## 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_