**Chapter 7 Interactive Notebook**

**ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**

**What concerns did people have about a new government?**

Americans did not want to give too much power to a ruler or government

**Who approved the Articles of Confederation?**

All states had to approve the Articles of Confederation

**How did the Articles of Confederation affect the new government?**

Congress could not levy taxes

Congress could not control foreign trade

Congress could not make states follow laws

**WEAKNESS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**

**The national government had no power to raise money through taxes**

Government could not pay off debt or pay soldiers

**The national government had no power to manage trade**

Merchants had trouble following different state laws

Slowed trade

**The national government had no power to raise an army**

The nation could not defend himself

**The national government had no power to force states to follow national laws**

The states did whatever they wanted

**The national government had no power to support the national currency (money)**

Each state had its own currency

**ORDINANCE of 1785**

**What was it?**

A law that set up a process to survey and sell lands north of the Ohio River Valley

**How were townships organized under the law?**

Townships were 6 miles long by 6 miles wide

They were divided into 36 sections of 640 acres.

**NORTHWEST ORDINANCE – 1787**

**What did it do?**

Created a single territory from lands North of the Ohio River and East of Mississippi River

**How could a territory become a state?**

It could apply for statehood once it reached 60,000 residents

**What rights did settlers have?**

Freedom of religion

Trial by jury

**How did it attempt to stop the spread of slavery?**

It outlawed slavery and involuntary servitude in the territory

**LAND ACT OF 1800**

**What was the purpose of the act?**

It made it easier for people to buy land in the territory

**How could people buy land in the territory?**

A person was required to buy at least 320 acres of land at 2.00 an acre

**THE POST WAR ECONOMY**

**What happened to the Continental?**

The money depreciated and was worth nothing

**Why did the Continental Congress have money problems?**

It had large debt to repay, but no money and no way to raise it

**Why were American merchants having trouble with Britain?**

British were blocking Americans from West Indies and other British markets

**Why did the United States have problems with Spain?**

Spain closed the lower Mississippi River to American shipping in 1784

**Shay’s Rebellion**

**Why were farmers angry?**

Farmers could not sell goods because of recession.

They were being jailed for not paying taxes and debts.

**What did Daniel Shays do?**

He led a group that forced courts in Western Massachusetts to close.

They tried to take over federal arsenal in Springfield

**What was the effect of Shay’s Rebellion?**

Farmers wanted a government who could raise money and pay debts.

The wealthy wanted a government who could be able to protect them

**VOCABULARY**

**Bicameral –** having 2 separate law making cambers

**Republic** – a government which citizens rule through elected representatives

**Ordinance-** a law

**Depreciate -** to fall in value

**VIRGINIA PLAN VS. NEW JERSEY PLAN**

**Virginia Plan**

**Legislative Branch:** Powerful

2 houses membership

Membership based on states population

Lower house elected by the people

**Executive Branch:** Chosen by legislature

Limited power

Could veto legislation but could also be over ridden

**Judicial Branch:** would serve for life

Could veto legislation which could be over ridden

**Arguments Against the Plan:** small states worried they would always be voted out

**NEW JERSEY PLAN**

**Legislative Branch:** **1 house**

**Equal representation from all states**

**Legislature could collect taxes from states**

**Executive Branch:** chosen by Congress

Serves one term

Subject to recall on request from governors

**Judicial Branch:** appointed by executive branch

Would serve for life

**Arguments Against Plan:** More populated states felt they did not get enough

Representation

**Compromise at the Convention**

**What was the Great Compromise?**

Upper house (SENATE) would have 2 senators from each state

Lower house (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES) would have representation based on population

**What was the 3/5 Compromise?**

Every 5 slaves would count as 3 people in the state’s population

**How did delegates compromise on the slave trade?**

Northerners agreed to keep new Congress from interfering with slave trade until 1808

**VOCABULARY**

**Depression –** a period when economic activity slows and unemployment rises

**Manumission-** the freeing of individual enslaved persons

**Proportional –** having the proper size in relation to other objects

**Compromise –** a settlement of a dispute by each party giving up some demands

**APPROVING THE CONSTITUTION**

**Why did some delegates refuse to sign the Constitution?**

Some delegates felt it was necessary to include a Bill of Rights to protect individual freedoms

**BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT**

**Legislative Branch-** ARTICLE I: law making branch of government

Congress – made up of Senate and House of Representatives

**Executive Branch –** ARTICLE II: Carries out the nation’s laws and policies

President- Vice President – Electoral College

**Judicial Branch –** Article III: Court System – enforces laws

Supreme Court and lower courts

**WHO WERE THE LEADERS AND WHAT DID THEY WANT**

**Federalists-** They were:

George Washington

Benjamin Franklin

James Madison

Alexander Hamilton

John Jay

**They wanted:**

They supported the Constitution and wanted to ratify it

**Anti-Federalists-** They were:

G. Mason

P. Henry

**They wanted:**

A Bill of Rights