

7th grade Final Exam Review

The Constitution and the Bill of Rights

Packet pages 14 - 17

Great Compromise creates two houses of Congress...

Large states and small states disagreed over representation in Congress.

Large states wanted representation based on population (proportional) this was called the Virginia plan.

Small states wanted an equal number of representatives from each state this was called the New Jersey plan.

Compromise: There will be 2 houses of Congress. One will be House of Representatives (based on population). The other will be the Senate (two members for every state).

Three-Fifths Compromise decides how slaves will be counted...

Northern and southern states disagreed over whether slaves should be counted as part of a state's population. *The higher a state's population, the more votes it gets in the House of Representatives.*

Southern states had many slaves and wanted them to count.

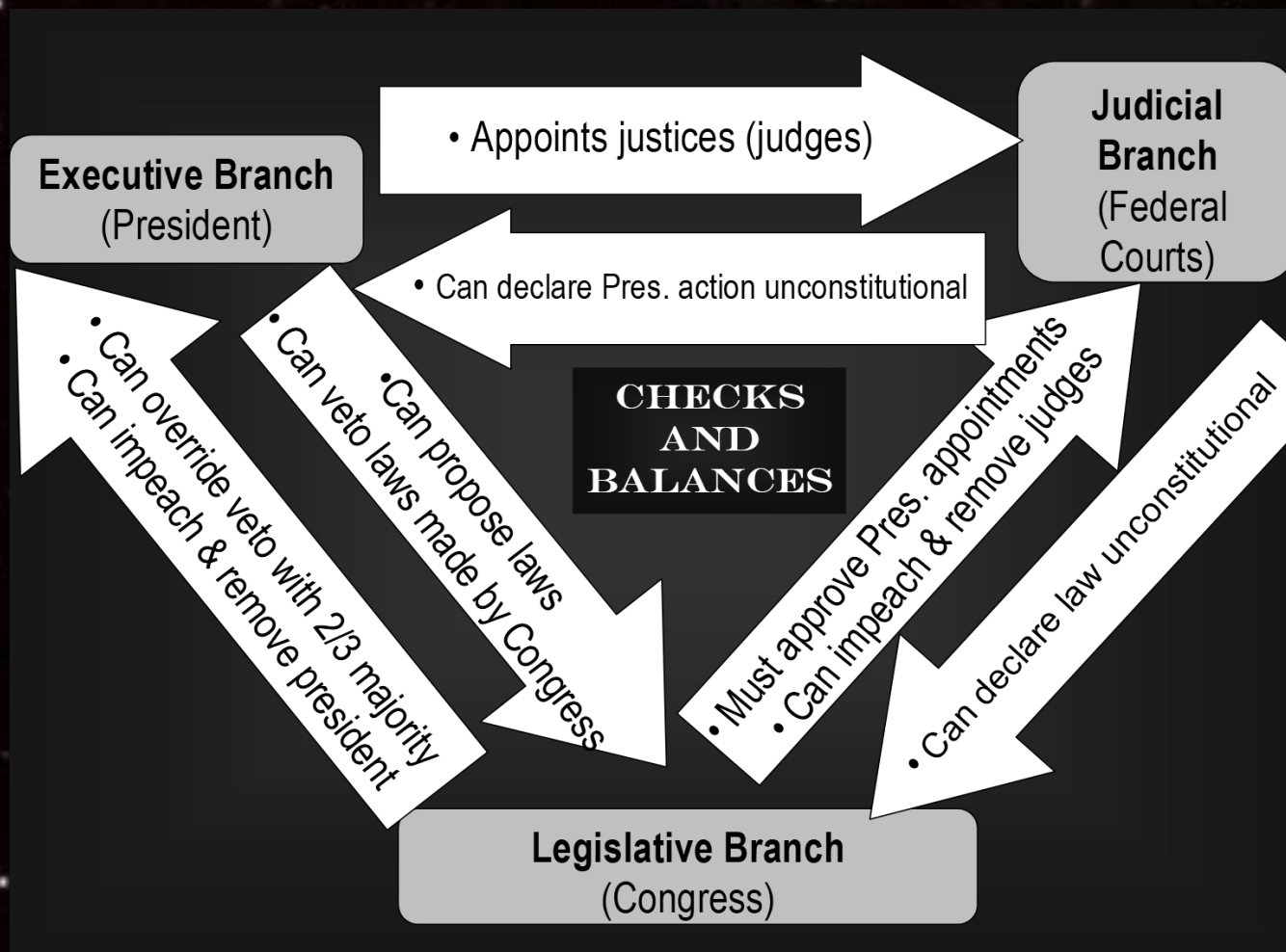
Northern states had very few slaves and did not want them to count.

Compromise: Three-fifths of all slaves will be counted as part of a state's populations.

Separation of Powers

The Constitution created three branches for the national government...	In the <u>national</u> government, this includes...	In the <u>New York State</u> government, this includes...
<u>Legislative</u>	Congress, including Senate and House of Representatives	New York State Congress, including State Senate and State Assembly
<u>Executive</u>	President, Vice President, and President's cabinet.	Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and governor's advisors
<u>Judicial</u>	Federal Supreme Court and lower federal courts.	State Court of Appeals, State Supreme Court, and other state courts.

Checks and Balances



Federalism

Delegated Powers: Given only to the national or federal government.

Examples include: coin money, establish post office, declare war, regulate interstate trade

Reserved Powers: Given only to state governments

Examples include: make education, driving and marriage laws

Concurrent (both the federal and state gov'ts can do this)

Examples include: Tax citizens, create military, conduct elections, borrowing money, enforce criminal justice

Bill of Rights

Amendment #	Rights Protected	Amendment #	Rights Protected
1	Right to freedom of speech, assembly, religion, press, and petition	6	Right to speedy trial by jury
2	Right to keep and bear arms (weapons)	7	Right to jury trial in civil cases
3	Right not to have soldiers in your home without your consent	8	Right not to have excessive bail or cruel and unusual punishment
4	Right not to have your property searched without probable cause and a warrant	9	Individual rights not stated in the Constitution
5	Right to due process of law if accused of a crime	10	All powers not given to the national government are reserved for the states