**U.S. Constitution/North Carolina Vocabulary**

**Please match the following words with the following definitions.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **William Davie** | **Virginia Plan** | **Cabinet** | **Checks and Balances** |
| **Hillsborough Convention** | **Bill of Rights** | **Federalist** | **Judicial Review** |
| **Separation of Powers** | **Fayetteville Convention** | **ratify** | **James Iredell** |
| **Judicial Branch** | **Great Compromise** | **Shays’ Rebellion** | **Executive Branch** |
| **Legislative Branch** | **North Carolina Declaration of Rights** | **New Jersey Plan** | **bicameral** |
| **Federalism** | **Federalist Papers** | **Articles of Confederation** | **Anti-Federalist** |

1. \_Articles of Confederation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the nation’s first constitution, adopted by the Second Continental Congress in 1781, uniting all thirteen states. The states had most of the power while the national government had less of it.

2. \_\_Shays’ Rebellion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Uprising led by Daniel Shays in Massachusetts to prevent courts from foreclosing on the farms who could not pay their taxes. Many started to criticize the Articles of Confederation because of weak central government.

3. **\_\_Constitutional Convention\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A** convention of the U.S. delegates met in Philadelphia in 1787 to revise the Articles of Confederation; instead they created a new government: the US Constitution.

4. \_\_Virginia Plan\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_James Madison's plan of government, in which states got a number of representatives in Congress based on their population

5. \_\_New Jersey Plan\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_William Paterson's plan of government, in which states got an equal number of representatives in Congress

6. \_\_Great Compromise\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Compromise made by Constitutional Convention in which states would have equal representation in one house of the legislature and representation based on population in the other house. Roger Sherman created this, it is also known as the Connecticut Compromise.

7. \_\_\_separation of powers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The division of power among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.

8. \_\_checks and balances\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A system that allows each branch of government to limit the powers of the other branches in order to prevent abuse of power.

9. \_\_judicial review\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The power of the Supreme Court to declare laws and actions of local, state, or national governments **unconstitutional.** This started with *Marbury v. Madison* in 1803.

10. \_federalism\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A system in which power is divided between the national and state governments.

11. \_\_\_legislative\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The branch of government that makes the laws.

12. \_\_\_bicameral\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A law making body made of two houses. Example: Congress (our legislature) is made of two house - The House of Representatives and The Senate.

13. \_\_\_executive\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The branch of the United States government that is responsible for carrying out (enforcing) the laws

14. \_\_\_\_cabinet\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_People appointed by a head of state to head executive departments of government and act as official advisers.

15. \_\_\_\_judicial\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The branch of the United States government responsible for the administration of justice (interpretation of laws).

16. \_\_\_\_ratify\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or approve something.

17. \_\_\_\_Federalists\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were people who supported the Constitution and central government.

18. \_\_\_Federalist Papers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A series of 85 essays written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay (using the name "publius") published in NY newspapers and used to convince readers to adopt the new constitution.

19. \_\_\_Anti-Federalists\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were people who opposed the constitution and central government.

20. \_\_Bill of Rights\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. These were proposed to satisfy the Anti-Federalists, who feared a central government. They were proposed by James Madison, or the “Father of the Constitution.”

21. \_\_\_Hillsborough Convention\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took place in 1788, where North Carolinians tabled the Constitution due to conflict over a lack of guaranteed rights.

22. \_\_\_Fayetteville Convention\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_took place in 1789, where North Carolinians approved the Constitution (with the Bill of Rights).

23. \_\_\_\_N.C. Dec. of Rights\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was North Carolina’s first state Constitution, and can be compared to the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights, which was added more than 10 years later.

24. \_\_James Iredell\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_helped push for the U.S. Constitution and became one of the country’s first Supreme Court justices.

25. \_\_William Davie\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_helped push for the U.S. Constitution and founded UNC-Chapel Hill.

Most vocabulary was courtesy of Quizlet. Terms were verified by Mr. Groves.