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| **Constitutions** | **Articles of Confederation 1781 - 1788** | **Constitution 1788 - Current** |
| **Time** | **Drafted**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Ratified**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **Convention**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Ratified**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_President Washington: 1789 |
| **Purpose** | 1. League of Friendship (loose union of sovereign states)
2. Mutual Defense
 | 1. Strong Central Government
 |
| **Structure** | 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Branch (unicameral)

(1 vote per state in the legislature) | 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch (bicameral) - Congress\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (representation based on population)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2 per state)
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_branch - President
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch - Supreme Court & Lower courts
 |
| **Powers** | 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 | 1. Powers listed under the Articles of Confederation AND
2. Regulate Interstate Commerce (Economy)
3. Levy Taxes 🡪 Pass tariffs
4. Issue Patents
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| **Strengths** | 1. Northwest Ordinance of 1787 - organized western lands, banned slavery, established a policy to admit the area into the union (north of Ohio R. and east of Miss. R)
2. Gained "Indian" Territory via treaties and war
3. Won the American Revolution
 | 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Examples: * Congress can override a Pres. Veto w/ 2/3rds vote
* President appoints Supreme Court Justices, life terms
* House of Rep. can impeach President for crimes
* Congress can must approve Presidential appointments
1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – 3 branches of government
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– relationship between the national government and the states; division of power between central and state gov’t
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| **Weaknesses** | 1. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch to enforce laws
2. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system to interpret laws
3. Could NOT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Could NOT regulate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Amendment process required unanimous consent
6. Require 9 out of 13 votes to make laws
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion 1786-87
 | Slavery |
| **CONSITUTIONAL CONVENTION****Framers profile:** * 55 Delegates (Thomas Jefferson & John Adams did not attend because they were diplomats in Europe)
* Wealthy, Educated (over ½ in college), Experienced in government (participated in intestate meetings), Military (22 served in Rev.)
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| **LEGISLATURE:** | **New Jersey Plan**: William PatersonSupporters – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Unicameral | **Great Compromise** (Connecticut Compromise)Legislature – bicameral House of Representatives (representation based on population)Senate (2 per state) |
| **Virginia Plan:** James MadisonSupporters – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Bicameral |
| **ELECTORAL COLLEGE:** | Method of elected the President of the US | **Why?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Process**: Popular vote takes place, then Electors (wise group) in the electoral college then select the President |
| **SLAVERY:** | Slavery became an institution with deep roots in both the north and south. Gradual emancipation took place in the north and slavery grew in the south.Arguments for and against slavery took place. Compromises were made to appease those who came to rely on slavery. This institution or bondage of people grew deep roots in the social and economic fabric of a nation based on freedom. | **Slave Trade:** * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Three-Fifths compromise:** * **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Fugitive Slave Clause:*** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
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| **RATIFICATION of the US CONSTITUTION** |
| **FEDERALISTS** | Support a stronger central government and the new Constitution. | **Federalist Papers:** **What - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **Authors - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****Arguments** –  |
| **ANTI-FEDERALISTS** | Oppose a strong central government and the new Constitution because it would harm individual rights | **Who** – Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, James Winthrop**Argument** –  |
| **BILL OF RIGHTS** | **Written by James Madison****Adopted in 1791****Major Themes:*** **Limit the power of government**
* **Protect individual liberties**
 | **Define rights for Amendments 1 – 10**[**http://www.billofrightsinstitute.org/founding-documents/bill-of-rights/**](http://www.billofrightsinstitute.org/founding-documents/bill-of-rights/)1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10- |