

Constitution Must Know Info.

Anti-Federalist
English Bill of Rights
Northwest Ordinance of 1787
popular sovereignty
limited government
James Madison
Federalist
suffrage
ratification
Judicial branch
tariff
Edmund Randolph
amendments

Shays Rebellion
republic
1787
Bill of Rights
republicanism
Enlightenment
federalism
Federalist Papers
3/5 Compromise
George Mason
Confederation Congress
inflation
Philadelphia/Constitutional Convention

Legislative branch
Magna Carta
New Jersey Plan
John Locke
Executive branch
constitution
Virginia Plan
William Paterson
depression
Articles of Confederation
Great Compromise
Checks and Balances

1. _____ The first 10 amendments in the Constitution.
2. _____ plan that would divide the national government into 3 branches, including a two-house legislature. States would base representation in Congress on population.
3. _____ document that required the king to follow the same laws as all English citizens; written in 1215.
4. _____ under this agreement each slave would be counted as three fifths of a person when determining representation.
5. _____ essays written under the name Publius that argued in favor of ratification of the Constitution.
6. _____ increased prices for goods and services combined with the reduced value of money.
7. _____ the first constitution for the United States of America.
8. _____ an uprising in which farmers closed down the courts in Massachusetts. This rebellion showed the weaknesses of the AOC.
9. _____ taxes on imports or exports.
10. _____ this created a system for bringing new states into the Union.
11. _____ system that keeps any branch of government from becoming too powerful; ex. Presidential veto.
12. _____ supporters of the Constitution.

13. _____ Enlightenment thinker who believed that a social contract existed between political leaders and the people they ruled.
14. _____ all leaders have to obey the laws and no one has total power.
15. _____ often called the “Father of the Constitution” because of his ideas at the Constitutional Convention. He also took detailed notes of the proceedings.
16. _____ official approval
17. _____ the idea that political authority belongs to the people.
18. _____ people who opposed the Constitution because it did not include a Bill of Rights.
19. _____ voting rights
20. _____ document that gave Parliament more power by not allowing the monarch change laws with approval; written in 1689.
21. _____ official changes.
22. _____ branch of government that is responsible for making laws; also referred to as Congress.
23. _____ the sharing of power between a central (national) government and state government.
24. _____ a period of low economic activity combined with a rise in unemployment.
25. _____ representative who presented the New Jersey Plan at the Constitutional Convention.
26. _____ Age of Reason; period in which people began to examine nature, society, and government.
27. _____ meeting called in the summer of 1787 to make changes to the Articles of Confederation.
28. _____ representative who presented the Virginia Plan.
29. _____ branch of government that is responsible for carrying out or enforcing the laws.
30. _____ plan that called for a unicameral legislature giving each state equal representation in Congress.
31. _____ branch of government that interprets laws.

32. _____ a set of basic principles and laws that states the powers and duties of the government.
33. _____ plan that created a two house Congress-one house would have equal representation; the other would be based on population.
34. _____ a system in which citizens elect representatives who are responsible to the people.
35. _____ central government under the Articles of Confederation.
36. _____ powerful Anti-Federalist who would not support the Constitution without a Bill of Rights.
37. _____ system of government called a republic.
38. _____ year the Constitution was written.