

Name: _____ Hour: _____

Clear Learning Targets

1-3 (8-U3.3.1): I can explain why the Articles of Confederation was ratified and why it eventually failed.

1-5 (8-U3.3.2): I can identify and explain the major economic and political issues facing the nation during the period of the Articles of Confederation and the start of the Constitutional Convention.

1-6 (8-U3.3.3 and 8-U3.3.4): I can identify and describe the major issues debated at the Constitutional Convention and the compromises that were made.

1-8 (8-U3.3.5): I can describe the differing views of Federalists and Anti-Federalists regarding the new Constitution and describe how the states ratified the Constitution.

Directions: Fill in the Guide Notes from Chapter 5, Section 3 and 4 PearDeck: Creating the Constitution

Fill-in:

1. Constitutional Convention

- Where: _____ Independence Hall
- Why: To _____ the Articles of Confederation
- Who: George Washington, Ben Franklin, James Madison
- Missing: Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Patrick Henry
- What Happened: Created an entirely new Constitution and _____

2. In your team, answer the following questions regarding the Preamble of the Constitution:

Preamble: *We the People* of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

A. What does the line, 'in Order to form a more perfect Union' mean? _____

B. What is the Preamble stating in one sentence? _____

3. The Great Compromise: Several issues divided the delegates, some wanted small changes, others wanted to rewrite the Articles completely...not everyone agreed with this.

Virginia Plan: Called for a new government, _____ legislature made up of _____ houses, chosen on the basis of state populations.

A. What type of state benefits from this? _____

New Jersey Plan: Called for a new government, _____ legislative, or _____ house, states would have equal number of votes and equal voice.

B. What type of state benefits from this? _____

Delegates were unable to agree on how states should be represented. Roger Sherman of Connecticut proposed a compromise. The legislative branch would have 2 houses, each state, regardless of size, would have equal representation in the Senate, or upper house. The House of Representatives would be determined based off states population.

4. **Three Fifths (3/5) Compromise:** A debate from Southern States over Representation

In Partners: Think about why would the South want to count slaves? Be ready to share!

Compromise reached: Slaves would be counted as 3/5s of a person to determine _____

5. Commerce Compromises:

- Another debate centered on the foreign _____ trade (importation of _____), with some believing slavery was wrong and that it should be _____. Opponents said the _____ economy relied on slavery and _____ states would leave the country if it were to be banned.
- In addition, some wanted the new federal government to be able to _____ imports and exports and some believed it would hurt the _____ of the Southern states.
- Commerce Compromise: The importation of slaves would end _____ later (1807) and Congress could _____ imports but not exports.

6. Living Constitution:

What do you think living Constitution means? _____

Popular Sovereignty: political power belongs to the people

The Constitution called for shared powers between states and the Federal Gov't, called _____

The framers didn't want one branch of the gov't from becoming too powerful, a system of _____ and _____ was created.