

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

13 independent states control their own trade, courts, and taxation. Every state has 1 vote in Congress. This allows all states, regardless of size to have equal power.

STATES HAVE MORE POWER THAN FEDERAL GOV'T

Executive Branch:
No single president, instead a three man committee with almost no real powers.

Legislative Branch:
Congress of one house, with power to trade with Indians, and to make war and peace. In order to pass a law, 9 out of 13 states had to agree.

Judicial Branch:
No federal courts meant that the government couldn't settle disputes between states.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Legislative Branch:
Two-House Congress

- PASS LAWS (51% margin)
- PASS BUDGETS
- HOLD IMPEACHMENT TRIALS
- DECLARE WAR
- APPROVE TREATIES
- TAX THE PEOPLE

Executive Branch:
President

- COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
- CABINET:
 - * TREASURY
 - * STATE
 - * COMMERCE
 - * DEFENSE
 - * INTERIOR
- *etc
- APPOINT FEDERAL JUDGES.
- VETO CONGRESS
- LEADS THE NATION

Judicial Branch:
Supreme Court

- SUPREME COURT RULES ON CONSTITUTION
- OTHER FEDERAL COURTS HEAR APPEALS.
- BEGINS IMPEACHMENT PROCESS.

Only those powers not held by the federal government, are left to the states.

Chp.10 : Conflict and Compromise at the Constitutional Convention

Directions: In the middle box name and describe the compromise that was reached.

Large states wanted Congressional representation to be based on a state's population		Small states wanted Congressional representation to be based on "One-State-One-Vote"
Many states did not want the people to elect their representatives directly.		Many states believed that the people should elect all of their government officials.
The Southern states wanted to guarantee the importation of future slaves.		The Northern states wanted the importation of slaves outlawed.
The Southern states wanted each slave to be counted as one person for representation		The Northern states wanted slaves to count NOTHING toward representation
Southern states wanted the states to control all trade policies, such as tariffs and import/export taxes.		Northern states wanted the federal government to control all trade policies.
Some states did not want the people to elect the President.		Some states thought the people SHOULD elect the President.

1. What did the Constitutional delegates **NOW** assume about the nature of people?
2. What challenge did this force the delegates to face?
3. List some similarities amongst the delegates @ the Const. Conventions

List 8 powers the US. Constitution had that the Articles of Confederation did NOT:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.
- F.
- G.
- H.