

Across

3. To change or amend the Articles of Confederation, the decision to do so had to be _____.
5. The place where Shay's 1500 militia and regulators fought government troops to seize weapons and ammunition during Shay's Rebellion.
10. The Articles of Confederation only provided for this single branch of government.
11. This founding father advocated for a strong central government in the Federalist Papers.
12. Alexander Hamilton, writing pamphlets highlighting the need for a strong central government, was the leader of the _____ faction in the great constitutional debates.
13. Those who feared the power of a central government and wanted the states to remain the strongest government entities in the new nation, were the _____ faction.
15. The fear of this was at the core of why the Articles of Confederation were structured as they were, with states retaining most of the power.
16. After Shay's Rebellion, delegates met at Philadelphia in 1787 to fix the Articles of Confederation. This gathering was called a _____ (two words).

Down

1. When two or more people or groups form an alliance out of common interest, it is called a _____.
2. This founding father once said, "A little rebellion now and then is a good thing."
4. This decorated captain of the Continental Army led a rebellion against politicians, economic injustice, and inequitable laws, until Gen. Benjamin Lincoln led troops against him at Petersham, Massachusetts.
6. This act established the supremacy of the federal government by admitting territories in the Ohio region as new states, rather than having the nation grow through the expansion of existing states under the Articles of Confederation.
7. Under the Articles of Confederation, congress could make these, but was powerless to _____ them.
8. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress could create this important government tool, but had no way to pay for it.
9. A major problem of the Articles of Confederation was that individual states charged _____ on goods coming in from other states.
10. The document that replaced the Articles of Confederation.
14. Thomas Jefferson argued that the United States should be a nation of gentlemen farmers, extolling the benefits of an _____ society.