articles of Confederation
2	The Constitution is Ratified
3	?

7. Which event completes the time line?

- A The Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom is approved
- B The Bill of Rights is ratified
- C The Great Compromise is presented
- D The Declaration of Independence is written

8. How many states were required to approve the Constitution before it could be ratified?

- A 13
- B 9
- C 7
- D half

9. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Bill of Rights?

- A Serves as an introduction to the US Constitution
- B Provide closure to the US Constitution
- C Explains the purpose of the system of Checks and Balance
- D Provides a written guarantee of individual rights

10. What do the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom and the Virginia Declaration of Rights have in common?

- A They caused the debate over how much power the federal government should have.
- B They provided a new system for monitoring the three branches.
- C The Bill of Rights was based on them.
- D They were the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

1. Which of the following did NOT occur during George Washington presidency?
 - a. A federal court system was established
 - b. The Bill of Rights was added to the U.S. Constitution
 - c. The United States declared war on Great Britain
 - d. Plans were initiated for the nation's capital to be located in Washington D.C.

2. How did Europeans view the United States after the War of 1812?
 - a. They gained respect for the United States.
 - b. They lost respect for the United States.
 - c. They did not trust the United States.
 - d. They ignored the United States.

3. Who was president when a two-party political system emerged?

a. George Washington	c. Thomas Jefferson
b. John Adams	d. James Madison

4. Which of the first five presidents was not from Virginia?

a. George Washington	c. Thomas Jefferson
b. John Adams	d. James Madison

5. The United States brought the Louisiana Purchase from--

a. Great Britain	b. Spain	c. France	d. Russia
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6. Which of the best describes the Louisiana Purchase?
 - a. Located east of the Mississippi
 - b. Acquired while John Adams was president
 - c. Explored by Lewis and Clarke
 - d. Gained after a war with France

7. Who was president during the War of 1812?

a. George Washington	c. Thomas Jefferson
b. John Adams	d. James Madison

8. Which of the following best describes the accomplishments of Benjamin Banneker?
 - a. Designer of the underground railroad
 - b. Fifth President of the United States
 - c. Astronomer and surveyor who designed the city of Washington D.C.
 - d. American hero during the War of 1812



9. The Monroe Doctrine--
 - a. established the concept of a national health care system
 - b. caused the War of 1812
 - c. warned European nations not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere
 - d. established the Bill of Rights

The Presidency of George Washington

The Federal Court System was established	X	The Bill of Rights were added to the Constitution
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10. Which of the following events could replace the X Above?
 - e. The Louisiana Purchase was added to the United States
 - f. George Washington issued the Monroe Doctrine
 - g. The United States entered the War of 1812
 - h. Political parties grew out of disagreements between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton

7a

- ___ 1. What are the *Articles of Confederation*?
- ___ 2. Under the Articles of Confederation, the U.S. could not-
- ___ 3. Which Branches of government were NOT included in the Articles of Confederation?
- ___ 4. How many votes could each state have in Congress under the Articles of Confederation?
- ___ 5. Under which government plan was there no common currency?
- ___ 6. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government was weak because—

7b

- ___ 7. Why was the U.S. Constitution needed?
- ___ 8. Who wrote the documents that the Bill of Rights is based upon?
- ___ 9. What is the Bill of Rights?
- ___ 10. What was the Great Compromise?
- ___ 11. Who was president of the Constitutional Convention?
- ___ 12. What did delegates debate at the Constitutional Convention?
- ___ 13. Who introduced the Monroe Doctrine?
- ___ 14. At least how many states needed to vote yes for the Constitution to be ratified?

7c

- ___ 15. Which of the first 5 presidents was NOT from Virginia?
- ___ 16. What was the Monroe Doctrine?
- ___ 17. During James Madison's presidency, what war caused European nations to gain respect for the United States?
- ___ 18. What did Lewis and Clark explore?
- ___ 19. What president hired Lewis and Clark to explore this land?
- ___ 20. Who was Benjamin Banneker?
- ___ 21. What was established during Washington's presidency?

- A. the Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason) and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (Thomas Jefferson)
- B. James Monroe
- C. the Federal Court System
- D. land west of the Mississippi River (Louisiana Territory)
- E. they had no power over the states.
- F. John Adams
- G. An African American astronomer and surveyor, helped complete the design for the city during George Washington's presidency.
- H. There were too many weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation.
- I. One
- J. collect taxes to pay off debts
- K. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution that guarantee our individual rights
- L. Warned European nations not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere.
- M. Thomas Jefferson
- N. Executive and Judicial
- O. Decided how many votes each state would have in the Senate and the House of Representatives
- P. George Washington
- Q. How much power should be given to the new national gov't and how large and small states should be represented in the new gov't.
- R. The Articles of Confederation
- S. War of 1812
- T. 9 out of thirteen
- U. A plan for a new government

Sequence the following from 1-6.

- ___ War of 1812
- ___ Federal Court System established
- ___ Lewis and Clark explore west of Mississippi River
- ___ US Constitution ratified
- ___ Two-Party political system emerges
- ___ Bill of Rights added to Constitution

Create a time line using the sequence items 1-6.

**November
17th, 1788**

Price - 5¢

THE NAVIGATOR GAZETTE



A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying the left side of the page. It is intended for a full-column article or advertisement.

A wide, short rectangular box with a thin black border, positioned at the top of the right-hand column. It is intended for a short notice or a small advertisement.

A large rectangular area on the right side of the page, containing a series of horizontal lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the column. This area is intended for a full-column article or advertisement.

BIRTH OF THE NATION

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Articles of Confederation was a constitution written during the American Revolution to establish the powers of the new national government. What were the major weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

The Constitution of the United States of America established a federal system of government based on power shared between the national and state governments. Add some key phrases under these basic principles of the Constitution to help you remember the features.

• Provided for a _____ national government

Three separate branches of government:

• Gave Congress no power to _____ or _____ among the states

-
-
-

• Provided for no _____

Checks and Balances:

• Gave each state _____ vote regardless of size

- Branches can check the power of the others
- Checks keep any one branch from gaining too much _____

• Provided for no _____ or judicial branch

Bill of Rights:

- Authored by _____
- First _____ to the Constitution of the United States of America; provide a written guarantee of individual rights (e.g., _____).

NOTES REGARDING THE FIRST FIVE PRESIDENTS AND THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

George Washington

- Federal court system was established.
- Political parties grew out of the disagreements between Hamilton and Jefferson over the proper role of the national government.

John Adams

Thomas Jefferson

- Bought Louisiana from France (Louisiana Purchase).
- Lewis and Clark explored this new land west of the Mississippi River.

James Madison

- Introduced the Monroe Doctrine warning European nations not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere.

James Monroe

PRESIDENTIAL TRIVIA

Which of the first five presidents was not from Virginia?

Which president bought Louisiana from France?

Under which president was the Bill of Rights added?

The United States gained respect from Europe during the War of 1812. Who was president during this war?

Who was president when the plans for our national capital were initiated?

Who issued the Monroe Doctrine? What did the Monroe Doctrine do?

Under which president did a two-party system emerge?

Who was president when Lewis and Clark explored west of the Mississippi River?

Who was president when the federal court system was established?

<p>7a Articles of Confederation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided for a weak national government • Gave Congress no power to tax or regulate commerce among the states • Provided for no common currency • Gave each state one vote regardless of size • Provided for no executive or judicial branches <p>Resulting Outcomes of the Articles of Confederation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Constitution of the United States • The Northwest Ordinance (1787) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outlined the process for admitting a new state to the Union ○ Outlawed slavery in the new territories 	<p>7b Confederation to Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation led to the effort to draft a new constitution. <p>The Constitutional Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State delegates met in Philadelphia and decided not to revise the Articles of Confederation but to write a new constitution. • George Washington was elected president of the Constitutional Convention. • James Madison became known as the “Father of the Constitution” • Delegates debated over how much power should be given to the new national government and how large and small states should be represented in the new government. • The structure of the new national government included three separate branches of government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Legislative (makes the laws) – Executive (carries out the laws) – Judicial (interprets the laws) • The Great Compromise decided how many votes each state would have in the Senate and the House of Representatives. • The Constitution was signed at the end of the convention. <p>Ratification of the Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum of nine of the thirteen states had to vote in favor of the Constitution before it could become law. <p>The Bill of Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason) and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (Thomas Jefferson) • These first ten amendments to the Constitution provide a written guarantee of individual rights (e.g., freedom of speech, freedom of religion). 	<p>7c All of the first five presidents were Virginians except John Adams.</p> <p>Accomplishments during the first five presidencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George Washington <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal court system was established. – The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution of the United States of America. – Plans were created for development of the national capital in Washington, D.C. Benjamin Banneker, an African American astronomer and surveyor, helped complete the design for the city. • John Adams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A two-party system emerged during his administration. • Thomas Jefferson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – He bought Louisiana from France (Louisiana Purchase). – Lewis and Clark explored new land west of the Mississippi River. • James Madison <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The War of 1812 caused European nations to gain respect for the United States. • James Monroe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -He introduced the Monroe Doctrine warning European nations not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere.
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