

JANUARY FINAL REVIEW

What motives did people have to leave their homes and go to the new world?

1. Monetary opportunity such as land, jobs, and resources
 2. Religion- people wanted freedom to worship, and have missionaries, ran away from persecution
 3. Adventure
- People starting settling in the south first like Jamestown Virginia
 - They went there to make money by growing cash crops like tobacco.
 - The plantation owners would buy slaves and have there slaves work the plantations so there was a big divide between the very rich and poorer farmers
 - Everyone was far apart
 - The government was an indirect democracy
 - Virginia had a House of Burgesses (house of legislatures) and was the first to elect representatives.
 - Then a group of people began to settle in New England.
 - "Were going to make the colony into a city on a hill" – John Winthrop (everyone will look up to them in everything they do.
 - Their government is a civil body politic, a direct democracy with laws and a constitution.
 - There were about 40-50 families with different jobs with land in the middle for everyone to share.
 - This meant everyone lived close together and could keep an eye on each other if there was any idleness you will get punished. (You must work and not be lazy puritan work ethic.)
 - Some town laws included: no long hair for men, women cant have their arms uncovered or ribbons in their hair, you can be rich but must dress simple, parents and children must sit together at church.
 - The punishment if you break a law was public humiliation.
 - This was very ironic because they ran away from England because people were intolerant of them and then they were intolerant of those who wouldn't abide by puritan ways.
 - South wanted money, New England came for religion.
 - Then the middle colonies started developing because people didn't like the way they were being treated in New England.
 - Examples are Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania.
 - Rhode Island was started when Roger Williams and Ann Hudgenson, who were Quakers, ran away because they were being persecuted against. This becomes an example of a colony, which has religious tolerance.
 - Pennsylvania is started when William Penn, also a Quaker, comes to the new world for money. As a Quaker he does not believe in the authority of priests and interprets the bible for himself. He therefore believes people are equal and does not believe in slaves.
 - Therefore when he needed help for his big plantation instead of buying slaves he ask people to work his plantation and they would get land in return.

- Pennsylvania becomes the first diverse community, they have to accept all the different people because if not their economy will fall apart.
- The middle colonies work force was – slaves, indentured slaves, and working people.
- Their economy was based mostly on plantation and trade.
- They had all different types of social classes.
- Home work #1 (all homeworks thanks to Rachelle!)

	New England colonies (Massachusetts Bay colony is the most prominent)	Middle Colonies	Southern Colonies (Jamestown, Virginia is the first and is prominent)
Economy What type of economy formed?	Wheat and corn	Trades- especially fur trade Dutch west India company)	Cash cop economy formed- mainly tobacco(brown gold)
Labor force Who did most of the manual labor for the economy?	Slaves(but not as many as in the south)	Slaves	Indentured servants (worked for a limited time for food, shelter and passage to north America) and later Slaves
Government What type of government did they form? Were they democratic?	Democracy-40 percent of the colonies men voted for members of the general court(the lawmaking body) who chose the governor. Civil Body society	Representative assembly Capital was in Pennsylvania and there were separate assemblies for the three Delaware counties	Indirect democracy- Ex Jamestown formed the house of burgesses
Religion How religious were the settlers? How tolerant were they of different religions?	The settlers were puritans and religion was extremely important. they were intolerant of other religions	There was religious freedom (different religions were tolerated)	Money was more important to them than religion
Social classes Was there a large divide between social classes (rich and poor)? What was the role of minorities (Africans Americans, women)?	Women had few legal right but extensive work responsibilities and African Americans were treated as slaves	African Americans were treated as slaves	Very large divide between rich and poor African Americans served as slaves and indentured servants on plantations. Africans became part of the triangle trade. Women had few legal or social rights (couldn't own property, vote..- second class citizenship

Old Colonial Policy (How did the British regard the Colonials?)

British began turning their attention away from the colonies and towards France (who they were competing with for control of Europe)

After the glorious revolution, parliament strengthened the navigation acts by:

1. moving smuggling trials from sympathetic colonial courts to admiralty courts ruled by crown appointed English judges
2. They also created the board of trade (an advisory board with broad powers to monitor colonial trade)

Salutary (beneficial) Neglect- colonial policy which involved England's relaxing its enforcements of most regulations in return for the continued economic loyalty of the colonies. Colonies weren't supervised closely as long as the colonies continue exporting raw materials and buying English produced goods.

Politics were also affected by this policy. In every colony there was a governor (appointed by the crown) who was greatly influenced by the colonists (ex: approval of laws), whose taxes paid his salary

The colonies began developing a taste for self government

Seven Years War Between? French and British

War's effect on the colonists? (list, include the new Colonial policy)

The colonies and Britain begin to grow apart

1. Because of the proclamation of 1763 (which stopped expansion), the colonists were convinced the British didn't care about their needs
2. Because of the war Britain's financial crisis brought about new laws affecting the colonists
3. After the war British colonists stationed 10,000 troops in its newly acquired territories to keep control over Native American and French subjects. The colonies viewed troops as a standing army that can turn against them if they exercised too much liberty. Maintaining the troops put Britain in even more debt because it required an annual payment of 400,000. King George III chose a financial expert, George Grenville, to serve as prime minister in 1763, hoping to lower the debt.
4. In 1764 Grenville prompted parliament to enact the **Sugar act** because he had suspicions that colonists were smuggling into the country without paying duties (because he noticed that the customs service that collects the import taxes was losing money. The sugar act halved duty (import tax) on foreign made molasses (so colonists would pay lower tax instead of smuggling). It also placed duties on imports that hadn't been taxed before. Third, it strengthened the enforcement of the law allowing prosecutors to try smuggling cases in admiralty court (who received 5% of any cargo confiscated). This act affected the merchants the most, who complained this would reduce their profits. Colonists continued to grow dissatisfied with the British army, and the way the parliament governed them (this later leads to rebellion)

How did the French and Indian War cause friction between the colonies and their mother country?

- Before the French and Indian war the British employ the policy Navigation Acts.
- Navigation acts – are basically the idea of mercantilism so that British can make money off the colonies.
- Officially the crown has rules but they are not really enforced which leads to Salutory neglect.
- The English assume that the colonies will help them because the English say that they are fighting the war because the French are the colonies' enemies and are living in their land.
- The reality is that the French are the British enemy.
- The war was a turning point (in the British and colonies relationship) because:
 1. British station troops in the new land (the colonies)
 2. There is an end to salutory neglect because the war put England in debt so they enforce mercantilism
 3. Colonies didn't get the land that was one during the war instead the land was given to the Indians because they figured the colonists were already on their sides versus the Indians whom they felt would only be there ally if they got something in return
 4. Sugar act, increased taxes

Road to Revolution (notes then Hw)

What brought the colonies to declare independence in 1776?

- A Stamp act was imposed to show the colonies that the British are now going to really govern the colonies. It's a statement that shows parliament can put a direct tax on the colonies without their consent. This is very upsetting to the colonies because they were used to pretty much governing themselves (salutory neglect). This was more of a political act because it decreased the colonists' status (only women and slaves were taxed without consent.) The colonists were more upset about losing rights than losing money.
- The colonists reacted by creating a Sons of Liberty. They used gesture politics by making a tax collector doll and hanging it in effigy. This is to show that they are upset without using violence (their goal is not to kill.) They also boycotted which worked very effectively since that caused the British to lose money and so they repealed the stamp act.
- Another political act was the Declaratory Act- that basically stated that Britain had the full right make whatever laws they want.
- After that was passed Britain imposed the Townshend act, an indirect tax with a purely economic basis.
- The next act was a social act known as the Quartering Act, this involved England sending/forcing troops into colonists homes in order to collect taxes. (This is a total invasion of privacy.)
- The Boston massacre – there is major tension between the colonists and the troops. A snowball is thrown there is chaos and the troops begin to shoot. This really wasn't a

massacre only five men died however pictures make it appear as if the British attacked them. This was not what happened it's just the use of propaganda.

- Then came the Tea act this angered the people because tea is a major part of their culture.
- Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts could have avoided the Boston tea party if he would have just told the king not to enforce the tea act.
- The Boston Tea Party was the greatest example of gesture politics all they did was dump tea into the harbor. There was no violence they broke a paddle lock and replaced it. They even made sure people didn't take the tea so they wouldn't look like thieves.
- The punishment for the tea party was the intolerable acts it did the following:
 1. Closed the ports till all the money of the tea party was paid back
 2. Sent more soldiers (quartering act)
 3. Martial law (Boston was imposed by military forces)
 4. If people were caught doing something wrong they were now tried in England
- The congress make the continental congress where the colonists draw up a declaration of colonial rights
- The colonists make an olive branch petition – their last attempt at peace with England.



Road to Revolution

Publis

Townshend acts

Duties on imports (ex: glass, lead paint, paper) that came to the colonies from Britain. There was also a 3 cent tax on tea. The British also stationed troops at major colonial ports to protect customs officers

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Intolerable Acts

King George tightens control over Massachusetts by closing down Boston harbor because the colonists reused to pay for the damaged tea. Also under the quartering act British commanders were allowed to house soldiers in vacant private homes. Boston was placed under martial law (rule imposed by military forces)

Stamp Act

Direct Tax law Passed by the British requiring colonists to buy special stamped paper for printed items such as legal documents, license, newspaper, pamphlets and

Declaratory act

Asserted parliaments full right to make laws

Boston Massacre

British troops stationed in Boston are taunted by angry colonists. The troops fire into the crowd killing 5 men

Tea act

British give east India company special concessions in the colonial tea business, granting them the right to sell the tea tax free, but this cut out colonial merchants from the tea trade

Road to Revolution

Sons of Liberty – Started Sam Adams

Shopkeepers, artisans and laborers organized secret resistance group. They harassed stamp distributors, boycotted British goods and prepared a declaration of rights and grievances. The act was repealed because of the

The colonists protested no taxation without representation. The organized a new boycott of imported goods and tea. Women participated in boycott as well.

Samuel adams and others labeled the confrontation the Boston massacre, making it sound like a british attack on defenseless citizens

Boston Tea Party
Instead of buying the cheaper tea, colonists rebel and dressed up as Indians, they dump 15,000 pounds of tea into Boston harbor

Colonial leaders form the first **continental congress** and draw up a declaration of colonial rights, defending the colonies rights to run its affairs and stating that if British use force they will fight back

Common Sense

- Common sense is written by Thomas Paine
 - Common sense- the simplicity of the language made it for everyone and it was easily available.
 - The goal is to try to convince as many moderates as he can to join the revolution.
 - This can be achieved by stating what the British are doing which they want independence from.
 - Colonists have begun to feel that there is no point to being loyal to the British this helps them make sure of that
 - After the battle at Lexington in concord (we didn't cover in class) the colonist have a choice "either they live as slaves or the once happy lives of America will become covered in blood."
 - Political spectrum:
On the Left are patriots - those who want declare independence
The Middle are moderates – on the fence about declaration
Right are the Loyalist/Tories – people who are still loyal to their Mother country.
- "Who the author of this production is, wholly unnecessary to the public, as the object for attention is to the doctrine itself, not the man."*
- Paine rights this anonymously because he wants people to focus on the argument and if people so his name (he was a known patriot) moderates wouldn't pick up the pamphlet.
 - The second reason is because this makes him a traitor and he could be killed.
- "I offer nothing more than simple facts, plain arguments and common sense. Volumes have been written on the subject of the struggle between England and America. Men of all ranks have engaged in the controversy, but all have been ineffectual. The period of debate is over. Arms, as the last resort must decide the contest."*
- He brings logic (simple facts) to prove is points that independence must be declared.
 - It is no longer a question we must fight but we will first state our position.
- "The sun never shone on a more worthy cause. It is not the affair of a city, a country, a province, or a kingdom, but of a continent. It is not the concern of a day, a year or an age: posterity are virtually involved in the contest."*
- Nothing in the history of man has been more important.
 - Posterity – next generation, if you fight for independence now your children will have it as well.
 - He gives them passion to fight for the cause.
- "By referring the matter from argument to arms, a new era for politics is begun; a new method of thinking has arisen. All plans and proposal made prior to the nineteenth of April are out of date and useless now."*
- The nineteenth of April was the battle of Lexington and Concord.
 - People say that they want peace but their still fighting so they might as well fight for a cause.
- "As much has been said about the advantages of reconciliation with Great Britain, we should examine the other side of the argument. We should consider some of the many injuries which these colonies sustain and always will sustain by being connected with and dependent on Great Britain."*
- Everyone has ideas why not to separate from England and I will address them all.

"I have heard some assert that because America has flourished under her connection with Great Britain that the same connection is necessary for her future happiness. Nothing can be more false than this argument"

"America would have flourished as much, and probably more, had no European power had anything to do with her. There will always be a market for America's goods as long as people in Europe continue to eat."

- You say we need them to make money we'll we don't need that at all we are the farmers as long as everyone keeps eating we'll keep making money.

"We have boasted that Great Britain has protected us because of her own interest and not because of attachment to us."

"She did not protect us from her own enemies, but from her enemies. France and Spain never were, nor perhaps ever will be our enemies"

- You think we need them for protection well news flash these so called enemies are not our enemies they are England's enemies and as long as we separate from England we'll be fine.

"But Britain is the parent country say some..."

"Then the more shame upon her conduct. Even brutes do not devour their young. Europe and not England, is the parent country of America. This new world hath been the asylum for the persecuted lovers of civil and religious liberty from every part of Europe. Hither have they fled, not from the tender embraces of the mother, but from the cruelty of the monster; and it is so far true of England that the same tyranny which drove the first emigrants from home pursues their descendants still."

- You feel that she is your mother well she is an abusive parent.

"I am clearly, positively and consciously persuaded that it is in our true interest to be separated and independence. Anything short of independence is mere patchwork and it can afford no lasting happiness."

- He is restating his thesis we need independence an nothing less because anything less will not do us any good.

Electoral College

- An electoral vote- instead popular vote across the country, these are popular votes in each state.
- A candidate needs 270 electoral votes to win if there is a tie the House pick from the top two.
- Each state has a different number of delegates represented by the number of people in the House of Representatives and the 2 from the Senate.
- You vote for your delegate who votes for your President
- Why state by state elections using delegates? Big states vs. small states and populism vs. elitism.
- Big states vs. Small states – the plus two factor gives the small states an edge because their small amount of delegates count as more because it stands for more people.
- Populism vs. Elitism who is trusted to vote the public or the congress? The compromise is that you vote for the electors that vote for the president.
- "Winner takes all" (policy in 48 states) all votes no matter how close the percentage go to the candidate with more votes instead of dividing them by actual number. (it's done so because each candidate needs as many votes as he can get.)
- Randomish fact swing states are states that you are not sure which party they belong to and can go either way.
- Their can really only be two candidates because there needs to be more than half the votes so in that case what is the point of a third party? They can sway the election and get recognition for their issues i.e. Nader.
 - It is possible for the electoral votes to choose a different candidate than the popular vote i.e. Bush lost the popular vote and won the electoral votes.

Declaration of Independence

How did Jefferson use the declaration to justify the colonists' separation from England?

- He first says that when you leave it is needed that the reasons for this separation must be stated. *"When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."*
- Jefferson uses John Locke's idea of Independence that a government has to protect certain natural rights and if not can be overthrown "social contract."
"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."
 - Why Locke? He was looked up to and credible
 - Jefferson changed property to the pursuit of happiness
 - "Men"- how about women or slaves (that Jefferson himself owned)

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its

foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

- When a government is bad it must be overthrown
- However the declaration also states that it should not be overthrown for "light and transient causes" i.e. getting three tickets in one day (her personal story)

"Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity, which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world."

- The colonists were patient but now we must revolt Britain broke the contract.
- Jefferson states exactly what the king did wrong.
- This was aimed to the entire world proof it worked are revolutions, which occurred after the American revolution.
- Quotes from the declaration of independence movie: "the declaration is meant to be performed not just read." "The greatest beauty of the DOI is it changes with time." "The real glory of the DOI has been our nations way of closing the gap." "The DOI is the expression of the American mind."

The American Revolution

How did the colonies win against the British superpowers?

Home field advantage	-----	Knew the territory
Motivation	Didn't really care for anything but money from the colonists. Used <u>Hessians</u> professional German soldiers to fight the war.	Excitement for independence. Cared for their homes, lives, and families.
Strategy	Divide and Conquer and overwhelm the colonies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Capital to defend - Guerilla warfare (instead of two lines shooting at each other) - Strong Moral (from Declaration and Common Sense.)
Coaches	British General who was lazy, selfish, and made mistakes.	Washington, a great general, strategist, and inspirer.
Budget	Liquid money	Printed dollars called "continentals" (didn't have that much money)
Skill	More Skilled (assumed colonists couldn't fight)	Outdoorsman, new how to fight from French and Indian war

Foul Play	British resented the colonists' war ethic	Guerilla warfare
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- The British made a serious mistake by not protecting, or getting aid from their own people, the Loyalists who were spread out around the colonies. They were considered enemies of the colonists and were threatened and publicly embarrassed.
- "They called me a brainless Tory, but tell me.. which is better to be ruled by one tyrant three thousand miles away or by three thousand tyrants not a mile away."
- Their options were to hide the fact that they were loyalists, or move back to Britain.

Battles

- (Kinda a cute side point) Battle of Brooklyn there was 34,000 British soldiers and 23,000 Colonists and they still where not frightened.
- Battle of Trenton, the night of Christmas Eve the colonists ambushed the Hessians who were very drunk at the time.
- Battle of Valley Forge, the soldiers had no clothing, or supplies yet General Washington inspired them to keep going even while they were freezing.
- Battle of Ticonderoga, British come from the Great Lakes in Canada (to their bases) and head straight downward wanting to gain control of the Hudson River, and some of New York. The British win the battle but the colonists' retreat was brilliant.
- Battle of Saratoga aka "Turning Point"

Movie: British General Burgoyne goes down to the Hudson River. Now he and his army are traveling by land with 8,000 people. 2,000 women and children went with them on this voyage. People are merry and are singing, dancing, and drinking throughout the journey they don't see this as a war, more like a big vacation. However all these people mean it takes them a longer time (one week per mile) and the colonists used this to their advantage. While they retreat they knock down trees and destroy things to make more obstacles for the British. The British run out of all materials and supplies. They approach Saratoga and it appears as if no one is there but suddenly people start to fall to the ground. The colonists are hiding and using the guerilla warfare methods. Their were miscommunication issues Between the British who thought to meet for reinforcements in New York however the other general proved to be in Philadelphia.

- It is a turning point because: this is the colonists first major victory, Britain gives up on their North Eastern strategy, French see the colonies' capabilities and aid them.
- Battle of Yorktown, the final battle, the British surrender.
- Treaty of Paris, happened in 1783 the British recognize the colonies' victory.

"His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States to free and Sovereign and independent states."

Impacts of the War

- Colonists are looking well they have just received their freedom.
- Inspired others to get independence i.e. French Revolution
- George Washington comes out a hero and great leader
- Guerilla warfare is more accepted

- They need to begin building the nation everyone is watching them "shot heard around the world."
- Decide boundary lines because colonists won over territory. What to do with the British living in these lands?

Articles of Confederation- "League of Friendship"(1781-1788)

- The colonists cannot succeed without a government "it is the last battle of the revolution"
- This time was also known as the critical era
- Confederation- loose union of states giving up limited authority to the central government. This was done because the fear from England.
- Only true accomplishments republicanism, ended the war (treaty of Paris), kept things together between the war and constitution.
- Each state made their own laws and had a congress to make laws.
 1. Government- no president or king just one unicameral (one body) republic.
 - a. There is no enforcement of the law
 - b. Each state gets one representative
 - c. Need 9/13 states to pass a law and 13 to make an amendment
 2. Economy- everything is limited
 - a. Don't control interstate trade
 - b. National currency doesn't work (need to use individual state)
 - c. Every state taxed other states = no trade
 - d. No central system
 3. Security- not ready to defend themselves
 - a. Each state set up its own militia and would send soldiers if they wanted to
 4. Foreign Relations – Practically none
 - a. No one wants to make deals with thirteen different states
- In 1785-1787 there were land ordinances such as the Northwest ordinates. It contained restrictions that impacted America for a long time. The Northwest was conquered so it technically belonged to the Articles of Confederation. It originally belonged to the public domain so now there was a question to what happened to the land.
 1. It became a state
 2. There was no slavery (did not affect the south so they agreed to this)
 3. Education had to be provided.

Weakness of the Articles of Confederation:

1. No executive branch to make decisions or dependant central government
2. Not considered a legitimate country- no credibility in foreign affairs
3. Couldn't pay back debt
4. Depression Syndrome (each state in their own world no signs of revolution)
5. Shay's Rebellion- In Massachusetts 1787 conflict between farmers (debtors) and rich (creditors). Daniel Shay was a debtor and started a rebellion and stormed prisons to release other farmers. The rebellion was caused because Shay was furious that if you couldn't pay back your debt you were sent to prison. The Massachusetts has to put this down though most people are farmers and are sympathetic to this. Massachusetts goes to the congress of the

articles of confederation and all they can do is ask for states but none of the states show up. This is a wake up call about the crisis in the leadership and economy and a meeting is called.

Consequences of Shay's Rebellion

- Annapolis convention held in 1787 where only 5 states show up.
- These states decide to hold a constitutional congress in Philadelphia in the summer of 1788 and invite all 13 states.
- They initially try to work on amending the Articles of Confederation.
- Then decide that an entirely new constitution must be written.

Delegates that were there	Delegates which weren't there
Washington- Presiding officer	Jefferson – in Paris
Madison- Father of the constitution	John Adams- in England
Hamilton – Parliamentary	Franklin- in Paris
Patterson – New Jersey	Patrick Henry- protested the convention
Randolph – Virginia	Paine – Moved to France
Sherman- Connecticut	

The Constitution "A Bundle of Compromises"

Agreed:

1. Power to tax also given to the central Government
2. Representative Democracy = Republicanism
3. Three branches of Government
4. Division of Powers central (federal) vs. state (reserved) governments
5. Powers of Central Government
 - a. Uniform currency
 - b. Foreign affairs
 - c. Interstate trade
 - d. Post office and roadways
 - e. Raising an army

Compromises at the Convention

- 3/5 compromise – every 5 slaves counted as three white people for representation in the house (vs. 13th amendment no slavery). The South wanted the slaves to be counted equally for representation while the North wanted the slaves to be included for population in taxes.
- Great compromise(Connecticut compromise)- Randolph of Virginia wanted one house in congress to be based on population while Patterson of New Jersey wanted one house in congress based on equal representation. Sherman of Connecticut came up with the solution a bicameral legislation and one should be based on population (Senate) and one should be based on population (House of Representative)
- Economic compromise- First of all should the slave trade be controlled by the congress? North says yes South says no – agreement government won't get involved for twenty years. Then should there be an export tax? both agree no and

how about an import tax South says no (cant manufacture themselves) North says yes (want to keep businesses). Compromise yes import no export.

- Presidential compromise- The issue is that the colonists do not want a monarchy and therefore feel the need to limit the power.
 1. limit the amount of time a president can be in office until he can run again
 2. qualifications: Natural born mostly protestants (scared of popism loyalty to religion and not country)
 3. Should be elected by people or congress? Compromise electoral college back in the day the house was the deciding factor of the top three cause no one could get majority.
 4. Division of powers there are 3 types of powers reserved (state) federal (central) and concurrent (both)
 5. Separation of powers legislative, executive, judicial. Legislative includes house and senate.

	Senate	House
Term	6 years alternates by a third	2 years (whole house)
How elected	Popular vote	Popular vote
Qualifications	Citizen for 9 years	Citizen for 7 years
Age	At least 30	At least 25
Amount	100 (2 per state)	435 (congress districts)

Enumerated Powers Article 1 section 8

- Taxes
- Set up army
- Control interstate trade
- Borrow money
- Immigration and naturalization
- Post office
- Patens and copyrights

Keep Reading In your Constitution

- Elastic Clause- it is a very important clause. Basically congress can do anything in the list of article 1 section 8 but it is also fluid for changing generations. i.e. airplanes were not invented then but now it is part of interstate trade so the government can control it. (Interstate trade one of the most stretched out power)
- Liberal means huge federal small state government. Conservative means slightly smaller state Government.

Denied Powers Article 1 sec 9

- Not to touch slavery till 1808
- Cant deny habeas corpus
- Cannot deny bill of attainder no expos factos laws
- Tax only on census
- No favoritism
- there are more but come on and just read it

American Presidency

What does it take to be a good president?

1. The time they face – rising to greatness in a challenging era.
 2. Personality- needs a charismatic personality to inspire and lead people as well as getting things done in office.
 3. Vision – need to know exactly what you plan to get done.
 4. Power to persuade – ability to convince the general public and congress to get the same things he wants done.
- The president can have a lot of power, which means the congress has less.
 - However congress has the right to take away presidential power if need be.
 - Legislative powers include: the president being able to advise congress on laws, sign it, or veto it.
 - There is such a thing as pocket veto that occurs if congress is not in session and president didn't sign it shows that the president is not getting along with congress.
 - The president also gives a state of a union address from time to time to fill in congress and the general public.

Article II

What are the qualifications for becoming a president?

1. Natural born citizen or citizen of the United states
2. Resident of the United States for 14 years
3. At least 35 years of age
4. Must take an oath before he enters office

What are the powers of the president? (From constitution and class together)

1. The president is the commander of chief of the army, navy, and militia of the United States. Congress has the power to declare war and the president must report to congress 48 hours before sending troops. He can keep them there for 60 days without permission from congress but no president has ever done that cause it looks bad. Congress budgets the army and the president could make them look bad if they don't pay enough because it appears as if they don't care about the troops.
2. May require opinion in writing of principle officer, and has the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States. This does not apply to cases of impeachment and can be used as an executive military power. (Clinton pardoned many people)
3. (With advice and consent from the senate) has the power to make treaties, (2/3 of senate) appoint ambassadors, public ministers, consults, judges of the Supreme Court and other officers.
4. Power to fill all vacancies during recess of senate.
5. Give information of the state of union to the congress, and recommend measures he thinks are necessary.
6. May (only in special cases) convene both houses, (or one of them) and adjourn.
7. Receive ambassadors and other public ministers. This is part of his foreign policy role. He can great foreign leaders and make treaties (2/3 vote of senate). He is the face that represents what America wants. Many American presidents have tried and been effective in recoloring the map of the world because foreign policy has become such a great power.

8. Take care that laws be faithfully executed and commission all officers of the United States. He makes sure that laws that are passed by congress are carries out. The president doesn't really have to do anything about it anymore because we have the police, which arrest people if they violate laws. Once a president did have to act like with problems with segregation. When people didn't listen to the ruling of brown vs. the board of education Eisenhower had to execute the law that separate but equal is unconstitutional and made national guards protect black students which went to that school.
9. He may be removed from office or impeached for treason, bribery, or other high crimes. (This also applies to vice president, and appointed officers.)

Supreme Court

- Not a lot of restrictions are written in the constitution.
- The president picks a supreme court justices and the senate confirms it.
- The supreme court justices must be experienced, ethical, and brilliant.
- Supreme court justices serve for life.
- When an issue comes up they are the ones who have to evaluate what the rule of the law is under the constitution.