

Society of Cincinnati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusive, hereditary society for continental army veteran officers • Disliked, ridiculed by many because of its exclusivity; in the new America, social equality was held in high value.
Virginia Statue for Religious Freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victory for proponents of church/state separation, which had been a battle in Virginia, more so than in many other states • Headed by Jefferson, Baptists
Abigail Adams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Told husband John Adams “Remember the ladies” and “Every man would be tyrant if he could”—told him that women needed political rights, although they received few.
Articles of Confederation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government drafted by the Continental Congress in 1777 and ratified in 1781. It created a weak central government, giving the states sovereignty under their individual state charters, as the people were suspicious and resentful of powerful government. • Unanimous consent of states required for modification; important bills required 9. • No executive branch (no enforcement of laws). • Each state had one vote—left states with high populations feeling cheated. • No power to establish commerce, navigation laws, tariffs, so states had different and conflicting ones. • No power to collect taxes—the colonies had to give them voluntarily—so few were collected. • When the states tried to amend it in 1787, they could not agree, so they decided to start fresh.
Land Ordinance of 1785	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Articles of Confederation, the states gave up territory that had been won in order to combine assets and pay off debts together. • The land was to be surveyed and divided into townships, 6 mile squares divided into 36 sections. The 16th section was to be sold and the profits used for public schools.
Northwest Ordinance of 1787	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land given up under the Land Ordinance was to be territories, inferior to states, but, upon meeting certain requirements, they could join the states. • A wise solution that meant that settlers would not feel subservient or oppressed
John Jay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American statesman who was, among others, responsible for the Treaty of Paris • Secretary of Foreign affair for the new republic, he hoped that disrespect and mistreatment on the parts of England, France, and Spain would anger Americans into creating a stronger, more imposing government that could garner respect among the nations of the world. • Author of Federalist Papers
Shay's Rebellion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebellion of farmers in Massachusetts in 1786, many of whom were losing farms because of foreclosure and tax issues. They demanded, forcefully, that the state issue paper money, lighten taxes, and stop land takeovers. • A force was raised and funded by wealthier citizens that eventually quashed the rebellion. • Eventually measures to relieve debt were passed. • Showed the failure of the Articles of Confederation—no enforcement of law and the potential of “mobocracy, ” rule by might and greed in the hands of the people.
James Madison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Father of the Constitution,” he made many valuable contributions to the new government. • Recorded the proceedings • Author of Federalist Papers
Alexander Hamilton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegate to the Congress of 1787, he was a proponent of a strong federal government. • Author of Federalist Papers

Large State Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposed by Virginia as the new legislative election system, states would be given seats in both houses based on population.• Gave excessive power to large states and disproportionately small voices to less populous ones.
Small State Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposed by New Jersey as the new legislative election system, states would be given a set number of votes in a unicameral Congress, regardless of size.
Connecticut Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Also called the “Great Compromise,” this plan called for a bicameral legislature with the different election plans.• One house would give each state, regardless of size or population, a set number of votes• The other house would have numbers determined by population.
Federalist Papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Written in support of Federalism by John Jay, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton and published in New York newspapers• Designed as propaganda, actually brilliant argument and commentary• New York eventually ratified the Constitution