
Unit 2 Review

Early Government

- Mass. Constitution
 - Distributed power evenly among three branches
 - Exec. And jud. Given power to check leg.
 - Created by convention of delegates
 - Articles of Confederation
 - One house leg.
 - One state = one vote
 - Limited central powers
 - Weaknesses: strict voting requirements for amendments
 - Congress couldn't enforce laws, no power to collect taxes or regulate trade, no national court system
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Writing the Constitution

- **Compromises**
 - Great Compromise: bicameral leg., one based on pop. and one equal; written by Roger Sherman
 - 3/5 Compromise: counted 3/5 of slaves for representation
 - Electoral College
 - **Federalists**
 - Wanted strong central government
 - **Anti-Federalists**
 - Wanted strong state governments
 - **Compromise: Federalists added a Bill of Rights, Anti-Federalists ratified the Constitution**
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The Constitution

- Preamble
 - States purpose, “promises”
 - Articles
 - Instructions for government
 - Article 1: Executive
 - Article 2: Legislative
 - Article 3: Judicial
 - Amendments
 - Changes/additions
 - Bill of Rights: 1st 10 amendments
 - 27 total
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Powers

- Expressed/enumerated/delegated: listed in the Constitution
 - Ex: coin money, punish pirates
- Implied: powers given to the fed. Gov't. through necessary and proper (elastic) clause
- Reserved: given to states (10th amendment)
 - Ex: issuing driver's licenses
- Denied: no one may have these
 - Ex: making ex post facto laws

Bill of rights

- 1: speech, press, assembly, petition, religion
 - 2: bear arms
 - 3: quartering soldiers
 - 4: search and seizure
 - 5: self-incrimination, indictment by grand jury, due process, no double jeopardy
 - 6: trial by jury in criminal case
 - 7: trial by jury in civil case
 - 8: no cruel and unusual punishment
 - 9: other rights
 - 10: states' rights
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Other protections

- 14: equal citizenship