

**Read the following Documents**

**Document #1**

"The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, ... nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, ... nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, ... nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent [agree]."

—The Articles of Confederation

**Document #2**

legislative each state, regardless of its population, had one vote in congress

Executive there was no president to run the government

Judicial no court system was established

Trade (commerce) the congress under the articles could not regulate trade among states

Taxes congress under the articles could not enforce its tax-collecting program

—Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

**Document #3**

Article I, Section 2

"Representatives...shall be determined by adding to the...number of free persons...three fifths of all other persons [slaves]."

—U.S. Constitution

**Document #4**

"....This constitution is said to have beautiful features; but when I come to examine these features, Sir, they appear to me horridly frightful;.....Your president may easily become King;.....where are your checks in this government?"

—Patrick Henry,

in a speech in 1788

**Document #5**

"The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands, whether one, a few, or many...may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny [cruel or unjust use of power]."

—James Madison, *The Federalist*, No. 47

**Document #6**

"....,No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind."

—The Articles of Confederation

Article 1, Section 1.

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.

Article 1, Section. 2.

Clause 1: The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Article 1, Section. 3.

Clause 1: The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Clause 2: Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

—The Constitution of the United States

**Document #7**

“let us look and behold the distresses which prevail in every part of our country.....the complaints of our farmers....the complaints of every class of public creditors.....the melancholy faces of our working people.....our ships rotting in our harbors.....the insults that are offered to the American name and character in every court in Europe... view these things, fellow citizens, and then say that we do not require a new, a protecting, and efficient federal government if you can”

*The Massachusetts Sentinel*, October 20, 1787

**Document #8**

“A little rebellion, now and then, is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical....It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government.”

Thomas Jefferson, writing from Paris, France, 1787

**USING THE ABOVE DOCUMENTS, CHAPTER 9 IN KCB, AND INTERNET SOURCES, WRITE ANSWERS ONLY FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. SKIP A LINE BETWEEN ANSWERS AND WRITE ON THE FRONTS OF PAPERS ONLY. YOU MAY USE BLUE OR BLACK INK OR A WORD PROCESSOR.**

1. LOOKING AT DOCUMENT #1, WHY WAS IT DIFFICULT FOR THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION TO BE EFFECTIVE?
2. AFTER READING DOCUMENT #2, WHY DID AMERICAN LEADERS AT THE TIME SET UP SUCH A WEAK GOVERNMENT?
3. LOOKING AT DOCUMENT # 3, HOW WAS THE DEBATE OVER THE COUNTING OF SLAVES FOR REPRESENTATION RESOLVED IN THE CONSTITUTION?
4. WHAT CAUSED THIS SECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO BE CHANGED?
5. HOW MIGHT THE SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES ADDRESS THE FEARS EXPRESSED IN THE QUOTE BY JAMES MADISON IN DOCUMENT #5?
6. AFTER READING PATRICK HENRY’S WORDS IN DOCUMENT #4, WAS HE A FEDERALIST OR ANTI-FEDERALIST? WHY?
7. ACCORDING TO DOCUMENT #6, HOW WAS REPRESENTATION DIFFERENT UNDER THE U.S. CONSTITUTION THAN UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION?
8. WHICH DOCUMENT SET UP A UNICAMERAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT? WHICH DOCUMENT SET UP A BICAMERAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT? HOW ARE THE TWO TYPES OF GOVERNMENT DIFFERENT?
9. ACCORDING TO DOCUMENT #7, WHY DOES THE NEWSPAPER ADVOCATE THE ADOPTION OF A NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUTION?
10. WAS THE AUTHOR OF THE DOCUMENT MOST LIKELY A FEDERALIST OR ANTI-FEDERALIST? WHY?
11. WHICH “LITTLE REBELLION” PROBABLY PROMPTED JEFFERSON’S QUOTE IN DOCUMENT #8?

12. HOW LONG DID THE "LITTLE REBELLION" LAST? HOW WAS IT DIFFERENT FROM THE "LITTLE REBELLION" WE HAD IN THE COLONIES BETWEEN 1776 AND 1881?

13. ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 1, SECTION 9 OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, WHO HAD CONTROL OF THE SLAVE TRADE BEFORE 1808?

14. WHAT OFFICIALLY ABOLISHED SLAVERY IN ALL STATES OF THE UNITED STATES?

15. WERE THESE MEN FEDEARLISTS OR ANTI-FEDERALISTS?

JAMES MADISON

SAMUEL ADAMS

PATRICK HENRY

JOHN JAY

JOHN MARSHALL

RICHARD HENRY LEE

16. WHICH DELEGATE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION SPOKE MORE FREQUENTLY THAN ANY OTHER DELEGATE?

17. WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE AGE OF THE DELEGATES AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION? WHO WAS THE OLDEST DELEGATE? WHO WAS THE YOUNGEST?

18. WHAT WAS THE CENTRAL IDEA OF AN *ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES*? WHO WROTE IT? WHEN WAS IT PUBLISHED?

19. HOW MANY PRESIDENTS LED THE CONGRESS UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION? WHAT WAS THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICIALLY NAMED?\*

20. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION DEFINED THE POWERS OF A CONFEDERATION OF STATES AS OPPOSED TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, WHICH DEFINED THE POWERS OF A FEDERATION OF STATES. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE IN A CONFEDERATION AND A FEDERATION OF STATES?