

Constitutional Compromises: Crash Course ... and Politics #5 Name:

1. The first American government, which was in place during the Revolutionary War and for almost 10 years afterwards, was the _____.
2. In order to hammer out a Constitution, they had to do something you don't see very much of in government these days _____.
3. Most important, the Articles government had no power to levy _____, which meant that if it needed any money to do, well – it couldn't.
4. Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which set up a system for eventual _____.
5. The delegates from small New Jersey put forward a plan that would have a congress where each state would send an _____ number of representatives
6. So The Great Compromise meant that we would have a two-house legislature, but this wasn't the only issue related to how the seats in Congress would be apportioned. The membership in the House would be based on the state's _____, but at the time there was an issue about how to count that population.
7. What it means is that in order to determine how many representatives a state has, you count the number of free people in the state, including indentured servants, and add to that number _____ of the number of non-free persons, otherwise known as slaves.
8. In 1787, public opinion about the Constitution was pretty evenly divided. Those who wanted the Constitution were called _____, largely because of the Federalist Papers, a series of articles written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay.
9. Anti-Federalists were right to be skeptical of a large government that would trample on our _____ liberties.
10. So the Federalist position won out and the Constitution was _____. And that's the government that Americans have been living under ever since

It's very important to remember that compromise, the idea of balancing interests and giving a little to get a lot, is embedded in the Constitution. While today it seems like a political dirty word, _____ is the basis of the American government itself.