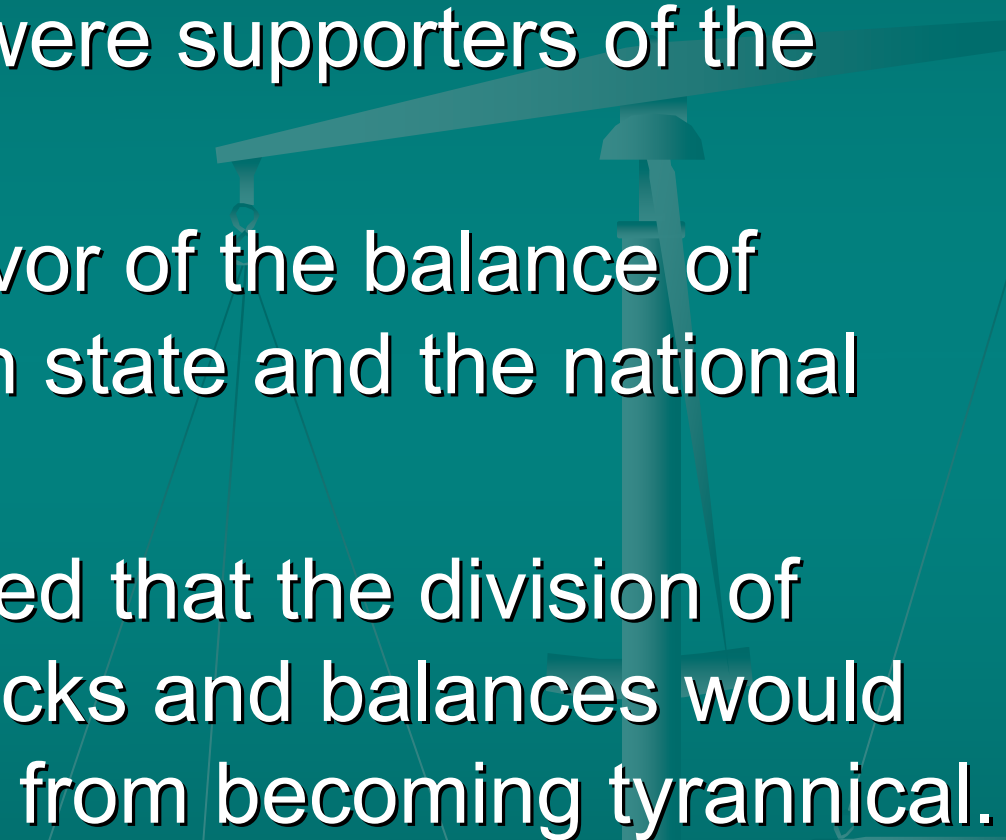


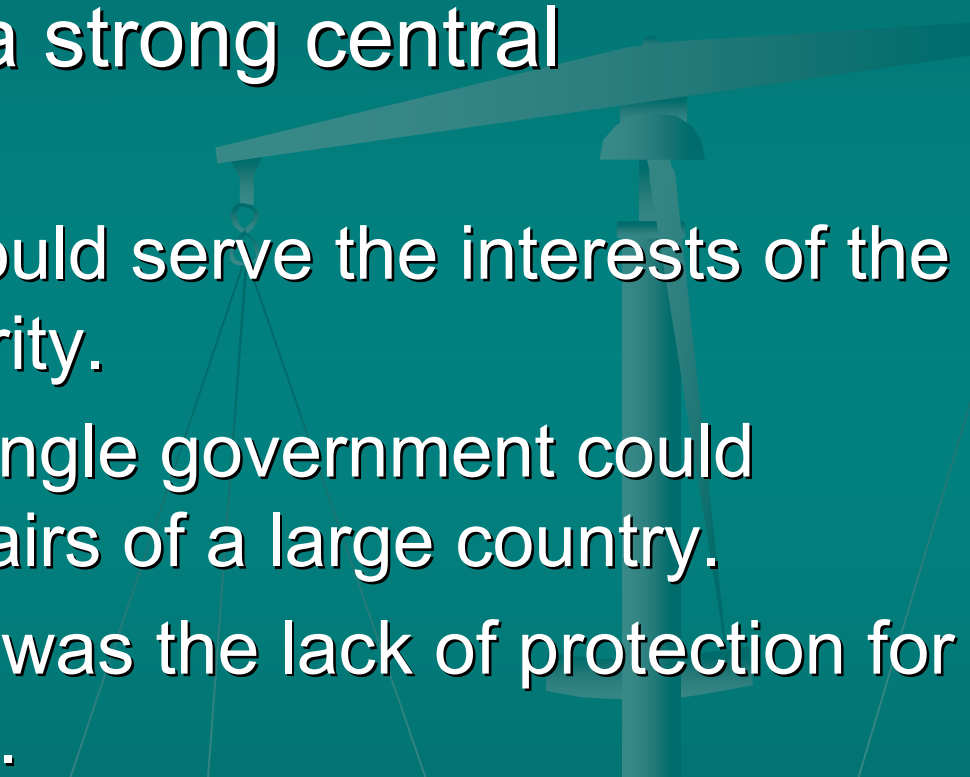
Drafting and Ratifying the Constitution



The Federalist

- The Federalist were supporters of the Constitution.
 - They were in favor of the balance of powers between state and the national government.
 - Federalist insisted that the division of powers and checks and balances would protect America from becoming tyrannical.
- 

The Anti-Federalists

- Opposed such a strong central government.
 - Government would serve the interests of the privileged minority.
 - Did not feel a single government could manage the affairs of a large country.
 - Main argument was the lack of protection for individual rights.
- 

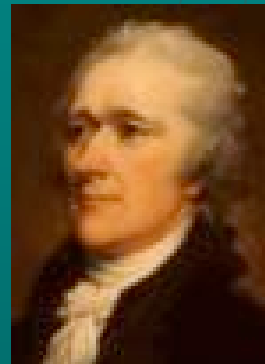
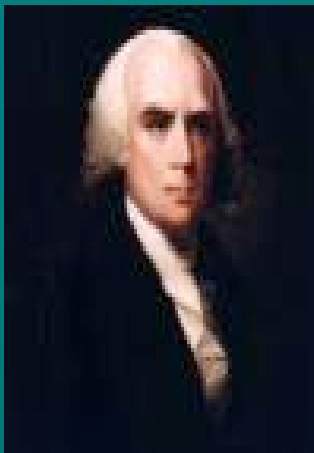
The Famous Federalist



George
Washington



James
Madison

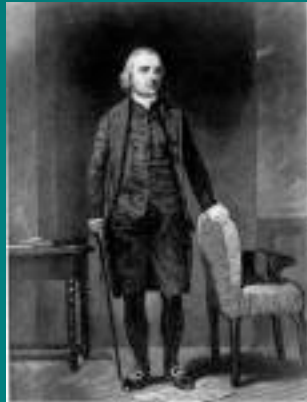


Alexander
Hamilton



Famous Anti-Federalist

- Samuel Adams



- Richard Henry Lee



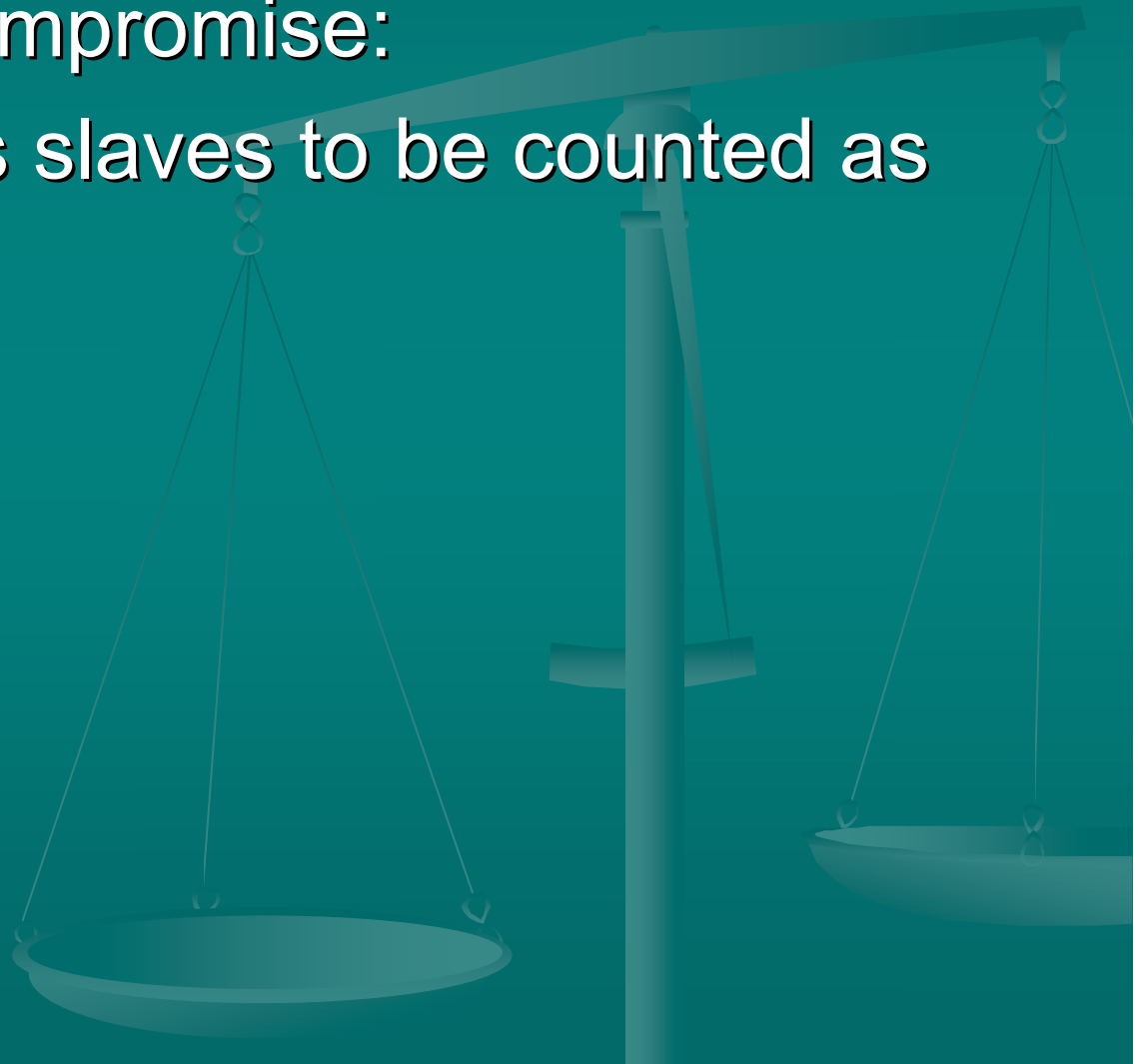
Patrick
Henry



The Two Compromises

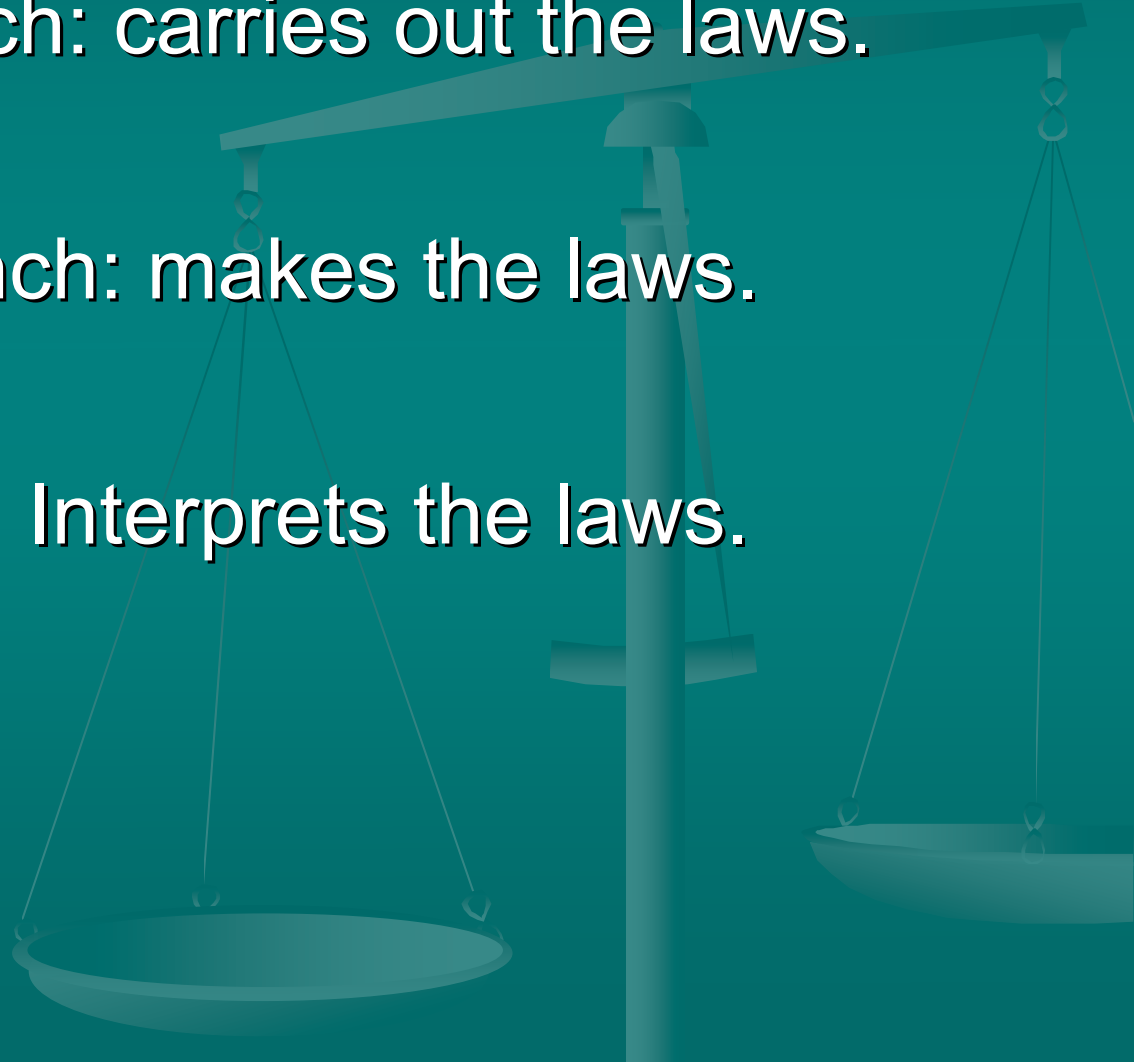
- The Big State versus Small State issue.
 - Great Compromise: Two-house Congress to satisfy both small and large states.
 - Equal representation in the Senate
 - State population would determine its representation in the House of Reps

- Three-Fifths Compromise:
- $\frac{3}{5}$ of the states slaves to be counted as population.



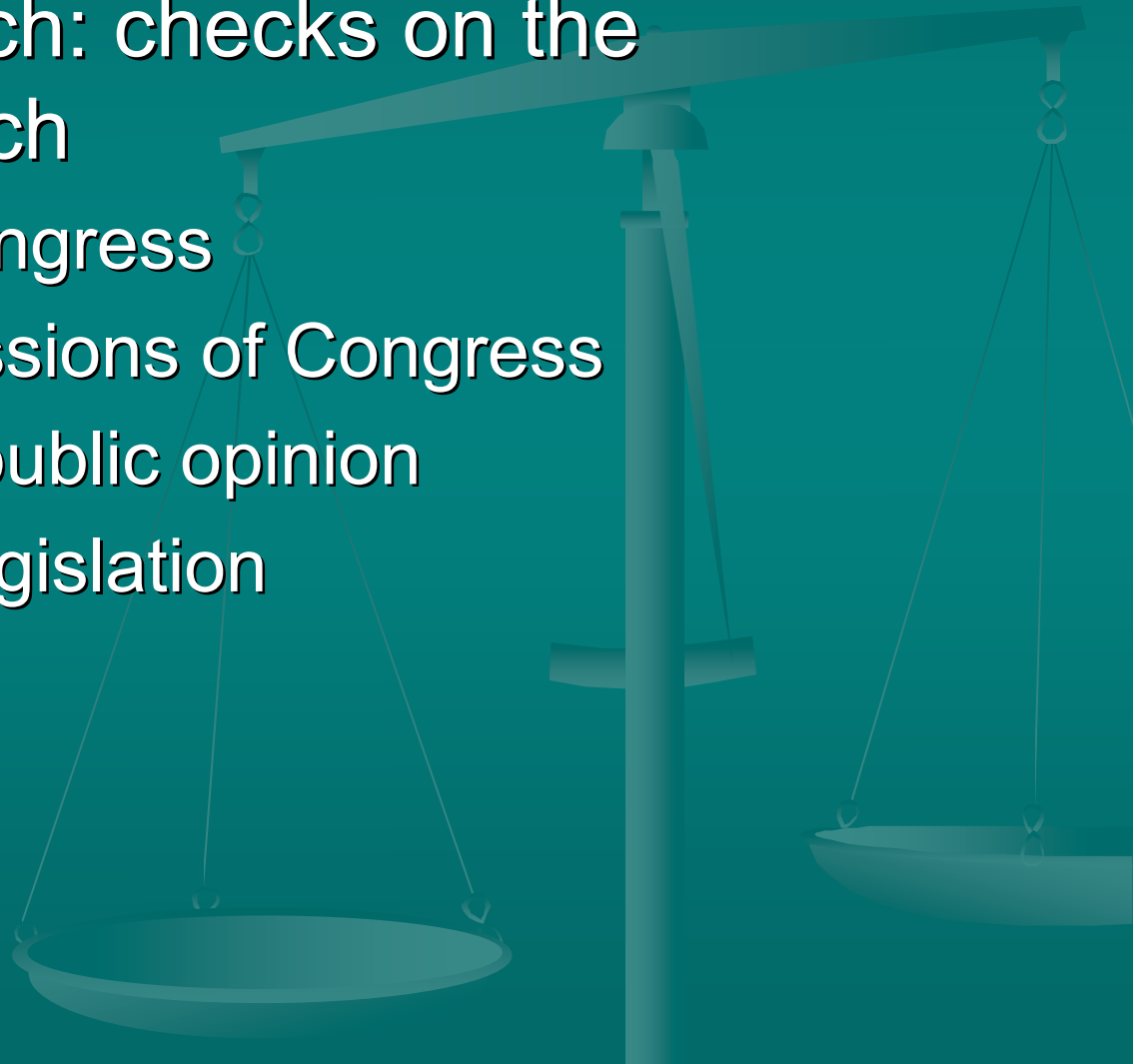
Division of Powers

- Executive Branch: carries out the laws.
- Legislative Branch: makes the laws.
- Judicial Branch: Interprets the laws.



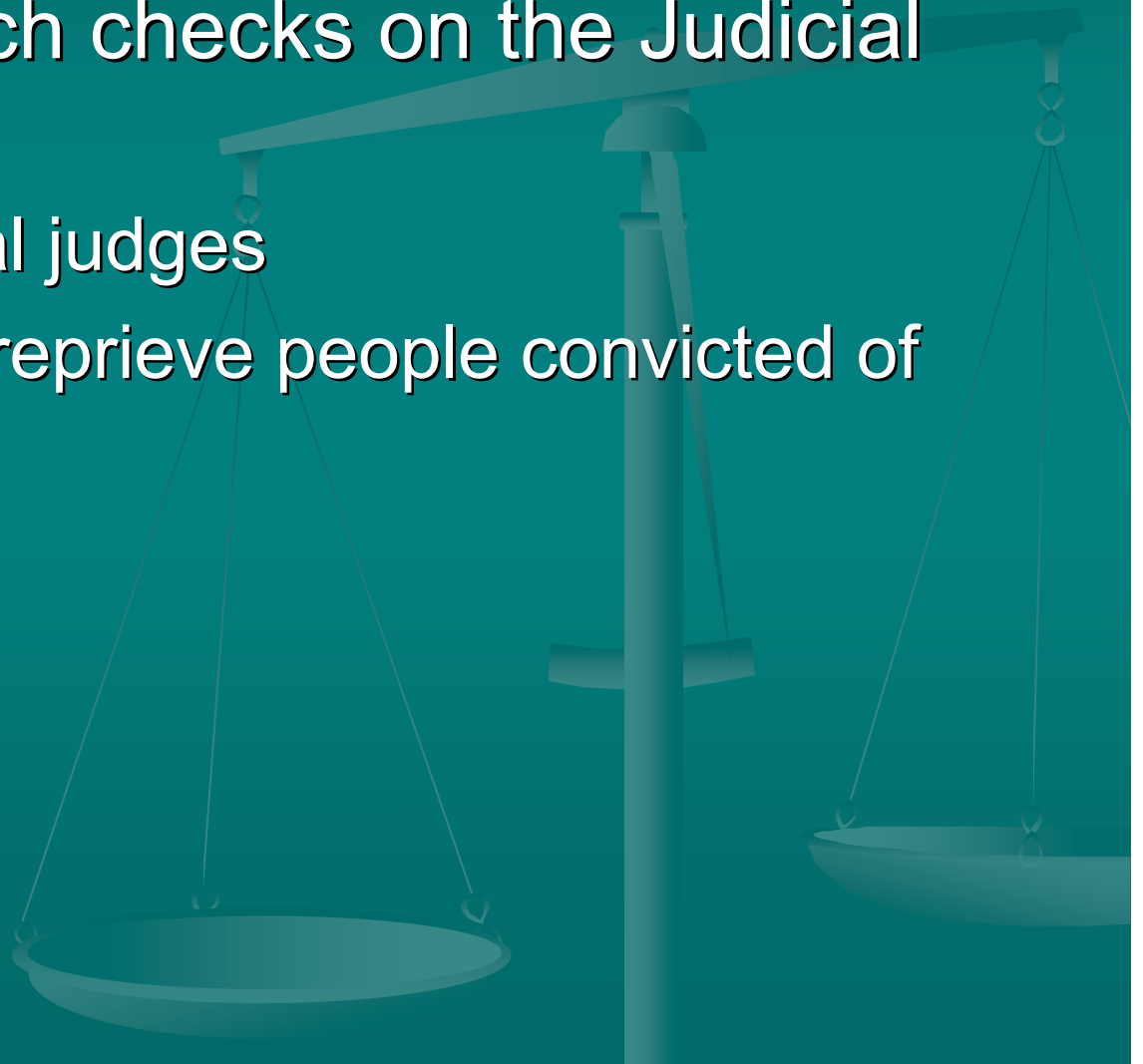
Checks and Balances

- Executive Branch: checks on the legislative Branch
 - Veto bills of Congress
 - Call special sessions of Congress
 - Can influence public opinion
 - Can propose legislation

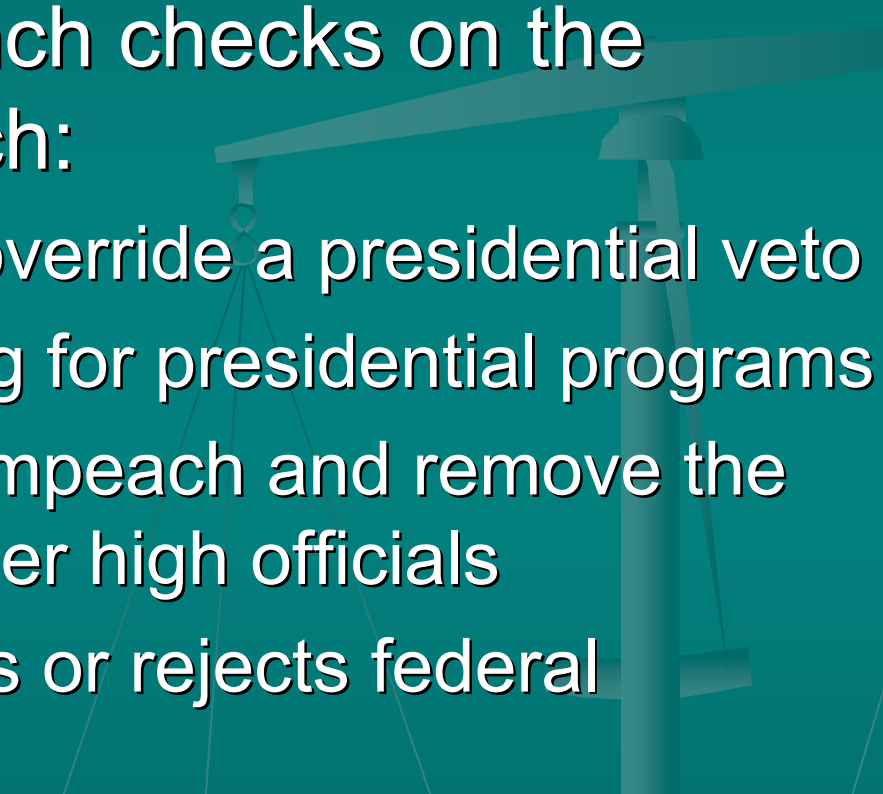


Checks and Balances

- Executive Branch checks on the Judicial Branch:
 - Appoints federal judges
 - Can pardon or reprieve people convicted of federal crimes

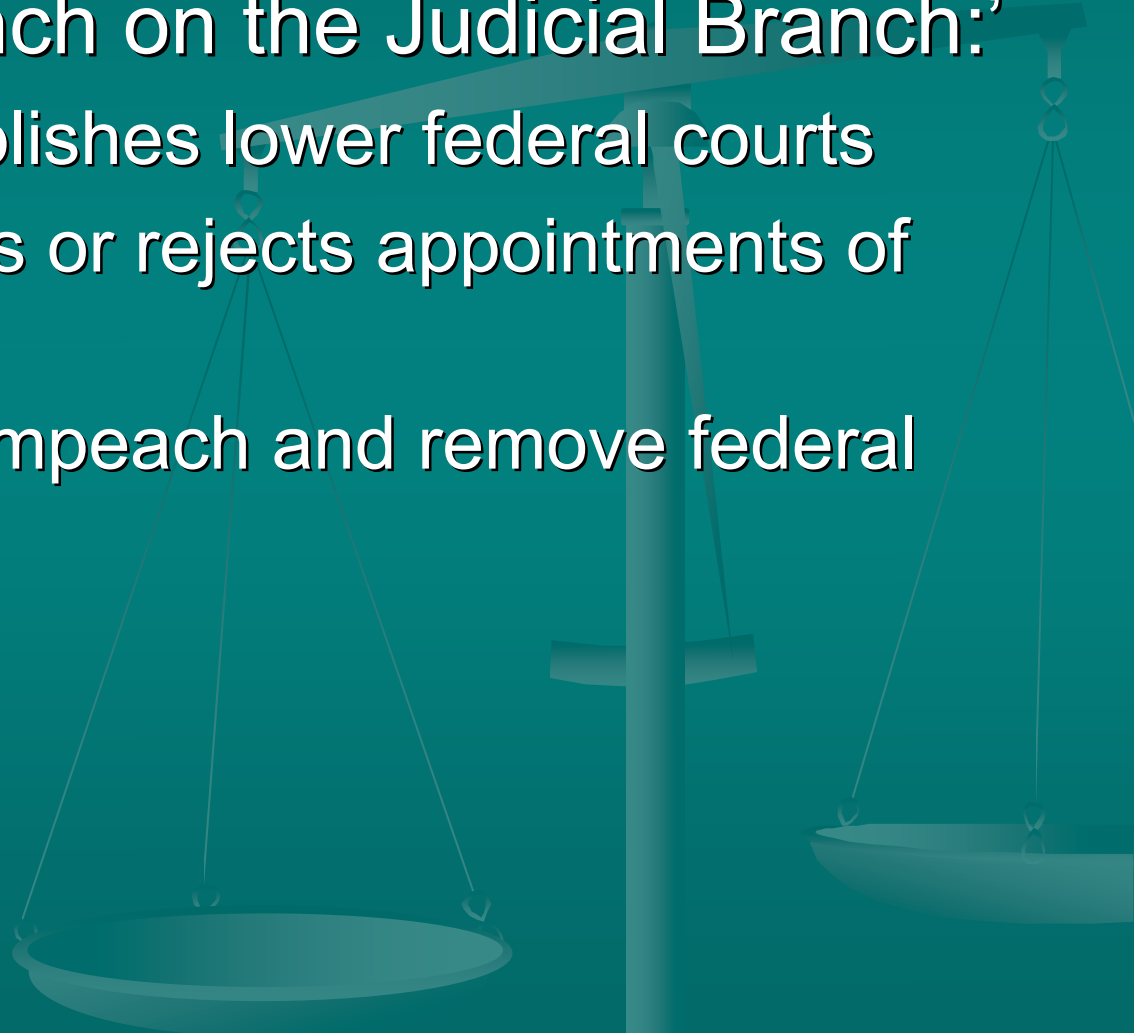


Checks and Balances

- Legislative Branch checks on the Executive branch:
 - Congress can override a presidential veto
 - Approve funding for presidential programs
 - Congress can impeach and remove the president or other high officials
 - Senate confirms or rejects federal appointments
- 

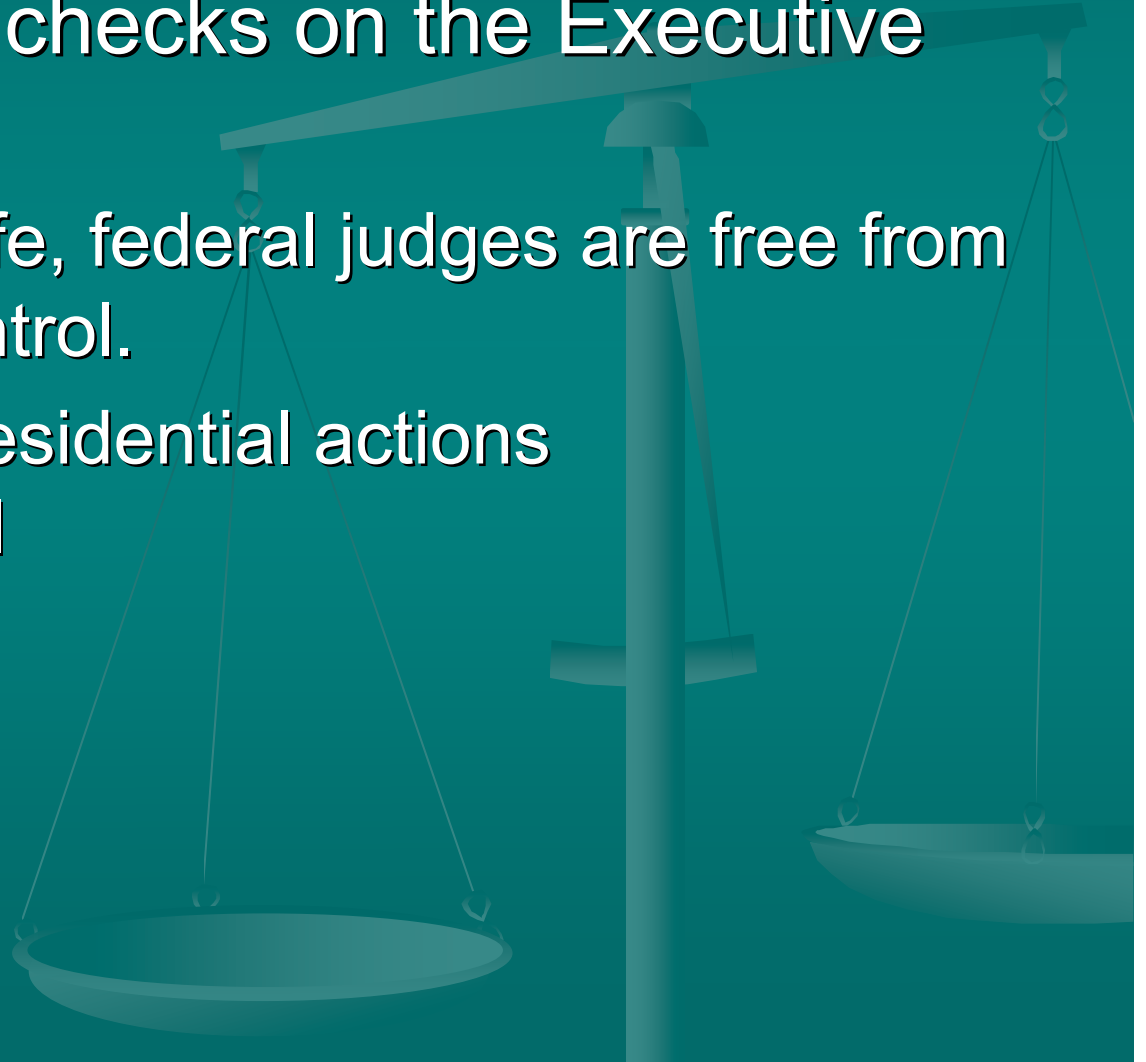
Checks and Balances

- Legislative Branch on the Judicial Branch:
 - Congress establishes lower federal courts
 - Senate confirms or rejects appointments of judges.
 - Congress can impeach and remove federal judges



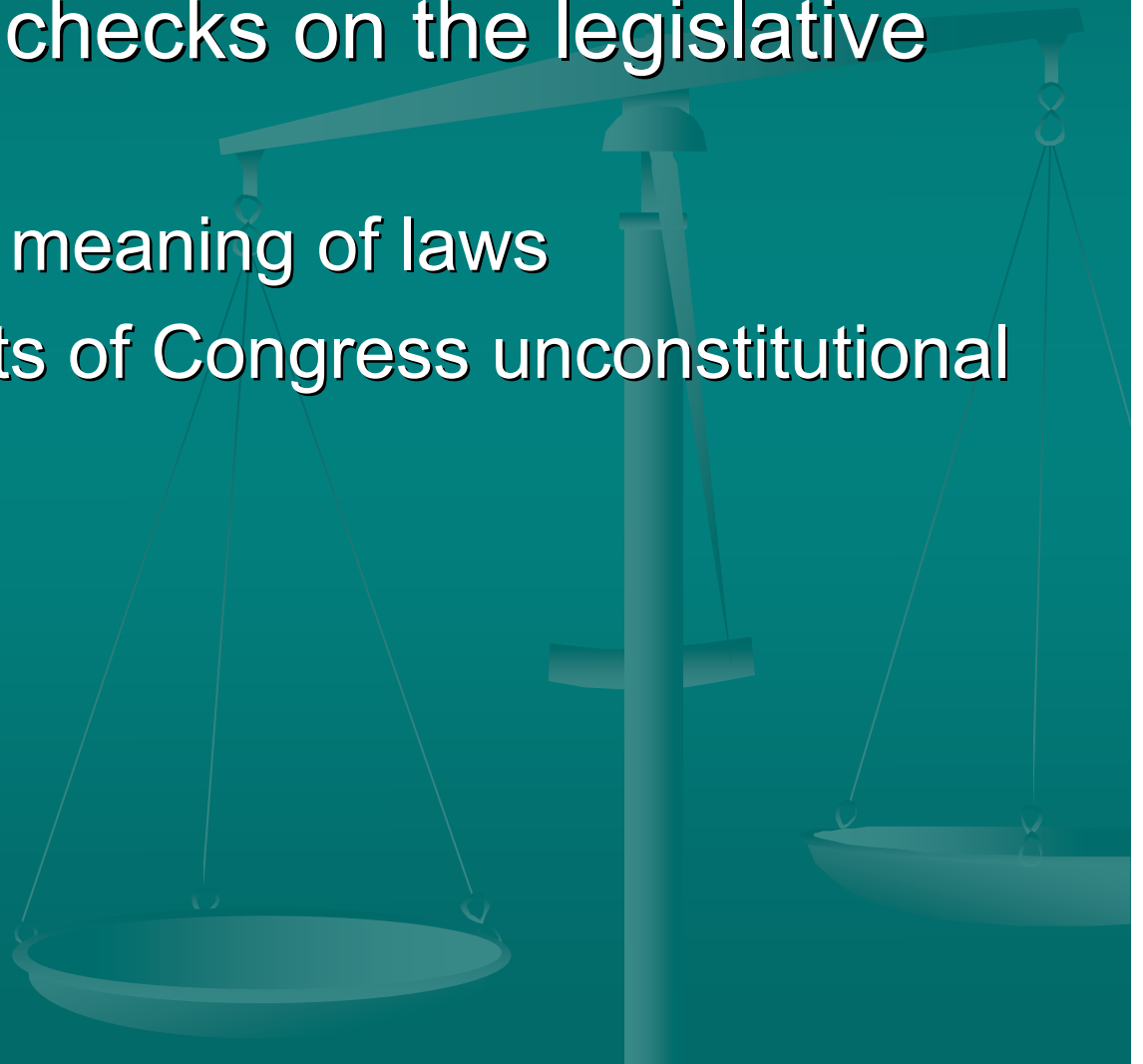
Checks and Balances

- Judicial Branch checks on the Executive branch:
 - Appointed for life, federal judges are free from presidential control.
 - Can declare presidential actions unconstitutional



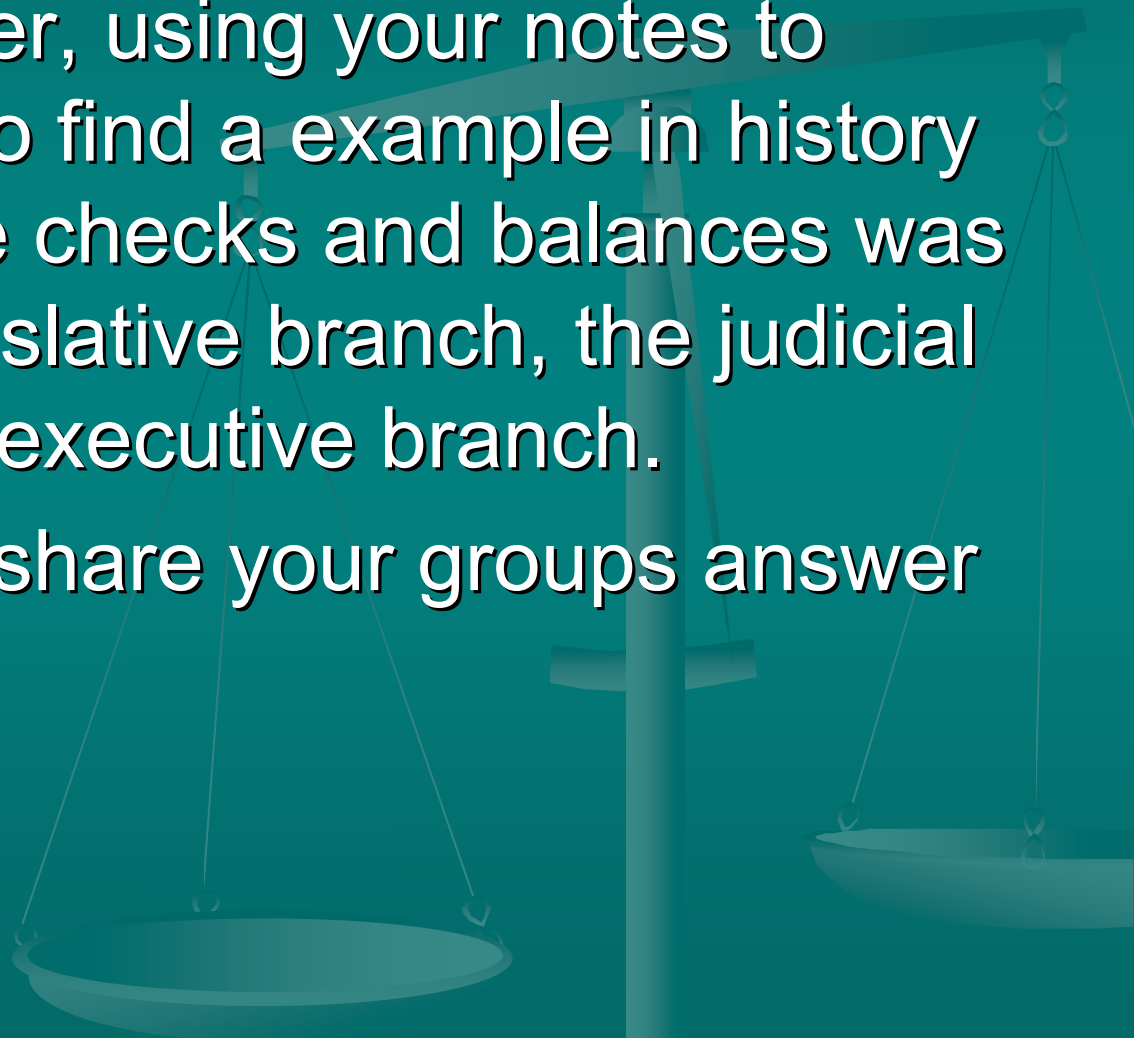
Checks and Balances

- Judicial Branch checks on the legislative Branch:
 - Can decide the meaning of laws
 - Can declare acts of Congress unconstitutional



ASSIGNMENT

- With your partner, using your notes to guide you , try to find a example in history when one of the checks and balances was used by the legislative branch, the judicial branch and the executive branch.
- Be prepared to share your groups answer with the class.



EXAMPLE

- **1. President Johnson (took over after Lincoln was assassinated) vetoed the Civil Rights Act,. Congress overrode President Johnson's veto on April 9, 1866 and passed the Civil Rights Act, conferring citizenship upon black Americans and guaranteeing equal rights with whites.**