

# BR: D2

How was the new government different from the old one, under the **Articles of Confederation**? Give at least **3 examples**:

Examples:

The veto power of a single state was gone

Smaller states got less representation than before

There was now an Executive and Judicial Branch

The Legislature was divided into two houses, represented by statehood and population

The Federal government had much more power than before to raise taxes, control the states, etc.

# U.S. History

## Ch. 7.3 A New Plan of Government

This new government took a lot of work, negotiation and compromise. In the end however, it was a much better thing than they had started with.

# Roots of the Constitution

The **Constitution** was uniquely American. It got many ideas from other sources:

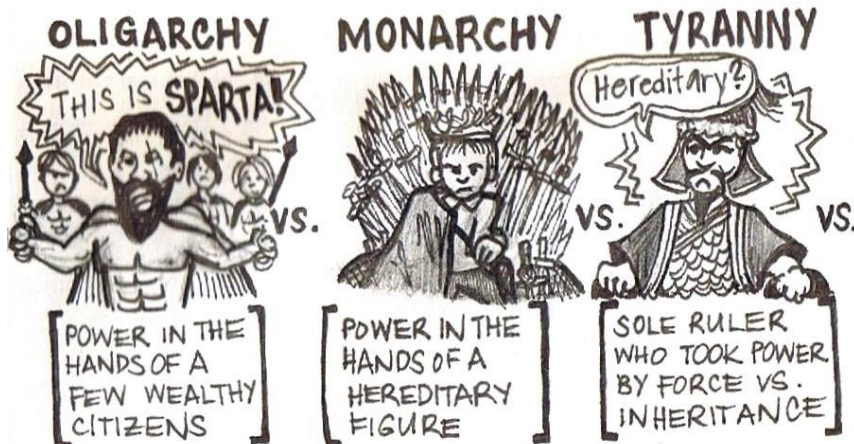
**Greek and Roman government systems** were studied and used as models.

For example, **Athens'** Republican model of government was used heavily to provide a model for the new American government.

The British **Parliamentary** Government Model was also very influential on American government. The **Magna Carta**, for example, had established many **laws** and **precedents** that even the King had to obey, and the Americans believed in and followed (right to a jury, innocent until proven guilty, etc.)

The **English Bill of Rights** also established the rights of citizens, and our own bill of rights would follow it as a model. Partner Discussion: Which of these ideas mentioned is **most important in your opinion? Defend your answer!**

Also, the **Enlightenment** was a huge influence [VID](#)



"...we (Athenians) are called a **DEMOCRACY**, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not the few, with equal justice to all alike in their private disputes."

**-PERICLES**



FUN FACTS ABOUT YOUNG J.TONG 2013

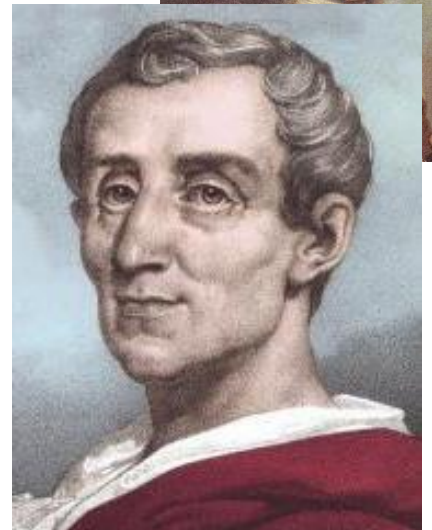
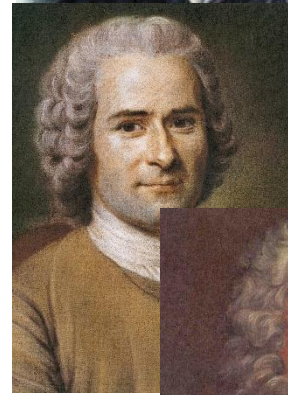
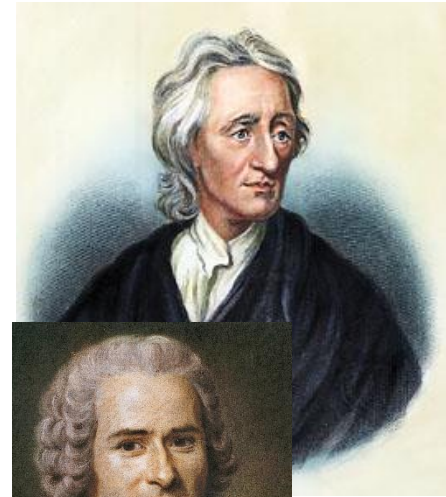


# Influence of the Enlightenment

These Enlightenment thinkers (like **John Locke, Rousseau, Voltaire**) were especially influential regarding the Founding of America, the Declaration of Independence, etc.

One more should be added to the list. **Montesquieu** was a French philosopher who argued that **separation of powers** would help keep a government from becoming too powerful.

By clearly limiting the powers of government, and separating those powers, such a government would have a hard time becoming **tyrannical**. Americas founders combined all these ideas as they created this new government. [Branches VID](#)



# Federalism

This new government split powers between the national or federal government and the state governments. The states had less powers than before under the Articles.

This idea is called **Federalism**, where power is shared between the Federal government and the states.

For example, the **Federal Gov:**

Could tax

Regulate trade

Control currency

Raise an army

Declare war

& pass any laws “deemed necessary & proper” to fill its role.

# States' Rights

The **states** still had powers, though, like:

Power to create & enforce laws in their borders

Regulate trade in their state

Establish local governments, schools, etc.

Both the states and the federal government shared the right to tax and build roads.

Ultimately though, the Federal Government had the final say, as the “supreme law of the land.” Federal courts were established to settle disputes between states or between states and the federal government. Ultimately, the Constitution was the ultimate law of the land.

# Organization of Government

The first three **articles**, or sections, of the Constitution discuss the organization of this new government.

First was the **Legislative Branch**, aka **Congress**, est. by Article I, which **created** the **laws**, with the **House of Representatives** and the **Senate**.

The Congress could collect taxes, coin money, regulate trade, etc. They also decided if war were to be declared, etc.

The **Executive Branch**, established by Article II, existed to **enforce** the **laws**. The president was the Commander in Chief of the army, and is in charge of foreign relations with other countries.

Article III created the **Judicial Branch**. This was a series of courts, with a Supreme Court, that took care of disputes between the states, fed. Government, etc., as well as constitutionality of laws, etc. [VID](#), **Checks & Balances Worksheet**

# HW:

Time to Review!

QUIZ REVIEW: [Kahoot](#)

Grab your Ch. 7 Guided Notes, (7.1, 7.2 Part I, 7.2 Part II, 7.3), staple them in order.