**Unit 5 The New Nation**

**Lesson 1 Planning a New Government**

1. In 1777, the Second Continental Congress approved the \_\_Articles of Confederation\_\_. This was the \_first\_\_ plan of government for the United States.
2. The Articles of Confederation soon showed that it had many \_weaknesses\_.
3. Under the Articles of Confederation, each \_state\_ was independent. Each state printed its own \_money\_ and passed its own trade \_laws\_.
4. The national government could not collect \_taxes\_. It had to ask the states for money to pay off large \_\_debts\_\_. The government could not pay \_lawmakers\_\_ or \_\_soldiers\_\_ who had served in the Revolution.
5. One law that DID work was the \_Ordinance of 1787\_\_. This was also called the Northwest Ordinance. This stated that an area became a territory when its population reached \_5,000\_.

It could apply for statehood when it reached \_\_60,000\_\_.

The Northwest Ordinance also pushed \_Native Americans\_ off their land, causing battles to break out.

1. What states were settled because of the Northwest Ordinance?

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin

1. The weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation soon led to violence in \_Massachusetts\_. Lawmakers raised taxes on \_property\_ to pay off debts. People had to pay taxes in \_gold\_ or \_\_silver\_.
2. Many \_farmers\_ could not pay these taxes. Many of them fought in the Revolution, and were paid in \_paper\_ money.
3. \_\_Daniel Shays\_, a farmer, led a group of men called the \_\_Regulators\_\_. They rebelled, closing courthouses and breaking in \_\_jails\_ to free debtors.
4. The government had no \_money\_ to pay troops to stop the rebellions. Local lawmakers used their own money to pay for a private \_militia\_ to stop the rebellions. In January of 1787, the farmers attacked an \_\_arsenal\_. They were met by the militia- 4 rebels were killed, 20 were wounded, and many were \_captured\_.
5. Shays fled to \_New York\_\_.
6. Shays Rebellion showed Americans, both \_rich\_ and \_poor\_, that the Articles of Confederation had failed.
7. James Madison believed the United States needed a government that joined the states together under a \_central\_ government that had the power to pass laws for \_all\_ Americans.
8. Delegates met in \_Philadelphia\_ on May 25, 1787. This meeting was called the \_\_Constitutional\_\_ Convention.
9. In 1787, the \_legislature\_ was the most important part of government. A legislature is an elected body of \_people\_ that make the \_laws\_.
10. James Madison came up with the \_\_Virginia\_ Plan. It created a national legislature with \_two\_ “houses”. One house would be elected by \_citizens\_. The members of the second house would be chosen by members of the \_\_first house\_. The number of members in the first house was based on a state’s \_\_population\_\_. The \_\_largest\_ states had the most representatives.
11. William Patterson came up with the \_New Jersey\_ Plan. It created a legislature with only \_one\_ house in which each state would have \_one\_ vote.
12. \_\_Roger Sherman\_\_ introduced a new plan that made both sides happy. Under Sherman’s plan, the legislature would have a House of \_Representatives\_, with the number of representatives based on a state’s population. In the \_Senate\_, each state would have \_two\_ Senators.
13. Under Sherman’s plan, representatives would serve \_two\_ years and be elected directly by the people. Senators would serve \_six\_ year terms and be chosen by \_state\_ legislatures. A \_law\_ would only pass when both houses \_approved\_ it.
14. Sherman’s plan became known as the \_Great\_\_ \_\_Compromise\_.
15. The \_Three-Fifths\_ Compromise said that for every five enslaved people, it counted as \_three\_ people towards the population count.
16. The delegates wanted the United States to have a \_\_President\_. To make sure the President served the people, and not just the \_lawmakers\_, they created the \_Electoral\_\_ College. The number of electoral \_votes\_ for each state was based on the number of its Congressional representatives. The electoral \_votes\_ would then be cast for the candidate chosen by the people in their \_state\_.
17. After nearly four months, the \_39\_ delegates signed the Constitution on September 17, 1787.
18. James Madison is known as the “\_Father\_\_ of the Constitution.”