

Chapter 3 Civics Study Guide

- Federalists** - supporters of the US constitution
Ex. Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison
The Federalists Papers were published in New York newspapers to convince delegates to ratify the Constitution.
- Federalism** - the government divides power between state and federal governments
- Anti-federalists** - objected to the new Constitution's lack of Bill of Rights (thought it did not provide for individual liberties, such as freedom of speech and religion)
- Bill of Rights** - the first 10 amendments to the Constitution
- Preamble** - explains the purpose of the constitution
- Amendment** - change to the Constitution
- Implied powers** - congressional powers not listed in the Constitution; powers that are inferred.
- Reserved powers** - given to state governments but not to the national government. Ex: schools, rules on marriage
- Concurrent powers** - powers held by state and national governments. Ex: Courts & prisons
- Expressed powers** - given to the national government that are specifically stated in the Constitution. Ex: Articles I - III
- Income tax** - taxes what people earn
- Popular Sovereignty** - the idea that government power lies with the people
- Electoral College** - group of people named by each state legislature to select the president and vice president of the United States
- Parts of Constitution** - Preamble (opening/beginning - tells why it was written), 7 articles, 27 amendments
- Benjamin Franklin** - oldest delegate; diplomat, writer, inventor
- Patrick Henry**- Virginian; was elected as a delegate, but chose not to go
- Virginia Plan** - called for 3 branches of government; proposed by James Madison; appealed to large states - based on population
- Congress** - is bicameral (2 houses)...Senate and House of Representatives

Supremacy Clause	Article VI states that the Constitution is the highest authority in the land
Rule of law	states that the law applies to everyone, even those who govern (including the US president and vice president)
Enumerated powers -	congressional powers listed (expressed) in the Constitution (Article I Section 8)
New Jersey Plan -	Proposed by William Patterson; appealed to small states- not based on population

***What was the purpose of the Constitution?** provide a framework for the US government

***Where was the Constitutional Convention held?** began in Philadelphia, then moved to Virginia

***Who presided over the convention?** George Washington

***What 2 delegates went on to be president?** George Washington and James Madison

***How was the issue of representation of slaves resolved?** The three-fifths compromise, every 5 enslaved persons will count as 3 free persons in terms of representation and taxation.

***How does the system of checks and balances work?** The government is divided into 3 branches so no one branch becomes the most powerful. There is a **separation of powers** stating that each branch has different duties.

***What is the Necessary and Proper Clause?**-allows Congress to exercise implied powers (means not listed in the Constitution).

***What was the Great Compromise?** Roger Sherman of Connecticut proposed the compromise, which called for congress to have a Senate and House of Representatives (bicameral, meaning 2 houses) based on population

***How many Supreme Court Justices are there?** Nine

***Who can declare war?** Only Congress has the power to declare war.

***What happens when state and federal law do not agree?** Then federal law will apply.

Article I (1) - deals with legislative branch (making laws)

Article II (2) - deals with executive branch (enforces the laws)

Article III (3) - deals with judicial branch (interprets the laws)

Article IV (4) - deals with relationship between the states and national government

Article V (5) - deals with amendment process

Article VI (6) - deals with the Supremacy Clause. The Constitution is the Supreme Law of the Land.

Article VII (7) - deals with ratification of the Constitution (it would take effect after 9 states approved)