

Gov't Foldable

What is the first need 4 former colonies?

Ga's Constitution of 1777

- State level
- Components:unicameral legislature bka executive council (appts. Gov. & judges)
- Strengths:1.citizens have a voice in gov't
- 2.representative for GA= Gov. (John Treutlen)
- 3.no absolute power for only 1 (executive council)
- Weaknesses: 1. Gov term = 1yr.= not effective
- 2. power=selective few hands=WWM
- 3. council address issues of WWM
- Those for: WWM
- Those against: everyday citizens and non-whites

- During the American Revolution
- Based on the theory-
 - citizens run the gov't (popular sovereignty)
 - Separation of power (legislative, executive, and judicial)
 - Unicameral
 - Weaknesses: executive branch limited power + president for 1 yr; governor and state judges selected by legislature

Aspects of colonists

- GA's economy ruined
- Families needed basic foods (corn meal, flour)
- Former soldiers looking payment for services-white=land; blacks=freedom
- Former soldiers can't pay taxes & in jeopardy of loosing land =Shays Rebellion

- War affect trade & farming
- Local manufacturing sprang up due to stipulations and higher \$(Navigation Acts)
- When peace restored (British lowers prices to compete for customers) No tax on British goods. Competition between British & local
- Congress began to print paper \$=value to fluctuate; people prefer coins (metal).
- Paper \$=inflation (more \$ w/o increase in amt. of goods=increase in taxes
- Depression of 1784-86- states don't want to send \$ to gov't, pay for direct needs not nat'l needs.
- Ex. Exposed border states will pay for defense (N.C); S.C not exposed

Articles of Confederation

- Objective-
- Positives/strengths-
- Negatives/weaknesses-
- Who benefits-
- Structure of gov't-
- Big problem-
- Conclusion-

Virginia Plan

- Proposed by-Gov Edmund Randolph
- bka: large state plan Structure of gov't & powers-
- 3 branches: executive, judicial, and legislative
- 2 house legislature: upper house- appt. by state legislatures
- lower house: elected by qualified voters

- Powers of legislature/Congress= make laws, choose chief executive, set up court systems
- Why? Trying to give nat'l gov't more power
- Sharing of powers= check & balances
- Why do small states disagree? Gives more power to fed. Gov't

- Fear large states will outlaw slavery
- Federalist/Anti-Federalist? Federalist
- Beliefs:
 - 1. in separation of powers
 - 2. legislature should be based on free population
 - 3. strong federal gov't
 - 4. House of Representatives (lower house-elected by the people; protect CITIZEN'S rights)

The Virginia Plan

- Proposed by- bka _____
- Structure of gov't & powers-
- 2 house legislature: upper- _____ lower-____
- Powers of legislature/Congress
- Why?
- Sharing of powers=
- Why do small states disagree?
- Federalist/Anti-Federalist?
- Beliefs:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

The New Jersey Plan

- Bka: small states plan
- Comparable to: Articles of Confederation
- Structure of govt: unicameral
- Components: 1 state=1 vote
- Regulate interstate and international trade
- Tax citizens (federal tax)

- Federalist/Anti?
- Anti-Federalists (against a strong nat'l gov't)
- Beliefs: feared the VA Plan would give Congress too much power
- Believed Bill of Rights were needed for citizens
- Worry large states will outlaw slavery
- (large states typically do not practice slavery)

The New Jersey Plan

- Bka:
- Comparable to:
- Structure of govt:
- Components:
- Federalist/Anti?
- Beliefs

Conflict vs. Compromise

- 1.VA Plan-state rep. based on pop.
- NJ Plan-1 state=1 vote
- House of Reps (lower house)= based on pop.
- Senate (upper house)=2 reps per state

2

- Southern states want slaves counted for pop
- Northern states- slaves can't vote, so should not be counted for rep
- 3/5 compromise = 5 slaves counted as 3 people

3

- N. shippers wanted Congress to control foreign trade
- S. growers wanted each state to set own trade laws (to prevent taxes on exports)
- Congress control foreign trade, but denied the power to tax exports

Constitution (future)

- Amendments-
- 1-10 amendments= GA signers: Abraham Baldwin & William Few
- GA ratified: Jan.2, 1788
- 1st President: George Washington
- Capital of GA in 1785: Augusta

- Considered as capital:
- Easily accessible; centrally located; support the reps (lodging, food, place 4 meetings)
- + capital: \$>build capitol, + pop, +stores, +hotels, +salaries, + taxes

Separation of Powers-const. cont.

National Gov't	Nat'l & State	State Gov't
Declare war	Maintain law & order	Est. & maintain school
Maintain armed forces	Levy taxes	Est. & maintain local gov't
Regulate trade	Borrow \$	Create corp. laws
Admit new states	Charter banks	Regulate business w/in state
Est. post offices	Est. courts	Make marriage laws
Coin \$	Provide for public welfare	Provide for public safety
Est. foreign policy		Assume powers not delegated to nat'l gov't or prohibited to

- Amendment process-
- 1 must be proposed
 - A) $\frac{2}{3}$ of both houses of Congress can vote to propose or
 - B) $\frac{2}{3}$ of state requests special conventions to propose
- 2 to be ratified- $\frac{3}{4}$ states must approve

Bill of Rights

- *1.guarantees free speech, religion, press, right to assemble peacefully & petition the gov't
- *2. bear arms
- *3.prevents Congress from forcing citizens to house soldiers
- *4.protects from unreasonable searches and seizures
- ****Comes from struggle w/ Britain***

- 5. due process of law
- 6. prompt trial and trial by jury; told why tried
- 7. jury trial in civil cases
- 8. no excessive bail or cruel & unusual punishment
- 9. rights listed not the only one exists
- 10. all powers not nat'l gov't & not denied to states are reserved for the people

Ga State const. 1789

- Gone from bicameral bka General Assembly
- General assembly is divided by Senate and House of Representatives
- Members of the House and Senate are elected by popular vote
- Powers=pick Governor, pick judges, state officers
- Decide how \$ is to be raised and spent

- 3 branches= legislative (General Assembly)
- Executive (Governor)
- Judicial (Judges)

GA State Const. 1983

- We can vote for who we want in office. If we feel they aren't handling our responsibilities, we vote for someone else.
- Still have 3 branches
- Governor elected by the people not appt.
- Time limits 4 being in office. Can only have 2 consecutive terms. 1 term = 4 yrs

Back of foldable

- Citizen- you are born on U.S. soil
- Born to parents that are US citizens
- Naturalized citizen- born in another country, but meet qualifications for US citizenship
- Qualifications: must speak, read, & write English
- Must pass background check

- Process- study American History, US const./political parties, democracy. Tested on history/const/political parties/democracy. Swear allegiance to US
- Citizens' rights- refers to amendments 1-8

- Citizens' responsibilities- pay fed/state/local taxes. Participation in gov't, vote, obey laws, defend the nation, jury duty, register 4 selective services (males 18)
- You can ONLY vote & run for office in your district

Problems in Society

- Problem 1- littering
- Contributing
- solution/law-

Problems in Society

- Problem 2- DUI (teenagers)
- Contributing factors-
- Solution/law=

Problems in Society

- Problem 3-increase in violent crimes (juveniles)
- Contributing factors-
- Solution/law=

Problems in Society

- Problem 4- reduced numbers of students passing graduation test the first time
- Contributing factors-
- Solution/law-

Problems in Society

- Problem 5- increase number of juveniles qualifying as “unruly”
- Contributing factors-
- Solution/law-