

...the separate and equal Station to which  
...the separation  
...the pursuit of Happiness  
...becomes destruct  
...the governed, - That whenever  
...insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote  
...and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the

# 1.2 Principles of the Constitution

**WE THE PEOPLE**

insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote  
and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

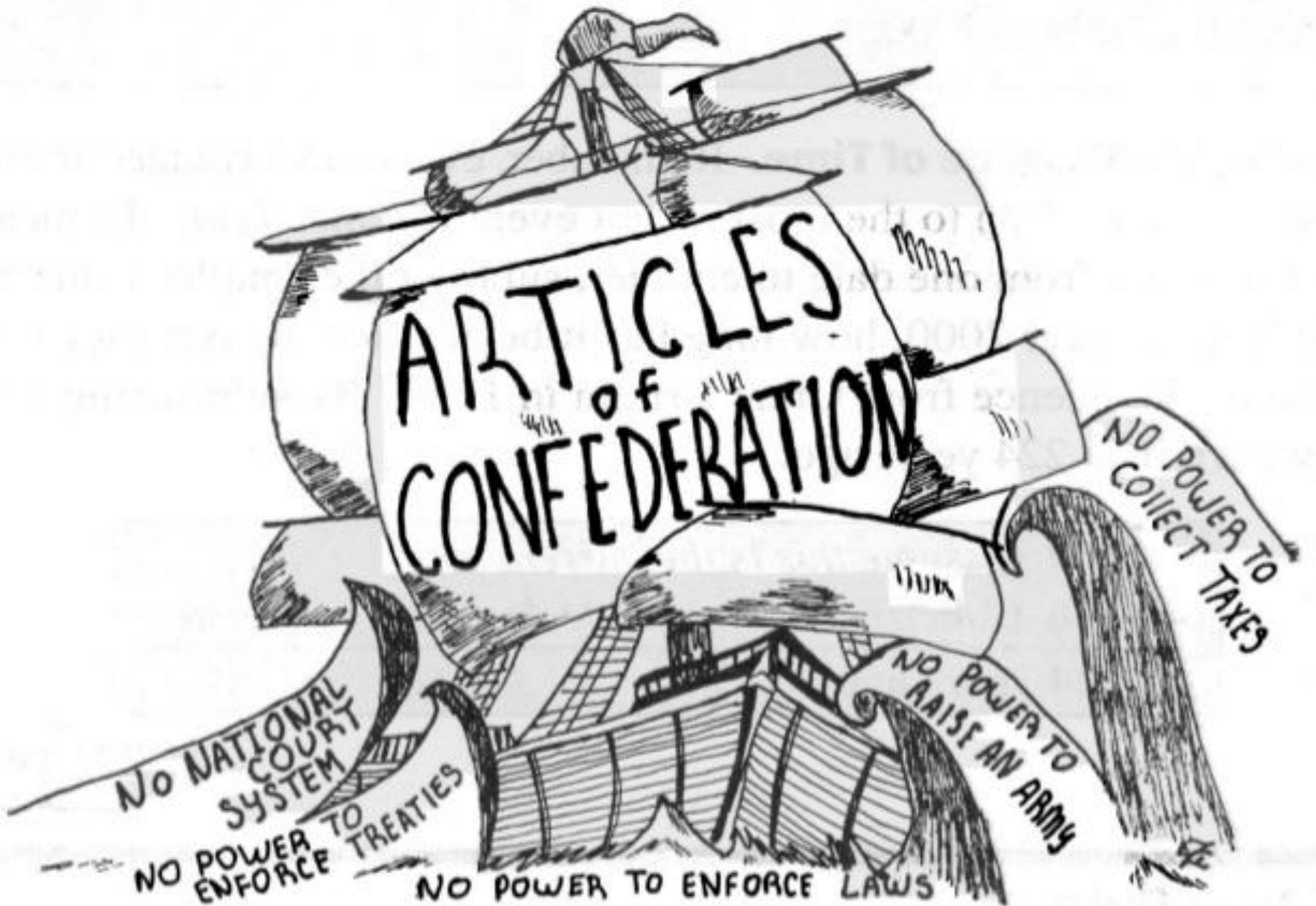
Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and each free male Inhabitant of the age of sixteen Years and upward, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress, and within each subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand Persons; but each State shall have at least one Representative, and no State shall have a greater Number of Representatives than the Number of Electors in that State. Those States which may have at the Time of the first Enumeration two or three Representatives, and which may have since that Time an increase of two or three Persons, shall have at least one more Representative than they had at the Time of the first Enumeration. Rhode Island and Pennsylvania shall have at least one more Representative than the Number of Electors in each State. North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

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# Questions to consider

- What was the name of our first government?
- Who created the first government?
- How many states needed to ratify it?
- What type of structure did the government have?
- How many votes did each state have?
- What were three important things the AOC could NOT do?
- How many states had to approve of amendments?
- According to Document 1, what were two weaknesses of the national government under the Articles of Confederation that led to the Constitutional Convention?

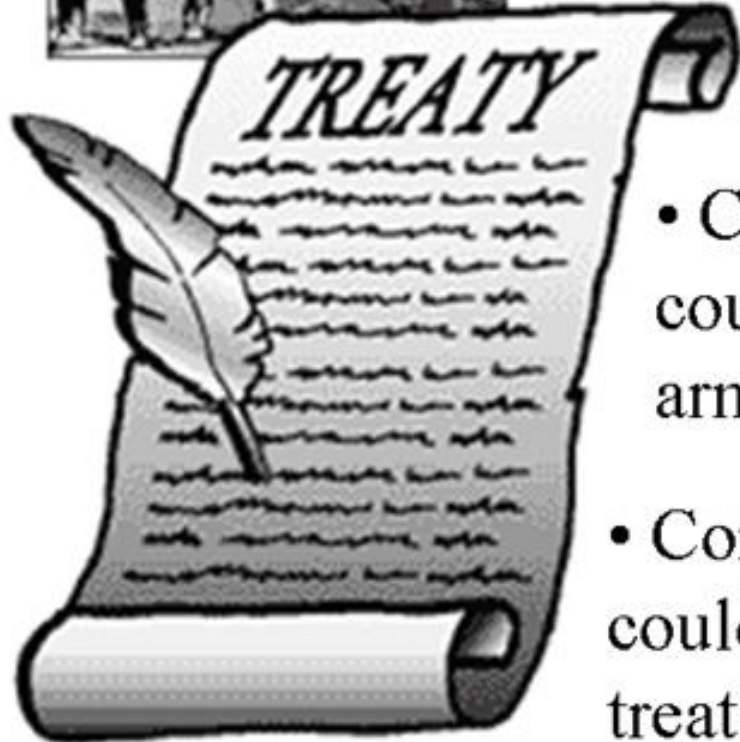


*"Rough Sailing Ahead?"*

# POWERS GRANTED BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



- Congress could declare war



- Congress could raise armies
- Congress could sign treaties

# POWERS WITHHELD BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

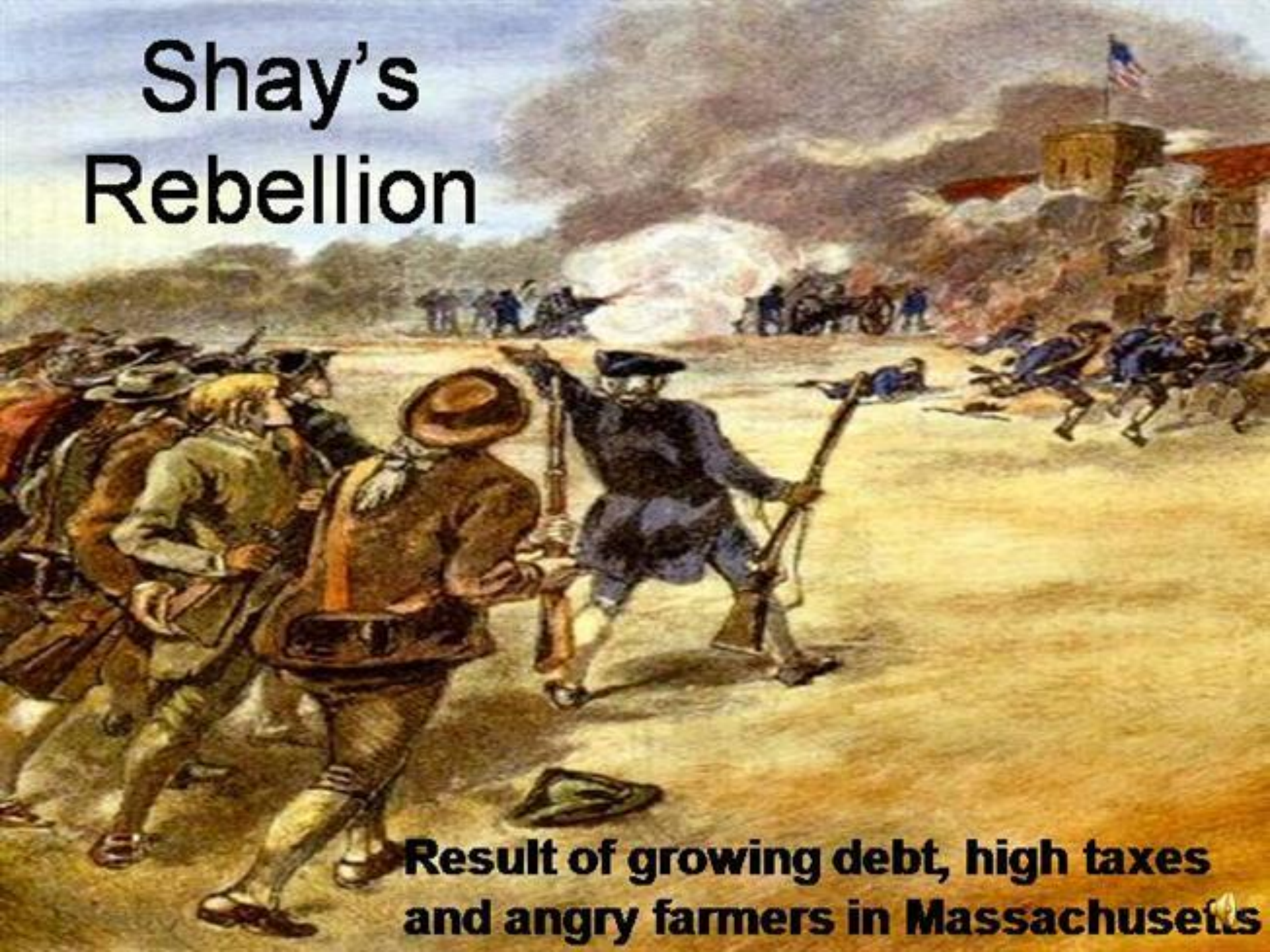


- Congress could not raise revenue through taxes



- Congress could not regulate trade and collect tariffs

# Shay's Rebellion



**Result of growing debt, high taxes  
and angry farmers in Massachusetts**

# Shays Rebellion

- **Shays Rebellion**
  - Exposes inherent weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
  - Final straw that led to the calling for the Constitutional Convention & a stronger central government



**Farmers Rise Against Policies  
Led By Daniel Shays**

# Questions to Consider

- Where was the new government created?
- What name was given to the people who attended the convention?
- What was named as the president of the convention?
- What was needed to create the final document?

# Constitutional Convention





# The Constitutional Convention

- “Convention”- a meeting
- Some leaders were satisfied with the independent state governments
- Others wanted a stronger central government
- The meeting was to settle this issue



# A Series of Compromises



# Questions to Consider

- What was the topic of the Great Compromise?
- How many houses were created, and what were their names?
- For each, how is representation determined?
- What was the topic of the three-fifths compromise?
- What was the position of the southerners?
- What was the position of the northerners?
- In the Commerce Compromise, what was the southern position?
- What was the result of the compromise?

## Virginia Plan

- It called for a *bicameral* legislature, in which the number of representatives in each house would depend on the population of the state.

## New Jersey Plan

- It called for a *unicameral* legislature, in which every state received one vote.

- Both plans called for a strong national government with 3 branches.

## Great Compromise

- It provided for a bicameral Congress.
  - A. House of Representatives – each state is represented according to its population (satisfied the VA Plan)
  - B. Senate – each state has 2 Senators (satisfied the NJ Plan)
- \* Both houses of Congress must pass every law.

### New Jersey Plan:

- ▶ One house legislature (unicameral)
- ▶ Equal representation in Congress
- ▶ Supported by smaller states who feared losing power in federal the federal government.

**V.**

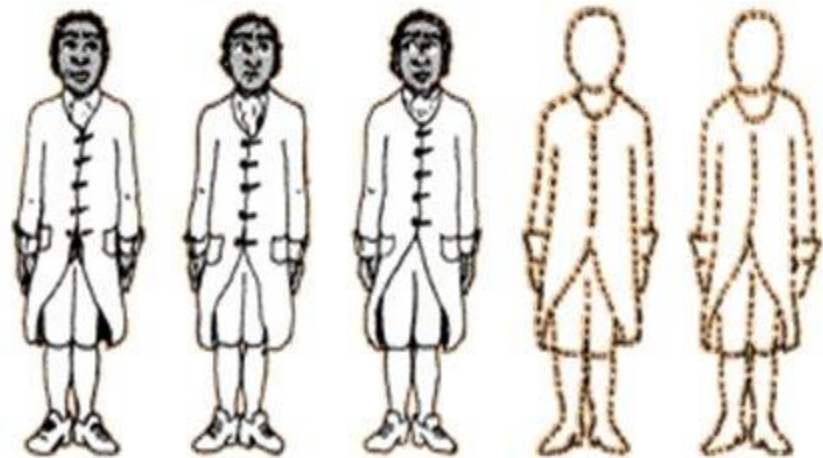
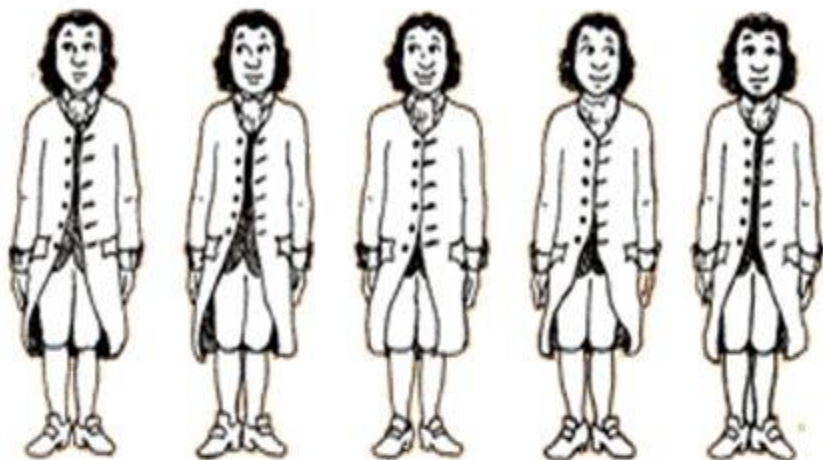
### Virginia Plan:

- ▶ Two house legislature (bicameral)
- ▶ Representation to Congress based on population
- ▶ Supported by larger states

### THE GREAT COMPROMISE:

- Two house legislature (bicameral)
- Equal representation in the upper house of Congress (Senate)
- Representation in the lower house of Congress (House of Representatives) to be proportional to population

# THREE-FIFTHS COMPROMISE



- Next difficult issue: **Slavery**
- Southern states wanted slaves included in the population figures used to determine Representatives
- Northern states which had few slaves, disagreed
- Compromise was to count each slave as **3/5ths** of a person

SOUTHERN STATES



I WANT SLAVES TO BE COUNTED FOR POPULATION SO WE CAN HAVE MORE REPRESENTATIVES IN COURT, BUT I DON'T WANT THEM TO COUNT FOR TAXES. THAT WAY WE CAN HAVE MORE REPRESENTATION THEN THE NORTHERN STATES AND STILL GET OFF THE HOOK FOR TAXES

THE 3/5 COMPROMISE

TO MAKE IT FAIR FOR BOTH SIDES, 3/5 OF THE SLAVES IN A STATE WOULD BE COUNTED AS POPULATION AND TAXES.

NORTHERN STATES



I WANT SALVES TO BE COUNTED FOR TAXES. SINCE WE DONT HAVE MANY SLAVE UP HERE IN THE NORTH, THOUGH I DON'T WANT THEM TO COUNT FOR POPULATION BECAUSE THAT WOULD GIVE THE SOUTHERN STATES MORE POWER IN CONGRESS, AND WE DONT WANT TO BE OVER POWERER BY THE SOUTHERN STATES

SOUTHERN STATES



I FAVOR STATE CONTROL OF TRADE SO WE HAVE A DECISIONS ON OUR OWN TRADE, AND SINCE SLAVE AND AGRICULTURE ARE SOME OF THE MAIN ECONOMIC STAPLES, WE DONT WANT TAXES ON OUR AGRICULTURE EXPORTS, AND A BAN ON SLAVERY.

THE COMMERCE COMPROMISE

THEY DECIDED ON INTERSTATE TRADING THAT WAS CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND STATES SO EQUAL RIGHTS WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED. THEY ALSO PROMISED THAT THERE WOULD BE NO BAN ON SLAVERY AND NO EXPORT TAXES FOR AT LEAST 20 YEARS SO THE STATES COULD GET SETTLED INTO THE LIFESTYLE OF INDEPENDANCE

NORTHERN STATES



I WANT FEDERAL CONTROL OF TRADE SO THERE WOULD BE EQUAL TRADING RIGHTS. I ALSO WANT THE GOVERNMENT TO HAVE THE POWER TO TAKE TAXES ON THINGS SO WE CAN HAVE EQUAL TAXES AND RIGHTS

# Questions to Consider

- Define **Limited Government**.
- Define **Popular Sovereignty**.
- Define **Rule of Law**.
- Define **Federalism**.
- In our federal system, what powers does the national government retain?
- Define **Separation of Powers**.
- What is the purpose of the system of checks and balances?



Popular  
Sovereignty



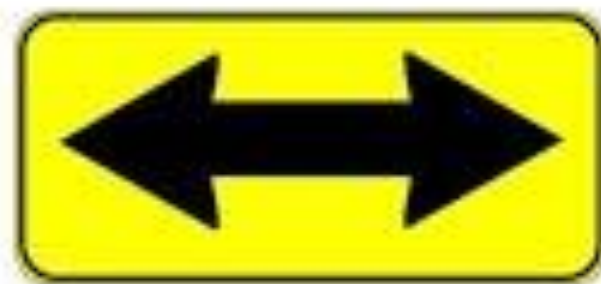
Limited  
Government



Separation Of  
Powers



Checks and  
Balances



Judicial  
Review



Federalism





# The 6 Principles

- ➔ 1: Popular Sovereignty
  - Rule by the people
- ➔ 2: Federalism
  - Power is divided between the state and nat'l gov't
- ➔ 3: Separation of Powers
  - Each branch has its own power
- ➔ 4: Checks & Balances
  - Each branch checks the other
- ➔ 5: Judicial Review
  - The power of the courts to declare laws invalid if they violate the constitution
- ➔ 6: Limited government
  - The Constitution limits the actions of gov't by specifically listing powers it does and does not have

# Questions to Consider

- What two groups debated the Constitution?
- What did they focus on?
- Who were their leaders?

## Federalists:

- ▶ Favored ratification of the Constitution
- ▶ Favored a powerful federal government
- ▶ Argued a Bill of Rights was not needed, as federal power was limited
- ▶ "The Federalist Papers"

**V.**

## Anti-Federalists:

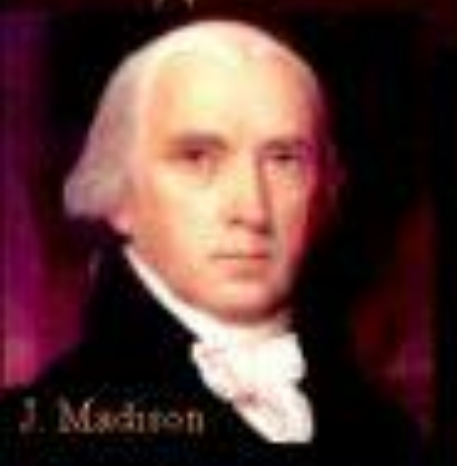
- ▶ Opposed ratification of the Constitution
- ▶ Wanted a weak federal government that would not threaten states rights
- ▶ Wanted a Bill of Rights to declare and protect the rights of the people

## RATIFICATION:

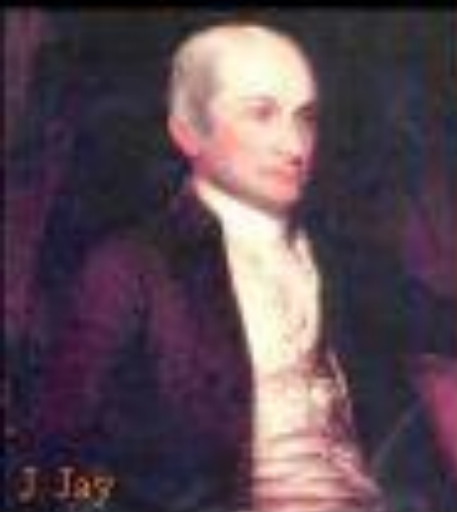
- Federalists promise addition of a Bill of Rights
- Ratification succeeded, new government formed 1789
- James Madison drafts 10 amendments to the Constitution, these become the U.S. Bill of Rights



A. Hamilton



J. Madison



J. Jay

THE  
**FEDERALIST:**

A COLLECTION OF  
ESSAYS,

WRITTEN IN FAVOUR OF THE

**NEW CONSTITUTION,**

AS AGREED UPON BY THE

**FEDERAL CONVENTION,**

SEPTEMBER 17, 1787.

Defense for Ratification

# Ratification of the Constitution

- 9 of the 13 states had to approve the document at special state ratifying conventions. (against the law in the Articles)
- **The Federalist Papers (85)** were published to convince the public of the merits of the document.
  - Written by John Jay, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton.
  - **Federalist 10**- Madison warns about factions and how to deal with them.
  - **Federalist 51**- elaborates on checks and balances to deal with factions (interest groups)

**\*\*AP MUST KNOW\*\***

## Ratification of the Constitution

State	Date	Vote
Delaware	December 7, 1787	30-0
Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787	46-23
New Jersey	December 18, 1787	38-0
Georgia	January 2, 1788	26-0
Connecticut	January 9, 1788	128-40
Massachusetts	February 6, 1788	187-168
Maryland	April 28, 1788	63-11
South Carolina	May 23, 1788	149-73
New Hampshire	June 21, 1788	57-47
Virginia	June 25, 1788	89-79
New York	July 26, 1788	30-27
North Carolina	November 21, 1789*	194-77
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790	34-32

\* Second vote; ratification was originally defeated on August 4, 1788, by a vote of 184-84.

# Questions to Consider

- What establish the legislative branch?
- What the two parts of the legislative branch?
- How many members are in the House?
- How many members are in the Senate?
- List the six congressional powers.
- Who selects members of the legislative branch?

# Legislative Branch

- Located in Article I
- Bicameral (two parts)
- The main job of Congress is to make laws
- members are called Congressmen (or women)
- total of 535 members





# Legislative Branch



- Powers of the Legislative Branch
  - Make and pass laws
  - Control government spending
  - Watchdog of the executive branch
  - Ability to impeach any federal official
  - Propose amendments
  - Override vetoes
  - Ratifies treaties
  - Declare war



# Questions to Consider

- Who has the power in the executive branch?
- What are three key presidential responsibilities?
- Who selects the president and vice-president?

# The Executive Branch



# Presidential Duties





# Presidential Duties

# Questions to Consider

- What created the judicial branch?
- Who determines how many justices there are?
- What is the primary responsibility of the justices?



# The Judicial Branch

# Judicial Review

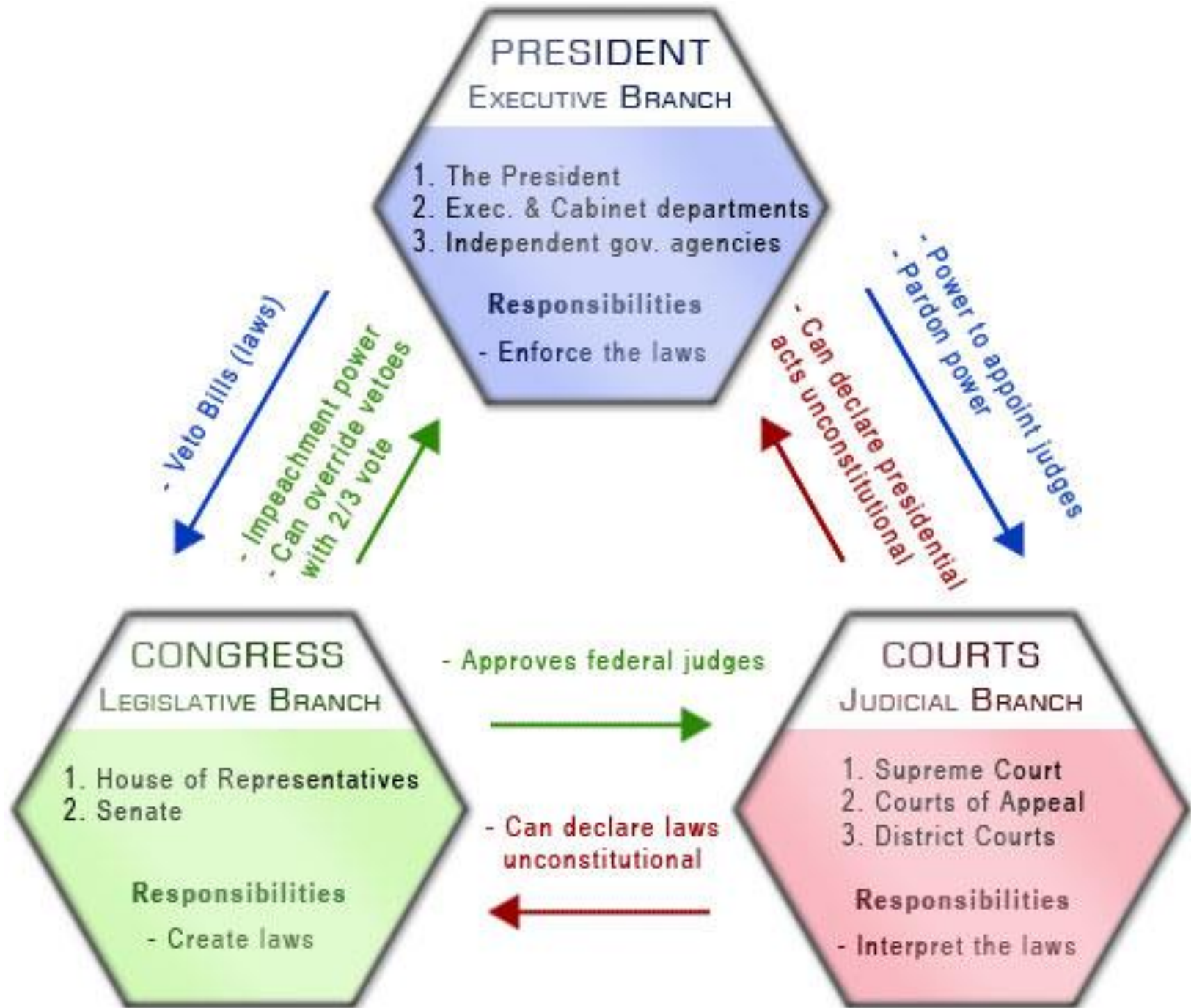
"The power of courts to determine the validity of the acts of the Legislative or the Executive departments of the government."





# Questions to Consider

- Define **checks and balances**.
- What were the two purposes of checks and balances?



# 3 Branches of Government (Checks and Balances)

- Executive Branch – President and his administrative staff
- Job: Enforces Laws
- Checks: Nominates Supreme Court Justices and Federal Justices
- Checks: Can propose legislation
- Legislative Branch – House of Representatives and Senate (Congress)
- Job: Writes Laws
- Checks: Senate confirms or rejects judicial nominations
- Checks: Passes legislation
- Can declare war
- Judicial Branch – Supreme Court and Federal Courts
- Job: Interprets Laws
- Checks: Can declare Presidential actions to be unconstitutional
- Checks: can declare legislation unconstitutional