

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# The Constitutional Convention - Answer Key

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. The American revolutionaries had no wish to replicate what they viewed as the tyranny of the British government, so they intentionally made the Articles of Confederation weak. But in the effort to avoid the consolidation of power in any federal body, the new government was rendered nearly powerless to deal with post-revolution issues like war debt, tax revolts, and the regulation of commerce. The Constitutional Convention was thus tasked with revising the Articles. Instead, the delegates decided to craft an entirely new constitution. What followed was months of vigorous debate. At times, the contention was so fierce that gridlock seemed inevitable, but ultimately, the spirit of compromise prevailed. The US Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787.

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

- A. The Articles of Confederation were intentionally crafted to be weak because the Americans were seeking to avoid federal tyranny.
- B. The debates at the Constitutional Convention were so strenuous that at times, it seemed as though there would be no resolution.
- C. After the Articles of Confederation proved ineffective, the Constitutional Convention delegates crafted a new US Constitution.
- D. Because the Articles of Confederation were so weak, the American government was unable to adequately address war debt and other issues.

*This main idea is supported by details like, "The American revolutionaries...intentionally made the Articles of Confederation weak," "The delegates decided to craft an entirely new constitution," and "The US Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787."*

2. **\*\*Excerpt from the \*Articles of Confederation\*\*** Article I. The Stile of this confederacy shall be, “The United States of America.” Article II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled. Article III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their Liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever. Article IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from Justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other State of which the Owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any state, on the property of the united states, or either of them.

This excerpt of the *\*Articles of Confederation\** stipulates that { }.

- A. interstate trade and commerce are regulated by Congress
- B. states cannot impose taxes on goods
- ✓ C. citizens of any state are granted citizenship rights of any other state they enter
- D. stolen property is not required to be returned to the state from which it came

*The text states, “The people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively.” This means that as long as a person was a citizen of one state, they were eligible to receive the rights—and restrictions—of any other state they entered.*

3. **\*\*Excerpt from the Virginia Plan\*\*** State of the resolutions submitted to the consideration of the House by the honorable Mr. Randolph, as altered, amended, and agreed to, in a Committee of the whole House. 1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee that a national government ought to be established consisting of a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive. 2. Resolved, that the national Legislature ought to consist of Two Branches. 3. Resolved, that the members of the first branch of the national Legislature ought to be elected by the People of the several States for the term of Three years. to receive fixed stipends, by which they may be compensated for the devotion of their time to public service to be paid out of the National Treasury. to be ineligible to any Office established by a particular State or under the authority of the United-States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the first branch) during the term of service, and under the national government for the space of one year after its expiration. 4. Resolved, that the members of the second Branch of the national Legislature ought to be chosen by the individual Legislatures. to be of the age of thirty years at least. to hold their offices for a term sufficient to ensure their independency. namely seven years. to receive fixed stipends. by which

they may be compensated for the devotion of their time to public service — to be paid out of the National Treasury to be ineligible to any office established by a particular State, or under the authority of the United States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the second branch) during the term of service, and under the national government, for the space of one year after it's expiration. 5. Resolved, that each branch ought to possess the right of originating acts. 6. Resolved, that the national Legislature ought to be empowered to enjoy the legislative rights vested in Congress by the confederation — and moreover to legislate in all cases to which the separate States are incompetent: or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation. to negative all laws passed by the several States contravening, in the opinion of the national Legislature, the articles of union, or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the union. 7. Resolved, that the right of suffrage in the first branch of the national Legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the articles of confederation: but according to some equitable ratio of representation — namely, in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians, not paying taxes in each State. 8. Resolved, that the right of suffrage in the second branch of the national Legislature ought to be according to the rule established for the first.

Which of these does the Virginia Plan propose?



A.

States with more people should have more votes in both the House and the Senate.

*The text states that “the national Legislature ought to consist of Two Branches,” and that “the right of suffrage” in both branches ought to be “according to some equitable ratio of representation.” States with more people would therefore have more votes in both chambers of Congress, while states with fewer people would have fewer votes.*

B. Each state should have the same number of votes in both the House and the Senate.

C. States with more people should have more votes in the House, while each state should have the same number of votes in the Senate.

D. States with more people should have more votes in the Senate, while each state should have the same number of votes in the House.

4. **\*\*Excerpts from the US Constitution\*\*** Article I: Legislative Section 1 All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Section 2 The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative.... Section 3 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Which of these does the Constitution stipulate?

- A. States with more people will have more votes in both the House and the Senate.
- B. Each state will have the same number of votes in both the House and the Senate.
- C. States with more people will have more votes in the House, while each state will have the same number of votes in the Senate.
- D. States with more people should have more votes in the Senate, while each state will have the same number of votes in the House.

*The text states that "representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers" and that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State."*

5. **\*\*Excerpts from Benjamin Franklin’s speech to the Constitutional Convention, September 17, 1787\*\*** I confess that there are several parts of this constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them: For having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information or fuller consideration, to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others. Most men indeed as well as most sects in Religion, think themselves in possession of all truth, and that wherever others differ from them it is so far error. ... In these sentiments, Sir, I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general Government necessary for us, and there is no form of Government but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered, and believe farther that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years, and can only end in Despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic Government, being incapable of any other. I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men, all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an Assembly can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does... ... On the whole, Sir, I cannot help expressing a wish that every member of the Convention who may still have objections to it, would with me, on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility—and to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument.

Based on this excerpt, with which statement would Franklin most likely have agreed?

- A. The US Constitution is an unprecedented and revolutionary document with no faults.
- B. The US Constitution will produce a government that ends in tyranny, as all governments do.
- C. The US Constitution has errors, but these will all be corrected through amendments.
- ☒ D. The US Constitution has faults, but it will likely produce a well-run government.
- Franklin states, “There is no form of Government but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered, and believe farther that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years.” He also says, “When you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble.... their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an Assembly can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does.” From these statements, we can infer that he believes that the Constitution, despite its faults, will facilitate a functional government.*