

RYAN APOPO SEMESTER 1

LESSONS AND HANDOUTS FOR WEEK :

4

This is the plan for the week. Things may change so follow updates on the CLASS BLOG!

MONDAY 9/2	LABOR DAY :)
TUESDAY 9/3	• 100 Question Constitution Challenge Citizenship Test...Can you pass it? • EXTRA DAY to complete Week 3 packet! ◦ Complete the Constitution study guide pages 21-34 in the Week 3 packet. ◦ Complete a comparison chart of Articles of Confederation and the Constitution COME TO OPEN HOUSE!!! TONIGHT AT 6PM!
WEDNESDAY 9/4	• Review 2.4 notes • Constitutional Principles Notes • Articles of Confederation Comparison questions HW -Constitution Cheat Sheet - Text Structure analysis...just quickly identify each section of the constitution for quick reference -Separation of Powers Cheat Sheet...list powers of each branch from the articles I-III -Make sure 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6 notes done ...for Friday quiz!
THURSDAY 9/5	• Review 2.5 notes • Federalist vs Anti-Federalist notes • Fed. 51 Translation HW - Bill of Rights video and notes - Amending the Constitution Notes -Make sure 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6 notes done ...for Friday quiz!
FRIDAY 9/6	• Review 2.6 • Review the Bill of Rights • READING QUIZ 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 • Receive your role and assignment FEDERALIST VS ANTIFEDERALIST TOWN HALL DEBATES...maybe take a look at it over the weekend...but you will have class time to work with your group Monday! HW -MONDAY-WEDNESDAY FEDERALIST VS ANTIFEDERALIST TOWN HALL DEBATES! -READ AND TAKE NOTES ON CHAPTER 3: 3.1, 3.2 ...we won't get to it until Wednesday, Thursday and Friday..FRIDAY QUIZ!

THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

PRINCIPLE (DEFINITION)	IN YOUR OWN WORDS	DRAWING OR DIAGRAM
FEDERALISM		
SEPARATION OF POWERS		
CHECKS AND BALANCES		

Articles of Confederation V Constitution

LOOK AT THE POINTS OF COMPARISON(2.4 SLIDES OR TEXTBOOK AND IDENTIFY WHICH CHANGES DID THE FOLLOWING:

1. Which powers did the national government gain in the constitution that made it stronger than the states?
2. Which powers did the states lose that they were given in the articles?
3. Which changes created a better balance of representation between the larger and smaller states?
4. Which changes made it easier to pass legislation?
5. Which changes gave the national government the power to raise revenue?
6. Which changes gave the national government more power to enforce laws?
7. Which changes gave the national government more military power?
8. Which changes gave the national government more power to maintain a stronger economy?
9. Which changes gave the national government more power to address issues/conflicts between states and foreign governments?

THE US CONSTITUTION CHEAT SHEET

PREAMBLE

ARTICLE I

ARTICLE II

ARTICLE III

ARTICLE IV

ARTICLE V

ARTICLE VI

ARTICLE VII

AMENDMENTS

BILL OF RIGHTS

- I.
- II.
- III.
- IV.
- V.
- VI.
- VII.
- VIII.
- IX.
- X.

- 11.-
- 12.-
- 13.-
- 14.-
- 15.-
- 16.-
- 17.-
- 18.-
- 19.-
- 20.-
- 21.-
- 22.-
- 23.-
- 24.-
- 25.-
- 26.-
- 27.-

SEPARATION OF POWERS

LIST THE POWERS OF EACH BRANCH AS LISTED IN THE ARTICLES

ARTICLE I LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	ARTICLE II EXECUTIVE BRANCH	ARTICLE III JUDICIAL BRANCH

Federalist vs Anti-Federalist Review

FEDERALIST	ANTI - FEDERALIST

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Name: _____

AP GOPO - *Federalist 51* Notes Chart ...

THE GIST: explains how constitutional provisions of “separation of powers” and “checks and balances” control abuses by majorities

Excerpt from <i>Federalist 51</i> :	Notes:
<i>In order to lay a due foundation for that separate and distinct exercise of the different powers of government, which, to a certain extent, is admitted on all hands to be essential to the preservation of liberty, it is evident that each department should have a will of its own; and consequently should be so constituted, that the members of each should have as little agency as possible in the appointment of the members of the others.</i>	
<i>It is equally evident, that the members of each department should be as little dependent as possible on those of the others, for the emoluments [salaries] annexed to their offices. Were the executive magistrate, or the judges, not independent of the legislature in this particular, their independence in every other, would be merely nominal.</i>	
<i>But what is government itself, but the greatest of all reflections on human nature? 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.</i>	

<i>In republican government, the legislative authority necessarily predominates. The remedy for this inconveniency is, to divide the legislature into different branches; and to render them, by different modes of election, and different principles of action, as little connected with each other, as the nature of their common functions, and their common dependence on the society, will admit.</i>	
<i>In the compound republic of America, the power surrendered by the people, is first divided between two distinct governments, and then the portion allotted to each subdivided among distinct and separate departments. Hence a double security arises to the rights of the people. The different governments will control each other; at the same time that each will be controlled by itself.</i>	
<i>The second method will be exemplified in the federal republic of the United States. Whilst all authority in it will be derived from, and dependent on the society, the society itself will be broken into so many parts, interests, and classes of citizens, that the rights of individuals, or of the minority, will be in little danger from interested combinations of the majority.</i>	
<i>In the extended republic of the United States, and among the great variety of interests, parties, and sects, which it embraces, a coalition of a majority of the whole society could seldom take place upon any other principles, than those of justice and the general good...</i>	

Name: _____

AP US Govt & Politics - Bill of Rights

Watch the [Video Link: A 3 Minute Guide to the Bill of Rights](#) YOU CAN SKIP TO MINUTE 14:30 -20:00) Use your textbook or Google to help complete the Bill of Rights.

Amendment	Explanation of the Amendment - Rewrite these in YOUR OWN WORDS!	Create a Nickname for the Amendment("The ____ Amendment")
1st	Freedom of Speech: Freedom of Religion: Establishment Clause- Free Exercise Clause- Freedom of the Press: Freedom of Assembly: Freedom to Petition:	
2nd	Right to Bear Arms:	
3rd	No Quartering of Troops:	
4th	No Unreasonable Searches/Seizures:	

5th	Protection of Due Process Rights: Protection from Double Jeopardy: Right to not be a witness against yourself:	
6th	Right to a speedy/public trial: Right to a trial by jury in criminal cases: Right to confront witnesses against you: Right to counsel:	
7th	Right to a trial by jury in civil cases:	
8th	No cruel/unusual punishments:	
9th	Other rights retained by the people:	
10th	The States(or the people) get powers not delegated in the Constitution to the Federal Government:	

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AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

FORMAL METHOD EXPLAIN ARTICLE V: DIAGRAM:
INFORMAL METHODS JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION: SOCIAL/CULTURAL CHANGES TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES:

