

### Question for Day 58- 67

*What was The Philadelphia Convention?* The Philadelphia Convention was called by Congress to revise the Articles of Confederation into a more powerful document; however they threw out the Articles and started to develop the framework for what would become the United States Constitution. (2 points)

*What were the Virginia and New Jersey plans?* The Virginia and New Jersey Plans had two very distinct views of what the makeup of the legislature should be. The Virginia Plan proposed having a bicameral or two-house legislature. The legislature would select a president and court officials for a federal judicial system. It was called the Large States Plan because population would determine the number of representatives and would therefore give more power to larger states. The New Jersey Plan, on the other hand, suggested a uni-cameral or one house legislature, much like the Articles of Confederation, that would give each state one vote. Under this plan Congress would have the most power and the executive and judicial branches would be separate and have less power. The legislature would have the power to tax and regulate trade. (Write as a paragraph. 5 points)

*What was The Great Compromise of 1787?* The Great Compromise of 1787 combined ideas from both the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan. It proposed a bicameral legislature. One house was made up of delegates based on each state's population and the other would have two delegates from each state. Bills concerning taxation and revenue would begin in the house based on population. It gave the President a substantial amount of power to include the power to appoint officials and the power to veto and the role of Commander-In Chief of the military. (Write as a paragraph. 5 points)

*What was the Three-Fifths Compromise?* The Three-Fifths Compromise settled the issue of whether slaves were counted as people or property when determining the number of representatives in the lower house. There was no intention of allowing slaves the rights of free men, but if the slaves were counted as people it would give more power to the states that had large number of slaves. Eventually the delegates compromised and declared that slaves counted as three-fifths of a person when determining a states number of delegates. It also stated that Congress would not restrict overseas slave trade for the next twenty years, but following 1807 could readdress the issue. (Write as a paragraph. 5 points)

*Who were the Federalists?* The Federalists were people who supported ratification of the Constitution. Later the name came to describe the political party that favored a more powerful federal government. (2 points)

*Who were the Antifederalists?* The Antifederalists were people who opposed ratification of the Constitution. They feared the new government would be too powerful and take rights away from the states and the people. (2 points)

*What were the Federalist Papers?* The Federalist Papers were a series of papers written by Madison, Hamilton and Jay that argued for the ratification of the Constitution. (2 points)

*What is the Bill of Rights?* The Bill of Rights is the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. They were added to the Constitution to list many of the rights that were preserved for the people and could not be taken away by the government. (2 points)

*What was Hamilton's Financial Plan?* Hamilton's financial plan was to pay off all the states' war debts, raise government revenues with a tariff on imported goods and create a national bank that would provide a safe place to keep government money, make loans and issue paper money. (2 points)

*What are the reasons given to adopt the Constitution by James Madison in Federalist No. 10?* Madison urged voters strongly to adopt the Constitution. In Federalist No. 10 he lists his reasons for his support of the document. He feared that pure democracy would lead to confusion and divisions; there would be contentious or self seeking groups that could have enough people in them to silence or render ineffective smaller groups or mob rule. The only way he saw to prevent this was to take away the liberty to express one views or for everyone to have the same passions and interests. As that would lead to tyranny, he felt that a republic was the answer. A few well chosen representatives that was small enough to prevent the confusion and lack of ability to get anything done, but large enough to prevent a few from taking over and controlling the assembly. This is the type of government the Constitution proposed. (Write as a paragraph. 5 points)