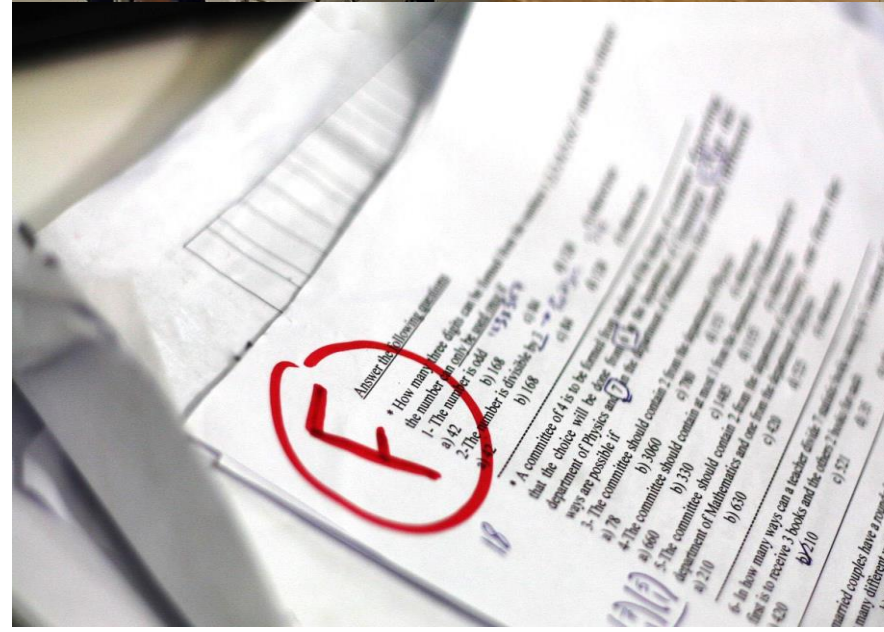


Test Make-up and Recovery

- Missed Test; Make-up, till next test-failing grade
- Recovery-Up to 80
- Tutoring, Complete Unit Review-then Re-Test.
- Make-up/Recovery before or after school
- Before 8 am; by 3:35



Unit 2 Constitution, Federal System, Civil Liberties/Rights

SSCG3 Demonstrate knowledge of the framing and structure of the United States Constitution.

Analyze debates during the drafting of the Constitution, including the **Three-Fifths Compromise**, the **Great Compromise**, and the **Commerce Clause**.

- a. Analyze how the Constitution addresses the weaknesses of the **Articles of Confederation**.
- b. Explain the fundamental principles of the United States Constitution, including **limited government**, the **rule of law**, **federalism**, **separation of powers**, **checks and balances**, and **popular sovereignty**.
- c. Explain the key ideas in the debate over **ratification** made by the **Federalists** and the **Anti-Federalists**.

SSCG4 Demonstrate knowledge of the **organization** and **powers** of the national government.

a. Describe the structure, powers, and limitations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, as described in the Constitution.

b. Analyze the relationship between the **three branches** in a system of **checks and balances** and separation of powers.

SSCG5 Demonstrate knowledge of the **federal system** of government described in the United States Constitution.

a. Explain and analyze the relationship of **state governments** to the **national government**.

b. Define and provide examples of **enumerated**, **implied**, **concurrent**, **reserved**, and **denied** powers.

c. Analyze the ongoing debate that focuses on the **balance of power** between state and national governments as it relates to current issues.

d. Analyze the **Supremacy Clause** found in Article VI and the role of the U.S. Constitution as the “supreme law of the land.”

e. Describe the roles of Congress and the states in the formal process of **amending the Constitution**.

ELA11-12RH1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.

ELA11-12RH4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text

ELA11-12RH5: Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.

ELA11-12WHST9: Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research

Unit 1 Topics

1. Writing the Constitution ✓
2. Federalism
3. The Bill of Rights, Civil Liberties, Civil Rights

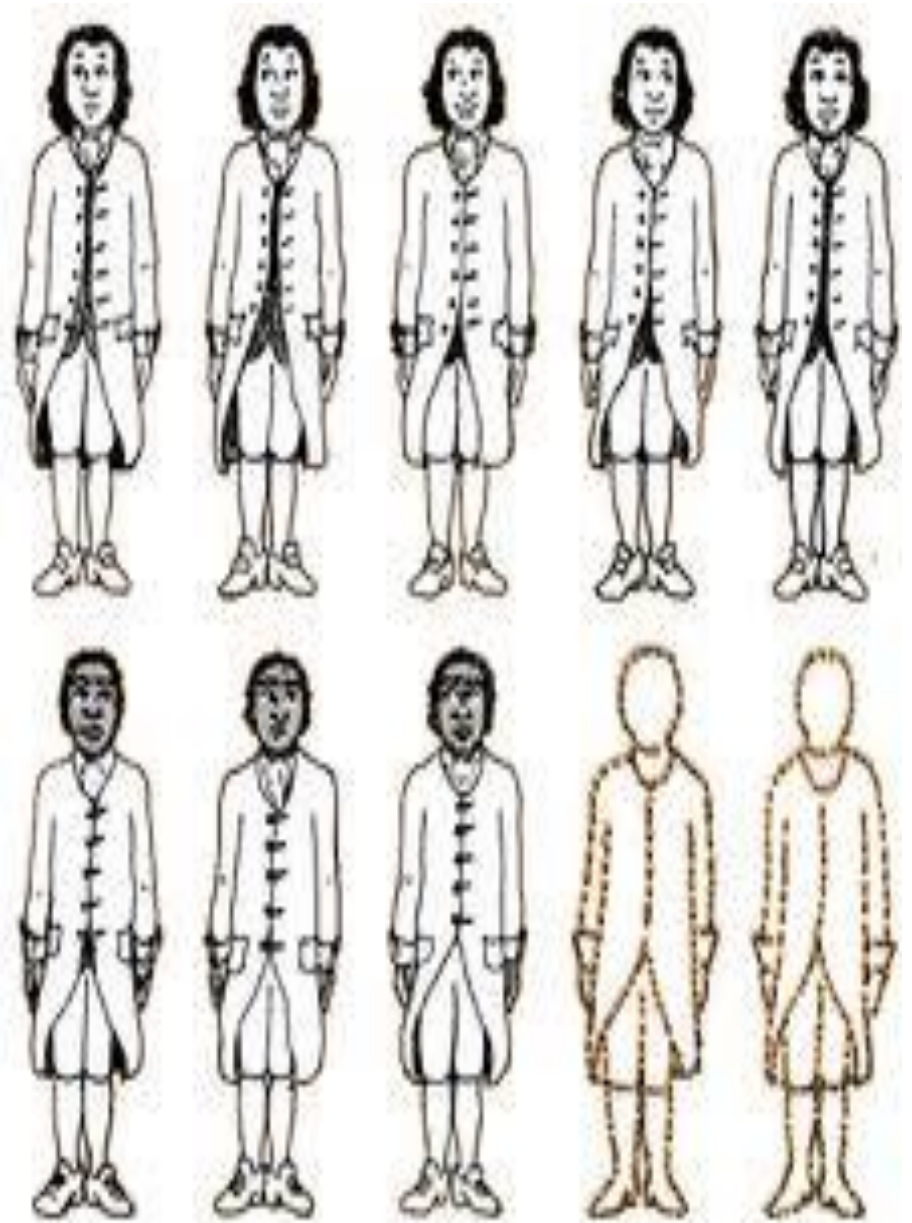
The Constitution

- 1787 Philadelphia Convention
- 55 Men- To Fix Articles
- Based on Madison's Virginia Plan



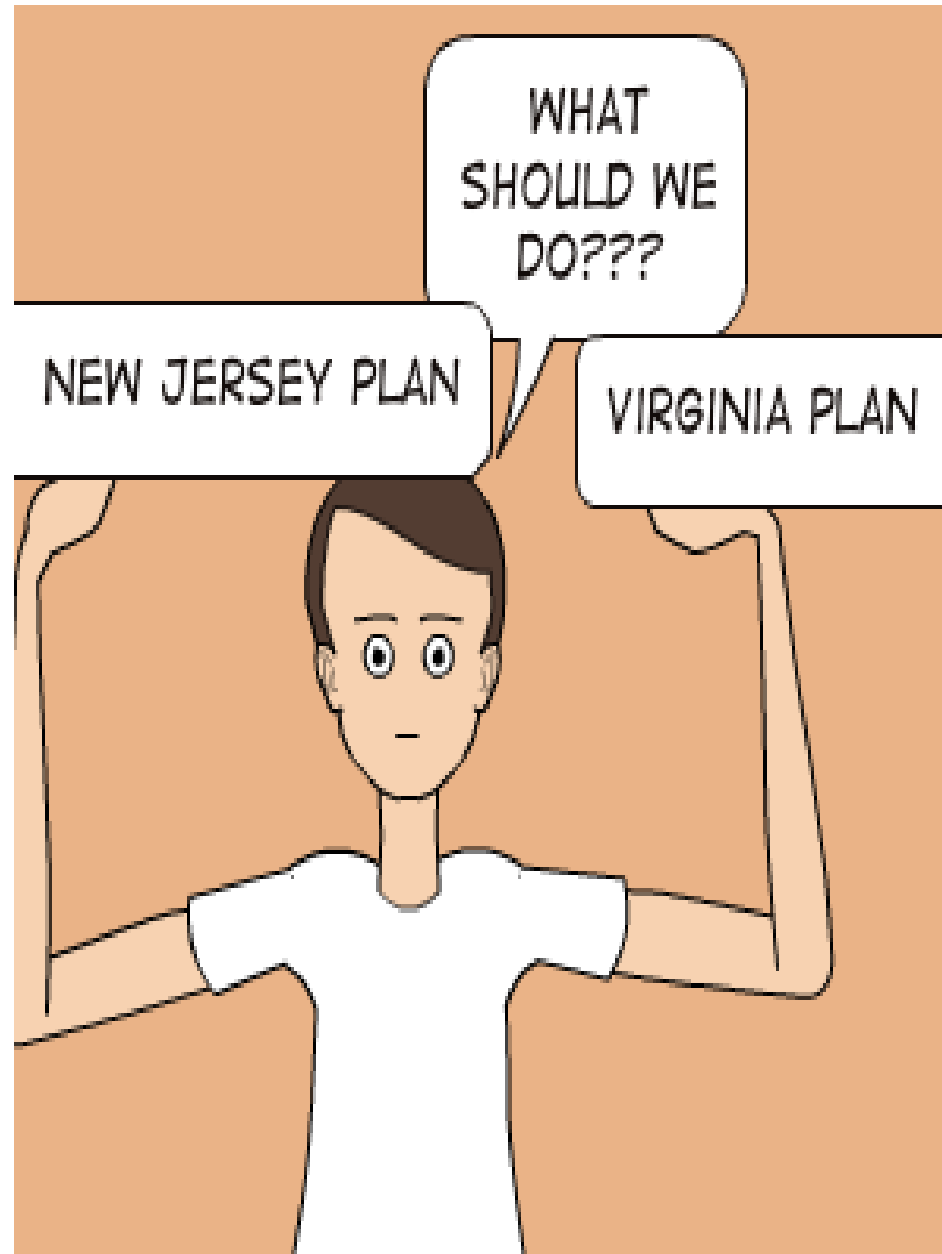
Compromises 3/5th Compromise

- Representation based on Population-who gets Counted?
- Slaves as Property
- Freeman and others 3/5th.



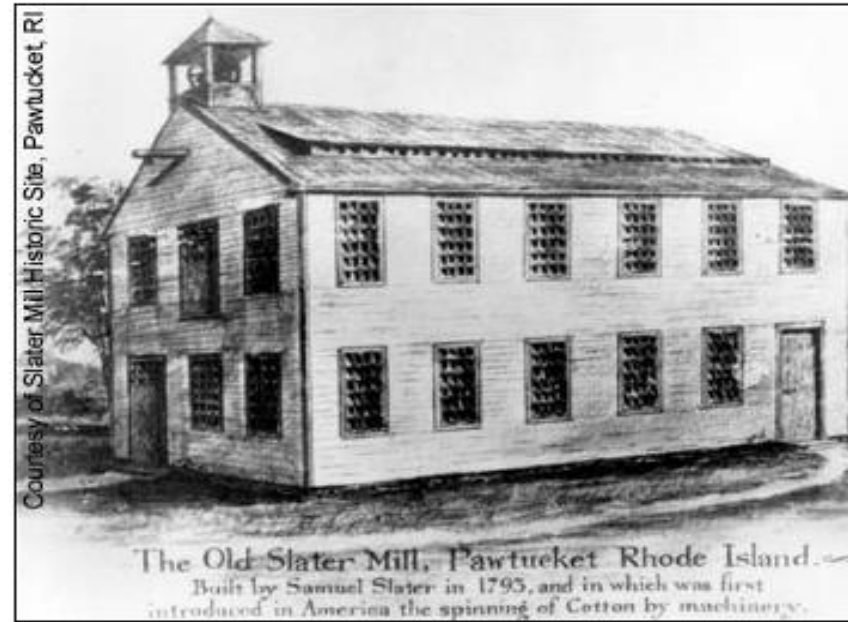
Great Compromise

- Articles of Confederation; 1 state 1 vote
- Virginia Plan-Population
- New Jersey Plan-Equality
- Connecticut Plan House Population, Senate Equality
- Laws must pass both



Compromise Commerce

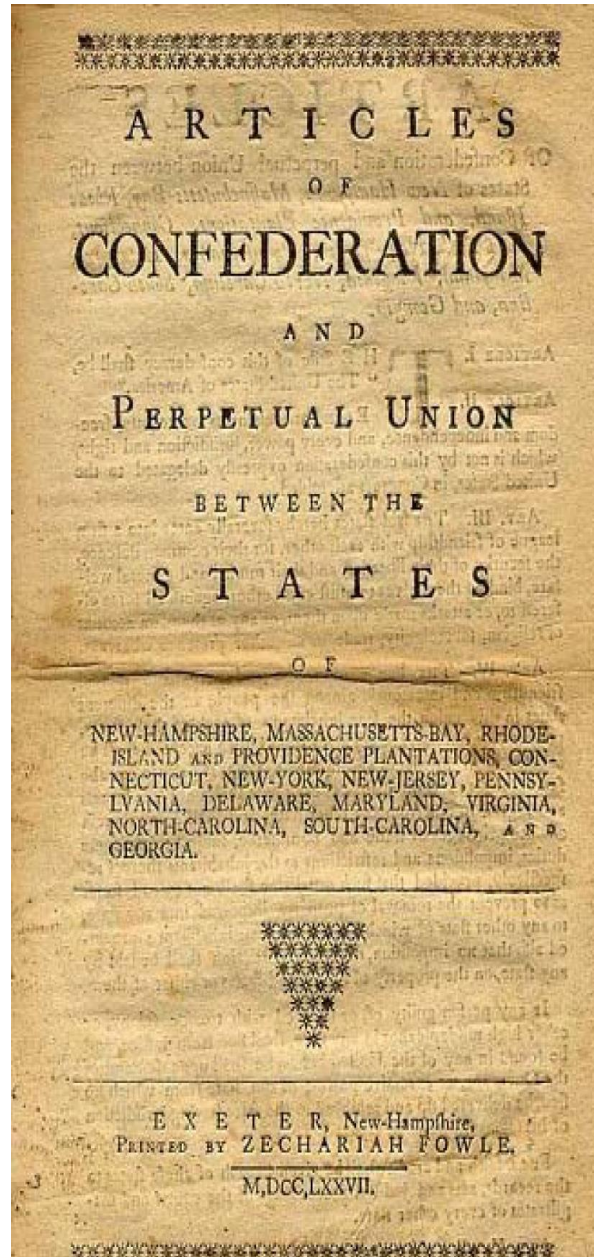
- Commerce/Trade
- North wanted regulation of all trade and protective tariffs
- South feared regulation of Slave Trade no tariffs
- Regulate Interstate Commerce
- Tariff on Imports only
- No Slave trade laws 20 years



Comparing Constitution and Articles

Articles;

- No power to tax,
- No executive,
- No regulation of interstate commerce
- No Federal courts



Constitution;

- Power to tax,
- President,
- Regulation of interstate commerce
- Federal Courts

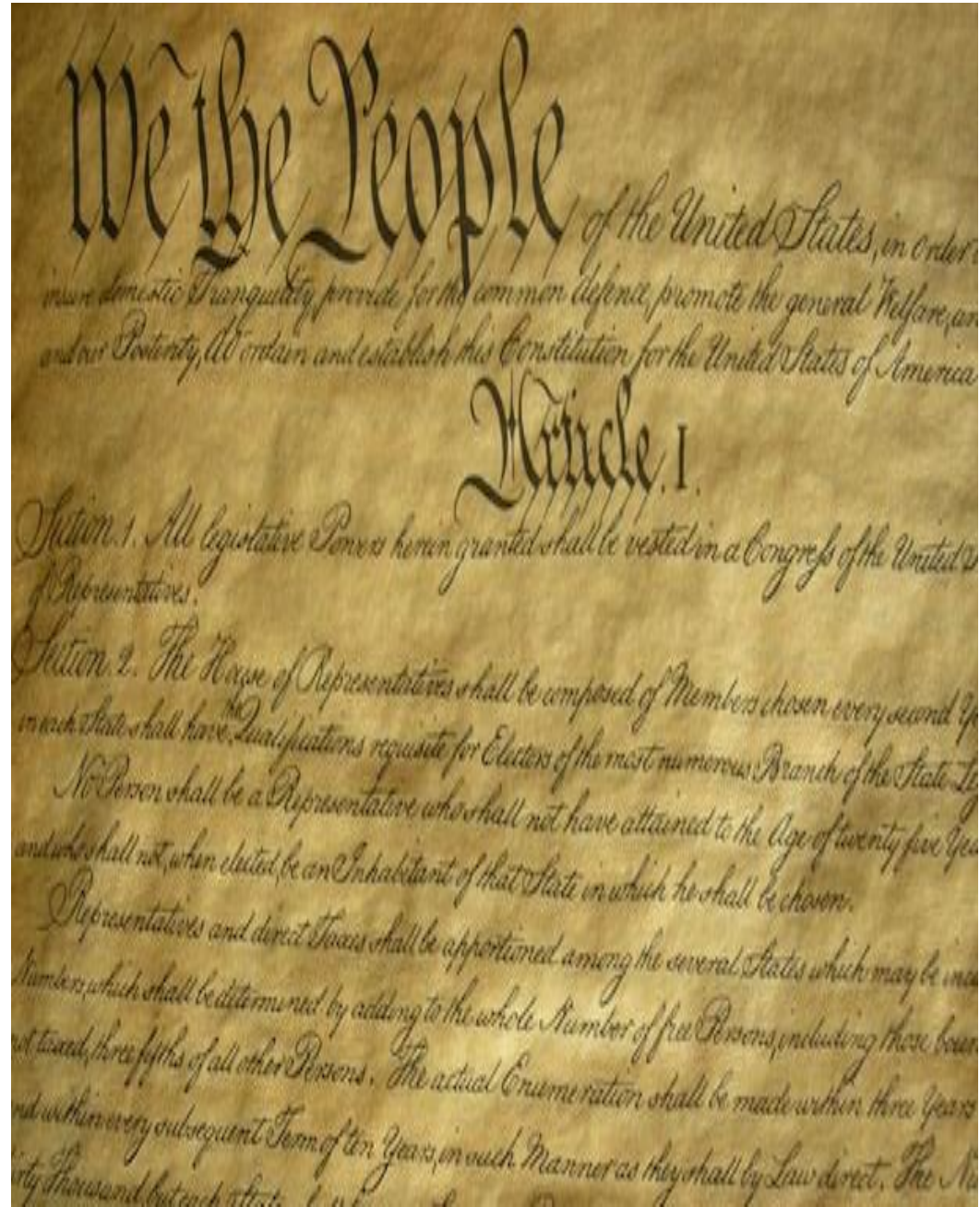
Principles Popular Sovereignty

- The People Rule
- Democratic; the many choose
- Republic; representatives govt.



Principles Limited Government

- National Legislature
- Article 1 Section 8; 18 powers.



Principles Rule of Law

- Written Laws
- Everyone subject to the law
- No one is above the law



Principles Federalism

Divided Powers

1. Stated Powers-Powers only national government has
2. Reserved Powers-only state has
3. Denied Powers-to both
4. Shared Powers-Both can do

BATTLE FOR POWER



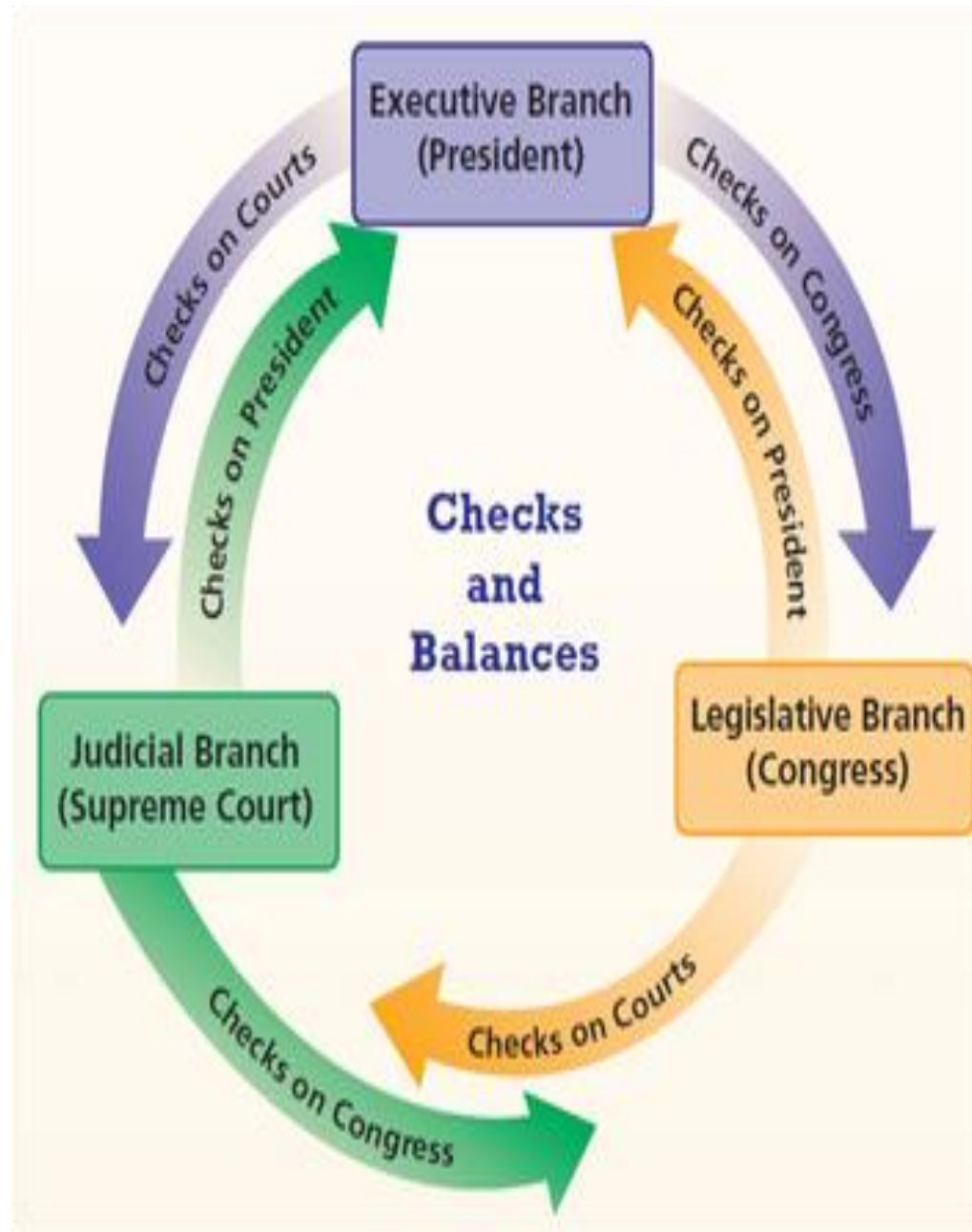
Principles Separation of Powers

- Branches of government
- Legislature; Makes the Laws
- Executive; Carries out the Laws
- Judicial Judges the Law



Principles Checks and Balance

- Check; Ability of one branch to stop the others.
- Balance; All must play a role in power.
- Legislature makes law, President Vetoes, or Courts Un-Constitutional



Federalist Antifederalist

- Federalist; without Constitution states will attack each other
- Anti-Federalist; with Constitution, National government too powerful, will overthrow states
- Federalist Papers; written to persuade people to ratify (approve) Constitution.



Jefferson - Anti-Federalist



Hamilton - Federalist