



# Unit 5: Statehood and Early Government

*We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

## Essential Questions

- 1) What were the strengths and weaknesses of both the Georgia Constitution of 1777 and the Articles of Confederation?
- 2) How did the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation lead to the development of the U.S. Constitution?
- 3) What role did Georgia play at the Constitutional Convention of 1787?

## GPS Standards

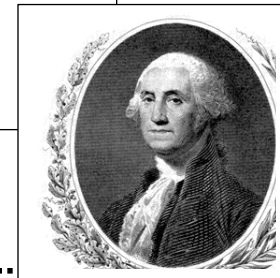
SS8H4, SS8E1, SS8E2a



The Signing of the U.S. Constitution:  
September 17, 1787

## Key concepts and events

The Second Continental Congress  
 Declaration of Independence of 1776  
 Georgia Constitution of 1777  
 Articles of Confederation of 1781  
 US Constitution of 1789  
 Bill of Rights of 1791  
 The Great Compromise  
 Three-Fifths Compromise  
 Georgia is 4<sup>th</sup> to ratify Constitution  
 The Three Branches of Government  
 Federalism  
 The Preamble  
 The Constitutional Convention



## People,

## places, things

George Washington (1<sup>st</sup>)  
 John Adams (2<sup>nd</sup>)  
 Thomas Jefferson (3<sup>rd</sup>)  
 James Madison (4<sup>th</sup>)  
 Founding Fathers  
 Benjamin Franklin  
 Roger Sherman  
 Abraham Baldwin  
 William Few  
 Button Gwinnett  
 Lyman Hall  
 George Walton  
 Independence Hall  
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
 Savannah, Georgia  
 Congress  
 House of Representatives  
 Senate  
 U.S. Capitol  
 U.S. Supreme Court  
 White House  
 Washington D.C.  
 New York  
 Governor  
 Lt. Governor

## Vocabulary

- revise
- ratify/adopted
- federalism
- republic
- Federal Republic
- executive
- judicial
- legislative
- confederation
- separation of powers
- compromise
- frontier
- checks and balances
- amend
- amendment
- preamble
- delegate
- representative
- popular sovereignty
- independence
- rebellion/revolt
- unicameral
- bicameral
- convention