

CHAPTER 7 A MORE PERFECT UNION

LESSON 1 "THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION" PAGES 176-183

REVOLUTIONARY WAR—AMERICA IS FIGHTING FOR ITS INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSTITUTION—DOCUMENT STATING RULES UNDER WHICH A GOVERNMENT WILL OPERATE. A PLAN OF GOVERNMENT.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS—ALL OF THE 13 STATES DEVELOPED THEIR OWN STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

1. **EXECUTIVE**—PERSON WHO RUNS GOVT. AND SEES THAT LAWS ARE CARRIED OUT. STATES WANTED TO LIMIT POWERS OF GOVERNOR.
2. **LEGISLATIVE POWERS WERE DIVIDED INTO 2 HOUSES.**
 - A. **BICAMERAL**—2 HOUSE LEGISLATURE
3. **LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**—BECAME MOST POWERFUL BODY IN STATES.
4. **BILL OF RIGHTS**—ADDED TO MANY STATE GOVTS. TO PROTECT INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS.
- 5.

REPUBLIC—A GOVERNMENT IN WHICH CITIZENS RULE THROUGH ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION (1781-1787)—FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE US.

1. NO EXECUTIVE BRANCH
2. NO JUDICIAL BRANCH
3. CONGRESS—LIMITED POWERS
 - A. LACK OF TAXATION—MUST ASK FOR MONEY FROM STATES
 - B. ACCOMPLISHMENTS—ONLY TWO
 - A. HELPED TO WIN WAR
 - B. PLAN FOR LAND TO BECOME STATES.

ORDINANCE OF 1785 (PAGE 180)—SURVEY LAND INTO TOWNSHIPS

ORDINANCE—IS A LAW

NORTHWEST TERRITORY—LAND WEST OF APPALACHIANS AND NORTH OF OHIO RIVER.

TOWNSHIPS—AREAS OF LAND WHICH ARE 6 MILES X 6 MILES (36 SQ. MILES)

- A. TOWNSHIPS WERE DIVIDED INTO 36 SECTIONS OF LAND.
- B. **SECTION**—AREA OF LAND 1 MILE X 1 MILE (1 SQ. MILE) OR 640 ACRES.
- C. **SECTION #16**—DESIGNATED FOR A SCHOOL

NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787—DIVIDED THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY INTO SMALLER TERRITORIES AND SET UP A PROCESS FOR THESE TERRITORIES TO BECOME STATES.

1. **SLAVERY**—NOT ALLOWED IN THE TERRITORIES.
2. STATES 14-50 USED THIS PROCESS TO BECOME A STATE.

LAND ACT OF 1800—BUY 320 ACRES FOR \$2 ACRE. (1/2 DOWN AND 4 YEARLY PAYMENTS)

PROBLEMS FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT

1. **PROBLEMS WITH GREAT BRITAIN**—BRITISH STILL IN OHIO VALLEY
2. **PROBLEMS WITH SPAIN**—USE OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER
3. **FINANCIAL PROBLEMS**—MONEY DEPRECIATING (FALLING IN VALUE)
4. **DEPRESSION**—ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SLOWS AND UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES.

CONGRESS—ASKS STATES TO SEND DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA TO REVISE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

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LESSON 2 "FORGING A NEW NATION" PAGES 184-191

SHAY'S REBELLION

1. FARMERS—LAND WAS BEING SEIZED FROM FARMERS BY GOVT. TO PAY DEBTS.
2. DANIEL SHAY—LED 1000 FARMERS IN MASSACHUSETTS AGAINST THE GOVT.
3. MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA—BROKE UP UPRISING.
4. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—HAD NO POWER TO PUT DOWN REBELLION.

PHILADELPHIA (MAY-SEPT. 1787)—CONGRESS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION CALLED FOR A MEETING TO REVISE THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

DELEGATES—55 DELEGATES FROM 12 STATES CAME TO PHILADELPHIA. RHODE ISLAND SENT NO DELEGATES.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

BEN FRANKLIN—WAS A HIGHLY RESPECTED DELEGATE AT THE CONVENTION

JAMES MADISON—TOOK CAREFUL NOTES ON THE MEETINGS.

SIMPLE MAJORITY—VOTING PROCEDURE TO BE USED TO MAKE DECISIONS

THE VIRGINIA PLAN (LARGE STATE PLAN)

1. PLAN OF LARGER POPULATED STATES THAT IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES WOULD BE PROPORTIONAL (CORRESPONDING IN SIZE) TO THE POPULATION OF THE STATE.

THE NEW JERSEY PLAN (SMALL STATE PLAN)

1. WANTED A ONE HOUSE CONGRESS WITH EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

THE GREAT COMPROMISE

1. COMPROMISE—AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN TWO OR MORE SIDES IN WHICH EACH SIDE GIVES UP SOME OF WHAT IT WANTS.
2. A TWO HOUSE LEGISLATURE
 - A. LOWER HOUSE—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. NUMBER OF SEATS BASED UPON THE STATES POPULATION.
 - B. UPPER HOUSE—SENATE. EACH STATE WOULD HAVE TWO MEMBERS.
3. ROGER SHERMAN—AUTHOR OF THE COMPROMISE

THREE-FIFTHS COMPROMISE

1. EACH ENSLAVED PERSON WAS COUNTED AS 3/5 OF A FREE PERSON FOR TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION PURPOSES.
2. CONGRESS—AGREE NOT TO INTERFERE WITH SLAVERY FOR 20 YEARS.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS—WROTE THE PREAMBLE. "WE THE PEOPLE,

JAMES MADISON—WROTE THE FINAL DRAFT OF CONSTITUTION. "FATHER OF U.S. CONSTITUTION.

SIGNATURES—ALL BUT 3 DELEGATES SIGNED THE DOCUMENT. SOME OF THEM UNSURE.

CHAPTER 7 A MORE PERFECT UNION

LESSON 3 “A NEW PLAN OF GOVERNMENT” PAGES 194-199

RATIFY—TO APPROVE A DOCUMENT. THE US CONSTITUTION REQUIRED 9 OF 13 STATES TO RATIFY THE DOCUMENT BEFORE IT COULD GO INTO EFFECT.

JOHN LOCKE—ALL MEN HAVE RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY, AND PROPERTY

MONTESQUIEU—POWERS OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE SEPARATED AND BALANCED.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—LAWMAKING BRANCH

EXECUTIVE BRANCH—ENFORCES AND CARRIES OUT LAWS

A. **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**—SYSTEM USED TO ELECT PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRES.

JUDICIAL BRANCH—INTERPRETS LAWS

CHECKS AND BALANCES—EACH BRANCH HAS THE POWER TO CHECK OR LIMIT THE POWERS OF THE OTHER TWO BRANCHES.

FEDERALISTS—PEOPLE WHO WERE SUPPORTERS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. THEY FELT THAT A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WAS NEEDED IN THE COUNTRY.

1. **GEORGE WASHINGTON, BEN FRANKLIN, JAMES MADISON, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, AND JOHN JAY.**
2. **THE FEDERALIST PAPERS WERE A BOOK OF ESSAYS SUPPORTING THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.**

ANTI-FEDERALISTS—PEOPLE WHO WERE OPPOSED TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, BECAUSE IT WOULD TAKE AWAY LIBERTIES. THEY WANTED A BILL OF RIGHTS TO PROTECT INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS.

1. **PATRICK HENRY, GEORGE MASON, AND MERCY OTIS WARREN**
 - A. **BELIEVED IT WEAKENED STATES**
 - B. **NO BILL OF RIGHTS**
 - C. **PRESIDENT OR KING (COULD THE PRESIDENT BECOME KING?)**

ADOPTION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION (WITH A PROMISE OF A BILL OF RIGHTS)

1. **DELAWARE**—FIRST STATE TO RATIFY THE CONSTITUTION.
2. **NEW HAMPSHIRE**—NINTH STATE TO RATIFY THE CONSTITUTION
3. **RHODE ISLAND**—LAST STATE TO RATIFY THE CONSTITUTION

GEORGE WASHINGTON—ELECTED FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN ADAMS—ELECTED AS FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

AMENDMENTS—ADDITION OR CHANGE TO A DOCUMENT

BILL OF RIGHTS (1791)—THE FIRST 10 AMENDMENTS TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. THESE BILL OF RIGHTS GUARANTEED FREEDOMS AND LIBERTIES.

CHAPTER 8 CONSTITUTION

LESSON 1 “PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION” PAGES 206-211

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY—PEOPLE ARE THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY.

REPUBLIC—GOVERNMENT IN WHICH CITIZENS RULE THEMSELVES THROUGH ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES.

LIMITED GOVERNMENT—THE GOVERNMENT HAS ONLY THE POWERS THAT THE CONSTITUTION GIVES IT.

FEDERALISM—DIVISION OF POWER BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

ENUMERATED POWERS—POWERS SPECIFICALLY GIVEN TO CONGRESS.

RESERVED POWERS—POWERS THAT BELONG TO STATES.

CONCURRENT POWERS—STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS SHARE THESE POWERS.

SEPARATION OF POWERS—EACH BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT HAS SPECIFIC POWERS.

CHECKS AND BALANCES (PAGE 209) EACH BRANCH HAS THE POWER TO CHECK OR LIMIT THE POWER OF THE OTHER TWO BRANCHES.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS (PAGE 209) CONSTITUTION PROTECTS THESE RIGHTS OF A PERSON.

AMENDMENTS—27 FORMAL CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

IMPLIED POWERS—POWERS THAT ARE SUGGESTED, BUT ARE NOT DIRECTLY STATED IN THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. ALSO KNOWN AS (**NECESSARY AND PROPER OR ELASTIC CLAUSE**) IN ARTICLE I SECTION 8 OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

CHAPTER 8 U.S. CONSTITUTION

LESSON 2 "GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE" PAGES 212-215

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARTICLE I—LARGEST ARTICLE WHICH DEALS WITH THE LAWMAKING BRANCH OR LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

U.S. CONGRESS—IS THE NAME GIVEN TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH. CONGRESS IS BICAMERAL WITH THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE U.S. SENATE.

U.S. SENATE—UPPER HOUSE OF CONGRESS. HAS 100 MEMBERS, TWO FROM EACH STATE. EQUAL REPRESENTATION. SENATORS TERMS ARE FOR 6 YEARS.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS. HAS 435 MEMBERS BASED ON THE POPULATION OF EACH STATE. REPRESENTATIVES HAVE A 2 YEAR TERM.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

ARTICLE II—EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT HEADED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT. BRANCH THAT ENFORCES LAWS OR CARRIES OUT LAWS.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE SYSTEM—SYSTEM THAT IS ONLY USED TO SELECT THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

ARTICLE III—BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT THAT INTERPRETS LAWS. HEADED BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT. THERE ARE 9 JUDGES APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND APPROVED BY THE SENATE. THEY SERVE LIFE TERMS.

JURISDICTION—THE POWER TO HEAR AND DECIDE CASES

APPEALS—DECISION OF A COURT THAT IS REVIEWED BY A HIGHER COURT.

JUDICIAL REVIEW—MARBURY VS. MADISON (1803. POWER OF SUPREME COURT TO DECLARE LAWS TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

CITIZEN'S RIGHTS

DUE PROCESS—THE GOVERNMENT MUST FOLLOW ESTABLISHED PROCEDURE IN TAKING ACTION AGAINST A CITIZEN.

EQUAL PROTECTION (14TH AMENDMENT)—ALL PEOPLE, REGARDLESS OF RACE, RELIGION, OR POLITICAL BELIEFS, MUST RECEIVE THE SAME TREATMENT UNDER THE LAW.

CITIZEN—A PERSON WHO OWES LOYALTY TO A NATION AND IS ENTITLED TO ITS PROTECTION.

NATURALIZATION—HOW A PERSON OF ANOTHER COUNTRY BECOMES A CITIZEN.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CITIZEN (MANDATORY)

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| A. OBEY FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAWS | C. SERVE ON JURIES IF CALLED |
| B. PAY TAXES | D. DEFEND NATION IF CALLED |

DUTIES OF CITIZENS (EXPECTED BUT NOT REQUIRED)

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| A. VOTE | C. SERVE THE COMMUNITY |
| B. STAY INFORMED ON ISSUES | D. HELP CREATE A JUST SOCIETY |