

4. No national system

5. \_\_\_\_\_required a unanimous vote

6. States printed their own \_\_\_\_

# Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

- 1. Each state has 1 vote in \_\_\_\_\_\_, regardless of \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Congress no power to \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. No \_\_\_\_\_ branch

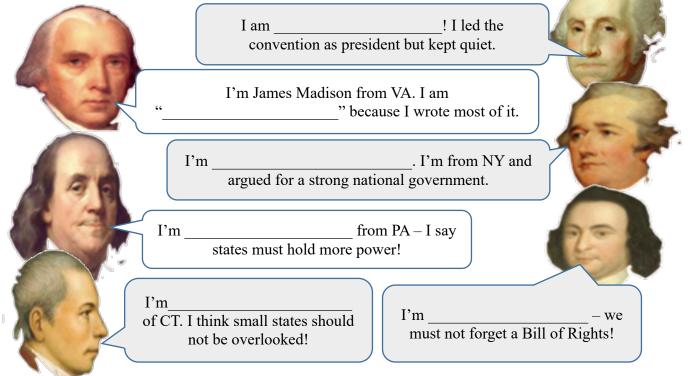
# Shay's Rebellion

- Many former \_\_\_\_\_\_ are now farmers with high debts
- Daniel Shays leads a group to rebel over owed \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Massachusetts
- Federal government unable to \_\_\_\_\_\_
- Local \_\_\_\_\_\_ raised to put down \_\_\_\_\_\_
- Shows that \_\_\_\_\_\_ are too weak and a new government is needed

# The Philadelphia Convention

- Meets in \_\_\_\_\_
- State representatives decide to create a new \_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than fix Articles

# **Key Figures of the Convention**



# **Plans for the Constitution**

The Virginia Plan		
Based on each state's population	in Congress	
Favored by	states because	G
~	A	

#### The New Jersey Plan

\_\_\_\_\_ in Congress is

equal for all states.

Favored by states because it gave them more power.



### **The Great Compromise**

a

- Solves between large and small states •
- -2 per state
- based on population

# 3/5<sup>th</sup>'s Compromise

- Placated the \_\_\_\_\_\_states
- Counts \_\_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_ of a person for state population

#### **Federal Law**

- National Laws are the \_\_\_\_\_ law of the land
- States have power to make laws but can't Federal
- Limits the powers of the government to those in the

#### **Checks and Balances**

- Avoids a powerful \_\_\_\_\_ government
- 3 equal \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ makes laws
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ enforces laws
  - 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ interprets laws

#### Solutions to Confederation Problems

- 1. Great \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Congress to tax!
- 3. Executive Branch led by \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Court & Federal Courts
- 5. Congress & of states
- 6. National