

9 True/False questions

Term

Why did the framers of the Constitution divide the constitution into three branches

Definition

Separation of powers

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 True **False**

Definition

Massachusetts farmers who rose up to protest taxes and actions against debtors (those who could not pay debts.) Revealed the inability (weakness) of the national government to put down an uprising if it occurred.

Term

Shays' Rebellion

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 True **False**

Term

Judicial Branch

Definition

Writes the laws

3 of 27

 True **False**

Definition

Considered to be the Father of our Constitution

Term

Philadelphia

4 of 27

 True **False**

Definition

Executes or carries out laws

Term

Legislative Branch

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 True **False**

Term

Legislative Branch

Definition

interprets laws

6 of 27

 True **False**

Term

Bicameral

Definition

interprets laws

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 True **False**

Term

Taxation

Definition

monies citizens have to pay to help the government run

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 True **False**

Term

Federalist

Definition

Someone who supports the new Constitution

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 True **False****9 Multiple choice questions**<https://quizlet.com/640897056/test?answerTermSides=6&promptTermSides=6&questionCount=27&questionType=1&showImages=false>**LIVE WORKSHEETS**

Definition

Sharing of power between the state and federal governments

- What is federalism?**
- Constitutional Convention
- Philadelphia
- Anti-federalist

Term

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Anti-federalist

- Someone who was against the new Constitution
- Someone who supports the new Constitution
- Massachusetts farmers who rose up to protest taxes and actions against debtors (those who could not pay debts.) Revealed the inability (weakness) of the national government to put down an uprising if it occurred.
- Co author of the Federalist Papers, was a major supporter of a strong federal government

Definition

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each state gets 1 vote in legislative branch; favors small states

- New Jersey Plan
- James Madison
- Virginia Plan
- Philadelphia

Term

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constitution

- A written plan of government (rule book)
- Co author of the Federalist Papers, was a major supporter of a strong federal government
- plan liked by the large POPULTION states because representation was based only on population
- a person or group acting on behalf of another person or group

Definition

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plan liked by the large POPULTION states because representation was based only on population

- Virginia Plan
- New Jersey Plan
- Alexander Hamilton
- What is federalism?

Term

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Event that led to the Constitutional Convention

- Someone who supports the new Constitution
- Sharing of power between the state and federal governments
- The meeting of state delegates in 1787 in Philadelphia called to revise the Articles of Confederation. It instead designed a new plan of government, the US Constitution.
- Shays' Rebellion

Definition

city where the Constitutional Convention met

- What is federalism?
- Philadelphia
- New Jersey Plan
- James Madison

Term

Constitutional Convention

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- Massachusetts farmers who rose up to protest taxes and actions against debtors (those who could not pay debts.) Revealed the inability (weakness) of the national government to put down an uprising if it occurred.
- Co author of the Federalist Papers, was a major supporter of a strong federal government
- The meeting of state delegates in 1787 in Philadelphia called to revise the Articles of Confederation. It instead designed a new plan of government, the US Constitution.
- Sharing of power between the state and federal governments

Definition

Co author of the Federalist Papers, was a major supporter of a strong federal government

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- Anti-federalist
- Federalist
- Shays' Rebellion
- Alexander Hamilton

9 Matching questions

<input type="checkbox"/>	presided over the Constitutional Convention	<input type="checkbox"/> A. George Washington	19-27 of 27
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 houses, House of Representatives would be based on population, the Senate would have 2 representatives from each state	<input type="checkbox"/> B. What did Shays' Rebellion show?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	refers to the fifty-five delegates to the Constitutional Convention who drafted the Constitution of the U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/> C. Framers of the Constitution	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1st Constitution of the U.S. 1781-1788 (weaknesses-no executive, no judicial, no power to tax, no power to regulate trade)	<input type="checkbox"/> D. Articles of Confederation	
<input type="checkbox"/>	The need for a strong national government	<input type="checkbox"/> E. Great Compromise	
<input type="checkbox"/>	kept notes at the Convention and considered the "Father of the Constitution"	<input type="checkbox"/> F. James Madison	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 out of 5 enslaved people would count for representation in the House of Representatives. They were NOT represented however.	<input type="checkbox"/> G. Three-Fifths Compromise	
<input type="checkbox"/>	a person or group acting on behalf of another person or group	<input type="checkbox"/> H. The Great Compromise	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Compromise made by Constitutional Convention in which states would have equal representation in one house of the legislature (Senate) and representation based on population in the other house (House of Representatives)	<input type="checkbox"/> I. representation	