

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Government In America, Chapter 2

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>What did the Supreme Court decide in <i>Texas v. Johnson</i>?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Politics in Action: Amending the Constitution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What is a constitution?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ “A nation’s basic law. It creates political institutions, allocates power within government, and often provides guarantees to citizens.” (p. 30)</li></ul></li><li>• The US Constitution is the supreme law of the land<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ Guarantees _____<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Even unpopular opinions (<i>Texas v. Johnson</i>)</li></ul></li><li>▫ Limits _____ of the government</li></ul></li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Origins of the Constitution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The British/colonial relationship changed after the French and Indian War<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ Britain began implementing _____</li></ul></li><li>• <i>Common Sense</i>:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ T-Paine, influenced the _____</li></ul></li><li>• Written by many, mostly Thomas Jefferson<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ List of _____ against the King</li></ul></li><li>• John Locke:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ <i>The Second Treatise of Civil Government</i></li><li>▫ Natural Rights – inherent rights, not dependent on government – _____</li><li>▫ Consent of the governed – people decide on government officials</li><li>▫ Limited government – restrictions on what government can do<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Must post _____</li><li>• Cannot take _____ without consent</li></ul></li><li>▫ Revolting should be saved until injustices are _____</li></ul></li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Government That Failed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Articles of Confederation:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ National legislature with one house – each state received _____ vote</li><li>▫ No _____ branch or national court</li><li>▫ States had much power – fear of a strong central government</li><li>▫ Required _____ consent to amend the Articles</li></ul></li><li>• Other problems?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ No national military – Shays’ Rebellion</li><li>▫ Federal government could not collect _____</li></ul></li><li>• Northwest Land Ordinance of 1787:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ Process for adding new _____ to the union</li></ul></li><li>• Many states added their own bill of rights<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▫ Many freedoms similar to the Bill of Rights</li></ul></li></ul>	

What is a faction?

- Many state legislatures were powerful – more accountable to voters
- Shays' Rebellion:
  - MA rebellion against foreclosures on farms
  - Rebellion attacked \_\_\_\_\_
  - Demonstrated a major weakness of the Articles
  - In a sense, Shays' was instrumental in the Constitutional Convention
- Annapolis Convention:
  - Purpose was to discuss the Articles, only \_\_\_\_ states showed up
  - Promise to meet in Philadelphia the following year (Constitutional Convention)

### Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

- All states except \_\_\_\_\_ showed up
- 4 philosophies of government:
  - Human Nature – belief that people were self-interested
  - Political Conflict – Madison believed the distribution of \_\_\_\_\_ was the cause of conflict
    - Leads to a rise of factions
    - There were ways to check the power of factions (Federalist # \_\_\_\_\_)
  - Objects of Government – belief that government should preserve right to achieve \_\_\_\_\_
  - Nature of Government – balanced government – separation of powers

### Critical Issues at the Convention

What does unicameral mean?

- \_\_\_\_\_ !!!
  - NJ Plan (small state) William Patterson
    - Proposed a unicameral legislature with equal representation per state (similar to \_\_\_\_\_)
  - Virginia Plan (large state) Edmund Randolph
    - Proposed a bicameral legislature with representation to be based on \_\_\_\_\_
  - Connecticut Compromise (Great)
    - Created a bicameral legislature (House – based on population, Senate – equal representation)
      - Citizens in smaller states have more power over \_\_\_\_\_ than larger states
- Slavery:
  - 1787, only MA outlawed slavery
  - Constitution banned the importation of slaves after \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3/5 Compromise:
    - 3 out of 5 slaves would be counted towards \_\_\_\_\_ in the House
- Voting requirements were left to \_\_\_\_\_
- Economic Issues:
  - Under Articles, each state could:
    - Create tariffs on goods from other states
    - Issue own \_\_\_\_\_
  - Congress was in charge of virtually all economic policies

What does interstate mean?

- Taxing, borrowing, appropriating \$
- Punish counterfeiters, patents and copyrights
- \*\*Regulate \_\_\_\_\_ trade\*\*
- Personal Freedoms under the ratified Constitution:
  - Prohibits suspension of writ of habeas corpus in most cases
  - Cannot pass bills of attainder (no judicial \_\_\_\_\_)
  - Prohibits passage of \_\_\_\_\_ laws
  - Strict rules for conviction of treason
  - Trial by jury in almost all cases

### The Madisonian System

How were senators elected under the original Constitution?

- Many framers feared the power of the non-wealthy majority
  - \*\*\*Safe-guards were set up \*\*\*
    - Most government was beyond control of the majority - Separation of Powers
    - Checks and balances
- Limiting Majority Control
  - House of Reps was only part of 3 branches directly elected by the people
    - Occurred every 2 years, whereas Senators are \_\_\_\_ years, with 1/3 up for reelection every 2 years
  - Judges serve for \_\_\_\_\_
- Separating Powers:
  - 3 branches each having distinct powers
- Creating Checks and Balances:
  - Using power against power to limit government actions
- Federal System (Federalism)
  - Established to divide power between the \_\_\_\_\_
- The Constitution created a republic, not a direct democracy
  - Republic – using the consent of the governed to elect representatives to make decisions
  - Direct Democracy – citizens \_\_\_\_\_ on issues
- Checks and Balances makes change more difficult
  - Laws must pass through a series of \_\_\_\_\_
    - Both houses, president signing, possible court case later....

### Ratifying The Constitution

- Federalists – those that \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution
- Anti-Federalists – those that \_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution
- *Federalist Papers*
  - Written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay
  - Purpose was to try to persuade the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution
  - \_\_\_\_\_ essays total - #10 and #51 most popular
    - #10 – factions are inevitable
    - #51 – \_\_\_\_\_
- Why did Anti-Federalists oppose the Constitution?
  - Fear of strong central government
  - Lack of protection of \_\_\_\_\_

