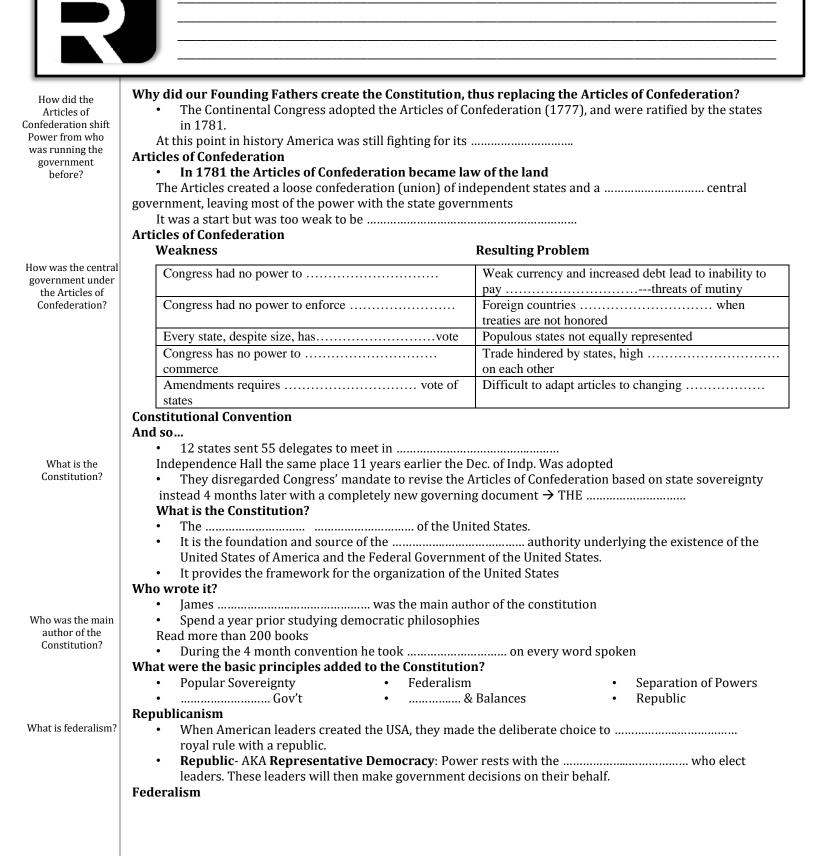
## Name

## CREATING THE CONSTITUTION

Date



	To strengthen the central government but still the rights of the states, the constitution created a system known as <b>federalism</b> - power between federal (national) government and
What is it called when the gov'ts power comes from the consent of its ppl?	state government. Power with the People
	•
	Popular Sovereignty – Government power resides from the of the people
	• <b>Limited government</b> – Government is not all powerful, can only do what the people it.
	<ul> <li>Separation of Powers</li> <li>Constitution also provided separation of powers.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Separation of Powers – Helps prevent one branch from becoming too – Checks and</li> </ul>
	Balances
	• 3 Branches:
	Legislative laws; Executive laws; Judicial- courts,
What principle is founded on the idea that a country's constitution requires the branches of gov't to remain independent of each other?	Checks & Balances
	Each branch of the government has some measure of over the other branches
	and may choose to block procedures of the other branches.
	Prevent any one branch from accumulating too muchand encourage cooperation
	between branches as well as debate on controversial policies.
	What were some important outcomes?
	Issue Representation in Congress
	• When creating the constitution many items all states agreed on, but the delegates were split on
	whether each state should have an equal in congress.
	New Jersey Plan states favored such a plan
	Virginia Plan- Big states insisted on representation reflective of
What was the result of the Great Compromise? What branch has the power to declare war?	Great Compromise
	Congress would be split in 2
	House of Reps- the # of a states representative would depend on population
	Senate- each state would have representation
	State Legislatures choose senators
	More Outcomes
	<ul> <li>Should there be a religious requirement to hold public office?</li> </ul>
	Who should declare war?
	<ul> <li>Should there be a standing army?</li> <li>Do slaves count toward state population? Compromise</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Who should elect legislators? HR people elect; Senate would then be appointed by State legislators</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Who would elect the president? People through the electoral college system</li> </ul>
	Ratification Debate
	Needed of 13 states to ratify or official approve of the Constitution before it went into effect.
	<ul> <li>A huge</li></ul>
	Bill of Rights
What was added to the Constitution that resulted in its ratification?	• 1791- Bill of Rights was added to satisfy those weary of a central government and to
	protect basic freedoms.
	• The Bill of Rights, or the firstamendments to the Constitution, guaranteed the
	freedoms of speech, press, and religion; protection from unreasonable searches and seizures; and the
	right to a trial by jury.
	George Washington
	George Washington was chosen as the first under the new Constitution.
	SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using the following terms: Articles of Confederation, Constitution, Republic,
	Separation of Powers, Checks and Balances, Popular Sovereignty, Ratification, Bill of Rights