

Social studies chapter 7 a more perfect union



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Articles of Confederation weakness: congress had no power to impose taxes, no power to regulate foreign or state trade strengths: treaty of paris 1783 was signed, northwest ordinance was passed in 1785 stated that land in the west was to be surveyed using a grid system to establish 6 mile blocks northwest ordinance of 1785 assisted the orderly expansion of the us outlined a plan for applying for statehood to western territories shays' rebellions shays led a group of farmers to a federal arsenal in springfield for arms and ammunition debt after warfare farmers are required to pay debts in gold but they have no money because they were fighting during the war constitutional convention Location: Philadelphia Season: Super hot summertime 55 delegates attended George Washington was asked to lead over the convention James Madison: kept notes on the discussions and is also called the father of the constitution Virginia Plan written by James Madison and proposed by Edmund Randolph Called for new national government threw away the articles of confederation New Jersey Plan proposed by William Paterson, says that each state gets one vote and legislature has one house great compromise proposed by Roger Sherman says that legislature will have two houses and the house is based on the population of state 3/5 compromise made each slave worth 3/5 of a vote in deciding numbers in house of rep. bill of rights proposed by George Mason, first defeated then passed in 1791 abolishment of slave trade southern states refused to approve the constitution unless slavery continued northern states had no choice if they wanted a constitution approving the constitution when 9 of the 13 states approved the constitution the new government was brought to existence Magna Carta placed limits on the

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power of the monarch in England in 1215 John Locke English philosopher believed all people have natural rights Baron de Montesquieu French writer declared that the power of the government should be separated and balanced against each other Federalism ~ sharing power between the federal and state governments

~ has the power to tax and regulate trade constitutions supreme law of the land final authority executive branch article 2 president, vp, 15 cabinet members executive branch headed by the president, that carries out the nation's laws and policies legislative branch article 1 35 reps. 100 senators legislative branch branch of gov. that makes the nation's laws judicial branch branch of gov. including the federal court system that interprets the nation's laws judicial branch article 3 supreme court, 9 court justices checks and balances- system system in which each branch has a check on the other 2 so that no one branch becomes too powerful federalists supporters of the constitution antifederalist individuals who opposed ratification of the constitution federalist papers federalists wrote the federalist papers in support of the constitution adopting the constitution Delaware approved it first

New Hampshire approved it 9th

R. I. ratified it in 1790- last one
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