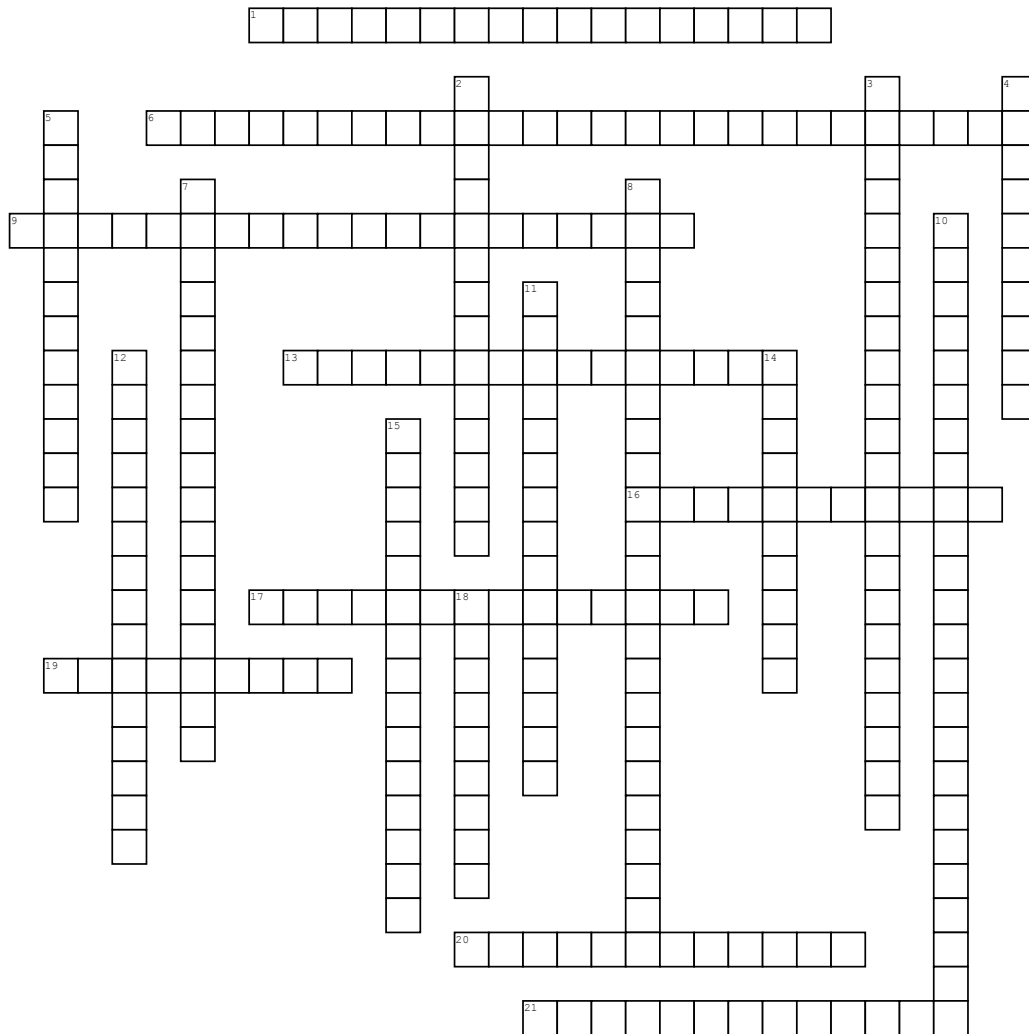


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Articles of Confederation



## Across

1. A government that rules all the states within the country
6. the agreement by which the number of each state's representatives in Congress would be based on a count of all the free people plus three-fifths of the slaves
9. A law making body made of two houses (bi means 2). Example: Congress (our legislature) is made of two house - The House of Representatives and The Senate.
13. People who opposed the Constitution being changed. They favored strong state governments.
16. A term used to describe supporters of the Constitution. They favored a strong central government.
17. Branch of government that decides if laws are carried out according to the Constitution (Supreme Court)
19. \_\_\_\_\_ of the AOC: Signed the Treaty of Paris 1783, Northwest Ordinance of 1787, declare war and peace, print money, make treaties, settle state disputes

20. "Large state" proposal for the new constitution, calling for proportional representation in both houses of a bicameral Congress.
21. A constitutional proposal that would have given each state one EQUAL vote in a new congress
- Down**
2. A 1787 rebellion in which ex-Revolutionary War soldiers attempted to prevent foreclosures of farms as a result of high interest rates and taxes
3. a law that established a procedure for the admission of new states to the Union; new states rules: No slavery, free education, freedom of religion, trial by jury, and state constitution
4. \_\_\_\_\_ of the AOC: Could not raise taxes, could not regulate trade, laws approved by 9 out of 13 states, could not enforce laws, no federal courts, no executive, could not draft troops, could not amend the constitution without a unanimous (all states) vote

5. The amount of money a national government owes to other governments or its people
7. Branch of government that makes the laws (Congress)
8. 1st Constitution of the U.S. 1781-1788
10. The meeting of state delegates in 1787 in Philadelphia called to revise the Articles of Confederation. It instead designed a new plan of government, the US Constitution.
11. Branch of government that carries out laws (President, Vice-President)
12. A government that rules the state
14. \_\_\_\_\_ of Powers: the division of power among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government
15. Compromise made by Constitutional Convention in which states would have equal representation in one house of the legislature (The Senate) and representation based on population in the other house (House of Representatives)
18. A change in, or addition to, a constitution or law

## Word Bank

Shay's Rebellion  
National Debt  
Strengths  
Judicial Branch  
Legislative Branch  
Executive Branch  
New Jersey Plan

Anti-Federalists  
Central Government  
Amendment  
Seperation  
Bicameral Legislature  
Great Compromise  
constitutional convention

Weaknesses  
Northwest Ordinance 1787  
Federalists  
State Government  
Three-Fifths (3/5) Compromise  
Virginia Plan  
Articles of Confederation