

Chapter 5 Vocabulary

Section 1

“consent of the governed”

constitution

abolitionism

Section 2

Continental Congress

Articles of Confederation

Section 3

sovereignty

“Empire for Liberty”

Land Ordinance (1785)

Northwest Ordinance (1787)

Shays’s Rebellion

Section 4

anarchy

Alexander Hamilton

Constitutional Convention

federal union

national union

compromise

division of powers

federalism

Great Compromise

Connecticut Plan

bicameral

3/5 Compromise

Commercial Compromise

separation of powers

elastic clause

“supreme law of the land”

Section 5

ratify

Federalists

Anti-federalists

“Federalist Papers”

enumerated powers

reserved powers

concurrent powers

loose construction

strict construction

interstate trade

intrastate trade

judicial review

checks and balances

veto

override

impeachment

electoral college

“excess of democracy”

Bill of Rights

indirect senatorial elections

appropriations

filibusters

**cloture

amendments

implied powers

Chapter 5 Guided Reading Questions

Section 1

1. Madison's quote in section 1 is basically a description of what political belief?
2. What was the main political objective of the American states after the Revolutionary War?
3. What was the main objective of the Concord Resolution?
4. Why did the Americans prefer the use of written constitutions?
5. How did the British constitution differ from the one desired by most Americans?
6. Most of the state constitutions followed what pattern?
7. Why did most of the constitutions severely weaken the position of governor?
8. Why did the phrase "all men are created equal" lead to misunderstanding?
9. What was the first state to make abolitionism an official policy with regard to new slaves?

Section 2

1. What was the most important achievement of the Second Continental Congress?
2. Why did many of the most talented members of Congress return to their state governments?
3. Why did inflation become the greatest problem of the Second Continental Congress?

Section 3

1. Why did the states want to limit the power of the central government?
2. Explain the union created by the Articles of Confederation.
3. What was wrong with the congressional voting system under the Articles of Confederation?
4. What did the governor of Pennsylvania mean when he said the central government ran by begging and pleading?
5. Why were small states like Maryland worried about western land claims of other states?
6. What role did Virginia play in handing over western lands to the central government?
7. What role did public domain play in maintaining government under the Articles of Confederation?
8. What was the first step in creating an Empire for Liberty?

9. What piece of legislation made it possible for western territories to become states?
10. Why was slavery prohibited from the Northwest Territory?
11. What was the greatest achievement for the government under the Articles?
12. What was the Confederation's greatest achievement in foreign policy?
13. Why did Spain close the mouth of the Mississippi to American trade?
14. What factors contributed to the Panic of the 1780's?
15. What were the demands of the Massachusetts Shaysites?
16. What lesson did the propertied class learn from Shays's Rebellion?

Section 4

1. What dilemma faced Americans after 1785?
2. What was the advice of Alexander Hamilton at the Annapolis Meeting of 1786?
3. What responsibility was assumed by the Philadelphia Convention of 1787?
4. How does a federal union differ from a national union?
5. Creation of the US Constitution resulted directly from what spirit at the Convention?
6. How did the Great Compromise allow large and small states to come together and cooperate?
7. How did the Three-fifths Compromise temporarily bring the north and south together?
8. Explain how the Commercial Compromises would serve the interests of both the north and south.
9. How does the US government fit our definitions of *federal* and *national*?
10. Why did the convention members feel it was important to include an amendment process in the Constitution?
11. How would the creation of three branches of government help to secure liberty?
12. Why would the elastic clause prove to be important to US history?

Section 5

1. What was the main concern of the Anti-Federalists?
2. John Hancock won Massachusetts' support for the Constitution with what promise?
3. How would the "power of the press" pressure New York to ratify the Constitution?
4. The inclusion of what won ratification for the Constitution among all 13 states?
5. How did the shortness of the Constitution contribute to its success?