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| 1. Main Idea 4-5 Sentences 2. Vocabulary: 4 Define 3. Question: What is the issue between Large State and Small states? How is the issue resolved? 4. Image: (2)5. Significant Points form notes (4) | **Virginia Plan*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_thought that states with large populations should have the most power. The larger the population, the more representation in government!
* More populated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_should have greater representation in government
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_work to make laws

**New Jersey Plan*** Thought that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should have one house with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ representatives no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the population
* Each state should have equal representation. No state should have more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than another based on population

**THE GREAT COMPROMISE!*** Create a TWO \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Legislature: The House of Representatives would have representatives based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (435 today)
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would have equal representation for all states. Each state will have two Senators
* (100 total for the U.S. Today)
* This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tried to satisfy the big and small states

**3/5ths Compromise – Counting Slaves?*** Big Question between North & South
* South – We want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our slaves in order to have as many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as possible!
* North – No way – They are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!
* Compromise: You can count \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of your slaves, or 3/5ths of the slave population will count \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ representation.

**How does this look? 3/5 Compromise** * For Example in South Carolina (9,000,000):
* 5,000,000 people that are not slaves
* 4,000,000 people that are slaves
* 4,000,000 x 60% = 2,400,000
* South Carolina Population = 7,400,000

**Key Parts of Article I Section 8 and 9**Section 8* List of all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers Congress has
* Also includes the “necessary and proper” clause
* Gives Congress additional “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers”

Section 9* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ certain actions Congress may take
* No ex post facto laws – punishment for doing something before it was illegal
* No suspension of habeas corpus – the right to challenge one’s own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in court

**Key Parts of Article II Sections 2 and 4**Section 2* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can appoint people to many positions
* Must have “advice and consent” of the Senate
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes a majority vote to confirm appointments

Section 4* Can only be removed by impeachment for “high crimes and misdemeanors”

**Key Parts of Article IV Sections 1 and 2**Section 1 – Full Faith and Credit Clause* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must grant each other “full faith and credit” on “public acts, records, and judicial proceedings”
	+ Means legal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of states must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and held to by other states.

Section 2 – Privileges and Immunities Clause* + States must grant residents of other states all “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” they give to their own residents.

**Article V - Formal Amendment Process*** Step 1 – Must Be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (happens at the national level)
* Step 2 – Must Be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (happens at the state level)
	+ This is a reflection of federalism

**2 Ways to Propose an Amendment*** + 1. 2/3 (66%) vote in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ houses of Congress
	+ All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendments were proposed this way
	+ 2. Constitutional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requested by 2/3 (66%) of the states.
	+ Has not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ been used.

**2 Ways to Ratify an Amendment**1. 3/4 (75%) of state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_approve it-26 of the 27 Amendments were ratified this way2. 3/4 (75%) of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_called by the states approve it-Only the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment was ratified this way**Key Parts of Article VI Section 2*** Section 2 –\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Clause
* Federal laws are always supreme over state laws, U.S. Constitution is supreme over all state constitutions.

**The Bill of Rights: The First Ten Amendments****The 1st Amendment**1. Freedom of ReligionEstablishment Clause – government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_establish a religionFree Exercise Clause –\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cannot prohibit you from practicing religion2. Freedom of Speech* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Press
	+ Right to Assembly
	+ Right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The 2nd Amendment*** The Right to Bear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Not the Right to Bare Arms

**The 3rd Amendment*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Soldiers in Times of Peace

**The 4th Amendment*** Protection Against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Search and Seizure

**The 5th Amendment*** + No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Jeopardy (Can’t be charged with the same crime twice)
	+ Protection against self-incrimination
	+ Guarantee of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Law

**The 6th Amendment*** Right to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Trial by Jury
* Trial must be speedy, public
* Must be in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_where the crime was committed
* Right to legal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Right to call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_favorable to the defendant

**The 7th Amendment*** + Right to a Civil Trial by Jury
	+ Civil – not criminal, typically a lawsuit for money or to repeal a government action

**The 8th Amendment** * + Protection Against Cruel and Unusual Punishment

**The 9th Amendment*** + Rights Retained by the People
	+ In other words, just because a right isn’t listed here in the Constitution doesn’t mean that people don’t have that right.
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|  | Summary  |