

The Constitution, the Articles, and Federalism: Crash Course US History #8 Name: _____

1. The first government set up by the Continental Congress was called the _____ of Confederation and it was, in a word: _____. In two words, it was not good. Which is why it only lasted 10
2. The government was deliberately _____, which followed logically from Americans' fear of tyrannical governments taxing them and quartering soldiers in their houses and so on.
3. Getting control of the land meant taking it from the Indians who were living there, and the Articles government was empowered to make _____, which it did.
4. Still, the Articles government was a complete disaster for exactly one reason: It could not collect _____. Both the national government and the individual states had racked up massive debt to pay for the war, and their main source of revenue became tariffs, but because Congress couldn't impose them, states had to do it individually.
5. In 1786 and 1787, the problem got so bad in Massachusetts that farmers rose up and closed the courts to prevent them from foreclosing upon their debt-encumbered farms. This was called _____ Rebellion, after Revolutionary War veteran and indebted farmer Daniel Shays.
6. But, one thing they all shared was a desire for a _____ national government. The delegates agreed on many things – the government should have executive, legislative and _____ branches and should be republican, with representatives, rather than direct democracy.
7. Alexander _____, probably the biggest proponent of very strong government, wanted the President and Senate to serve life terms, for example.
8. Instead we got the Great Compromise, brokered by Connecticut's Roger Sherman, which gave us two houses, a House of Representatives with representation proportional to each state's population, and a Senate with _____ members from each state.
9. House members, also called Congressmen, served two year terms while Senators served _____ year terms, with 1/3 of them being up for election in every 2 year cycle. The

House was designed to be responsive to the _____, while the Senate was created to never pass anything and it was so masterfully designed that it still works to this day.

10. But except for the tyranny of slavery, the framers really hated tyranny. To avoid tyranny of the government, the Constitution embraced two principles: _____ of powers and federalism. The government was divided into three branches— legislative, executive, and judiciary, and the Constitution incorporated _____ and balances: each branch can check the power of the others.

11. But, the Constitution of the United States is a really impressive document, especially when you consider its _____.

12. Who was the Mystery Document author?

13. The whole idea of the _____ Amendment was that the people could protect themselves from a standing army by being equally well-armed.

14. And, the Anti-Federalists were very afraid of a _____ government, especially one dominated by the wealthy. Writers like James Winthrop held that a large group of United States would be like an empire and “that no extensive empire can be governed upon Republican principles.”

15. And while ultimately the Federalists won out and the Constitution was ratified, the issue of how large government should be did not go away. So, the Constitution was really only a _____ point. It’s a vague document, and the details would be worked out in the political process. And then on the

_____.