

Critical Thinking: Predict which REGION would want this compromise passed? Why?

# 3/5 Compromise

3/5<sup>th</sup> of a state's slave population would count when determining representation

3/5<sup>th</sup>



# Bicameral



2 Legislative Branches or chambers

(2 houses)

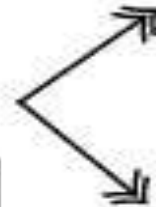
-Senate

-House of Representatives



The U.S. Capitol

CONGRESS



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



SENATE

# Federalism

the distribution of power in an organization (as a government) between a central authority and the constituent units

## Federalism

### Powers Delegated to the National Government

- declare war
- create and maintain armed forces
- establish foreign policy
- regulate interstate and foreign trade
  - make copyright and patent laws
  - establish postal offices
- coin money

### Powers Reserved to States

- establish local governments
- establish and maintain schools
- regulate trade within states
- conduct elections
- provide for public safety
- raise taxes
- provide for the public welfare
- criminal justice
- borrow money
- charter banks
- build roads

# Marbury V Madison

**T**HE FOUNDATION ON WHICH  
RESTS THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES  
IS THE CONSTITUTION.

John Marshall –  
Chief Justice of  
the Supreme Court



Thomas Jefferson –  
President of the  
United States of America

**Established Judicial Review.**



# James Madison

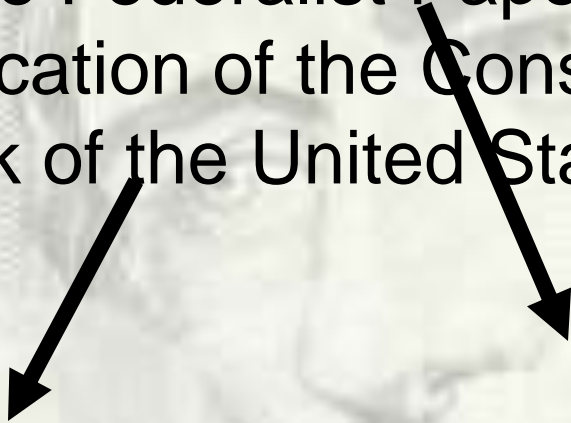
Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, author of the Federalist Papers, considered “Father of the Constitution.”



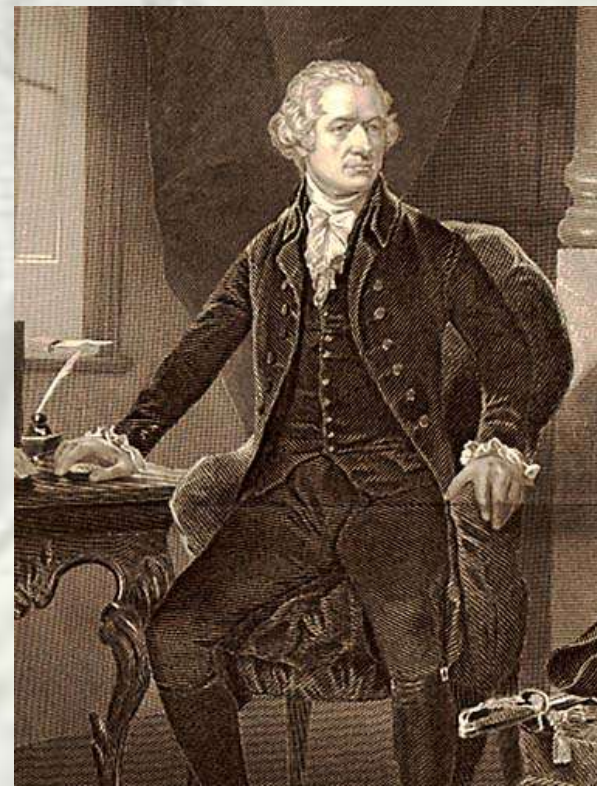
White House

# Alexander Hamilton

Member of the Constitutional Convention, author of the Federalist Papers, which supported ratification of the Constitution. He developed the Bank of the United States.



In the Press,  
and speedily will be published,  
THE  
**FEDERALIST,**  
A Collection of Essays written in fa-  
vor of the New Constitution.  
By a Citizen of New-York.  
Corrected by the Author, with Additions  
and Alterations.  
*This work will be printed on a fine Paper  
and good Type, in one handsome Volume two-  
doctons, and delivered to subscribers at the  
moderate price of one dollar. A few copies  
will be printed on superfine royal writing pa-  
per, price ten shillings.  
No money required till delivery.  
To render this work more complete, will be  
added, without any additional expence,*  
**PHILO-PUBLIUS,**  
AND THE  
*Articles of the Convention,  
As agreed upon at Philadelphia, Septem-  
ber 17th, 1787.*



# FEDERALISTS



**Go  
Constitution!!**

People who supported the Constitution; believing their was a good balance of power

# Anti-federalists



Say **NO** to the Constitution!!!

People who opposed the Constitution; believing it gave government too much power





# Ratify

To officially pass or approve



Fun Fact: The first state to ratify the Constitution was Delaware on December 7<sup>th</sup>, 1787... The constitution went into effect in June of 1788 when New Hampshire became the 9<sup>th</sup> state to ratify the document...



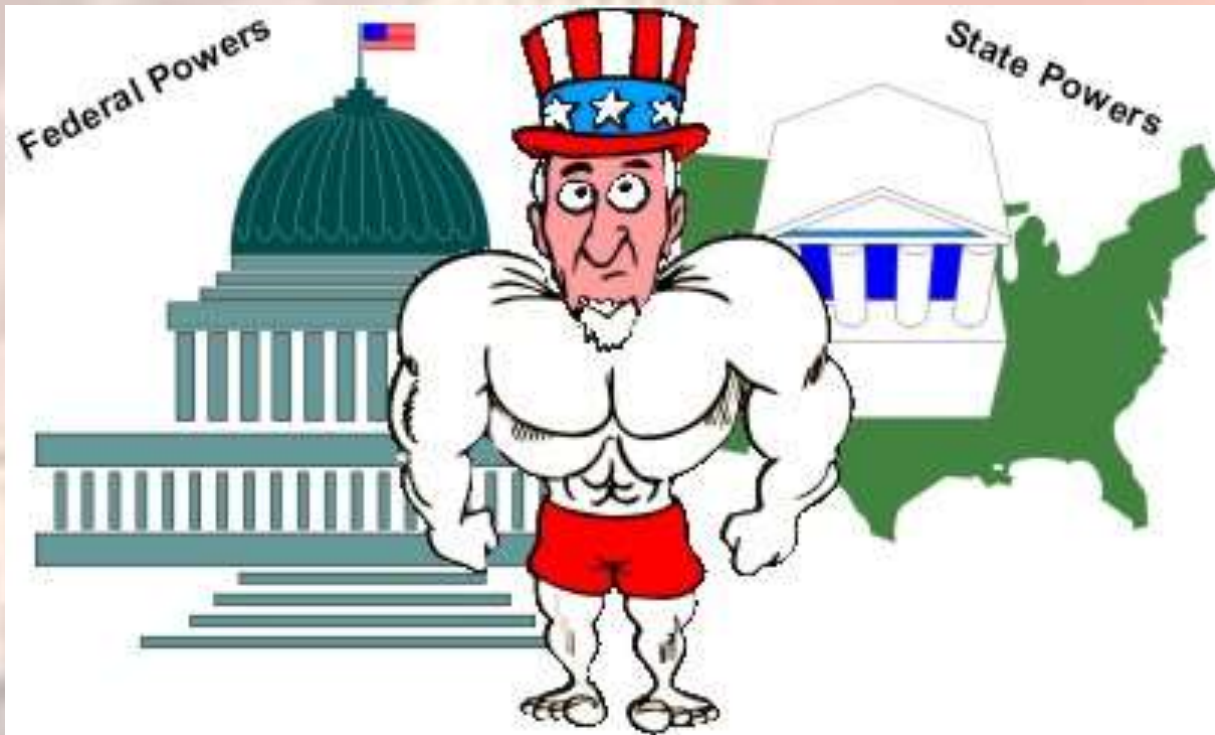
**APPROVED**



# Federal System/ National Supremacy



A system that divided powers between the states and the federal government. Article VI of the Constitution the Federal government was “supreme,” this became known as the Supremacy clause!

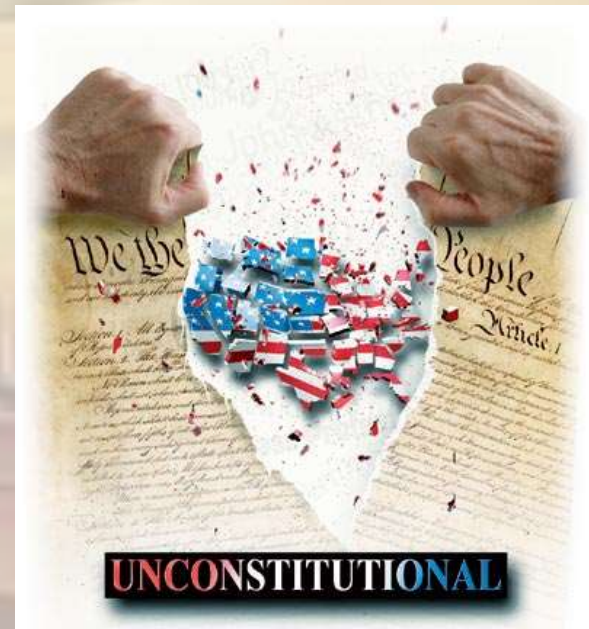


# Judicial Review

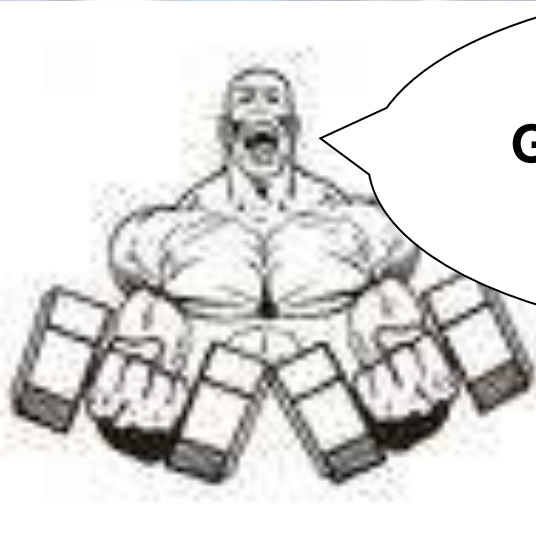
The Supreme Court's power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional; established in the court case *Marbury vs. Madison* in 1789



**Unconstitutional!**



# NATIONAL SUPREMACY



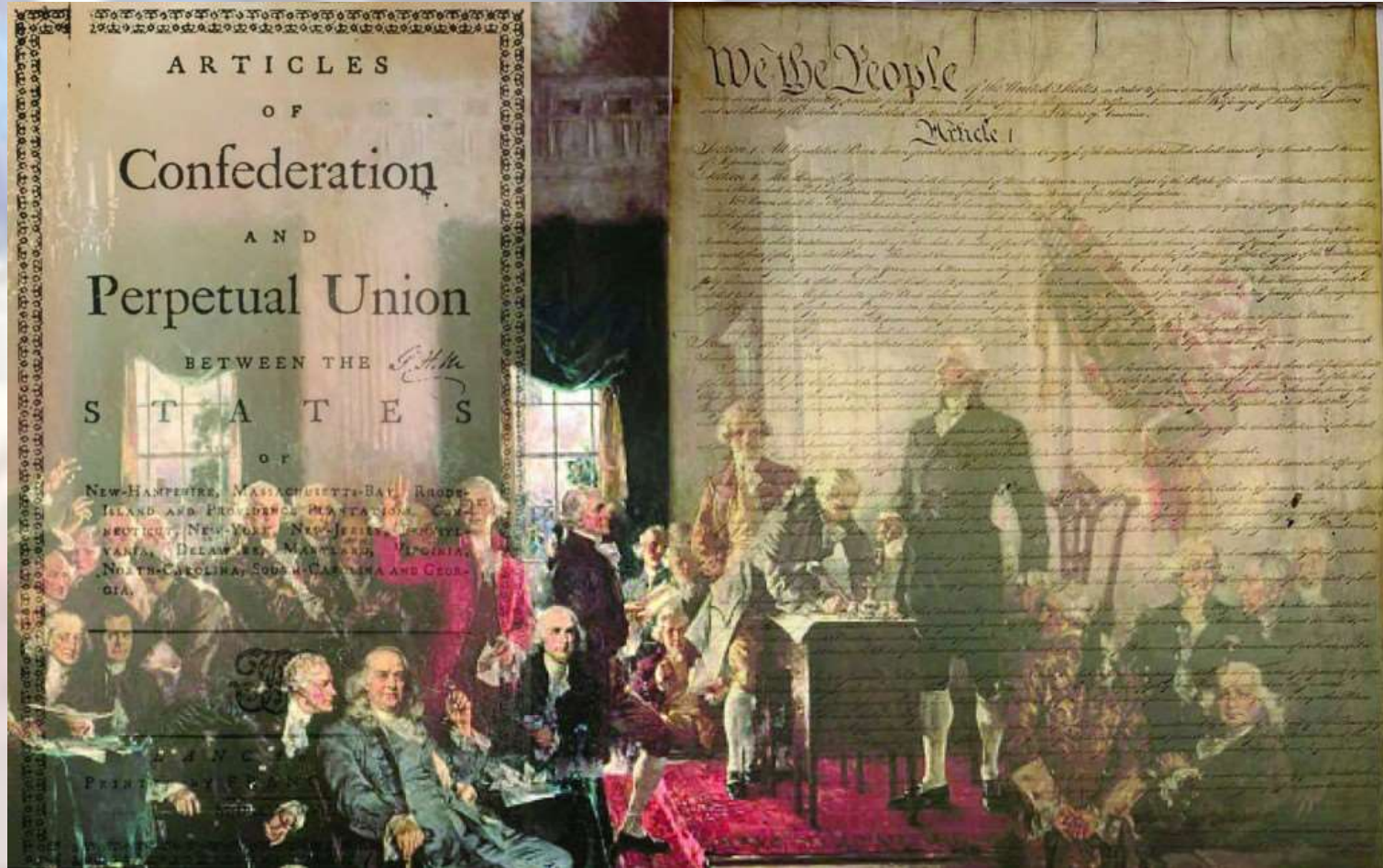
**United States  
Government has the  
Ultimate Power!!**



**National  
Government  
Wins!**

National  
Government has  
the overall  
supreme law of the  
land

# ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION




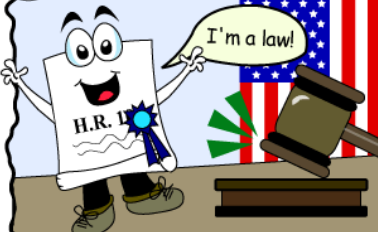
the original constitution of the US, ratified in 1781, which was replaced by the US Constitution in 1789.

# Veto

To cancel a law, under the Constitution, The President can veto any law passed by Congress but Congress can override the veto with a 2/3 majority vote



 **Veto is Overridden.**



Even if the President has vetoed a bill, the bill can still become a law if Congress votes to override the veto.

# VETO



# Reserved Powers

## Powers Reserved to the States



I have the  
Power!

**Examples:** The states determine the rules for marriages, divorces, driving licenses, voting, state taxes, job and school requirements, rules for police and fire departments, etc...

9th Amendment





# Enumerated Powers



**Government  
Power!!!**



**I hold  
the  
Power!**



**Powers given to the Federal Government  
10th Amendment**

# 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress

1774 meeting of 12 colonies working together to make peace with Britain and fix the problems of taxes.

12 Colonies  
No Georgia

We just want to  
be treated like  
REAL  
ENGLISHMEN!!

George Washington was  
elected president of the  
Congress

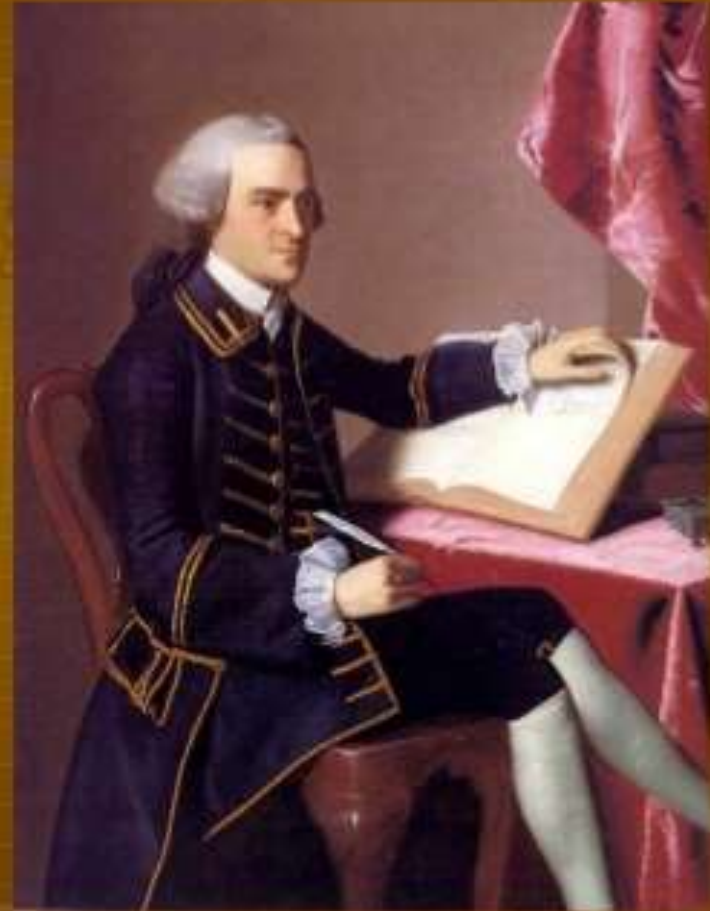
No Taxation  
Without Representation!!!





# 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress

- 1775, The Second Continental Congress took the powers of central government.
- This became the first national government of the 13 colonies.
- The colonies were no longer loyal to England.
- John Hancock was made President.



John Hancock

# Republicanism

## American Constitutional Republicanism



Smith



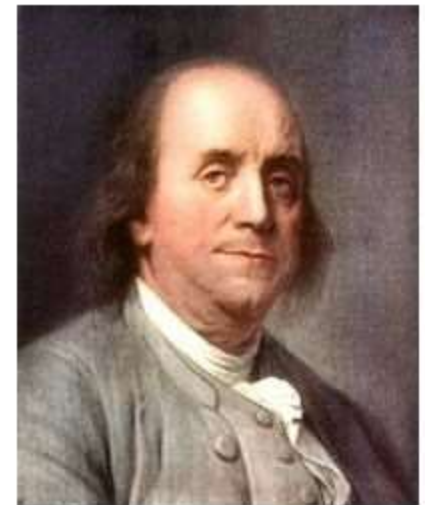
Locke



Hume



The idea that decision making is best in small communities where people are concerned with the common good.



- **Famous English document from 1215 that limited the King's power and gave people more rights**

**MAGNA CHARTA**

- **Considered the first ever constitution of sorts for:**
  - **The English Bill of Rights**
  - **U.S. Constitution**
  - **U.S. Bill of Rights**
  - **French Declaration of the Rights of Man**
  - **Etc.**

