

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

Chapter 6: A Revolutionary Generation

Section 4: North Carolina from Confederation to Constitution

Focused Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. North Carolina only slowly recovered from the _____ and _____ left over from the War for Independence.
2. To raise money, the state continued to _____ the _____ lands of Tories, even though the _____ of Paris in 1783 said that was illegal.
3. In 1784, the state decided to _____ (give up) those lands. Then it _____ that decision when it thought it could raise _____ from their sale.
4. While North Carolinians in the east argued over _____ rights, residents west of the _____ wanted more control over their own rights.
5. When North Carolina's _____ in 1784 ceded its _____ lands to the Confederation government, the leaders of the _____ areas immediately petitioned Congress to set up a new _____.
6. When North Carolina took back the _____, the organizers of the State of _____ went ahead anyway. In 1784, they met at Jonesborough, wrote a _____, and elected John Sevier, one of the commanders of the _____ Men, as their governor.
7. Both the _____ Congress and the North Carolina _____ refused to recognize the new state.
8. During the War for Independence, the _____ adopted the country's first _____, called the Articles of

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Confederation. The _____ created a one-house national legislature—_____—in which each state had one vote.

9. Americans generally _____ during the period because the British _____ to abide by some of the terms of the 1783 peace treaty.
10. These _____ convinced many American leaders that a _____ government was needed in every state.
11. All thirteen states sent _____ to the Philadelphia Constitutional _____ in the summer of 1787.
12. The _____, led by James Madison, proposed a more powerful _____ government that would oversee most activities of citizens and states. This plan called for a _____ with two houses.
13. The _____, as it was called, set up the government Americans have today—which we learned about in Chapter 3.
14. In the House of _____, members are elected every two years. The number of representatives a state has is based on its _____.
15. The _____, in turn, consists of _____ members from each state, giving each state an _____ role in that branch of the _____.
16. After much argument and debate, the _____ agreed to their second significant _____. They split the difference, somewhat. _____ were to be counted as three-fifths of a _____ when it came to representation.

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17. The writers of the _____ decided to ask the people in the various state to _____ (approve) the “new form of government.”
18. Before the end of 1787, _____ states had ratified the document; by 1788, enough states had joined the Union that the United States held its first _____ and chose George Washington as _____.
19. The state was divided between _____ (those in favor of the new government) and _____ (those who distrusted its ideas).
20. North Carolina, the _____ said, would be better _____ and protected to make more money in overseas trade.
21. Because so many people in the _____ had suffered in the Regulation and the _____, and because they were the _____, the _____ were able to stop the first attempt to ratify the Constitution.
22. Since the new government was about to be put into effect anyway, the delegates did agree that they would _____ the Union if some changes were put into the _____. The _____ particularly wanted a _____, believing that such amendments would protect their basic rights.
23. To _____ North Carolina to join the Union, Congress _____ any special taxes on North Carolina _____ until 1790.
24. Growing national _____ for a Bill of Rights pleased supporters of _____. North Carolina sent its first

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_____ and _____ to the new government in 1790. They were mostly _____.

25. They chose _____ as the capital's name. The site was just about _____ distance for people in the backcountry, the Cape Fear, and the Albemarle to _____.

26. The _____ that met in Fayetteville in 1789 also established a _____.

27. Soon after the _____ was opened in 1795, school officials also established the village of _____.