

Ch. 8.3 and 8.4 FORMING A GOVERNMENT
MUST KNOW INFO

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
JUDICIAL BRANCH
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
VIRGINIA PLAN
GREAT COMPROMISE
AMENDMENTS
ANTIFEDERALISTS
FEDERALISTS
BILL OF RIGHTS

FEDERALISM
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
CHECKS AND BALANCES
JAMES MADISON
NEW JERSEY PLAN
THREE-FIFTHS COMPROMISE
GEORGE MASON
FEDERALIST PAPERS

- _____ 1. national courts that interpret laws, punish criminals, and settle disputes between states
- _____ 2. people who believed the Constitution offered a good balance of power (James Madison, George Washington, Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay)
- _____ 3. large state plan presented by Edmund Randolph and written by James Madison that gives supreme power to central national government; has executive, legislative, and judicial branches; has a bicameral legislature; and representatives are chosen based on population
- _____ 4. first ten amendments to the U. S. Constitution that make sure the government cannot abuse its citizens
- _____ 5. political idea that political authority belongs to the people
- _____ 6. compromise that proposed slaves count as 3/5's in a state's population to determine representation
- _____ 7. that two houses that propose and pass laws

- _____ 8. sharing of power between a central government and the states that make up a country
- _____ 9. delegate who took notes at the Constitutional Convention and who proposed many ideas based on extensive research
- _____ 10. wrote the Virginia Declaration of Independence that includes trial by jury, freedom of press, and private ownership of property
- _____ 11. plan presented by William Paterson that gives power to the states; has unicameral legislature; gives power to tax and to regulate commerce to central government; one state one vote
- _____ 12. meeting held in Independence Hall in Philadelphia in May 1787
- _____ 13. compromise where each state had equal number of votes in the upper house and the lower house number of representatives is based on population
- _____ 14. official changes, corrections, or additions to the Constitution
- _____ 15. president and departments that run the government and make sure that the laws are carried out
- _____ 16. 85 essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay explaining Federalism
- _____ 17. system that keeps any branch of government from becoming too powerful
- _____ 18. people (small farmers, debtors, and some wealthy) who opposed the Constitution because it gave too much power to a central government and did not contain a bill of rights (Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry)