

Vocabulary of the Constitution

Tyranny

A type of government where the ruling party is given absolute power over the governed

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Anarchy

A lack of government or any form of political authority often causing disorder and confusion

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Sovereignty

Complete independence for the person or state responsible for governing

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Delegates (Delegate)

A person with the authority to represent a larger group of individuals at a conference or convention

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Fractionous

Unruly; likely to break up into differing groups

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Fundamental

A basic principle that serves as the groundwork of a system; essential part

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Constitution

The system of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, or the like, is governed

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Ratify

To confirm approval by formal sanction

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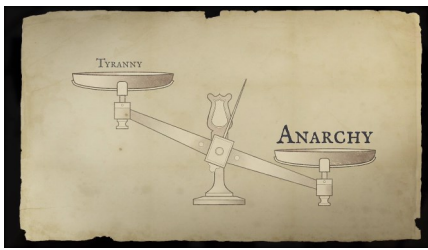
Autonomy

The ability to act independently

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Luminaries (Luminary)

Someone who has attained prominence in his or her profession—an inspiration to others



...but without the power to protect the rule of law and the liberties of the people, _____.



A government made too powerful could lead to _____.



By the time the Constitution was ready for signing, 42 of the original 55 _____ remained in Philadelphia.



The states, retaining much of their original _____, even had their own separate currencies.



The American Revolutionaries declared that government existed to protect _____ rights. And when those rights were violated, that government could be overthrown.



That 13 _____ states chose to unify, rather than go their separate ways.



The states were called upon to hold conventions to _____ or reject the new charter.



Now over 200 years old, the U.S. _____ has endured to become the world's oldest representative _____ in existence today.



_____ like Benjamin Franklin, and rising stars like Alexander Hamilton, were in attendance.



Delaware's Gunning Bedford warned that the small states would find some foreign ally if their _____ was threatened.

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Representation

The act of speaking on behalf of a person or a group of people

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Relinquished (Relinquish)

To give up; put aside

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Federal

A union of states under a central government distinct from the individual governments of the separate states

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Compromise

A settlement of differences by mutual concessions

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Executive

A person or branch of government that enforces the law

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Amending (Amend)

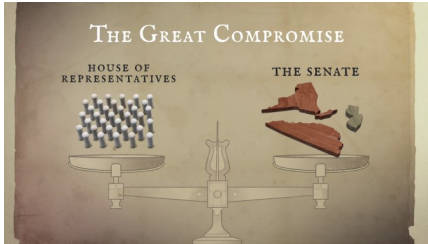
To add or subtract from by formal procedure



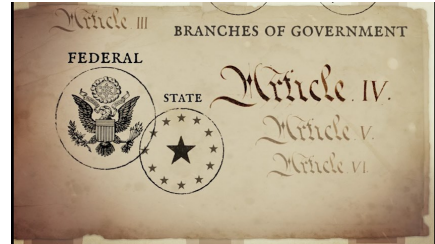
...but he had _____ his command and resumed private life at Mount Vernon.



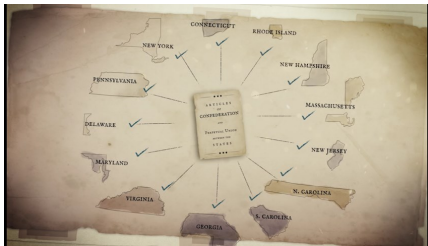
The larger states wanted _____ based on population.



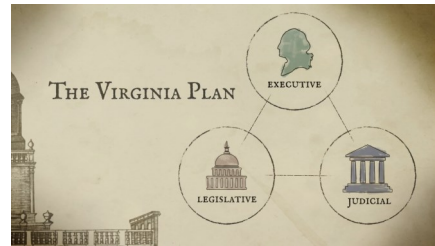
The Great _____ broke the deadlock between large and small states.



Three more outlined the relationship between the States and the _____ government, along with the process for making amendments.



_____ the Articles of Confederation required unanimous support of the 13 states.



Madison's proposal, the Virginia Plan, offered a powerful single _____, balanced by a representative legislature and a judiciary.