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Analyzing Amendments Six to Ten

Amendment 6 In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.	In your own words
Amendment 7 In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.	In your own words
Amendment 8 Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.	In your own words
Amendment 9 The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.	In your own words
Amendment 10 The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.	In your own words

Creating the Constitution

Directions: Define each of the following 6 basic principles of the Constitution.

1. Popular Sovereignty-

2. Limited Government-

3. Separation of Powers-

4. Checks and Balances-

5. Judicial Review-

6. Federalism-

Congress	
Senate	House of Representatives

Electing the President:

The Constitution was completed on September 17, 1787, and delegates to the Constitutional Convention sent their new Constitution to the 13 states for approval. Voters in each state elected people to represent them in state conventions where these representatives debated the pros and cons of the Constitution.

III. Approving the Constitution

Federalist views:	Anti-Federalist views:
Which states immediately adopted the Constitution?	Which states rejected the Constitution? Why?

- On November 21, 1789, North Carolina became the _____ state to approve the Constitution. Rhode Island approved it finally in May, 1790. These states finally approved the Constitution with the addition of the _____.
- Once the Constitution had been accepted, the Continental Congress asked the states to hold elections for Senators, Representatives, and Electors. The electors would vote for the President.

- _____ was elected the first president of the United States on _____.

IV. The Bill of Rights, 1791

- To gain support of the Anti-Federalists, Federalists had promised to add a Bill of Rights. In 1791, Congress formally added ten amendments, or changes, to protect the basic rights of citizens.
- The Bill of Rights (the First Ten Amendments) guarantees rights such as:

V. Federal system of government

- The seven parts of the Constitution, called articles, explain the way government should be set up and how power should be divided.

Legislative Branch Congress Senate House of Representatives	Executive Branch The President	Judicial Branch The Supreme Court & other Federal Courts
Checks and balances:		

Federalist and Anti-federalist Graphic Organizer

Name _____

	Document A: Anti-Federalists Melancton Smith	Document B: Federalists Alexander Hamilton
Is this person happy with how the new Constitution deals with representation?		
What kind of government would this person like to see?		
Find a quote to support your claim.		
Based on this document, what sort of people in society would support this point of view?		