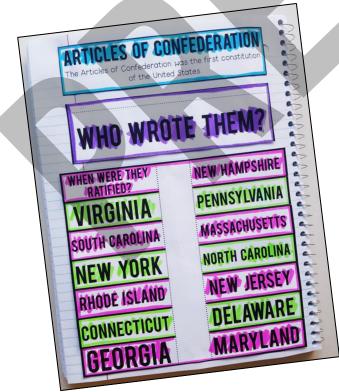
#### RESOURCE TABLE OF CONTENTS

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These key vocabulary terms may help with your students' overall understanding of the Articles of Confederation & Constitution. Two pages of vocabulary are included





Graphic organizers about who wrote the Articles and when they were ratified by each state.



A flippable to describe the 13 Articles.

Flippable to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles.



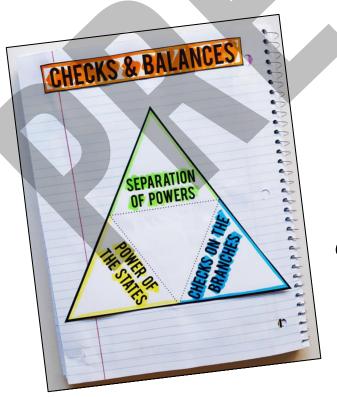


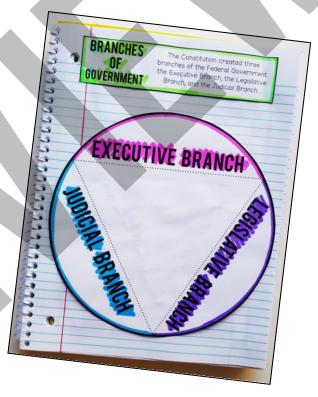
Graphic organizer overview of the Constitutional Convention.



Flippable to describe the proposed plans during the Constitutional Convention.

Graphic organizer about the three branches of government.





Graphic organizer to discuss the system of checks and balances.



Flippable for each amendment of the Bill of Rights.

### Suggested Answer Keys (4 1/2)

#### SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY

- Constitution—a formal plan of government.

  Articles of Confederation—the first constitution of the United States
  Compromise—agreement between two or more sides in which each side gives up some of what it
  Compromise—agreement between two or more sides in which each side gives up some of what it
  Compromise—agreement was a side of the constitution
  Anti-Federalist—as mesone who was against the ratification of the constitution
  Federalist—a supporter of the constitution
  Impeachment—a formal document charging a public official with misconduct in office
  Popular Sovereignitu—or principle that the authority of a government is created and sustained
  by the consent of the people, through their elected representatives

  Amendment—a charge in, or addition to, a constitution or lau

  Veto—to vote against

  Fenumerated Powers—powers shared by both the federal and state governments (ex taxes) Veta – to vote against

  Enumerated Powers – powers shared by both the federal and state governments (ex taxes)

  Concurrent Powers – powers of the federal government specifically addressed in the
- Reserved Powers powers reserved for the states

- The Articles of Confederation

  Who wrote them? the Articles were written by a committee of thirteen men from the Second

  Continental Congress The chairman of the committee and primary author of the first draft was

  John Dirkinson John Dickinson
- When were they ratified?
- Visit Duberson

  Visite Near Ether (1617)

  Visite Near Ether (1617)

  Virgnia December 16, 1777

  South Carolina February 5, 1778

  Selet York February 4, 1778

  Selet Sand February 12, 1778

  Senode Island February 12, 1778

  Georgia February 12, 1778

  Hell Hampshire Harch 1, 1778

  Pennsylvania Harch 5, 1778

  Pennsylvania Harch 5, 1778

  Mossochusetts Harch 10, 1778

  Noth Jarsey November 19, 1778

  Net Jarsey November 19, 1779

  Maryland February 1, 1779

  Maryland February 1, 1779

  Maryland February 2, 1781

- The Thirteen Articles

  Established the name of the country as "The United States of America".

  State governments still had powers that Leven not listed under the Articles

  Calls the union a "league of friendship" where the states will help protect extensive.
- People can travel freely between states, but criminals must be sent back to the sta People can travel freely between states, but criminals must be sent back to the state will they committed the crime to stand trial Established the Congress of the Confederation, each state only gets one vate and can sudelegation with 2-7 members

## SUGGESTED ANSWER KEYCONT.

- declaring year, states must maintain a militip, but not a standing army declaring the national makes and states may assign military ranks of colonel and below thosely to pay for the national government must be called the national government must be called to
- States may assign military ranks of colonel and below Money to pay for the national government must be raised by the state legislatures Congress Las given the power to deal luith for eign affairs, such as Nar, peace, and treaties with foreign governments, Congress kell settle disputes between the states, Congress kell establish toreign governments, Longress Will settle aspuses between the states between the states with respect to official weights and measures established the Committee of the States, which could act for Congress when it was no
- Canada could not join the Union
  The next union Hould agree to pay for earlier Hardebts
  The Articles Here "perpetual" and could only be changed if Congress and all of the states
  annuald.
- Jeaknesses of the Articles Strengths and Weaknesses
- Heaknesses of the Articles
  Only one vote per stafe, regardless of its size
  No power to requisite commerce and trade between states, meaning that each state could put
  tarriffs on trade between other states.
  The national gottuness of the states the national government did not have the power to tax the states.
  The national government did not force the states to obey its laws.
  There was no inclinational army or navy.

- The national government could not force the states to obey its laws
  There was no national ermy or navy
  There was no national court system
  There was no national court system
  Each state could issue it so our paper money
  There was no President, and Congress lacked strong central leadership
  Congress and not have the power to raise money for action against border encrosist entitle hand spanish. Congress and not have the power to raise money for action against the British and Spanish Any changes to the Articles required a unanimous vote strength of the Articles are under the first constitutional agreement made by the 13 states are Congress the power to deal with foreign affairs, declare war a support of the power to deal with foreign affairs, declare war a support of the power to deal with foreign affairs, declare war a support of the power to deal with foreign affairs, declare war a support of the power to deal with foreign affairs, declare war a support of the power to deal with foreign affairs.

- aliances, and sign treaties
  Gave Congress the power to manage Native American affairs
  Gave Congress the power to manage Native American affairs
  The government under the Articles encouraged coordination and cooperation between affairs
  states and Congress Settle disputes between states
  at the sign of the produce of the produce of 1984 and 1785 and the 1787 Northwest Ordinance with
  provided for the produce consist of the new nation
  Department of Foreign Affairs

  of Treasury, the Department of Postal Service, and the
- Purpose the initial purpose was to revise the Articles of Confederation and to fix many of its requirements. However, it ended up scrapping the Articles and creating a new Constitution for the

#### SUGGESTED ANSWER KEYCONT.

- President George Hashington Has undermously elected the president of the convention Draft the Committee of Detail produced the first draft of the constitution it was chaired by John Rutledge, other members were Eamund Randolph, James Wilson, Nathaniel Gerham, and Oliver Fluktureth.
- Oliver Elisknorth
  Signing— not all of the delegates liver gleased with the final draft thirteen left before the cerefioning to sign the constitution, three of whom refused to sign all together (Edmund Randolph, George edison, and Elishage Gerry). 39 of the original 55 delegates signed the his constitution, that it is likely that none livers ever completely satisfied Ratification—9 of the 13 states had to ratify the new Constitution in order for it to go into effect ratify it in May of 1730.

- Proposed Plans

   Virginia Plan also known as the Large State Plan It proposed a bigameral legislature where elected by the people, and the upper house who will be determined proportionally. The house house would be elected by the people, and the upper house who will be selected by the help of house proposed a bigameral legislature who will be selected by the people, and the upper house who will be selected by the help of house proposed and the lover house. The executive pools are selected by the legislature is to be selected by the people which will be subject to override an executive who will be a selected by the legislature is to be sought of the proposed and the subject to override the executive and to be subject to override the executive and the proposed for the sound of the proposed for the governor by the proposed for the governor by the proposed for the governor by the proposed for the proposed for the people will be subject to override and proposed for the people will be subject to proposed for the proposed by the proposed for life and proposed by the proposed for th
- the members of the cabinet. Congress would also settle disputes between states. The plan also created a federal judicial court.

  Great Compromise also known as the Connecticut Compromise, it was proposed by Roger contribution as also living the number of representatives in the House to be based on the state's population, while each state would have to representatives in the Senate.

# SUGGESTED ANSWER KEYCONT.

- Executive the leader is the President of the United States Other members of this branch include the Vice President, the Executive Office of the President, and the Cabinet. Legislative the branch that has the power to make the labs It is separated into two parts. House of Representatives and the Senate The number of representatives of the House is Letermined by a population of the state. There are currently 435 representatives in the Vetermined by grate of 2 representatives in the Senate Each state is granted representatives in the Senate State is granted representatives in the Senate Congress Federal judges are appointed for life and can only be removed if they die or are impeached and removed by Congress
- - Separation of Powers the powers of the new government were "balanced" between the three branches Each branch has a different power (making the laws, appointing judges, etc.)

    Checks on the branches each branch has "checks" on the other branches that are meant to the check of the branches from each becoming too powerful for example, the President can check exep the branches from each becoming too powerful for example, the President can check Congress by declaring a law unconstitutional.

  - unconstitutional
    Power of the states the tenth amendment of the Constitution says that the powers of the
    United States Government are limited to those stated in the Constitution. Any remaining powers
    are given to the states, which allows the states and the people to keep the powers of the federal
    government in check.

- Bill of Rights

  First Amendment "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or obridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of orievances."

- right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a recress of prievances." Second Amendment "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, second Amendment "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, second Amendment "No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the Third Amendment "No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Ouner, nor in time of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and consent of the Ouner, nor in time of the people to be secured, in the persons, houses, papers, and efforts, against unreasonable searches and secures, shall not be wisotted, and no Nourrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Ooth or offermation, and particularly describing issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Ooth or offermation, and particularly describing issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Ooth or offermation, and particularly describing in the place to be secretically on the place of the place to be secretically on the place of the place to be secretically on the place of the ithout just compensation