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| What did the colonies do as soon as rebellion began?    What is a constitution? | * create individual state governments - wrote constitutions * Constitution – a document stating rules under which a government will operate |
| Name three ways the state governments were different than their colonial governments. | * changed where the most power lay in their state governments   + governors - weaker   + Governors were chief executives     - executive       * Carries out laws       * Runs government     - Appointed people help them, called "officials"       * but the legislature had to approve the appointment   + legislatures -stronger     - * because elected by the people * More people could vote   + All   + males,   + 21 years of age   + who owned property   + No African-American or women |
| What had the state done to protect people's rights?  What rights were included? | * States had a bill of rights to protect individual rights * Rights protected included * freedom of religion, * freedom of press, * right to trial by jury |

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| What was the Articles of  Confederation?  When was it written? and by whom?  Describe the branches of government under the Articles.  Describe voting in the legislature under the Articles.  What drove the colonies to limit the national government?  Where did power lie under the Articles government?  Name two key powers the national government lacked.  Name the powers the national government did have. | Plan for a national government after rebellion began   * Written by the Continental Congress * adopted in 1777 * had only one branch, not three   + a legislature   + no executive, no judicial * all states equal in Congress   + each had one vote   + nine of thirteen were needed to pass anything     - A simple majority would be 7 of 13     - 9 of 13 is a “super majority”   + 13 of 13 to amend (change)   Thought Parliament had taken too much power   * Unfair laws created when government too powerful   + Too far away from people * Best government -   + Closest to people   + Representatives more connected to people they represent * Most power remained with the states * National government could not   + regulate trade   + collect taxes     - had to ask states for money * Congress had a few powers   + negotiate with foreign nations and Natives   + declare war,   + borrow money,   + coin money,   + run a post office |

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| What was preventing the Articles from being ratified?  What had to be done to get them ratified?  What is the purpose of the Land Ordinance?  Explain the process developed by the Land Ordinance.  What is the purpose of the Northwest Ordinance?  Explain the process developed by the Northwest Ordinance.  What 5 states form from the NW Territories? | * Some states would not give their approval until other states had dropped their claims to land west of the Appalachians * All western land was turned over to the national government   + it was valuable – in demand   + it was sold piece by piece to private companies * A system for land sales and settlement   + divide land into 6 mile sq. townships   + each township had 36 one mile square sections of land for sale   + Note – Did not have to buy a whole section –     - Could buy ½ section, ¼ section, 1/8 section, 1/16 section * Explained how new land to be governed   + new state constitutions would have to guarantee basic rights,   + like religion, speech, jury, habeas corpus   + and ban slavery!!!! * Three stage process to become a new state   + Stage 1 – a territory     - president appoints a governor, a secretary, three judges   + Stage 2 - when have 5,000 free adult males     - get a legislature     - write a state constitution   + Stage 3 – when have 60,000 free people (male, female, children)     - could apply for statehood * Five states created this way – Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin |

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| Describe the economic situation in the new states.  What effect does the economic situation have on the government?  Describe the cause of Shays’ Rebellion.  Explain what results from Shays’ Rebellion. | * Economies were bad   + discouraged trade between states because each state had its own trade policy     - tried to protect its farmers and manufacturers     - taxed goods brought into the state from other states   + each state printed its own money * governments hit hard   + no money coming because no trade to tax   + so tax land * Taxing land led to Shays' Rebellion   + subsistence farmers unable to pay taxes on their farms   + if couldn't pay taxes   + state gov’t seized farms to sell them for tax money   + angry farmers demand     - sales are stopped     - loans with lower interest rates   + 1786 - Revolutionary War hero Daniel Shays leads uprising     - 1,000 farmers     - try to seize arms from a state warehouse     - Shays and other leaders arrested by militia * Rebellion fizzles out – but starts talk of need for strong central government to prevent such unrest   + Congress calls convention in Philadelphia in 1787   + task – revise Articles |