

Constitutional Convention-Guided Notes

- In _____, _____.
- September 17, 1787
- Uncertain if the plan was to “revise” the Articles or “fix” the government

Constitutional Convention

- 12 of 13 states attended with the exception of _____.
- 55 delegates
- _____ voted as President of Convention
- James Madison was voted as Secretary, known as: “_____”
- Delegates vote to keep their debates secret
- 3 reasons:
 - _____
 - Didn't want to alert America's enemies that their might be dissension in the country
 - Didn't want to scare American citizens that the convention was uncertain about which way to proceed

Plans and Compromises

- Compromise- _____

Representative Plans- How should states be represented in the legislative branch?

Virginia Plan

- Congress to Consist of:
- Two houses
 - First house elected by the people
 - Second house elected by the first house
- Representation based on population
- Favored _____ states

New Jersey Plan

- Congress to Consist of:
- One House
- Each state to have same _____ of representatives
- Favored _____ states

Great Compromise

- Establishment of Congress
- Two Houses (_____)
- First house called the House of Representatives
 - Representatives elected by people for _____
 - Representation based on the _____ of a state
- Second house called the _____
 - Senators elected by state legislatures for a six year term
 - Each state to have two senators

Separation of Powers- How should the government be divided?

Virginia Plan

- _____ to make laws
- Chief Executive chosen by legislature to carry out the laws
- _____ chosen by the legislature to interpret the laws

New Jersey Plan

- Legislative branch to make laws
- Chief Executive chosen by legislature to carry out the laws
- Judicial branch made up of one Supreme Court chosen by the _____ to interpret the laws

Three Branches Compromise

- Two house legislature called Congress
- A Chief Executive known as the _____ to run the Executive branch
- President elected by the _____
- Judicial branch consisting of one _____, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate

Representation and Direct Taxes- How should slaves be counted in determining a state's representation in the House of Representatives?- How should slaves be counted in determining the amount of direct taxes a state owed the federal government?

Representation and Direct Taxes

Northern Plan

- Slaves not to be counted to determine representation in the _____
- _____ to be counted when figuring direct taxes owed by a state

Southern Plan

- _____ to be counted to determine representation in the House
- Slaves not to be counted when figuring _____ owed by a state

Three-Fifths Compromise

- Slaves _____ counted to determine representation in the House of Representatives
- Slaves would be counted when figuring amount of _____ owed by a state
- For every 5 slaves, _____ would be counted toward representation and direct taxes

Interstate and Foreign Commerce- What power should Congress have over trade between the states and foreign countries?

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Western Position

- No taxes should be placed _____ going from one state to another

Southern Position

- No export taxes should be placed on goods or products going to _____
- Slave trade should not be prohibited

Northern Position

- States shall be free to buy and sell goods to and from other countries
- _____

Slave Trade Export Compromise

- _____ should control interstate and foreign commerce by passing laws with a simple majority
- All Treaties, including commercial ones, had to be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate
- No _____ would be placed on products or goods going to another country
- No laws would favor the ports of one state over another
- The Slave trade could continue without interference from Congress for _____ years—until 1808
- Congress could place a _____ tax on each slave brought into the country

Election of the President

Sherman/Dickinson/ Martin Plan

- Congress should elect the President
- People are not well enough _____ and educated to choose this official

Wilson/Morris/Madison/Hamilton Plan

- People should directly elect the President
- Congress would too easily control the President if elected by that body

Electoral College Compromise

- A group of people called the _____ would elect the President and Vice-President
- Electors would be chosen by _____ and could hold no office in the government of the U.S.
- Each state would have as many electors as they have senators and representatives in Congress
- Electors would meet in December to choose the President and Vice-President
- The person with the most votes would be President. The person with the second highest number would be _____.
- If no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes, the _____ would elect the President
- The President's term would be for _____ years

Ratification Struggle

- The Constitution would be submitted to the states for their approval after the government organized under the Articles of Confederation approved the measure
- _____ of the 13 states had to approve it for the Constitution to become legal

Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists

- _____ favored a strong federal union and were led by Alexander Hamilton
- _____ believed the federal government should be stronger but this constitution gave it too much power!

Federalist Papers

- Alexander Hamilton-63 essays
- James Madison-29 essays
- John Jay-4 essays
- Hamilton feared that a Bill of Rights could be _____ and would only allow for rights that were listed
- 85 articles advocating the ratification of the _____
- Most were written by Hamilton using the pen name "Publius" friend of the people

Anti-Federalists

- Anti-Federalists were led by people like _____
- Sam Adams and John Hancock were also opposed
- George Mason demanded a Bill of Rights if he was to support the Constitution. The Bill of Rights was finally added and is considered the final compromise of the Convention

Massachusetts

- Massachusetts led the way in calling for a listing of rights that would be granted to all citizens
- Several states asked specifically for these amendments when ratifying the Constitution
- Others ratified the Constitution with the understanding that a _____ would soon follow.

Bill of Rights Ratification

- On November 20, 1789, New Jersey became the first state to ratify these amendments.
- On December 15, 1791, 10 of these proposals became the _____
_____ — and United States law — when they were ratified by the Virginia legislature.

Creating the Constitution

Reading a Chart**The Articles of Confederation and the Constitution**

The chart below lists features of government under the Articles of Confederation and under the Constitution.

Directions: Study the chart. Then answer the questions that follow.

Articles of Confederation	Constitution
Only a loose agreement among the states; power was in each state.	A formal union; power was centered in the national government.
A one-house Congress, with one vote per state, no matter what its population.	A two-house Congress; the House of Representatives based on population and the Senate based on equal representation—two votes per state.
Congress had no power to tax.	Congress could tax.
Congress could not regulate foreign or interstate trade.	Congress could regulate foreign and interstate trade.
No executive to enforce laws made by Congress.	An executive branch led by the President could carry out and enforce national laws.
No national system of courts.	A judicial branch, with a supreme court, to review laws and settle interstate conflicts.

1. How was the change in Congress under the Constitution an improvement?

2. What were two changes in the powers of Congress?

3. **Draw Inferences** Why was it important to have a judicial branch at the national level?
