THE CONSTITUTION

## PLEJSASR

| (Please, Let's | Eat | Jello | Soon | After | Summer | Returns) |
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## The 6 Basic Principles of the Constitution

## The Constitution


of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure do-
neral Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United Stales of America. H(x)ycks.I.
SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Repre-
SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, uben elected, be an Inbabitant of that State in which be shall be chosen.
[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives of the Congress of the Unill not exceed one forery thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hamp shire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five. New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Then vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other O/ficers; and shall bave the sole Power of Impeachment.
SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall bave one Vote.
the Smediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats Class at the Expiration of the sixt Yall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the lourth Year, and of the third Recess of the Legislature of any State, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the such Vacancies.
Not, whe Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall when elected, be an Inbabitant of that State lor which he shall be chosen.
The Vice President of the United States shall be President

of President of the United States.
the United States is tried, the Chief Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.
Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to bold and enioy any Office of bonor or Profit under the United States: but the Parly convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to

## 1. Popular Sovereignty

$\square$ Jean Jacques Rousseau
$\square$ Popular $=$ people
$\square$ Sovereign = power


## Preamble Activity

$\square$ Glue down the Preamble (page 1)
$\square$ Also glue down Article V: Amendments (page 11)
$\square$ And Article VII: Ratification (page 11)

## 2. Limited Government



HENRY DAVID THOREAU
$\square$ Constitutionalism
$\square$ Rule of Law
$\square$ Bill of Riahts


## Bill of Rights <br> Congrefs or orms Chited Sates,












 shall Anew iverivened [Nor Ratified]



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## 3. Separation of Powers

| Legislative | Executive | Judicial |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -Makes laws | •Enforces laws | -Explains and |
| -Taxes to provide | and treaties | interprets laws |
| services | -Conducts | -Settles disputes |
| -Regulates | foreign policy |  |
| money and trade | -Commander in |  |
| chief of the |  |  |
| military |  |  |

## James Madison, Federalist Papers

$\square$ "If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself."



## 5. Judicial Review

courts have power to make sure the government is following the constitution ${ }^{* * *}$ where does this come from???


## 6. Federalism

## $\square$ Sharing of power between States and Federal Government

## $\square 10^{\text {th }}$ Amendment



## Federal System



## Now that we've got it... HOW DO WE CHANGE IT??

## Two Methods of Amending the Const.

$\square$ Formal = actual written changes; described in Article V
$\square$ ** the Pres has no formal role in this process
$\square 4$ ways
$\square$ Informal: Laws, executive orders, court cases, tradition, political parties


## Categorizing the Amendments 11-27

$\square$ Extends liberties
$\square$ Denies liberties
$\square$ Governmental process

## The Amending Power and How it Has Been Used

## Leaving aside the first ten amendments (the Bill of Rights), the power of constitutional amendment has served a number of purposes:

## To Increase or Decrease the Power of the National Government

The Eleventh took some jurisdiction away from the national courts.
The Thirteenth abolished slavery and authorized Congress to legislate against it.
The Sixteenth enabled Congress to levy an income tax.
The Eighteenth authorized Congress to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation of liquor.
The Twenty-First repealed the Eighteenth and gave states the authority to regulate liquor sales.
The Twenty-Seventh limited the power of Congress to set members' salaries.

## To Expand the Electorate and Its Power

The Fifteenth extended suffrage to all male African Americans over the age of 21.
The Seventeenth took the right to elect United States senators away from state legislatures and gave it to the woters in each state.
The Nineteenth extended suffrage to women over the age of 21 .
The Twenty-Third gave voters of the District of Columbia the right to vote for president and vice president.
The Twenty-Fourth outlawed the poll tax, thereby prohibiting states from taxing the right to vote.
The Twenty-Sixth extended suffrage to otherwise qualified persons 18 years of age or older.

## To Reduce the Electorate's Power

The Twenty-Second took away from the electorate the right to elect a person to the office of president for more than two full terms.

## To Limit State Government Power

The Thirteenth abolished slavery.
The Fourteenth granted national citizenship and prohibited states from abridging privileges of national citizenship; from demying persons life, liberty, and property without due process; and from denying persons equal protection of the laws. This amendment has come to be interpreted as imposing restraints on state powers in every area of public life.

## To Make Structural Changes in Government

The Twelfth corrected deficiencies in the operation of the electoral college that the development of a two-party national system had revealed. The Twentieth altered the calendar for congressional sessions and shortened the time between the election of presidents and their assumption of office.
The Twenty-Fifth provided procedures for filling vacancies in the vice presidency and for determining whether presidents are unable to perform their duties.

