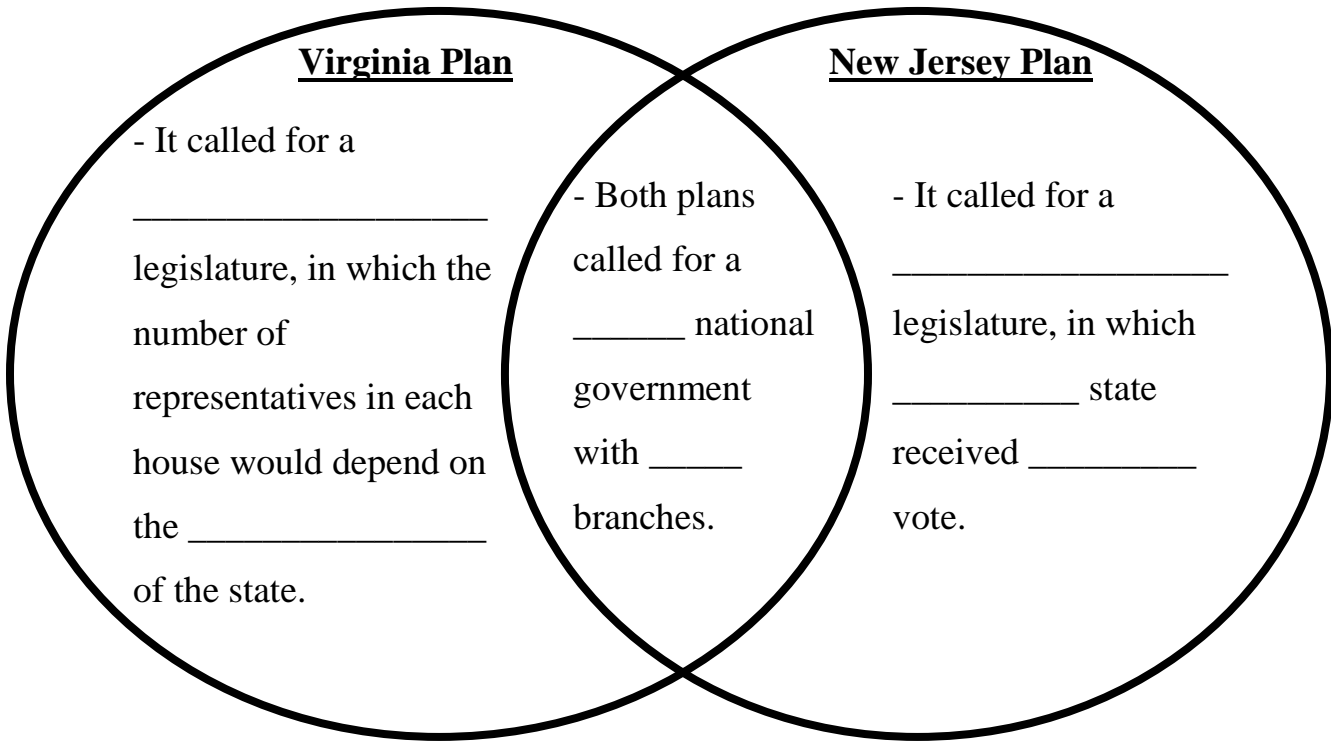


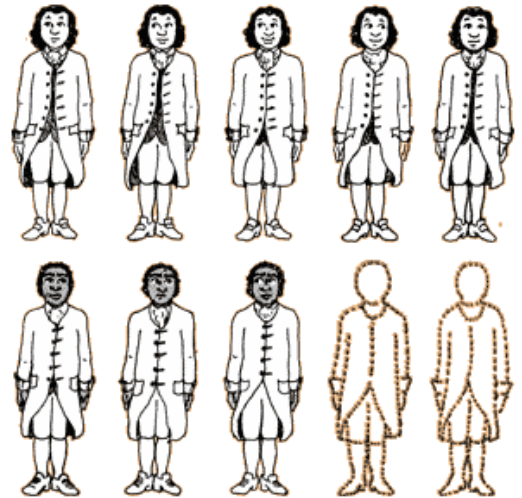
A GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE – USHC 1.5, 1.6, 1.7

**Objective: To analyze the Great Compromise and the establishment of the Constitution.
Constitutional Convention - (Philadelphia, 1787)**



Great Compromise

- It provided for a _____ Congress.
- A. **House of _____** – each state is represented according to its _____ (satisfied the _____ Plan)
- B. **Senate** – each state has _____ Senators (satisfied the _____ Plan)
- * Both _____ of _____ must _____ every law.



Three-Fifths Compromise

- In order to determine the _____ of a state, only _____ out of every _____ would be counted.

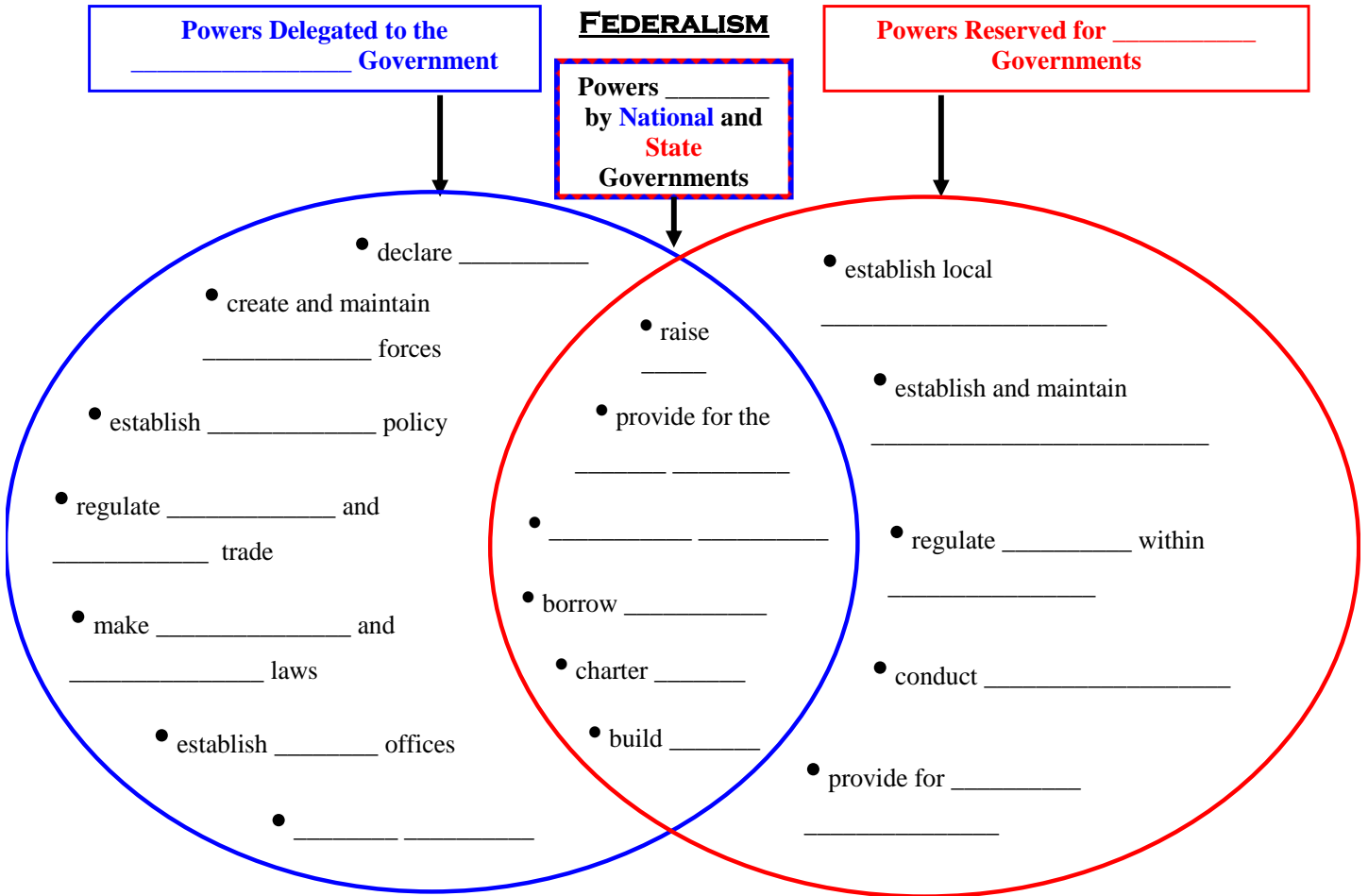
Separation of Powers

- _____, _____, and _____ Branches to limit abuses of power



Checks and Balances

- Each _____ may check (overrule or veto) a decision made by the other branches.



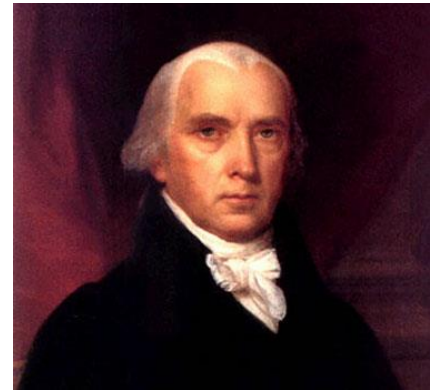
Federalists vs. Antifederalists

<u>Federalists</u>	<u>Antifederalists</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supported the _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opposed the _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wanted a _____ national government and _____ state governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • believed that the Constitution made the _____ government too strong and _____ too weak
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ in the need for a strong _____ branch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thought that the _____ <i>had too much power</i>

Formation of the Bill of Rights

• Federalists, such as Alexander _____, were _____ the _____, claiming it was unnecessary since all _____ constitutions already had a bill of rights.

• James _____ wrote the first _____ amendments in 1791, which are known as the **Bill of Rights**.



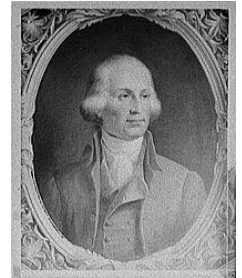
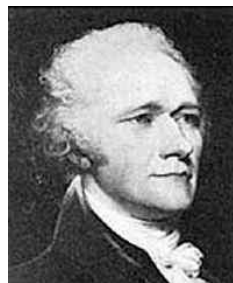
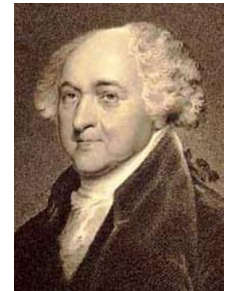
What problems did our nation face after the ratification of the Constitution?

Early American Problems

- I. _____
- II. _____
- III. _____
- IV. _____

Organizing a New Government

- In _____, George Washington was _____ as the nation's first _____.
- John _____ was the first Vice-President.
- Washington appointed four men to his first _____.



Secretary of State:
Thomas

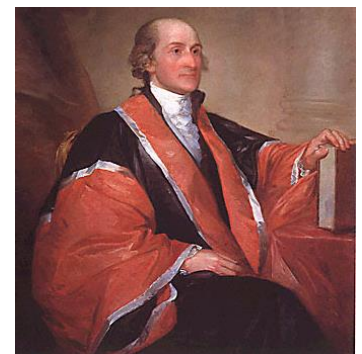
Secretary of the Treasury:
Alexander

Secretary of War:
Henry

Postmaster General:
Samuel Osgood

The Supreme Court

- John _____ was named the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1789.
- Today, the Supreme Court consists of _____ Chief Justice, and _____ Associate Justices.



Hamilton and Jefferson: Differing Views

Alexander Hamilton

Thomas Jefferson

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Favored trade, _____ and _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Favored _____ and _____ communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Believed that the _____ government should have more power than the _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Believed that _____ should have more power than the _____ government (<u>state's rights</u>)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Believed in a _____ interpretation of the Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Believed in a _____ interpretation of the Constitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● was pro-_____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● was pro-_____

First Political Parties

Federalists

Democratic Republicans

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● led by Alexander _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● led by Thomas _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● strong _____ government led by _____ and the _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● strong _____ governments led by the “_____”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● emphasis on _____, shipping, and _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● emphasis on _____; “Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens.” – Thomas Jefferson
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● _____ interpretation of the Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● _____ interpretation of the Constitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● _____ the national _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● _____ the national _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● _____ protective _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● _____ protective _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● pro-_____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● pro-_____

What are the definitions of the following key terms?

alien - _____

sedition - _____

deport - _____

Alien and Sedition Acts (1798) – _____

Alien Act (1798)

The number of years an _____ had to wait to become a U.S. _____ increased from ____ to ____ years.

allowed the President to _____ any _____ considered _____ to the country.

These laws helped stop _____ from voting for the _____ - _____.

Sedition Act (1798)

Anyone found guilty of _____ could be _____ and sent to _____.

The law was aimed at _____ - _____.

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

- Thomas _____
- claimed that the Alien and Sedition Acts were _____.
- _____ and _____ claimed that states had the right to _____ any federal law they believed to be unconstitutional. (_____)

Nullify – to _____

The _____ believed that only the _____ could declare a law unconstitutional.

Judicial Review

Supreme Court Case: _____ v. _____ (1803)

- John _____ - _____ Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- Marshall greatly expanded the _____ of the _____ and the federal government during his tenure.
- Marbury v. Madison established the power of _____. (the power of federal _____ to decide whether an act of Congress is _____ or _____.)
- Today, _____ is one of the most important powers of the _____.