I  Democratic traditions evolve in the colonies
A. Mayflower Compact (1620, Pilgrims arriving at Plymouth) – Document established a colonial government deriving power from the consent of the governed.
   1. Provided for laws, offices & acts.
   2. First example of self-government in the “New World”
B. House of Burgesses (1619, Virginia) – elected representatives who helped govern the colony.
   1. The first representative body in colonial America.

II  The American Revolution (1775-1783)
A. Mercantilism (Economic)_______________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
B. Salutary neglect (prior to 1763)_______________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
C. French & Indian War (1754-1763)_____________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
D. Stamp Act 1765 (Political & Economic)_________________________________________________
E. Proclamation of 1763 -_______________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
F. Common Sense (1776)-_________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
**Articles of Confederation (1781-1789)**

- The First American Constitution.
- An alliance of independent states in which the states give as much power as they choose to the central government while keeping the greater part of the power and remaining sovereign.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***National government has no standing Army.***

**Shays’ Rebellion** - Daniel Shays rebelled in Massachusetts, demanding relief to pay off their debts.
- Put down by state troops.
- Fear among property-owners, if the rebellion had spread, the Confederation government would have been powerless to stop it.
- Sign that the Articles of Confederation did not work.
**By the late 1780’s it was clear that national government created by the Articles of Confederation was too weak.**

### Governments of the United States: 1781 and 1789

**How the Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation Were Corrected by the Constitution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles of Confederation</th>
<th>Constitution of the United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>States have most of the power. The national government has little.</td>
<td>States have some power, but most power is given to the national government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No executive officer to carry out the laws of Congress.</td>
<td>A President heads the executive branch of the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No national courts. Only state courts exist.</td>
<td>Both national and state courts exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress is responsible to the states.</td>
<td>Congress is responsible to the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine out of 13 states have to approve a law before it can go into effect.</td>
<td>Laws may be passed by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress has no power to tax.</td>
<td>Congress given the power to tax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress can not regulate trade among the states.</td>
<td>Congress given the power to regulate interstate and foreign trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each state coins its own money. There is no national currency.</td>
<td>Only the national government has the power to coin money.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Two groups formed in each state: the Federalist and the Anti-federalist.**

**Federalist-**

**Anti-Fedralist-**

### The Great Debate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Federalist Arguments:</th>
<th>The Anti-Federalist Arguments:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wanted a strong national government to provide order and protect rights of people.</td>
<td>Wanted a weak national government so that it would not threaten the rights of the people or the powers of the states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claimed that a bill of rights was unnecessary because the new government’s powers were limited by the Constitution.</td>
<td>Wanted to add a bill of rights to protect the people against abuses of power.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**The new Constitution of the United States includes a number of important basic principles, which are shown in the diagram.**

### Separation of Powers

**Three Branches of U.S. Government**

- **Legislative**
  - Senate
  - House of Representatives
  - Makes laws
    - Overrides presidential vetoes
    - Approves presidential appointments
    - Approves treaties
    - Taxed to provide services
    - Provides for defense, declares war
    - Regulates money and trade
    - Impeaches officials
  - Source: U.S. Department of Justice

- **Executive**
  - President
  - Vice President
  - Enforces laws and treaties
    - Can veto laws
    - Appoints high officials
    - Conducts foreign policy
    - Enforces laws and treaties
    - Commander in chief of the military
    - Recommends bills to Congress
    - Reports the state of the Union to Congress

- **Judicial**
  - Supreme Court
  - Federal Courts
  - Explains and interprets laws
    - Sets legal disputes between states
    - Sets legal disputes between States and foreign countries
    - Hears cases with ambassadors of foreign governments
    - Sets legal disputes between individuals and Federal Government

### Checks & Balance System

**The Checks and Balances System**

- **President**
  - President has power to:
    - Override Presidential veto
    - Reject treaties and presidential appointments
    - Impeach & remove

- **Congress**
  - Congress has power to:
    - Decide actions unconstitutional
    - Interpret treaties

- **Supreme Court**
  - Supreme Court has power to:
    - Decide laws unconstitutional

### Federalism

**System of Federalism**

- **Delegated Powers**
  - Maintain army and navy
  - Declare war
  - Coin money
  - Regulate trade between states and with foreign nations
  - Make all laws necessary for carrying out delegated powers

- **Concurrent Powers**
  - Enforce laws
  - Establish courts
  - Borrow money
  - Protect the safety of the people
  - Build roads
  - Collect taxes

- **Reserved Powers**
  - Conduct elections
  - Establish schools
  - Regulate businesses within a state
  - Establish local governments
  - Regulate marriages
  - Assume other powers not given to the national government or denied to the states
The Bill of Rights is given to the first 10 amendments to the Constitution adopted in 1791.

**The Bill of Rights**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Guarantees freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press; the right to assemble peacefully; and the right to petition the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Protects the right to possess firearms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Declares that the government may not require people to house soldiers during peacetime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Protects people from unreasonable searches and seizures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>Guarantees that no one may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>Guarantees the right to a trial by jury in criminal cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>Guarantees the right to trial by jury in most civil cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Prohibits excessive bail, fines, and punishments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>Declares that rights not mentioned in the Constitution belong to the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>Declares that powers not given to the national government belong to the states or to the people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terms

**Judicial Review**

**Elastic Clause**

**Delegated Powers**

**Implied Powers**

**Concurrent Powers**

**Reserved Powers**