

The United States Constitution**I. Constitutional Convention, 1787**

- A. The Articles of Confederation were intentionally _____ in order to protect state & individual _____
1. But, the inability of the national gov't to _____ & unify the states led to problems like _____ Rebellion
 2. A _____ Convention was held in Philadelphia in 1787 to discuss ways to _____ the power of the _____ government
- B. In May 1787, 55 delegates met in Philadelphia, but instead of _____ the Articles of Confederation, they _____ it with the Constitution
- C. The new Constitution was very _____ from the Articles of Confederation (AOC):
1. It gave more _____ to the national government
 2. It had 3 _____ of gov't, rather than 1 weak _____
 3. The _____ government under the Constitution would have _____ features & powers that the Articles of Confederation did not have
 - a. Congress would have the power to _____ & _____
 - b. The national government would have a _____ & a _____

II. Compromises at the Constitutional Convention:

- A. The delegates at the convention had to negotiate a series of _____ in order to agree on a framework for government
- B. Many of these compromises dealt with how _____ would be chosen from the _____ to serve in Congress
1. Representation in Congress (*Critical Thinking Question A: Large States vs. Small States*)

<p>a. Virginia Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). A _____ (two-house) congress (2). _____ states have more representatives (3). Adding a president as national leader 	<p>b. New Jersey Plan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). A unicameral (one-house) congress (2). States are _____ represented just like the AOC (3). No _____
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c. The Great Compromise

 - (1) The _____ resolved the differences between the large & small states by creating a _____ Congress:
 - (2). _____: Each _____ has 2 representatives who serve _____-year terms
 - (3). _____: Number of reps is determined by each state's _____
 2. Counting Slaves (*Critical Thinking Question B: Southern Slave States vs. Northern Free States*)
 - a. Northern & Southern states could not agree whether or not to count slaves towards _____ size
 - b. If _____ are counted, _____ states would have more representatives

- c. The _____ Compromise settled the issue: Three of five _____ would be counted toward _____ in the House of Representatives

3. Compromising with Slavery: (*Critical Thinking Question C: To End Slavery or Not*)

- a. Many Northerners wanted to use the Constitutional Convention to _____, but _____ threatened to _____ the USA anytime slavery was discussed
- b. As a compromise for the South, the _____ could continue for _____ more years & _____ slaves would be returned to slave masters

C. James _____ helped negotiate many of the compromises that made the Constitution possible & is referred to as the “_____ of the Constitution”

III. Key Ideas of the Constitution

A. *Popular Sovereignty*: the _____ have power by _____ for leaders

B. *Limited gov't*: even though the national gov't was _____, citizens' _____ was still protected

C. *Federalism*: the national gov't _____ power with _____ governments

1. The Constitution was a _____ shift from the Articles of Confederation because it gave more _____ to the _____ gov't than to the state governments
2. The _____ clause establishes the Constitution (not the states) as the "the supreme law of the land"

D. *Separation of powers*: three branches with defined _____

1. _____ Branch (_____ = House of Representatives + Senate):
- a. Only Congress can make _____, declare war, create _____
- b. The “_____ clause” gives Congress implied powers to make laws seen as “necessary & proper”
- c. Only the _____ can approve treaties & only the _____ can create taxes
2. _____ Branch (_____, *Vice-President, Bureaucracy*)
- a. The president _____ the laws passed by Congress
- b. The president oversees the bureaucracy (departments & federal agencies)
3. _____ Branch (*Federal Courts*) – The only court mentioned in the Constitution is the _____ Court

E. *Checks & balances*: each branch can _____ the power of the others

IV. Ratification of the Constitution: Federalists & Anti-Federalists

A. In order for the Constitution to be legitimate, _____ of the 13 states had to _____ (agree to) it

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| 1. _____ | 2. Anti-Federalists |
| a. Supported ratification of the Constitution | a. _____ ratification because they _____ that this gave too much power to the national gov't |
| b. Were well-organized & educated | b. Argued that the Constitution was an _____ change in government |
| c. Alexander Hamilton & James Madison authored the _____ to argue for ratification | c. Wanted a _____ |

- B. To win ratification, the _____ agreed to add a Bill of Rights to protect citizens' liberty;
all 13 states agreed to _____ the Constitution
- C. Constitution became the official the law of the land in _____
- D. The Constitution proved to be a _____ form of government; Today, the Constitution is
the oldest existing written government in the world & has become a _____ for other nations

Insert Critical Thinking
HA! Activity 2.2 Placards Here

Insert Colonial Card Sort Chart
from HA! Activity 2.3 Here