

## **Conflict and Compromise in the Constitution**

### **A) Representation**

Virginia Plan/

- supported by large states
- 2 house legislature
- the larger the population, the more votes for a state

New Jersey Plan

- supported by small states
- 1 house legislature
- equal number of votes for each state

Great Compromise

- 2 branch legislature
- House of Representatives- voting by population
- Senate- voting by state

### **B) Slavery**

North

Slaves are property

do not count for voting, count for property taxes

South

Slaves are "like" people

Count for voting, not for property taxes

3/5th Compromise

- to balance power between the north and south, slaves count as 3/5 of a person
- slave trade will end after 1808
- Permanent capital in the south

### **C) Location of Power**

States- States retain most power

Nation- National government has highest authority

Federalism- areas of responsibility divided between states and nation

### **D) Power in the National Government**

Conservatives

powerful executive branch to maintain order

Democrats

powerful legislature to abuse of power

Checks and Balance

division of power between three branches of government

### **E) Protection of Individual Rights**

Unlimited Government Power

Total Individual Freedom

Bill of Rights/ Limits federal government power over individuals

## **Structure of the United States Constitution**

**Preamble-** We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

Article 1) Describes Legislative Branch  
Article 2) Describes Executive Branch  
Article 3) Describes Judicial Branch  
Article 4) Describes Relations among the states  
Article 5) Describes Amendment process  
Article 6) Supreme Law of the land  
Article 7) Ratification process  
Amendments ( 26 changes)

### **Article 1 Section 8/ Powers delegated (given) to Congress:**

Congress shall have the power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United states; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
2. To borrow money...
3. To regulate commerce...
4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization...
5. To coin money, regulate the value...fix the standard of weights and measures.
6. To provide for punishment of counterfeiting...
7. To establish post offices and post roads;
8. To promote the progress of science...
9. To constitute tribunals (courts)...
10. To define and punish piracies...
11. To declare war...
- 12/16. To raise and support armies...To maintain navies...the militia...
17. To exercise exclusive legislation in...the seat of government (Washington DC)...
18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers....

## **The Critical Decade**

**What do they mean?**

**Who do you agree with? Why?**

**"We are fast verging to anarchy and confusion...Thirteen sovereignties pulling against each other, and all tugging at the federal head, will soon bring ruin on the whole."**

**George Washington, a letter to James Madison, November 5, 1786.**

**"I hold that a little rebellion now and then is a good thing. The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure."**

**Thomas Jefferson, a letter to William Smith, November 13, 1787.**