

# Quick Study Guide

## Progress Monitoring *Online*

For: Self-test with vocabulary practice  
Web Code: nca-0506

### ■ Comparing Plans for Representation in the New Federal Government

	Virginia Plan	New Jersey Plan	U.S. Constitution Provisions
<b>Number of houses in legislature</b>	2 (Bicameral)	1 (Unicameral)	2 (Bicameral)
<b>How representation is determined</b>	Varies based on each state's population or by the financial support each state gives to the central government	Equal representation for each state	Equal representation for each state in the Senate; representation in the House of Representatives varies based on each state's population
<b>How representatives are chosen</b>	Members of House of Representatives elected by popular vote; members of Senate nominated by state legislatures and then chosen by House	Elected by state legislatures	Members of House of Representatives elected by popular vote in each state; members of Senate chosen by state legislatures*

\*Seventeenth Amendment later provided for popular election of senators


### ■ Key Framers of the Constitution

Name	State	Background
George Washington	Virginia	Planter; commander of the Continental Army in the American Revolution
James Madison	Virginia	Legislator; major proponent of replacing Articles
Benjamin Franklin	Pennsylvania	Writer; printer; inventor; legislator; diplomat
Gouverneur Morris	Pennsylvania	Lawyer; merchant; legislator
Alexander Hamilton	New York	Lawyer; legislator; champion of strong central government
Roger Sherman	Connecticut	Merchant; mayor of New Haven; legislator; judge
John Dickinson	Delaware	Lawyer; historian; major advocate of independence

### ■ The Bill of Rights

<b>1st:</b>	Guarantees freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and p
<b>2nd:</b>	Guarantees right to bear arms
<b>3rd:</b>	Prohibits quartering of troops in private homes
<b>4th:</b>	Protects people from unreasonable searches and seizures
<b>5th:</b>	Guarantees due process for accused persons
<b>6th:</b>	Guarantees the right to a speedy and public trial in the state w the offense was committed
<b>7th:</b>	Guarantees the right to jury trial for civil cases tried in federal
<b>8th:</b>	Prohibits excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishments
<b>9th:</b>	Provides that people have rights beyond those stated in the Constitution
<b>10th:</b>	Provides that powers not granted to the national government l to the states and to the people

### ✓ Quick Study Timeline

<p><b>In America</b></p> <p>1777 Continental Congress adopts the Articles of Confederation, which established a limited national government in 1781</p>		<p>1781 Shays Rebellion breaks out</p>
<p>1775</p>	<p>1780</p>	<p>1785</p>
<p><b>Around the World</b></p>	<p>1782 James Watt builds first rotary steam engine</p>	<p>1784 Pitt's India Act establishes direct control of India</p>

# American Issues Connector

By connecting prior knowledge with what you have learned in this chapter, you can gradually build your understanding of enduring questions that still affect America today. Answer the questions below. Then, use your American Issues Connector study guide (or go online: [www.PHSchool.com](http://www.PHSchool.com) Web Code: nch-0507).

## Issues You Learned About

● **Expanding and Protecting Civil Rights** Most democracies include safeguards to protect the individual rights and freedoms of their citizens.

1. How did the Federalists' promise to support a bill of rights influence the ratification battle?
2. What are some of the rights guaranteed to American citizens by the Bill of Rights?
3. What is the significance of the Ninth Amendment?

● **Checks and Balances** The federal Constitution provided a system of checks and balances to prevent any of the three branches from dominating the others.

4. Support or disprove this statement: The Articles of Confederation provided a strong system of checks and balances for the federal government.
5. What are the three branches of the federal government and their powers? Give an example of how one branch might check the power of another branch.
6. What prior experiences may have led the delegates at the Constitutional Convention to create a national government with a separation of powers and a system of checks and balances?

● **Federal Power and States' Rights** Questions about the power of the federal government versus the power of state governments date to the earliest days of the nation.

7. Under the Articles of Confederation, did the state governments or the federal government have more power? Explain.
8. Explain whether James Madison supported federal power or state power. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
9. Why did the Antifederalists support a weak national government?

### Connect to Your World

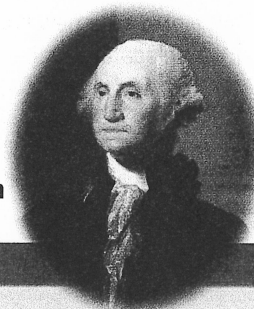
### Activity

**Voting Rights** In the early years of the country, relatively few Americans enjoyed the right to vote. Several amendments eventually expanded suffrage. These changes brought voting rights to millions more Americans. In the presidential election of 2004, 64 percent of voting-age citizens actually voted. This meant that 126 million people voted, setting a record high for a presidential election. Go online or to your local library to learn more about the trends of voter participation in the United States. Write a short report with your findings.

1787  
Constitutional Convention drafts a new plan of government; Northwest Ordinance passed

1791  
Bill of Rights added to the Constitution

1792  
George Washington unanimously wins reelection



### History Interactive

For: Interactive timeline  
Web Code: ncp-0508

George Washington 1789–1797

1790

1789  
Parisians storm the Bastille, starting the French Revolution

1795

1793  
France declares war on Britain and Spain

1795  
Russia, Prussia, and Austria divide Poland

1800

1799  
Napoleon seizes control of France