

U.S. History Unit #2 Review Sheet

1. What were the major conflicts in the Constitutional Convention? How were they solved?

- Great Compromise - A compromise between big states (Virginia Plan) and small states (New Jersey Plan) regarding representation in the government. Together, they agreed on a bicameral legislature (Congress), comprised of the Senate, representing all states equally (2 per state), and the House, representing the states based on their population
- 3/5 Compromise - A compromise between the Northern States and the Southern States where every 5 enslaved people counted as 3 in the state's population
- Is the Constitution alone enough to protect us from tyrannical governments - Anti-Federalists requested a Bill of Rights as a prerequisite for ratifying the constitution

2. What issue does Federalism correct in these conflicts?

- The issue of which government should have more power (states vs central).

3. What is the purpose of the necessary and proper clause in the Constitution?

- To give the Federal government implied power (Congress is allowed to make laws as long as it's following the Constitution)

4. Why do the Anti-Federalists support a Bill of Rights? What other beliefs do they hold? What beliefs do the Federalists hold?

- The Anti-federalists felt the only way to protect individual liberty was by including a Bill of Rights.
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Anti-Federalists	Federalists
Oppose ratification of the Constitution	Support ratification of the Constitution
Favored a weak federal government	Favored a strong federal government
Inclusion of a Bill of Rights	Constitution alone was enough to protect individual rights

5. What are the major differences between AOC and the Constitution?

AOC	Constitution
Loose confederation of states (strong states Gov't)	Strong federal government
No executive branch	Executive branch
Unicameral legislature	Bicameral legislature
No judicial branch (no federal courts, only state)	Judicial Branch
Legislature can't regulate interstate commerce	Legislature can regulate interstate commerce
Amendments need all the states to approve (very hard to create change)	Amendments need 3/4 of all states to approve
Legislature has no power to tax	Legislature has the power to tax

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No national currency (can't make or coin money)	National currency (dollar)
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6. What is the significance of the Whiskey Rebellion?

- a. Showed that the Federal government can successfully enforce laws (unlike AOC i.e Shay's Rebellion)

7. What are the PRECEDENTS set by Washington?

- a. Two terms
- b. Cabinet
- c. Neutrality in foreign affairs
- d. A term of 4 years and a goal of two terms

8. What were Washington's beliefs in terms of Neutrality?

- a. Do what's best for the United States
- b. We are too young/weak a nation to get involve in European conflicts
 - i. Didn't pick sides between Britain and France

9. What were the results of Shay's Rebellion?

- a. Everyone realized that we needed a stronger central government to deal with these rebellions

10. Identify:

a. Land Ordinance of 1785 (mechanism for selling and settling the land)

- i. Under AOC
 - 1. Great accomplishment
- ii. Help us allow settlers to purchase land in the West from the Gov't

b. Northwest Ordinance of 1787

- i. Congress provided a procedure for dividing the Northwest Territory into no fewer than three and no more than five states. The ordinance also set requirements for the admission of new states, which, however, overlooked Native American land claims
- ii. Considered an accomplishment under AOC

c. Delegated, Reserved, Concurrent

- i. Concept of Federalism- division of powers between the federal (national) and state/local governments
 - 1. Delegated/Enumerated
 - a. Powers that the Constitution assigns to the Federal Government
 - 2. Reserved
 - a. Powers that aren't written in the constitution are "reserved" for the states.
 - 3. Concurrent
 - a. Powers that are shared between the Federal Government and the State Governments

d. Virginia Plan (bicameral)

- i. Proposal by Virginia delegates for a bicameral (2 house) legislative branch determined by population.

e. NJ Plan (unicameral)

- i. Proposal by New Jersey delegates for a unicameral (1 house) legislative branch where representation is equally divided amongst all the states.

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f. **Great Compromise**

- i. Brought the two plans above together
- ii. Two houses (bicameral)
 - 1. House of Representatives- based on population
 - 2. Senate- equal amount per state (2 each)

g. **3/5 Compromise**

- i. North and South disagreed on how to count slaves
 - 1. North: They are property so they shouldn't be counted
 - 2. South: They can help us with power
- ii. Compromise: Every slave would count as 3/5ths of a person for censuses

h. **Judicial Review**

- i. SCOTUS (Supreme Court of U.S.) has the power to deem any law unconstitutional

i. **Impressment**

- i. Forcing American sailors to serve in British or French navy

j. **Marbury v. Madison**

- i. Established Judicial Review

11. How did Jefferson justify the constitutionality of the Louisiana Purchase?

- a. Loose interpretation of the constitution was used to justify the purchase

12. What were the causes of the War of 1812?

- a. Impressment
- b. U.S. wanted more land (Canada)
- c. British arming native americans
- d. Pressure from War Hawks (Henry Clay) to expand the boundaries of the U.S while sticking it to Great Britain and the native americans

Effects:

- a. Treaty of Ghent
 - i. Back to pre-war conditions
- b. Respect for U.S
- c. Nationalism , Sectionalism, industrialism, and weakened native american resistance

13. What significant events occurred under Adam's administration?

- a. Alien and Sedition Acts- Deport foreigners as well as making it harder for new immigrants to vote.
- b. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
 - i. Response
- c. XYZ Affair
- d. Adams is eager to continue Washington's neutrality

14. What significant event occurred under the Jefferson Administration?

- a. Embargo Act- we don't trade with anyone
- b. Peaceful transfer of power from one party to another
- c. Marbury vs. Madison- was a landmark United States Supreme Court case in which the Court formed the basis for the exercise of judicial review
- d. Louisiana Purchase- land deal between the United States and France, in which the U.S. acquired approximately 827,000 square miles of land west of the Mississippi River for \$15 million.
 - i. Strict vs. Loose interpretation
- e. NOT war of 1812 (that's Madison)

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Miscellaneous

1. Adams slogan
 - a. “Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute”
 - i. He rather put millions into the military than one cent for tribute to accomplish the same thing