



Name _____

Date: _____

BROOKLYN



Course: US History/Ms. Brown

Homeroom:

7th Grade US History

Standard # - Do Now - Day #86

Aims: SWBAT score an 80% or higher on Constitution and Bill of Rights related objectives

Directions:

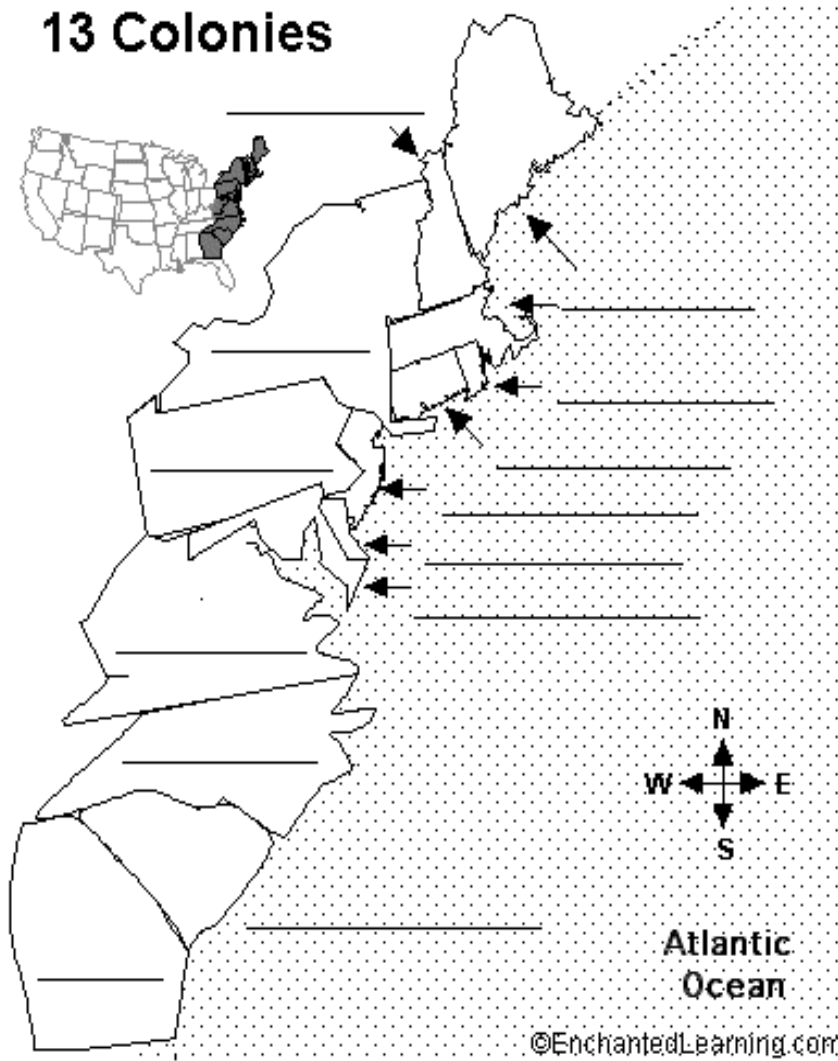
Locate and label the 13 colonies

Locate and label the cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston

Locate and label the Appalachian Mountains

Score: ____/18 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

13 Colonies





Name _____ Date: _____ Homeroom: _____

Daily Debrief

Dear Scholars,

It is 1789 and the 13 states have ratified the United States Constitution! As masters of the Constitution we will be having an exam to demonstrate your Constitutional expertise. Today, we are going to begin reviewing for your Unit 6 exam. The material in this packet is meant to prepare you for your exam. Your exam will be **Thursday FUNbruary 28, 2013** where we will cover everything from the Articles of Confederation through Judicial Review. Good luck!

Stop & Jot

When is your Unit 6 US History exam?

What material will be covered on the Unit 5 US History exam?

What are two topics that will most likely be covered on this exam?

- 1.
- 2.

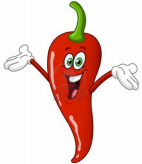




Name _____ Date: _____ Homeroom: _____

Review Task

Directions: Scholars you will use the first 12 minutes of class to review your notes and come up with your own test review questions. You must have *at least 8* questions prepared to share with the rest of the class. Also be sure to include the task number you found your question/answer! They will be divided between mild, medium and spicy questions. You must **KNOW** the **CORRECT ANSWER** for each of the questions that you ask! At the end of the period you will have the opportunity to ask your classmates your questions. Mild questions are worth 1 point, medium 2 points and spicy questions are 3 points.



SAMPLE MILD Question

1. What were the Articles of Confederation?
A.

Mild



SAMPLE MEDIUM Question

1. Describe the 3/5 Compromise. What was the debate about and between which two groups?
A.

Medium

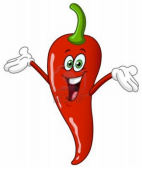


SAMPLE SPICY Question

1. What are two differences between the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution?
A.

Spicy

Need more room?



Mild



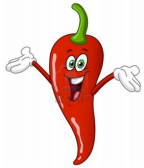
Medium



Spicy



Directions: As we review the game and your scholars questions write down the ones that you did not know so you know which objectives to study for later.



Mild



Medium



Spicy

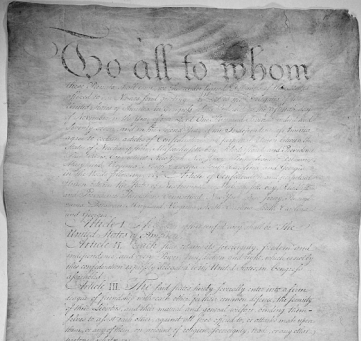






Topics to Consider




1. The Articles of Confederation
2. Shay's Rebellion
3. George Washington
4. James Madison
5. The Virginia Plan (Proportional Representation)
6. The New Jersey Plan (Equal Representation)
7. The Great Compromise
8. The 3/5 Compromise
9. The Electoral College
10. The Three Branches of Government
11. Checks and Balances
12. Federalism (State Power vs. National Power)
13. Seven Principles of Government
 - Federalism
 - Separation of Powers
 - Checks and Balances
 - Judicial Review
 - Rule of Law
 - Consent of the Governed
 - Limited Government
14. Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists
15. The Bill of Rights
 - ***First Amendment
16. Washington's Precedents
17. Political Parties (Federalists vs. Democratic-Republicans)
 - James Madison
 - Thomas Jefferson
18. Marbury v. Madison (Judicial Review)

CREATING THE CONSTITUTION (1783 - 1791)

<p>Articles of Confederation</p> 	<p>The 2nd Continental Congress wrote the first plan of government for the colonies after it declared independence from Britain at the beginning of the Revolution. They called it the Articles of Confederation.</p> <p>The Articles set up a loose alliance of the states to defend themselves against Britain. The states governed themselves, printed their own money, had their own navies, but they agreed to help protect each other.</p> <p>Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress was too weak: could not tax, enforce laws, regulate trade, or control money. Congress c 2. Could not pay soldiers, and it was hard to pass bills because 9 of 13 states had to agree. 3. No president (chief executive) or Supreme Court.
<p>Results of the weak new government</p>	<p>1783 Congress was chased out of Philadelphia by Continental Army soldiers who were never paid.</p> <p>1786 Shays' Rebellion — former Continental Army soldier Daniel Shays led Massachusetts farmers in armed protest after they lost their farms because of high state taxes. The weak U.S. government could not help end the conflict.</p>
<p>CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION — 1787</p> 	<p>Delegates went to Philadelphia to revise (change) the Articles of Confederation. Instead, they decided to write a new plan for a stronger national government.</p> <p>James Madison introduced the Virginia Plan — he proposed three branches of government and two houses of Congress. After five months, delegates completed the Constitution. The Constitution was ratified, or approved, in 1789, after the Bill of Rights was added.</p>
<p>COMPROMISES at the Constitution Convention</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Great Compromise ended an argument between large states (Virginia) and small states (New Jersey) by creating a House of Representatives with representation based on population and a Senate with equal representation (2 senators from each state). 2) The Three-Fifths Compromise settled the argument between Northern free states and Southern slave states about how to count slaves when figuring out how many representatives each state got.
<p>PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION</p>	
<p>Limited Government</p> 	<p>The Framers of the Constitution wanted our government to be strong enough to hold the states together, but they wanted our Constitution to limit the power of the government.</p> <p>"a government of laws and not of men" - John Adams</p>
<p>Federalism</p>	<p>Government power is divided between the federal (national) and state governments. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. The</p>

	<p>federal government only handles jobs that affect the whole nation (like income tax, treaties, and national laws).</p>
<p>Separation of Powers</p>	<p>The powers of government are separated into three branches of government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Branch — lawmakers. Congress makes the laws for the nation. • Executive Branch — enforcers of the law. The President heads the Executive Branch. • Judicial Branch — judges (who interpret the laws). The highest court is the Supreme Court.
<p>Checks and Balances</p>	<p>Each branch can check, or limit, the power of the other two branches, so that no one branch becomes too powerful (for example, the President can veto laws, the Supreme Court can rule a law unconstitutional).</p>
<p>Republicanism</p>	<p>“reps of the public” — Government is controlled by the people, who give their elected representatives the power to make and enforce the laws.</p>
<p>Popular Sovereignty</p>	<p>“the people rule”</p> <p>The power of government rests with the people, who express their ideas through voting (consent of the governed)</p>
<p>Individual Rights</p>	<p>The unalienable rights mentioned in the Declaration and guaranteed by the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution</p>
<p>Federalists v. Antifederalists</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federalists (Alexander Hamilton, James Madison) argued in the <i>Federalist Papers</i> that we needed a strong central government. 2. Antifederalists (Patrick Henry) argued that a strong national government would take away people’s and states’ rights. They insisted that a Bill of Rights be added to the Constitution to protect individual rights.
<p>Bill of Rights — 1791</p>	<p>Bill of Rights — the first ten amendments to the Constitution —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 freedom of speech, press, religion, peaceable assembly, petition 2 right to bear arms (militia) 3 no quartering of soldiers in peace time 4 no unreasonable search or seizure, warrant 5-8 due process for people accused of a crime (jury trial, attorney, no cruel and unusual punishment) 9-10 rights not listed in the Constitution belong to states or citizens.
<p>Amending the Constitution amend — change</p>	<p>The Constitution can be amended (changed) to keep up with changes in society. Amendments can be proposed by Congress or state legislatures. Amendments must be approved by $\frac{2}{3}$ of state conventions. The Constitution has only been amended 27 times.</p>

EARLY YEARS OF THE NEW NATION (1791 - 1817)

<p>George Washington's Presidency</p> 	<p>"I walk on untrodden ground" — Washington knew he would be setting a precedent (example) for presidents to follow.</p> <p>Washington asked for advice from his "Cabinet," including Alexander Hamilton, his Secretary of the Treasury, and Thomas Jefferson, his Secretary of State.</p> <p>Farewell Address: Washington encouraged the U.S. to stay neutral and to form "no entangling alliance" with other countries. He also warned against political parties, which could divide the nation.</p>
<p>Political Parties</p>  	<p>Washington's cabinet members disagreed about how much power the national government should have. They led different political parties.</p> <p>Alexander Hamilton and other Federalists believed in a strong national government (supported a national bank, import tariffs to protect new American factories). Represented Northerners, urban manufacturers.</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson and other Democratic-Republicans supported small government, the rights of the states, and low taxes. Represented the agricultural, rural South.</p>
<p>Washington, D.C. — 1800</p>	<p>George Washington asked Benjamin Banneker, an African-American mathematician and surveyor, to help design the new capital.</p>
<p>Marbury v. Madison — 1803</p>	<p>This court case established the idea of judicial review. The Supreme Court can overturn a law as unconstitutional if the court decides that the law is against the U.S. Constitution.</p>