

Name _____

Major Compromises of the Constitutional Convention

Compromise	Issue	Solution
Great Compromise		
Three-Fifths Compromise		
Electoral College		

The Great Debate

The Federalist Arguments:	The Anti-Federalist Arguments

Ratification

Written to persuade the people to ratify the Constitution (Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay)	The first 10 amendments were added to the Constitution to make the Anti-Federalists support the Constitution

Powers of National and State Governments (THIS IS FEDERALISM!!!)

*Federalism-

Delegated Powers-

1-	3-	4-	5-
2-			

- Elastic Clause-

Implied Powers-

- Loose construction (interpretation)-
- Strict construction (interpretation)-

Concurrent Powers-

1-	3-	5-
2-	4-	6-

Reserved Powers-

1-	3-	5-	7-
2-	4-	6-	

Denied Powers-

1-	2-	3-
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Structure of the Constitution

Legislative Branch (the laws)

House of Representatives	Number based on	Age: Term: Citizen:	Leader:	Powers: - - -
Lower House	Census: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An official _____ • The US census is conducted every _____ • Results are used as a basis for representation in the _____ as well as for certain types of government funding. 			
Senate	Per State	Age: Term: Originally: Citizen:	Leader: 2 nd :	Powers: - - - -
Upper House				

Executive Branch (the laws)

President and Vice President Age: Citizen:	Can laws	Appoints	Negotiates (Chief of
Term: Elected by:	Enforces	Commander	Recommends
Hats of the President:	1-	3-	5-
	2-	4-	
Special Powers:	1-	2-	

Judicial Branch (the laws)

Supreme Court # of Members:	Settles legal disputes between	Settles State and	Settles disputes between individuals and	Chief Justice is Term:
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A Quick Bit about the Judicial Branch...

_____ - the power, right, or authority to interpret the law (for our class---which type of court is allowed to hear a case)
 Supreme Court---has _____ (hears cases that have already decided on in lower courts)

How is the President Elected?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Electoral College- Each state gets electors based on _____

Impeachment- The process by which

- House votes _____
- The trial _____
- The Chief Justice _____
- The Senate _____
- _____ vote needed to convict

How a Bill Becomes a Law

- The bill must _____
- It may begin its journey at any time, but it must be passed during the same congressional session of its proposal, a period of one year.
- If it does not complete the process, it is dropped, and can only be revived through reintroduction and going through the whole process again.
- Less than _____ of proposed bills actually become laws!

Checks and Balances:

Legislative: _____, _____, _____

Executive: _____, _____

Judicial- Judicial Review- _____

Constitution and Change

1- **Elastic Clause** (AKA _____ and _____).

2- Amending the Constitution

Congress proposed an amendment by a _____ vote of each house.	Proposed amendment goes to _____ and has to be approved by _____ of the states.	Very
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3- Unwritten Constitution:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Bill of Rights:

1st Amendment:

2nd Amendment:

3rd Amendment:

4th Amendment:

5th Amendment:

6th Amendment:

7th Amendment:

8th Amendment:

9th Amendment:

10th Amendment:

5 parts of the 1 st amendment	Amendments which deal with the rights of the accused