Section 2

1. The Land Ordinance of 1785 addressed the issue of how to divide the western lands acquired by the United States in the Treaty of Paris.

2. When the population reaches 60,000, a territory can apply for statehood. Slavery is banned.

Section 3

Possible causes:

- Congress didn't have enough gold or silver to mint coins, which caused a money shortage.
- Farmers had difficulty earning enough to pay their debts and taxes.
- Farmers were required to sell their land and livestock to pay their debts.

Possible effects:

- Many Americans saw these things as signs that the nation was falling apart.
- Congress called for a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation.
- People like Madison concluded that a nation made up of many groups needs a strong central government.

Section 4

1. *George Washington:* He presided over the convention and made sure the rules were enforced.

   James Madison: He was the best-prepared delegate and spoke numerous times. His influence was so great that he became known as the "Father of the Constitution." He also kept the best records.

2. Adams, Hancock, and Henry feared that a stronger national government would hurt the rights of the states.

3. Answers will vary. If the student agrees, the focus might be on keeping the public calm or being able to speak freely. If the student disagrees, the focus might be on being able to monitor the proceedings for fairness.

4. Possible answers:

   Delegates for stronger national government: Government should protect "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The government's powers come from the people. The best way to protect rights is with a republic.

   Delegates for stronger state governments: A strong national government could threaten individual liberty. The state governments are closer to the people's control and so should have more power than the national government.

   Shared beliefs: The national government should have more power so it can do its job of protecting the people's rights. Under the Articles of Confederation, which gives more power to states, the nation is falling apart.

Section 5

1. *Articles of Confederation:* The government's power to rule should come from the states.

   James Madison: The government's power to rule should come from the people.

2. Answers:

	Virginia Plan	New Jersey Plan
How many branches of government?	three	three
How was the legislature organized?	two houses: House of Representatives and Senate	one house
Which states did this plan favor? Why?	States with larger populations; they would have more representatives in both houses of Congress.	States with smaller populations; each state would get an equal number of votes in Congress.

Section 6

1. Roger Sherman

2. *House of Representatives:* The number of representatives from each state depends on population. This favors the people.

   Senate: Each state has two senators elected by the state's legislature. This favors the states.

Section 7

1. Possible answer:

   Delegate from the North: "You treat slaves as property. They should be counted only as property and not for representation."

   Delegate from the South: "Slaves should be counted the same way as every other person is counted."

2. Possible answer:

   Delegate from the North: "Many states have passed laws against slavery, and some Northerners are involved in activities to end slavery."

   Delegate from the South: "The South is not ready to abolish slavery. Our economy is too dependent upon it."

Section 8

1. Sketches will vary. Slaves were counted as three-fifths of a person when determining a state's population.

2. Congress could not tax exports to other countries. It could not interfere with the slave trade for 20 years. The fugitive slave clause required that escaped slaves had to be returned to their owners even if captured in a free state.

Section 9

1. Possible answer:

   One executive: A single executive can give clear, timely leadership.

   Three-member executive: Three executives can protect against one executive abusing his power.

2. Congress appoints the president. The people elect the president. A specially chosen group of electors from each state elects the president. Opinions about the best proposal will vary.

Section 10

1. Each state has as many electors as the number of representatives it sends to Congress.

2. Possible answers:

   - Originally, state legislatures chose the electors in the Electoral College. Today, the people choose their state's electors.

   - Originally, the candidate receiving the most votes became president, and the runner-up became vice-president. Today, the president and vice president run and are elected together.

   - Originally, voters knew little about candidates outside their own states. Today, instant communication has changed the amount of knowledge we can access about candidates.

Section 11

Possible answer:

Franklin: "Yes. Even though I don't like everything about this plan, it is as close to perfect as we will get."

Mason: "No. It gives too much power to the national government."

Gerry: "No. It does not protect the rights of the people."

Section 12

Possible answer:

In support of ratification: We need a strong central government that can unite our quarreling states. Under the Articles of Confederation, we had a weak central government and the nation was falling apart. This powerful government will not be able to take away the rights of the people as some fear it might. The powers are limited and divided among three branches of power. This is the only way to ensure the survival of our young country. We must give it strength!

Opposing ratification: The Constitution is a horrible plan for government. Congress will ruin our nation with taxes, just like Parliament tried to do two decades ago. The president will rule like a king, and the Supreme Court will swallow up the power of our state courts. Worst of all, this plan does not protect our individual liberties! The Constitution will do nothing but take power from our state governments and its people. It must not be ratified.