1. The Articles of Confederation was a document to form a central government after The War for Independence.

2. Understand this chart: Know what Congress could and could not do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Congress could</th>
<th>Congress could not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• declare war and peace</td>
<td>• control trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• deal with other nations</td>
<td>• set up an army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• print and borrow money</td>
<td>• raise money with taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• organize new territories</td>
<td>• force states to obey its laws</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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3. What was the purpose of Congress calling a meeting about the Articles of Confederation in 1787? The purpose of the Congress calling a meeting about the Articles of Confederation in 1787 was to form a central government after the American Revolution.

4. What caused Shay’s Rebellion? Shay’s rebellion was the result of the government taking farms when farmers could not pay their debts. Farmers protested at the courthouse steps.

5. Why were small states such as Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Connecticut opposed to the Virginia Plan? Small states thought it would be unfair if the larger states would have more votes.
6. Understand the Chain of Debt. Know the relationship between farmers and shopkeepers.

A chain of borrowing linked farmers in Massachusetts to bankers in London.

1. Farmers buy goods on credit from shopkeepers.
2. Shopkeepers borrow money from merchants.
3. Merchants (not shown on diagram) borrow money from British banks.
4. Merchants demand money from shopkeepers.
5. Shopkeepers demand money from farmers.
6. Farmers have to sell their land.

7. Why was James Madison regarded for honesty at the Constitutional Convention? James Madison was regarded for honesty at the Constitutional Convention because he always recorded all sides of each debate even if he didn’t agree. He didn’t appear to take sides.

8. What did the Great Compromise do? The Great Compromise was a compromise that allowed all the 13 states to be represented both by population and by equal votes. It was a fair way of counting.

9. How did the Constitutional Convention decide to count slaves in the population? The Constitutional Convention decided to count slaves as 5 slaves equaled 3 free men, or known as the 3/5 rule.
10. What are the 3 branches of government?
   1. Executive
   2. Legislative
   3. Judicial

11. How can a legislature over ride a veto? A 2/3rds majority vote is needed for the legislature to over ride a veto. It’s part of the checks and balances of our government.

12. Why is a system of “Checks and Balances” important? A system of checks and balances is important because no branch of the government should have too much power.

13. Know what The Bill of Rights does: The Bill of Rights protects the rights and freedoms of all citizens.

14. What power does the Senate and House of Representatives have under the Constitution passed in 1787? Under the Constitution passed in 1787 the Senate and House of Representatives had the power to write laws, declare war, approve judges.

15. Why does the Constitution include a way to make amendments? The Constitution includes a way to make amendments to the Constitution to insure the Constitution can be changed according to the will of the people.

16. What does the phrase, “We the People” mean in the Preamble of the Constitution? “We the People” means that regular citizens will have the power to choose its government.

17. Name three patriotic leaders who participated in the Constitutional Convention:
   1. George Washington
   2. Benjamin Franklin
   3. James Madison