

Section 3

Debating the Constitution

- Constitution had to be ratified (_____) by 9 of 13 states to go into affect
- Supporters of Constitution were called

– Led by

-
- Wrote _____ - series of 85 essays that gave support for the Constitution
 - Argued the country needed a strong national government- esp to enforce laws

Federalists vs. Antifederalists

- The _____ Position
 - Led by _____
 - Said the Articles were weak but the Constitution _____
 - Common antifederalist views:
 - 1. _____ had been weakened too much
 - 2. No _____
 - 3. Is the President a _____?

Federalists vs. Antifederalists

The Ratification Debate

- Delaware almost immediately and unanimously ratified (12/1787)
- Followed by PA, NJ, GA, CT
- Antifederalists hoped to win MA where _____ didn't like
Constitution
 - Federalists launched massive campaign in MA and it was ratified
- MD and SC then ratified- up to 8
- Everyone looked to _____ - if a large and powerful state like VA denied it, likely NY, RI, NC, and VT might too

The Ratification Debate

- Patrick Henry vs. James Madison
 - Henry- no real _____
in Constitution
 - Madison- strong central government necessary,
warned of _____
- Final vote in VA- 89 for, 79 against
- Constitution passed

The Bill of Rights

- First election held- _____ elected president, _____ his VP
- Many states had requested a _____ be added if they passed- this was the 1st task of the first Congress in 1789

The Bill of Rights

- The Constitution- a “ _____ ”
- Process of change difficult though- to add or amend the Constitution required:
 - 2/3 of _____
 - Approval by _____
- Hundreds of amendments were proposed to create a Bill of Rights
 - 12 approved by Congress
 - _____ by $\frac{3}{4}$ of states

The Bill of Rights

- 1st Amendment
 - Freedom of religion
 - Freedom of speech
 - Freedom of press
 - Freedom of assembly
 - Freedom of petition
- 2nd Amendment
 - Right to bare arms

The Bill of Rights

- 3rd Amendment
 - No quartering of soldiers in homes unless by law in a time of war
- 4th Amendment
 - Protection against unreasonable search and seizure without a warrant or probable cause
- 5th Amendment
 - Protection against self-incrimination
 - Protection against double jeopardy
 - Right of due process of law
 - Eminent domain

The Bill of Rights

- 6th Amendment
 - Right to a speedy trial
 - Right to a jury trial in the place of the accused crime
 - Right to call witnesses
 - Right to a lawyer

The Bill of Rights

- 7th Amendment
 - Right to a jury trial in civil cases of a certain dollar amount
- 8th Amendment
 - Protection against excessive bail
 - Protection against cruel and unusual punishment
- 9th Amendment
 - Natural rights not explicitly listed in the Constitution are still reserved to the people
- 10th Amendment
 - Rights not given to the federal government or denied to the states go to the states