

**Terms to Remember:**

General Terms

- natural rights
- unalienable rights
- social contract/compact
- consent of the governed
- Shay’s Rebellion

Documents

- Declaration of Independence*
- Articles of Confederation*
- Constitution*
- Federalist Papers*
- Bill of Rights*

Structures of Government

- confederacy/confederation
- unitary
- federal

Constitutional Convention

- controversies
  - representation
  - slavery
  - taxation
- compromises/clauses
  - New Jersey Plan
    - unicameral
    - equality
  - Virginia Plan
    - bicameral
    - proportional
  - Connecticut or Great Compromise
    - bicameralism
    - House/Senate
  - 3/5ths Clause
  - Importation Clause
  - Fugitive Slave Clause
- amendment & ratification
- federalists v. anti-federalists
- term limits

**Questions:**

1. Is there a difference between natural and unalienable rights?
2. What is the difference between a unitary and a federal structure of government?
3. What is the meaning of the term bicameral?
4. What was the purpose of the *Federalist Papers*?
5. What did many citizens believe was a crucial missing piece to the *Constitution*?
6. What were the essentials of the New Jersey Plan?
7. What is the difference between ratification and amendment?
8. What were some of the concerns of the anti-federalists?
9. What is the significance of the Preamble to the new *Constitution*?
10. Why did the founders forgo term limits?
11. What made ratification of the *US Constitution* so unique?

1. no; the terms are interchangeable and indicate that these rights are inseparable from being a human being with the ability to reason; the actual rights are life, liberty, property/pursuit of happiness
2. unitary is highly centralized authority and federal is highly decentralized authority
3. two chambers
4. to encourage ratification of the *Constitution* and the explain major components of the document
5. a bill of rights/written protection of individual rights
6. unicameral legislature and equal representation for each state regardless of geographical size or population numbers
7. ratification is approval of the document/contract and amendment is the process for changing a portion of the document or adding something to the contract
8. overly powerful president, legislature and judiciary
9. list of basic functions of government
10. the founders did not anticipate career politicians; they believed experienced men could better guide the country
11. ratification convention delegates were elected by their neighbors; delegates were not current legislators; the delegates were being asked to place limits on the power of state legislators rather than on themselves

Answers: