

Name _____ Period _____ Parent Signature (EC) _____

LESSON PACKET - *We The People*

Mrs. Heacock - S&L Gov't DUE DATE: _____

(150 pts)

Essential Question:

What justifies the limitation or promotion of freedom?

Directions: Read the following summary and answer the questions below:

- 1 Many challenges remained for the new nation after the end of the Revolutionary War.
2 Americans set up a republic, a government in which citizens rule through elected officials. The
3 Articles of Confederation created a weak national government that could not regulate trade,
4 impose taxes to pay debts, or make states obey its laws. Instability followed.
5 In 1787 state delegates met to address the problems. This Constitutional Convention
6 drafted a Constitution calling for a strong central government, including a chief executive to
7 enforce national laws, a court system, and a two-house legislature. One house, called the senate,
8 included two members from each state. The other house, called the House of Representatives,
9 included members from each state based on the state's population.
10 The Framers of the Constitution believed that the government is based on a contract
11 between the people and a ruler, and worried about a central government that might become too
12 powerful. To limit government power, they separated the central government into branches and
13 built in checks and balances.
14 Congress, the legislative branch, makes laws. The executive branch, headed by the
15 president, carries out the laws. Courts make up the judicial branch which makes sure that laws
16 passed by lawmakers and signed by the president are constitutional. The Framers left many
17 important powers to the states. Sharing of powers between a national government and states is
18 called Federalism.
19 Federalists who supported the Constitution feared that without a strong government there
20 would be chaos. Opponents feared a strong government could take away individual liberties. For
21 the Constitution to become law, 9 of the 13 states had to ratify, or approve, it. All 13 states voted
22 to ratify. Antifederalists won guarantees that a bill of rights, protecting individual freedoms,
23 would be added to the Constitution's amendments, or changes.
24 In 1789 George Washington became the 1st president. That same year Congress created
25 executive departments. The heads of those departments made up the president's cabinet.
26 Congress also set-up the Supreme Court and other federal courts with the powers to reverse state
27 court rulings.
28 In 1791 the Bill of rights was added to the Constitution. These 10 amendments
29 guaranteed personal liberties. The Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, found ways
30 to pay the government debts and strengthen the nation's economy. Congress also approved a
31 plan for the nation's new capitol to be located in the South.

Answer the following using the reading above: (10 points)

1. Word the author chose to show what the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation created? _____
a. Circle the word that could best replace the word the author chose: STRENGTH / CHAOS
b. UNDERLINE 3 things the author listed as facts to support his statement.
2. Why did the Constitutional Convention meet in 1787? – Circle correct answer
a. Go back to being British
b. Fix the Problems in the Articles of Confederation
c. Make all the states independent countries
3. Why was the government separated into branches? _____
a. The President is to the Executive branch as the _____ is to the Legislative.
b. Which 2 branches create laws that the ___ U ___ C I ___ Branch checks to make sure they are
Constitutional? _____
4. Federalist supported the Constitution and feared that without it there would be ___ H ___ S
Anti-Federalist feared a strong government could take away individual ___ I ___ T ___
5. a. In 1789 this happened that would make Federalist happy: _____
b. In 1791 this happened and would make Anti-Federalist happy: _____

Vocabulary 2pts. Each

Articles of Confederation -

Bicameral -

James Madison -

Federalist /Anti-federalist -

Ratify-

Federalism -

Marbury v. Madison-

Veto -

Second Continental Congress -

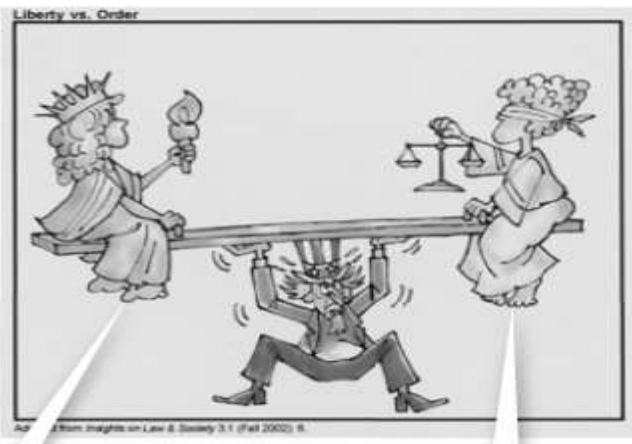
Republicanism-

Magna Carta -

Foundations of Our Government – 5pts. (Read and study the paragraph & cartoon to complete the activity)

“If men were angels. No government would be necessary,” James Madison said. But since the Framers knew that people were not angels, they knew that government had to establish some basic principles under which all people could live. Those principles are stated in our United States Constitution. The rules laid down in the Constitution have shaped our national life for more than 200 years. While the rules have grown and changed as the United States has changed, the basic principles remain unchanged.

The Bill of Rights: Liberty vs. Order



1. ____ What ‘principle’ from the reading is shown in the cartoon:
a. Individual Freedom b. Supreme Court
2. ____ James Madison would be considered a (an) _____.
a. Framers b. Angel c. Neither
3. ____ A building cannot stand without a(n) _____.
a. Supreme Court b. Constitution c. Cornerstone
4. ____ T/F This cartoon and reading say that the U.S. has never had any change.

OBJ #1: Draw conclusions about the impact on the new Constitution played by compromise and leaders.

What was the biggest fear the U.S. had before creating the Articles of Confederation?

How did the First Continental Congress rebel against King George III?

What weakness of the Articles was a result of the first fear from above?

What two powers were states battling for POWER?

A. Events leading to the Constitution

1. Fear of Strong _____ (federal) Government
 - a. King had too much power
 - b. States/Colonies didn't want to be told what to do
2. First Continental Congress
 - a. The colonists sent a Declaration of Rights to King George III.
 - b. The delegates urged each of the colonies to refuse all trade with England until British tax and trade regulations were _____, or _____.
3. Second Continental Congress
 - a. In 1775, each of the 13 colonies sent representatives to this gathering in Philadelphia.
 - b. The Second Continental Congress served as the _____ government of the United States from 1776 to 1781.
4. Articles of Confederation
 - a. VERY _____ POWERS
 - b. NO LEADER (Ex. President or King)
 - c. Congress only Federal Branch of Government
 - d. STATES HAVE _____ THE POWER
-Have their own: Money / Militias / Laws
5. Convention called to _____ Articles
 - a. 12 States send delegates
 - b. GOAL: Fix the Articles
 - c. Result: Throw Away the Articles
 - d. Problems: How much Federal Power?
Big States v. Small States

B. Father of the Constitution. . _____

1. Came Prepared: Studied governments of the world
2. Creates Virginia Plan: 3 Branches of Government
3. Friends with Thomas Jefferson

1. (T) Draw conclusions about the impact on the new Constitution played by compromise and leaders.

(A) What man came the most prepared and is referred to as the 'Father of the Constitution'. (B) Name two compromises that saved the Constitution, what topics were they about? (C) What group supported the new Constitution and wrote essays to get it ratified? (D) What functioned as the United States' first government?

A)

B)

C)

D)

COMPROMISE
means giving a
little to get a little,
explain what each
of the following
GAVE to GET

LITTLE STATES:
Gave: _____

Get: _____

BIG STATES:
Gave: _____

Get: _____

Did ya know?

Commerce and
Slave Trade
Compromise:
- Congress was
forbidden from
taxing exported
goods, and was
not allowed to act
on slave trade for
20 years.



C. Compromises save the Constitution

1. GREAT _____

- a. Big States and small states fight for power
- b. New Jersey Plan (_____State)
 - Kept much of Articles of Conf.
 - 1 house Legislature
 - Every State Equal in Congress
- c. Virginia Plan (____ STATE!)(Madison)
 - 3 Branches of Government (L, E, J)
 - Bicameral Legislature (2 Houses)
 - Leg. Decided by Population
- d. The Great _____
 - 3 Branches of Government
 - Bicameral Legislature or congress (2 Houses)
 - *Senate- 2 per state
 - *House of Rep.- By Population
 - *Made Big & Small States Happy
 - Executive (A leader) & Judicial (Courts)

2. _____ COMPROMISE (Slavery)

- a. South wants to counts slaves as population
 - Helps raise their House of Rep. #'s
- b. Deal: Every 3 out of 5 slaves will be counted
as part of the population

D. Federalist & Anti-Federalist

1. Federalist Support Constitution

- a. Led by Madison, Washington and Hamilton
- b. Wrote Federalist Papers (*The Federalist*). . .essays
supporting the Constitution (We need stronger Gov't)

2. Anti-Federalist DO NOT Like Constitution

- a. Led by George Mason
- b. Believed the Constitution did not protect
people's rights
 - Wanted a list of Rights added

3. Terms in Office

- a. House of Representatives
 - *2 yrs/25 or older/Citizen for 7 years
- b. Senate
 - *6 yrs/30 or older/Citizen for 9 years

E. Approving (_____) the Constitution!

1. Needed 9 of 13 States to Approve (All 13 impossible)
2. 1787 Delaware 1st state to approve Constitution
 - *1788 NH approves (9th State)
 - *1791 Constitution begins
 - *1791 Bill of Rights becomes part of Constitution

OBJ #2: The Government

Which branch has the power to declare war?

Which branch is in control of the military?

Explain the Electoral College:

Which branch decides if a law is constitutional?

Which branch makes treaties with other countries? _____
...approves those treaties? _____

A. What the branches of Our Government Represent

1. Form of Government
 - a. Republic- People chose the _____ to lead them (Not a real Democracy!)
2. Federal Power
 - a. Must be _____ important than State (1 Nation NOT 13 Countries)

B. Article I _____ Branch

1. Congress (House of Representatives & Senate)
 - a. **GREAT COMPROMISE!!!!**
 - *House of Representative (Population)
 - *Senate (2 per state -No matter how big or small)
2. Powers of _____ (Article I Section 8)
 - a. Make and Pass Laws (Bills)
 - Both House and Senate must pass and agree on the same bill before sending it to the president for approval
 - b. Declare War
 - c. Provide Money to Executive to run government
 - d. Approve Presidential Appointments (Senate)
 - Cabinet Members/Judges/Military Officers
 - e. Impose Taxes
 - f. Approve Treaties with other Countries (Senate)
3. Terms in Office
 - a. **House of Representatives**
 - *2yrs. / 25 or older / Citizen for 7yrs.
 - b. **Senate**
 - *6yrs. / 30 or older / Citizen for 9yr

C. Article II _____ Branch

1. Job is to enforce the laws and put someone in the role of a leader (President)

2. (T) Differentiate the roles and duties of the three (3) branches of government in the U.S. Constitution. Name each, its main job, and its top position.

	-Article I	-Article II	-Article III
Branch:			
People:			
Job:			

Federal Power made the country like a F _ _ _ _ _

A Republic is like a _____ because _____

Match these 3 words . . .

- Interprets
- Makes
- Enforces

with the following . . .

Executive: _____
 Legislative: _____
 Judicial: _____

. . . Give specific examples of EACH

1. Executive

2. Legislative

3. Judicial

2. Powers . . . “Man of Many Hats”

- a. Head of State (Represents U.S. to the World)
 - Secretary of State is Cabinet member
 - Allowed to make treaties with other countries
- b. Commander in _____ (Head of the Military)
 - Secretary of Defense is Cabinet Member
 - Commands military
- c. Chief Law Enforcer (Enforces Laws)
 - Attorney General is Cabinet member
- d. Cabinet Members: People hired to run each area while the president does the other jobs
 - 15 today . . . Washington had 4
 - 1st 4: Treasury, State, War, Attorney General
 - Newest: Homeland Security

3. Term in Office

- a. Elected every _____. (Can only serve 8)
 - **Electoral College
- b. Must be born in US / Must be 35 yrs. old

D. Article III _____ Branch

1. Reviews _____ and disputes. (Supreme Court)

- a. Supreme Court
 - *Highest Court in the U.S. (What they say goes)
- b. Lower Courts *Created By Congress
 - *Listen to cases before the Supreme Court
 - (ex. Military/Appeal/District/Maritime/Civil)

2. Judicial Review

- a. *Courts can decide if laws passed and enforced by Congress & President are Constitutional*

3. Terms in Office

- a. President picks judges and the Senate approves
- b. _____ for all judges
 - (Until you die or go crazy)
- c. 9 Supreme Court Judges

4. Court Decisions - The nation’s courts, most importantly the United States Supreme Court, _____ and _____ the Constitution in many cases they hear.

- (a) that governmental power poses a threat to individual _____,
- (b) that therefore the exercise of governmental power must be _____, and
- (c) that to divide governmental power, as federalism does, is to curb it and so prevent its abuse.

OBJ #3: Checks and Balances

Summarize the GOAL of Checks and Balances:

Relate events seen in the news to the chart to the right:

1.

2.

3.

A. _____ & _____

1. Each branch has power to keep the other from getting too powerful

a. _____

- Picks Judges/Makes Treaties/Hires People
- Veto- Can cancel a bill passed by Congress

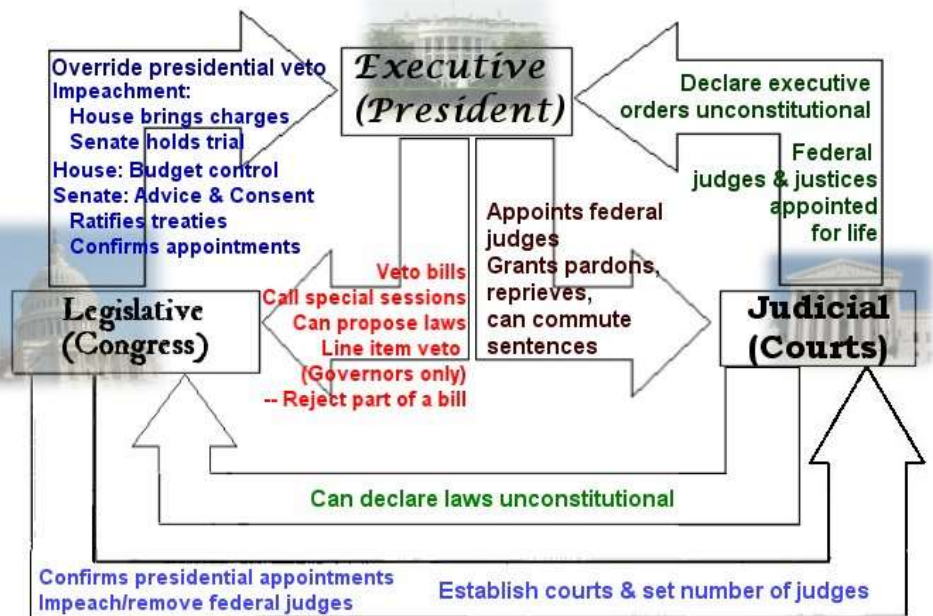
b. _____ (Senate)

- OK's President's picks (Can say NO!!)
- Can Override Veto

c. _____

- Judicial Review . . . declare laws unconstitutional or find people accused by government 'not guilty'

The System of Checks and Balances



3. (A) Explain the system of Checks and Balances found in the U.S. Constitution. (B) Give one example for each branch of government in its use of Checks and Balances against the other two. (C) Identify reasons for Checks and Balances

A)

B)

C)

OBJ #4: Bill of Rights

The 1st 10 Amend. were not called the 'Bill of Rights' until many years after they were adopted . . . What would be another name that might apply?

Create a Symbol for these Amendments:

#1

#2

#8

#10

- A. *Amendments = _____ *to the Constitution (Article 5)*
1. *Allows change without throwing the entire constitution away*
 2. _____ *ways to create Amendments*
#1- 2/3 of House & Senate approve or
#2- 2/3 of State Convention
-Then 3/4 of State Legislatures must approve to become part of
3. _____ *Amendments today (last one in 1992)* *Constitution*
- B. Other ways the Constitution Changes
1. Informal amendment is the process by which over _____ many changes have been made in the Constitution which have not involved any changes in its written _____.
 2. Executive Action
 - a. Presidential _____ have produced a number of important informal amendments, such as the use of the military under the power of commander in chief.
 - b. An executive agreement is a _____ made by the President directly with the head of a foreign state.
 3. Court Decisions
 - a. The nation's courts, most importantly the United States Supreme Court, interpret and apply the Constitution in many cases they hear.
- C. Bill of Rights (First _____ Amendments)
1. Guarantees the basic rights that the government cannot take away.
 - a. Protects the MINORITY
(people who disagree or have been out voted)
 1. Freedom- Press /Speech /Religion /Assembly
 2. Right to bear Arms (Militia?)
 3. No Troops in Homes
 4. Search & Seizure (Rules)
 5. Rights of Accused (People who are arrested)
 6. Right to Speedy Trial & Jury
 7. Jury Trial in Civil Cases
 8. Bail & punishment (No Cruel & Unusual)
 9. Powers given to the People
 10. Powers given to the States

4.(A) Summarize types of rights protected in the Bill of Rights and the importance of being able to add Amendments to the Constitution. (B) How many amendments made up the Bill of Rights? (C) Name two ways amendments can be added. (D) How many amendments have been added to the Constitution today?

A)

B)

C)

D)

OBJ #5: Federalism

Identify how an Anti-federalist would fly these two flags on the same flag pole:

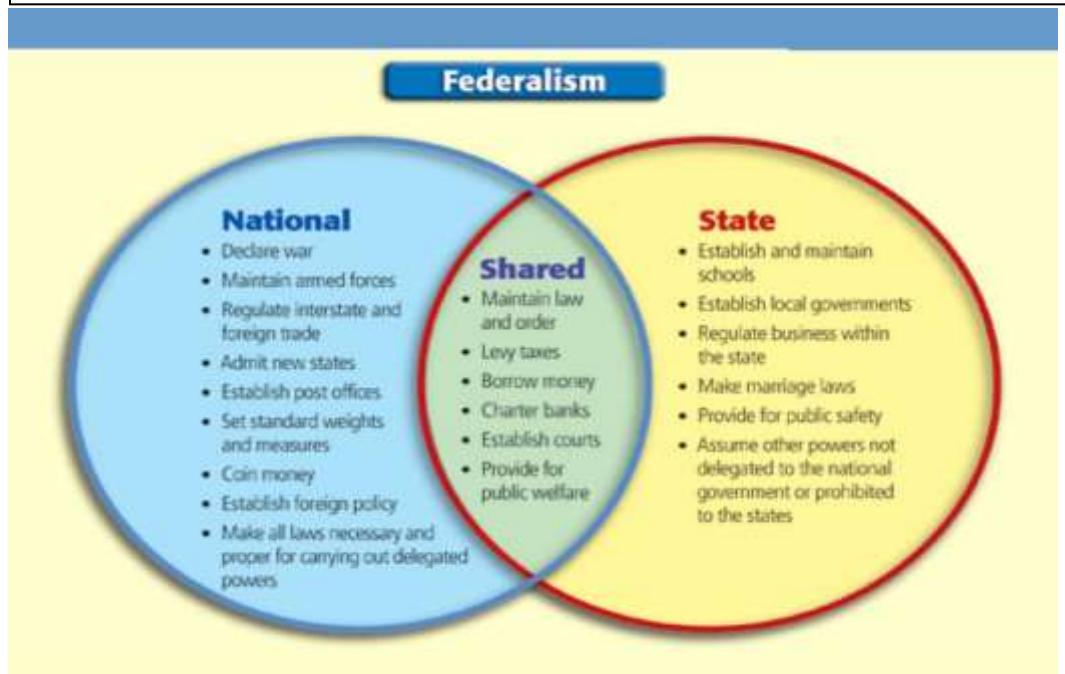
- California Flag
- U.S. Flag

Predict which American war in the future might be fought over Federalism?

Defend two State powers that you feel most strongly about: (use Claim, Reason, and Evidence)

- 1.
- 2.

- A. _____
1. _____ of power between state & Federal Gov't
 2. Constitution gave _____ power to _____ Gov't
 - a. Articles of Conf. gave more power to _____
- B. Article II . . . Powers _____ to the States
1. Section 8 . . . Powers given to Congress (Federal)
-Things the States can _____ do
 2. Section 10 . . . Powers DENIED the States
- C. Article VI – _____ Clause
1. Federal Law _____ State Law (if Conflict)
 2. State judges must be bound' by the supremacy of Federal Law'
- D. Amend. #10- Bill of Rights: Powers given to _____



5. (A) Compare the powers of the Federal government to those given to the State governments in the constitution. (B) Explain the relationship this creates between the federal and state governments? (C) How does this differ from the Articles of Confederation? (D) Explain what flag should fly on top. U.S. or CA?

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

What justifies the limitation or promotion of freedom?

Directions: Use **Claim**, **Reason** & **Evidence** to answer the above question using complete sentences organized in a one to two paragraph response.

CLAIM: A simple statement that asserts a main point of an argument (a **side**) **Topic Sentence**

Example- Mrs. Heacock is an awesome teacher! 😊

REASON

Reasoning: the “because” part of an argument; the broad explanation for why a claim is made; the explicit links between the evidence and the claim.

Reason # 1

Reason #2

EVIDENCE

Evidence: support for the reasoning in an argument; the “for example” aspect of an argument; the best evidence is text-based, reasonable, and reliable.

¶1

¶2

#1- _____

Source: _____

#2- _____

Source: _____

#3- _____

Source: _____

SUPPORT

ELABORATION

EXAMPLES

EXPLANATION

#1- _____

Source: _____

#2- _____

Source: _____

#3- _____

Source: _____

conclusion paragraph (¶) and you have an essay!