

NAME _____

Period _____

The U. S. Constitution Worksheet

1. VIRGINIA PLAN

THE GREAT COMPROMISE

NEW JERSEY PLAN

<p>Large States Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want Representation to be determined by Population 	<p>Bicameral or 2 House Congress</p> <p>① House of Representatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation According to Population <p>② SENATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal State Representation • 2 VOTES per State 	<p>Small States Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All States should be equally represented
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James Madison

William Patterson

2. NORTHERN VIEW

THE 3/5's COMPROMISE

SOUTHERN VIEW

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Slave Pop. • Felt Slaves were property and should be taxed but not Represented • Abolish Slave Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Slaves would Count as 3 persons for taxation + Representation • No New Slaves Could be Imported after 1808 • Slavery Could Continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had large Slave Pop. • Wanted Slaves to Count towards Representation in the House but not for Tax purposes • Keep Slave Trade
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NOTES

● Preamble

- (1) The purpose of the New govt was to establish a perfect Union among its states along with justice, domestic tranquility, general welfare, a common defense, liberty and posterity

● ARTICLE I The Legislative Branch:

- (1) a) The Senate + the House of Representatives are the 2 branches of the legislature
b) They are jointly called Congress
c) House member qualifications are at least 25yrs old, 7 years as a Citizen and an inhabitant of that state serving
Senate member qualifications are at least 30yrs old, 9 years as a Citizen and an inhabitant of that state serving
- (2) a) The Chief officer of the House is the Speaker of the House
b) The Chief officer of the Senate is the President of the Senate (V.P.) with a President Pro Tempore serving in the absence of the V.P.
- (3) The Impeachment process starts in the House who has the Sole power of Impeachment (Indictment or charges)
The Senate shall have Sole power to try all Impeachments with each Senator taking an oath. The Chief Justice shall preside and a conviction needs $\frac{2}{3}$ vote from members present.
- (4) Constitutionally, Congress is expected to meet at least once a year to be accountable to the people.
- (5) A) A QUORUM IS ^{the minimum # of members necessary to conduct the business of Congress} more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the members (51 out of 100 for Senate,
B) Each house may determine the rules of proceedings, Punish its members for bad behavior + Expel a member by $\frac{2}{3}$ vote. Each house keeps a journal. Neither House can without consent of the other adjourn more than 3 days

PREAMBLE:

1. What are the purposes of the new government?

ARTICLE I: The Legislative Branch:

1. Name the two branches of the legislature. What are they jointly called? What qualifications to be a member of each?
2. Who is the chief officer of the House of Representatives? Of the Senate?
3. Describe the impeachment process.
4. How often must Congress meet? Why?
5. What is a quorum? What are the Rules of Proceedings?
6. What is a revenue bill? What is different about this bill?
7. Describe the skeletal outline of passing a bill into law?
8. What are the two kinds of vetoes?
9. What were some of the powers exclusively held by Congress?
10. Pay special attention to the last clause of Section 8 (clause 18)—the elastic clause. How does this function?
11. Section 9 includes some of the basic civil liberty protections in the Constitution. What are they?
- 12.
13. How do the election procedures differ for the House and the Senate?

ARTICLE II: The Executive Branch:

1. Know the term of office for President and the qualifications for the office.
2. How is the President elected?
3. How can a President be removed from office? List the reasons.
4. What are the Constitutional duties of the President?
5. What power does the President share with the Senate?

ARTICLE III: The Judicial Branch:

1. How is the judicial power distributed?
2. How long do federal judges serve? Why?
3. What are the exclusive powers (original jurisdiction) of the Supreme Court?
4. What are the appellate powers of the Supreme Court?
5. What is treason?

ARTICLE IV:

1. What are the guarantees to citizens of every state?
2. How are new states to be admitted?
3. What is a republican form of government?

ARTICLE V: The Amending Process:

1. Describe in detail methods by which the Constitution can be amended. How do these illustrate the principle of federalism?

ARTICLE VI:

1. What is the supreme law of the land?
2. Do you see cause for state-central government conflict in this article? How?

ARTICLE I The Legislative Branch Notes

- ⑥ A Revenue Bill is a Money Bill that originates in the House only + was First Chosen Because Senators were not elected directly by the people until 1913
- ⑦ The passage of a House Bill through Congress starts in the House + then goes to a House Committee for a vote (Quorum) then goes to the House Floor for a general vote (Quorum) then moves to the Senate and then a Senate Committee. (Quorum) It then moves to Senate Floor for Vote. If Senate Approves it goes to President to Sign into Law. The President Can Veto the Bill, Bills originating in the Senate Follow the same procedure in Reverse.
- ⑧ A) There is the Veto or the President's objections which it returns to Congress where Congress can override the Veto by $\frac{2}{3}$ vote
B) A pocket Veto is a bill not returned by the president within 10 days and Congress adjourning within those 10 days. This combination of events kills the bill.
- ⑨ The Delegated (Enumerated) powers exclusively held by Congress are:
① Collect Taxes ② Borrow Money ③ Regulate Interstate + Foreign Commerce ④ Naturalization ⑤ Regulate Bankruptcy, Currency, Standards ⑥ Punish Counterfeiting ⑦ Establish Post Office ⑧ Copyrights + Patents ⑨ Create Federal Courts ⑩ Punish Maritime Crimes ⑪ Raise + Support Military ⑫ Declare War
- ⑩ The Elastic Clause or the "Necessary + Proper" Clause is the Implied power given to Congress to stretch or Expand Govt's Power to make laws Not Imagined by the Founding Fathers.
- ⑪ Citizens have the right to a fair trial which Includes Writ of Habeas Corpus or a legal document requiring a jailed person to be brought to court To find out (hear charges) arrest is lawful An Ex Post Facto law or retroactively making an act a Crime is forbidden. Capitation is a head tax or Income Tax

Notes

Article I The Legislative Branch

- (12) The powers forbidden to States Include Treaties, Coining Money, Import or Export duties, foreign Relations + war powers
- (13) A.) Before the 17th Amendment (1913) State legislatures elected their own Senators. After 1913 Senators were elected by state popular vote. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Senate was elected every 2 yrs.
- B.) House Members are elected every 2 yrs

Article II The Executive Branch

- ① The President is elected to a 4yr Term. Later the 22nd Amendment (1951) limited the president to 2 Terms. President must be natural born, 35 yrs old + 14 yr Residency in USA
- ② The 1st step to electing the president is the Popular Vote. The 2nd step is the Electoral College or the indirect election where each state elects the # of Electors equal to a State's total # of Senators + Representatives who vote in Dec after the Popular Vote. The Winner Captures a majority of votes (270)
- ③ The President Can be removed from office on Impeachment for + conviction of treason, bribery, high Crimes + Misdemeanors
- ④ The Constitutional duties of President are to act as commander-in-chief of the army + navy, he has a Cabinet to aid him, and can pardon criminals. He makes treaties with other nations, picks many judges and other members of government, all with the approval of the Senate (Advise + Consent) He/she must give State of the Union address, Act as head of state by receiving ambassadors + other heads of state. And finally to Carry Out all laws of the U.S.
- ⑤ The President must get approval by the Senate for Treaties + Appointments

ARTICLE III The Judiciary Notes

- ① Judicial power is distributed to One Supreme Court and to Inferior Courts Established by Congress
- ② Federal judges serve for life as long as ~~long~~ they do so in good behaviour. So they are not politically motivated. They will also be compensated
- ③ They shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls. Also Maritime jurisdiction, disputes between the states, states and their citizens, Foreign states, Foreign citizens or foreign subjects
- ④ The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction or hears appeals
- ⑤ Treason is waging war against the USA, aiding + comforting the enemy. Two witnesses or open Confession in Court will lead to conviction

ARTICLE IV

- ① Citizens of every state are guaranteed to be treated equally + fairly in all states. A person accused of a crime in one state flees to another, they will be returned to the state they fled from.
- ② New States are admitted into the union by Congress. New States can not be carved up or out of another state without the approval of both state legislatures and Congress.
- ③ A republican form of government is a representative government with elected officials

ARTICLE V

① The Constitution can be amended in two ways:

Ⓐ $\frac{2}{3}$ of Congress must approve the proposal and then $\frac{3}{4}$ of states must affirm the proposed Amendment

Ⓑ $\frac{2}{3}$ State Legislatures call Constitutional Convention to make proposal and then $\frac{3}{4}$ States must affirm the proposed Amendment.

Federalism is expressed by the fact that the Central govt and state governments both have the shared power to make amendments

ARTICLE VII: The Ratification Process:

1. How is the Constitution ratified?

VOCABULARY FOR THE CONSTITUTION:

- ♦ Enumerated powers
- ♦ Delegated powers
- ♦ Implied powers
- ♦ Advice and consent
- ♦ Writ of habeas corpus
- ♦ Bill of attainder
- ♦ Naturalization
- ♦ Pocket veto
- ♦ Ex post facto

THE FIRST 10 AMENDMENTS: THE BILL OF RIGHTS:

- ♦ Learn them specifically by number. Notice that the first amendment's "freedom" protections are part of the same amendment and not four separate amendments. Notice also the language of the first as well as the other amendments.

VOCABULARY FOR THE FIRST 10 AMENDMENTS:

- ♦ Due process
- ♦ Indictment
- ♦ Grand jury
- ♦ Jeopardy
- ♦ Reserved powers

AMENDMENTS 11 TO 27:

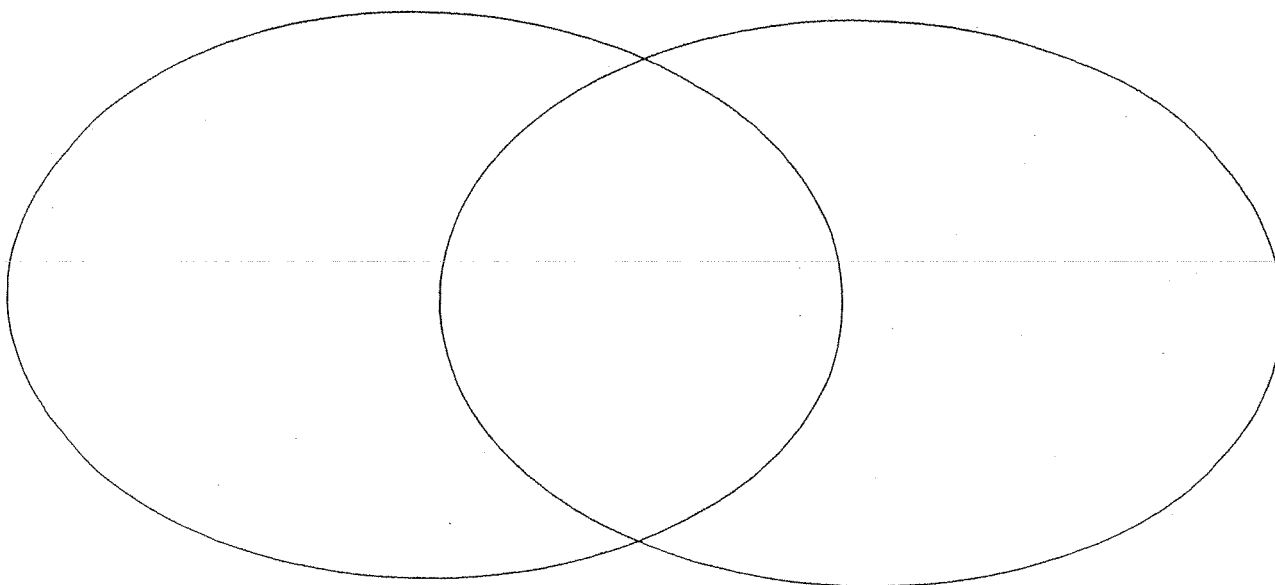
- ♦ You are to learn each of these. We will study these as they appear historically. Thus, amendments 11 and 12 (early 19c); amendments 13 through 15 (Civil War-Reconstruction Era); amendments 16 through 19 (Progressive-World War I era); amendments 20 and 21 (New Deal era); amendments 22 through 27 (mid-late 20c).

FEDERALISM: THE DIVISION OF POWERS:

Delegated Powers
(National)

Concurrent Powers
(Both)

Reserved Powers
(States)



Notes

ARTICLE VI

- ① The Supreme law of the land is the Constitution
- ②

ARTICLE VII

- ① The Constitution was ratified by a vote of 9 out of 13 states Approval
All 13 states Approved + Ratified the Constitution.