

SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

UNITED STATES HISTORY

STUDY GUIDE # 7: CREATING A NEW NATION

LEARNING OBJECTIVES



1. ***STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE WEAKNESSES OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION***
2. ***STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS THAT FACED THE NATION AFTER THE WAR***
3. ***STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO EXPLAIN PURPOSE BEHIND AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION***
4. ***STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO EXPLAIN THE CHALLENGES FACED IN RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTION***
5. ***STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CHALLENGES THAT FACED THE FIRST ADMINISTRATION***

FOUR IMPORTANT CONDITIONS AT THE END OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR :

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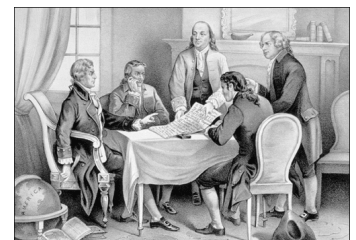


“ ***TYRANNY*** ” -

3.

3.

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THE “ ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION ” - THE SET OF LAWS ADOPTED BY THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS IN 1781 > FIVE CHARACTERISTICS :

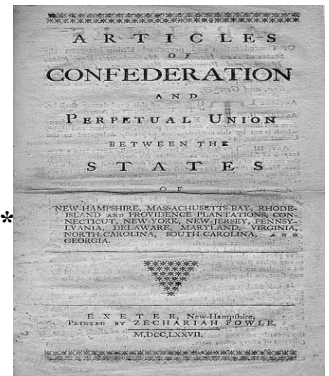
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SHORT SUBJECT VIDEO > ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

1. ***UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION EACH***

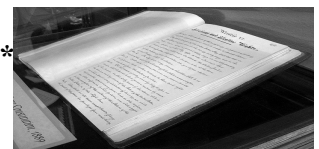
STATE WAS ALLOWED COMPLETE _____

2. ***TRUE OR FALSE , THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT COULD DO VERY LITTLE TO KEEP THE COUNTRY TOGETHER UNDER THE ARTICLES***

3. ***THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION HAD BEEN ADOPTED BECAUSE***

AMERICANS HAD _____ A _____ NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

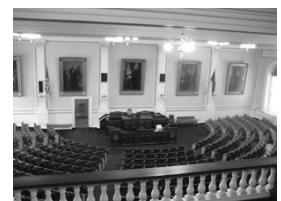
STATE GOVERNMENT CHARACTERISTICS :



1. ***“ CONSTITUTIONS ” -***

2.

3. ***“ UNICAMERAL ” -***



“ BICAMERAL ” -

4.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS PLAGUED THE CONFEDERATION :

1.

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“ SHAY’S REBELLION ” -

THE REFORM MOVEMENT :

1. “ ANNAPOLIS CONVENTION OF 1786 ” -



2. “ CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1787 ” -

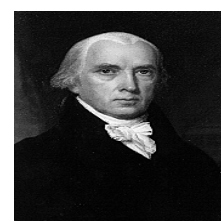
3. “ THE VIRGINIA PLAN ” -

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MADISON

“ VETO ” -

5.

WHY WOULD A LARGE STATE LIKE THIS PLAN ?

4. “ THE NEW JERSEY PLAN ” -

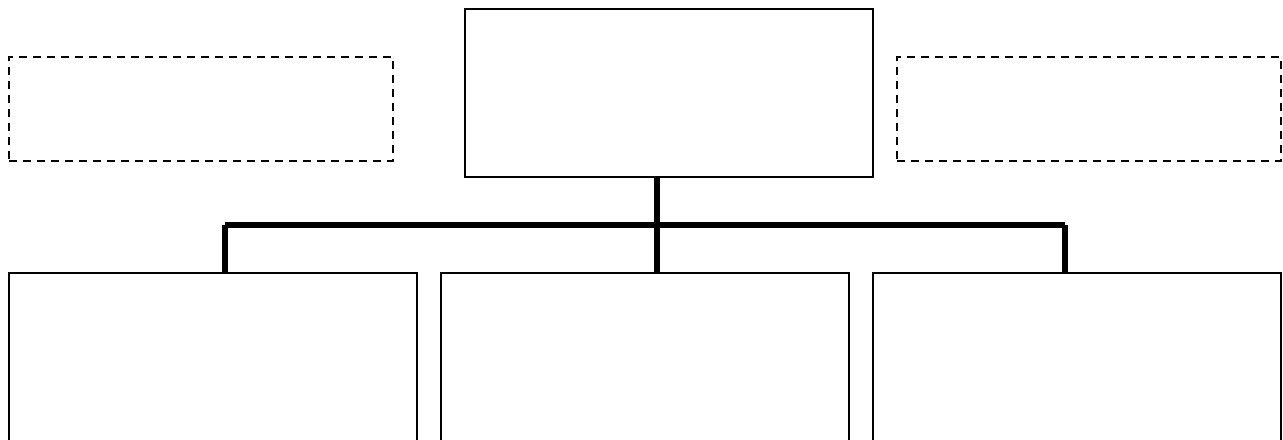
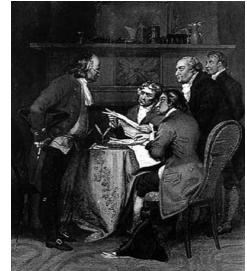


PATTERSON

WHY WOULD SMALL STATES LIKE THIS PLAN ?

5. “ THE GREAT COMPROMISE ” -

6. “ THE 3 / 5 COMPROMISE ” -

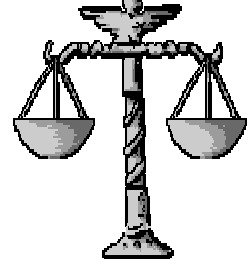


SHORT SUBJECT VIDEO > THE GREAT COMPROMISE

1. TRUE OR FALSE , AT THE START , THE DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DISAGREED AS TO HOW TO ORGANIZE THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT
2. TRUE OR FALSE , THE GREAT COMPROMISE WAS THE AGREEMENT THAT CONGRESS WOULD BE MADE UP OF TWO LEGISLATIVE BODIES / HOUSES
3. TRUE OR FALSE , IN THE SENATE EACH STATE HAS THE SAME NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

4. **TRUE OR FALSE , IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES IS BASED ON POPULATION**

THE NEW GOVERNMENT > THERE ARE 3 MAJOR CONCEPTS TO UNDERSTANDING HOW THE CONSTITUTION WAS TO WORK :



1.

1. “ RESERVE POWERS ” -

2. “ DELEGATED POWERS ” -

3. “ CONCURRENT POWERS ” -

2.

“ SEPARATION OF POWERS ” -

3.

“ CHECKS AND BALANCES ” -

1.

2.

SHORT SUBJECT VIDEO > SEPARATION OF POWERS

1. **THE CONSTITUTION REFLECTS COMPROMISE AND THE SPIRIT OF**

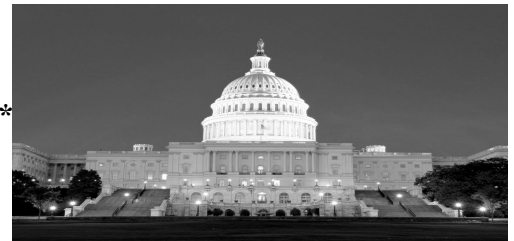
2. **THE FOUNDING FATHERS DESCRIBED HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS TO WORK IN THE SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION CALLED _____**

3. **THE LEGISLATURE IS CALLED _____ AND IS MADE UP OF TWO HOUSES ; THE _____ AND HOUSE OF _____**

4. **THE PRESIDENT IS THE EXECUTIVE THAT MUST _____ THE LAWS AND IS ALSO _____ OF THE ARMED FORCES**

5. **THE ROLE OF THE JUDICIARY IS TO _____ AND APPLY LAWS**
6. **WHAT DO WE CALL THE HIGHEST COURT IN THE LAND ?**
7. **UNDER THE CONCEPT OF SEPARATION OF POWERS :**
 1. **THE _____ CHECK THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS**
 2. **THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS _____ WITH THE ADVICE
CONSENT OF THE _____**
 3. **THE PRESIDENT CAN _____ A LAW , BUT CONGRESS CAN
OVER RIDE THE _____ WITH A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE**
8. **TRUE OR FALSE , THE CONSTITUTION ALSO PROVIDES THAT EACH
STATE WOULD HONOR THE LAWS OF OTHER STATES**
9. **TRUE OR FALSE , THE CONSTITUTION CAN BE CHANGED / AMENDED**
10. **TRUE OR FALSE , THE CONSTITUTION IS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE
LAND**

**THE NEW GOVERNMENT > THE 3 IDEAS BEHIND
THE SET UP OF THE CONGRESS :**



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1.

2.

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2.



3. “ ELASTIC CLAUSE (ARTICLE 1 , SECTION 8 , CLAUSE 18) OF THE
CONSTITUTION ” -

SHORT SUBJECT VIDEOS > BENEFITS OF A BICAMERAL SYSTEM AND THE ELASTIC CLAUSE

1. **THE FOUNDING FATHERS CREATED BICAMERAL LEGISLATURES SO THAT ONE HOUSE COULD _____ THE OTHER**
2. **THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REFLECTS THE PRINCIPLE OF _____**
3. **THE SENATE REFLECTS THE PRINCIPLE OF _____**
4. **THE CONSTITUTION GIVES CONGRESS THE POWER TO REGULATE _____ AND _____ WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**
5. **CONGRESS WAS GIVEN THE POWER TO RAISE AND SUPPORT AN _____ AND _____ AND TO DECLARE _____**
6. **CONGRESS WAS GIVEN THE POWER TO ESTABLISH A _____**
7. **THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ALONE HAS THE AUTHORITY TO :**
 1. **RAISE _____ THROUGH _____**
 2. **APPROPRIATE / AUTHORIZE _____ TO BE SPENT**
8. **THE SENATE ALONE HAS THE AUTHORITY TO :**
 1. **APPROVE OR REJECT _____**
 2. **CONFIRM OR REJECT PRESIDENTIAL _____**
9. **THE CONSTITUTION STATES THAT CONGRESS SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO MAKE “ ALL LAWS THAT SHALL BE NECESSARY AND PROPER ” .**

THIS CLAUSE OF THE CONSTITUTION IS CALLED THE _____ CLAUSE
10. **THE CONSTITUTION SAYS THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNMENT IS TO PROMOTE THE “ GENERAL _____ ” OF THE PEOPLE**

THE NEW GOVERNMENT > THE 2 IDEAS BEHIND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH :

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1.

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2.

“ ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM ” -

1.

2.

3.



SHORT SUBJECT VIDEO > THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

1. **IN 1787 THE AUTHORS OF THE CONSTITUTION DID NOT TRUST THE PEOPLE TO _____ WISELY**

2. **TRUE OR FALSE , THE NUMBER OF ELECTORS FROM EACH STATE IS EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS THEY HAVE IN CONGRESS**

3. **IN THE BEGINNING , THE ELECTORS WERE CHOSEN BY STATE _____**

4. **TODAY , WHEN PEOPLE VOTE THEY ARE ACTUALLY VOTING FOR _____**

THE NEW GOVERNMENT > THE 2 IDEAS BEHIND THE JUDICIAL BRANCH :

1.

2.



SHORT SUBJECT VIDEO > IDEAS BEHIND THE CONSTITUTION

1. **DEMOCRACY WAS FIRST TRIED IN ANCIENT _____**
2. **DEMOCRACY MEANS _____ BY THE _____**
3. **THE FRAMERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION PLANNED THE REPUBLIC BE MODELED AFTER THE EARLY _____ REPUBLIC**
4. **THE _____** ← **REPUBLIC HAD THREE BRANCHES :**
 1. _____ **MADE UP OF STATESMEN**
 2. _____ **OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES WHO SERVED AS THE VOICE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE**
 3. _____ **BRANCH MADE UP OF TWO LEADERS CALLED CONSULS WHO HAD VETO POWER**
5. **IN THE EUROPEAN MIDDLE AGES AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT CALLED THE _____ WAS SIGNED IN ENGLAND THAT STARTED THE IDEA OF A SYSTEM OF _____ AND _____ ON GOVERNMENT POWER**
6. **THE STRUCTURE OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES WAS SOMEWHAT MODELED AFTER ENGLAND'S _____**
7. **SELF GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA BEGAN WITH THE _____ COMPACT**
8. **THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION WERE _____ AND EMBEDDED THEIR BELIEFS INTO THE CONSTITUTION , ESPECIALLY AS IT RELATES TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**
9. **THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES WAS WRITTEN AROUND THE END OF THE AGE OF _____**

THE NEW GOVERNMENT > 6 KEY FACTS ABOUT THE RATIFICATION PROCESS FOR THE CONSTITUTION :

1. **“ RATIFY ” -**



2.

3.

4. “ FEDERALISTS ” -

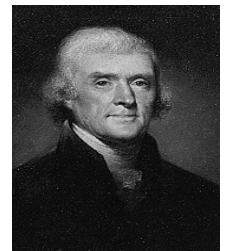
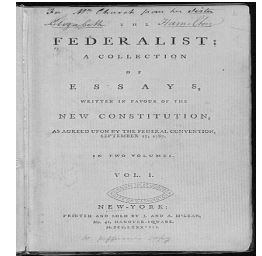
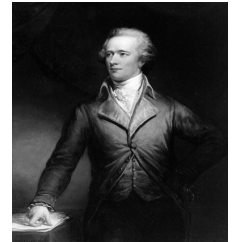
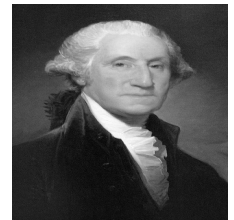
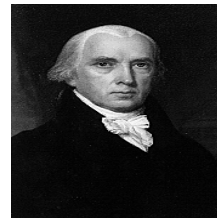
5.

- “ FEDERALIST PAPERS ”

6. “ ANTIFEDERALISTS ” -

1.

2.



THE NEW GOVERNMENT > 5 REASONS WHY THE FEDERALISTS WON AND THE CONSTITUTION WAS ACCEPTED :

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2.

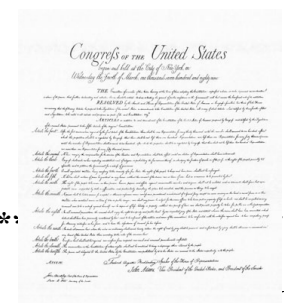
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“ BILL OF RIGHTS ” -



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SHORT SUBJECT VIDEO > FEDERALIST V. ANTIFEDERALIST

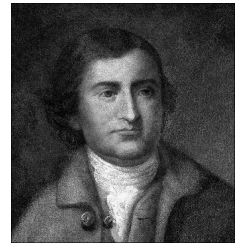
1. THE _____ WERE IN FAVOR OF RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION
2. THE _____ WERE AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION BECAUSE THEY BELIEVED THAT ENOUGH _____ AND _____ RIGHTS WOULD NOT BE PROTECTED
3. THE _____ OF _____ WAS ADDED IN 1791 AND CONSISTS OF THE FIRST TEN _____ TO THE CONSTITUTION

THE FIRST ADMINISTRATION :

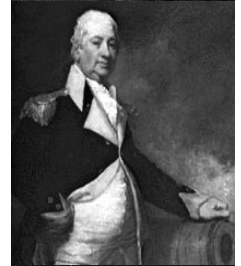
1.
“ INAUGURATION ” -



2.
“ CABINET ” -
 - 1.

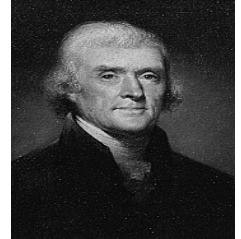


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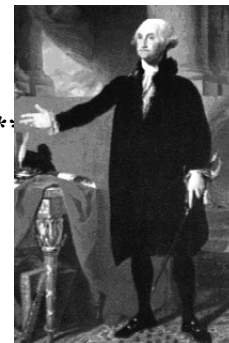
3.

SHORT SUBJECT VIDEO > THE FIRST ADMINISTRATION

1. WHO WAS THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT ?
2. HOW OLD WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON WHEN HE BECAME PRESIDENT ?

3. *HOW FAR WEST DID THE UNITED STATES EXTEND WHEN WASHINGTON TOOK OFFICE ?*

4. *WHAT WERE THE FIRST THREE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT WERE CREATED ?*



4.

1.

2.

“ PRECEDENT ” -

3.

“ CAPITAL ” –

“ CAPITOL ” -

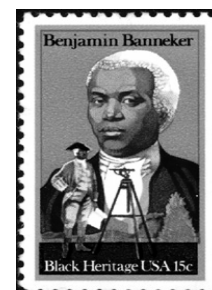
1.

“ DISTRICT OF

COLUMBIA ” -

2.

3.



LEADERSHIP PROFILES :

GEORGE WASHINGTON 1732 - 1799

1.

2.

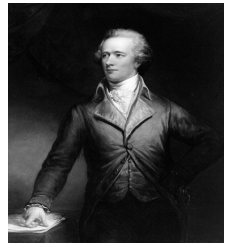
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ALEXANDER HAMILTON 1755 - 1804



1.

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