## The Constitution in a Nutshell

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came before the Constitution

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government

# Main accomplishments of government under the Articles:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: land survey

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: divides lands into territories

Why important?

# Problems with the Articles-

* Congress can’t
* States only have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote
* No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch or court system
* No national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# That crazy Daniel Shays did what?

* Led \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against courts
* Need for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ federal government

# The Constitutional Convention

Who?

What?

Where?

When?

Rules?

Key Compromises:

1. Great Compromise
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house legislature
* House of Representatives based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Senate has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ representation
1. 3/5 Compromise
	* 3/5ths of state’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ count as a person, voting
2. Commerce/ Slave Trade Compromise
	* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regulates trade, but can’t touch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade for 20 yrs
3. Electoral College
	* Choose the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Antifederalists vs. Feds

1. Debtors vs. creditors
	* Anti-want to help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	* Feds-want to help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Strict vs. loose construction
	* (Strict) Antifeds: if it doesn’t say it, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	* Feds-If it’s not spelled out, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What was missing (in 1789)?
	* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Underlying Principles of the Constitution

1. Popular Sovereignty
	* The people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	* Ex.
2. Federalism
	* Powers divided between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Separation of Powers
	* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distinct branches (Executive, Judicial, Legislative)
4. Checks and Balances
	* Prevent one branch from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_another
5. Flexibility
	* “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
	* Can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (add to or take away from)
	* Becomes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for other Constitutions (Ex. France)

## Ratification \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states needs, ratified in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_