Chapter 9:
The Constitution

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Lesson 1: The Articles of Confederation
A. “A Firm League of ______________”

1. didn’t want a powerful ___________ government
   a. feared a king and ________________
   b. states wrote their own constitutions - ___
   c. Continental Congress wanted a ___________ government

2. wrote the Articles of ______________
   a. created a republic
      1.) form of ______________ in which people elect _______________ to run the country
      2.) voted for representatives in each ____
b. met in a ______________
   1.) each state got ___ reps and 1 vote
   2.) ___/13 states had to agree

c. committee of _________________________
   1.) ran government when ___________
      wasn’t meeting
   2.) would decide things like _____, treaties, 
      and disagreements between ________
   3.) had _____ representative for each state

d. responsibilities
   1.) declare _____
   2.) write ______________
   3.) print and borrow ___________
   4.) organize new ______________
   5.) handle disagreements between ________
B. Problems from the Start

1. trouble meeting
   a. _______________ didn’t show up
   b. no set _______ and no set _______
   c. ambassadors - _______________ from one ______ to another - could never find Congress

2. no _______ set up
   a. Congress settled disagreements that ______
      couldn’t
   b. states argued a lot
      1.) disagreed over _______, land, and rivers
      2.) each _______ printed their own money
      3.) _________ each other for goods
   c. but people didn’t ___________ to Congress’s rulings
3. no _______ was allowed
   a. didn’t want them forcing _______ to do anything
   b. but couldn’t prevent attacks from the _______ or British

4. couldn’t _______ or control _______
   a. didn’t want these used as punishment
   b. but owed ______________ of dollars for the war
   c. relied on _______ to pay taxes (but they didn’t)

5. could print and coin _________
   a. but made too much
   b. inflation - ____________________________
PROBLEMS

NO ARMY

NO TAXES

NO TRADE CONTROL

NO COURTS

TOO MUCH MONEY

NO MEETINGS

REBELLIONS
6. Shays’s Rebellion (army __________)
   a. many _____________ had not been paid as soldiers
   b. had a state _____ to pay
   c. had to buy __________ and seeds
   d. went into ______ and could lose land and go to prison
   e. wanted the _______ to give them more time to pay
   f. 1,100 poor __________ attacked weapon building
   g. Massachusetts _____________ had to stop them
   h. __________ government didn’t have the power to help them
C. The Western Lands

1. ______________ Territory
   a. north of the __________ river
   b. **territory** - land that belong to a ________ government but is not a ________
   c. people had rushed there after the war

2. Land **Ordinance** - __________________________
   a. described how western lands would be measured, __________, and sold
   b. divided it into **townships** - __________ (6mi x 6mi)
   c. and then 36 __________ (1mi x 1mi)

3. Northwest Ordinance
   a. described steps to become a new __________
   b. outlawed __________
   c. said ________ Americans had to be treated __________
   d. encouraged building __________

4. This was one thing Congress was allowed to do and they did well!
Lesson 2: A New Plan of Government
A. “A Rope of _______” = the “______united States”

1. James ________________
   a. represented ________________ in Congress
   b. youngest member (___)
   c. knew the government was too ________
   d. began arguing for a stronger government along with ________________, Jefferson, and Adams
   e. later, our government was based on his _______________ Plan
   f. now known as the “___________ of the Constitution”

2. Patrick _______
   a. disagreed along with many others
   b. preferred a “rope of sand” over a “_______________”

3. The Annapolis **Convention**
   a. ________________________________
   b. delegates - ________________ - only five showed up
   c. decided on a stronger ________________ government
   d. asked ________________ to call a second convention to write a constitution
B. Writing the Constitution

1. The Constitutional Convention
   a. all states but _______ _______ showed
   b. met in ______________ at _______________ Hall
   c. elected ________________ as president of the convention
   d. Benjamin ______________ (81) also showed up
   e. ___ lawyers, planters, businessmen, and judges came

2. The Convention Begins
   a. during the long, hot summer of 17____
   b. kept it ________
   c. covered and sealed ____________
   d. had __________

3. Preamble - __________________
   a. “We the ___________ of the United States...”
   b. we’re a democracy - one nation ruled by the_______
   c. would work toward ___________ and peace
   d. would defend itself against ___________
   e. would promote country’s ______________
   f. would make sure they remained a ______ people
We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.
Lesson 3: Debates and Compromises
A. The Federal System

1. Federal system
   a. authority to _________ would be shared between ________ and ________ governments

2. States
   a. __________
   b. _______ governments
   c. laws for ________________
   d. rules for state and local ________________
   e. ________________ and divorce laws
   f. trade within a state
3. national government
   a. print ________
   b. raise __________ and navies
   c. declare _____
   d. ________________ laws
   e. admit new ______
   f. control trade between states

4. shared
   a. set up __________ systems
   b. raise money by _________________
   c. pass ______

5. If they disagreed, the ________ government would overrule
The Federal System

Who gets what powers?

State Powers

National Powers

Shared Powers
B. The Great Compromise

1. disagreed about _____________________

2. ___________ Plan
   a. number of representatives based on ________________ of the state
   b. would help __________ states

3. New ___________ Plan
   a. each state would have _____ vote
   b. would help __________ states have a say

4. Roger ________________ two-house plan
   a. one house would be based on _______________
   b. the other would have _________ representation
   c. either could present a bill - __________________
   d. other house would have to also _________
The Great Compromise

How many votes does each state get?

Virginia Plan
New Jersey Plan
Sherman’s Plan
C. The __________________ Compromise

1. should ___________ be included in the population count?
   a. 4 million people in the U.S.
   b. __ million in the south
   c. ______,000 in the south were slaves

2. North
   a. didn’t want slaves to count for _______________
   b. said they were not _______________
   c. did want them to count for __________

3. South
   a. wanted slaves to count for _______________
   b. would mean more ____________ in Congress
   c. didn’t want them to count for __________

4. compromise
   a. ___ out of 5 slaves would be counted
   b. for both representation and _____________
The Three-Fifths Compromise

Do slaves count towards population?

Northern Plan

Southern Plan

3/5 Compromise
D. Slavery and the Constitution

1. keep _____________ or not?
   a. didn’t call them “slaves” in the Constitution but still not following the idea of _____________
   b. __/4 of Congress owned slaves but supported ending it

2. North
   a. wanted Congress to __________ the slave trade
   b. some wanted slavery ____________ completely

3. South
   a. relied on slaves to continue with their ____  ___
   b. they thought of becoming a _____________ nation
   c. delegates feared the south would break away from the Union - ____________________________

4. the slave trade compromise
   a. gave Congress power to control the slave ______
   b. but Congress couldn’t stop it for at least __ years
Slavery
Do we allow slavery or not?

Northern Plan

Southern Plan

Slave Trade Compromise
Lesson 4: A Government of Three Branches
A. The Legislative Branch

1. ________ laws

2. Congress
   a. raise ________
   b. control ________ with other countries
   c. print and coin ________
   d. raise an army and ________
   e. declare ________

3. two houses
   a. House of ______________________
      1.) based on state’s ____________________
      2.) census - ____________________ - take
every ___ years
      3.) voted for by all citizens
      4.) serve for ___ years
      5.) must be ___, a citizen of U.S. for ___ years, and live in the ________ they represent
Congress is allowed to...

- Raise an Army & Navy
- Control Trade
- Declare War
- Print & Coin Money
- Collect Taxes
b. Senate

1.) ___ representatives per state
2.) used to be voted for by state
   _______________________
3.) NOW voted for by all citizens
4.) serve for ___ years
5.) must be ____ , a citizen of U.S. for ___ years, and live in the state they represent

   c. both could propose ______

      1.) majority - ____________ - would have to vote for it
B. The Executive Branch

1. __________________ laws

2. President
   a. voted for by **electoral college** - citizens vote for __________________ who vote for president
   b. served ____ years
   c. must be at least ____ and ________ in the U.S.
   d. duties
      1.) runs day-to-day business of government
      2.) deals with other __________________
      3.) heads the nation’s ______________ forces

3. also includes the Vice President and the ____________
C. The Judicial Branch

1. interprets the ______________ of laws

2. __________ system to deal with cases involving:
   a. treaties
   b. the ______________
   c. differences between __________
   d. ___________ of different states

3. Supreme Court
   a. justices - __________
   b. 6 then and now ___ judges
   c. President would choose and __________ would vote on them
   d. serve for _____ (job wasn’t threatened based on a decision)
D. How the Branches Work Together

1. **separation of powers**
   - ________________

2. **checks and balances**
   a. didn’t want any one branch to be too ____________
   b. kept any one branch from using its authority wrongly
   c. helped them work together as ____________ partners

3. Congress
   a. President can **veto** a bill - __________
   b. Supreme Court can rule that a law is **unconstitutional** - does not follow the __________

4. President
   a. Congress can **override** a veto - __________
   b. Congress can **impeach** him
      1.) _______________________________
      2.) then tried
      3.) ______________ from office if found guilty
   c. Supreme Court can rule his actions as __________

5. Supreme Court
   a. President ____________ justices
   b. Congress ________________ his choices
Carries Out Laws
Makes Laws
Interprets Meaning of Laws
Checks and Balances
Congress
President
Courts
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