

Critical Period Review Parts of Chapter 4 and 5

1. What is republicanism?
(Of a form of government, constitution, etc.) belonging to, or characteristic of a republic.
2. What state first re-wrote their state constitution in a special convention, spurring on the Philadelphia meeting?
Maryland (Annapolis Convention) / Massachusetts
3. What was the difference between the American Constitution and English Common Law?
The Const. is a written document and English Common law is law developed by judges through decisions of courts.
4. What is the clause (not the number the term) that allows the federal laws to be more important than the state laws?
The Supremacy Clause
5. All the states' new constitutions contain these things (**Bills of Rights, annual elections, weak judges, equality of different districts of their states**)
6. What terms of the treaty of Paris were followed? **US was recognized**
7. What was the most difficult economic problem that A of C had to deal with? **They did not have the power to tax.**
8. Explain more economic problems that the nation had to face (**flood of cheap English goods, inflation, lack of innovation in US industries, farming fore closures**)
9. What were the main weaknesses of the A of C?
No judiciary, no power to make laws or tax.

10. One of the major issues was the western lands and how to deal with them. What did the states have to do before the issue could be settled? **Land Ordinances**
 11. What powers did the A of C lack to efficiently run a government?
- The power to tax and judiciary.**
12. What were two significant accomplishments of the LO of 1785? **Used to pay national debt, surveyed territory=no land disputes, public education lands, orderly and methodical development**
 13. Under the NO of 1787 how does a territory become a state? **60,000 and a constitution.**
 14. What problems did the US have with GB-in western forts – wouldn't leave, closed ports, posted no ambassador to US, encouraged Barbary Coast Pirates.
 15. What problems did the US have with Spain during the A of C? **Shut New Orleans down, so farmers couldn't get out**
 16. What did some western American farmers want to do in the face of these problems? **Revolt and join Spain.**
 17. What was happening on the Northern coast of Africa to American shippers? **Attacked by Barbary Coast Pirates**
 18. What American political leader wanted to frame a new government because of the international problems the US was having? **Hamilton – wants to get us money and power**
 19. Why was Daniel Shays miffed? **Farmers were having land foreclosed on.**

20. What did the participants of Shays rebellion demand?
Lower taxes, print more paper money, court closure
21. What group was so scared by the Rebellion it inspired them to call for a convention in Philadelphia? (Annapolis convention 1786 did little to move people). **People who participate in the Revolution ex. Washington**
22. What were the representatives mostly? **Wealthy, well educated, land-owning men**
23. What was the NJ plan?
A rebuttal to the VA Plan put forth by the small states, led by William Paterson of NJ. It asked for equal representation to a unicameral legislative body, regardless of the number of citizens of a state.
24. What was the VA plan?
Edmund Randolph and the delegates from larger states proposed this plan that favored their states. It called for representation in both houses to be based solely on population or proportional representation.
25. How were the problems solved? c. **The Great Compromise - created a bicameral legislature made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The number of senators was equal regardless of a state's population. The number of Representatives was based on each states population.**
26. Explain the 3/5 compromise and why it was done.
Allowed slaves to be counted as citizens – have no freedom. Done for population amt in south.

27. Who was the President of the Constitutional Convention (**Washington**) and who is considered the Father of the Constitution (**James Madison**) - why?—**Madison wrote the first proposal – VA plan, got it passed. Realized everybody has to be together, takes notes.**
28. What was the main point of Fed 10 aka X?
No. 10 addresses the question of how to guard against "factions," or groups of citizens, with interests contrary to the rights of others or the interests of the whole community. In today's discourse the term special interest often carries the same connotation. Madison argued that a strong, large republic would be a better guard against those dangers than smaller republics—for instance, the individual states. It is believed that James Madison took ideas from Thomas Hobbes in regard to ideas of a strong controlling government. Opponents of the Constitution offered counterarguments to his position, which were substantially derived from the commentary of Montesquieu on this subject.
29. Who were the main authors of the Federalist Papers?
Madison, Hamilton, John Jay
30. Who were the leading Anti-Federalists?
Patrick Henry, George Mason, Winthrop, Hancock. George Clinton
31. What were their major complains about the C?
Strong central govt., No Bill of Rights at first to protect individual freedoms and state sovereignty.

32. Why was the Electoral College added to the election process?

Resolved the conflict between the aristocrats and democrats – *indirectly vote b/c some voters not educated*

33. What is separation of powers?

3 branches (Montesquieu idea)

34. What is federalism?

The idea that one govt. (nat) is more powerful than the other (states)

35. What are the enumerated powers of the federal government?

We see, then, that there were two important doctrines of constitutional law: that the federal government is one of enumerated powers and that legislative powers may not be delegated, because all legislative Powers are delegated by the Constitution to Congress. Also, according to Madison: "The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined."

36. What are the state powers?

Federalism - "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

37. What are their shared powers?

Tax - Federalism is a system in which the power to govern is shared between national and central (state) governments

38. What are two examples of checks? (and balances)
For example, the President appoints judges and departmental secretaries. But these appointments must be approved by the Senate. The Congress can pass a law, but the President can veto it. The Supreme Court can rule a law to be unconstitutional, but the Congress, with the States, can amend the Constitution. (Veto powers, override vetoes)

The following are the powers of the Executive: veto power over all bills; appointment of judges and other officials; makes treaties; ensures all laws are carried out; commander in chief of the military; pardon power.

The following are the powers of the Legislature: Passes all federal laws; establishes all lower federal courts; can override a Presidential veto; can impeach the President.

The following are the powers of the Judiciary: the power to try federal cases and interpret the laws of the nation in those cases; the power to declare any law or executive act unconstitutional.