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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 way  2. 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 Religion  Establishment Clause – government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_establish a religion  Free Exercise Clause –\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cannot prohibit you from practicing religion  2. 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. |
|  | Summary |