

Oliver S.S. News

Social Studies 7 - Unit 6 New Government of the United States

What's Happening

- Map Quiz 6 - 3/17
- Unit Test 6 - 3/31
- Bill of Rights Poster Due - 4/2

A Note From Mrs. Oliver

- Check out our Class Website

www.voliverushistory.weebly.com

Colgate Tutoring
Every Tuesday & Thursday
3:00pm-4:45pm
Late Bus Provided

A Peek At What We Are Learning

Vocabulary & EQS Content and grade level vocab & the overall topics for the unit.

Mini Project Bill of Rights Poster

Assessment All Quizzes & Tests have opportunities for completing corrections and retesting.

Enduring Issue Essay New York State Social Studies Framework

Current Events Articles from Upfront Magazine that focus on combining history with the present.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
After School Until 3:00pm	After School Until 3:00pm	Not Available	After School Until 3:00pm	After School Until 3:00pm

Unit 6

Vocab & EQ

Vocabulary Terms

- 3/5 Compromise**-each slave would be counted as 3/5 of a person, used to ensure that the South didn't gain too much power based on a slave population that had no rights
- Amend**-to change or improve, a correction or a revision to the original content approved in 1788 (US Constitution) 27 amendments currently
- Antifederalist**-opposes the Constitution and wanted strong state governments
- Articles of Confederation**- Between the 13 independent states. - Established only a legislative or law-making body (Congress) of government. Results: Would last for 12 years. America's 1st system of government failed because it was weak
- Bill of Rights**-1791 1st 10 amendments of the US Constitution gave individual rights to the people
- Checks and balances**-each branch does not gain too much power ----No More Kings, Executive, Judicial, Legislative- Each branch of government has the power to check, or limit the power of the other two. Idea comes from Montesquieu
- Constitution**-written plan of government for the 50 states that included Popular Sovereignty (People have the right to alter or abolish their government.) and limited the government to only have the powers that the Constitution gives it.
- Constitutional Convention**-every state except (Rhode Island) to revise the A of C, which got scrapped and replaced with the Constitution
- Due process**-gov't must follow same fair rules in all cases brought to trial protected under the 5th and 14th Amendments
- Electoral college**-made up of electors who every 4 years elect a US President
- Executive branch**-(President Vice President and Pres. Cabinet) enforce the laws

Essential Questions

WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ON THE WORLD?

- ☐ The Declaration of Independence linked together the ideas of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
 - ☐ In 1789, the French people rebelled and wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Man which borrowed ideas from Declaration of Independence.
- The American Revolution also inspired Latin American independence movements.

WHAT IDEAS HELPED TO SHAPE THE CONSTITUTION (WHICH STATES THE POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT)?

- ☐ Magna Carta 1215 (limited the power of the king)
- ☐ John Locke (natural rights life, liberty and Property or the pursuit of happiness)
- ☐ Montesquieu (branches of government executive, legislative and judicial
- ☐ Mayflower Compact (1st document of self-rule in North America)

Unit 6

Vocab & EQ

Vocabulary Terms

- **Federalism**-division of power between states and national gov't guaranteeing that one not have too much power
- **Federalist**-supports the US Constitution which means a strong national gov't
- **Impeach**-brings charge against the President
- **Judicial branch**-(Supreme Court) decide on constitutionality of each law
- **Legislative branch**-(Senate and House of Representatives)make the laws
- **New Jersey Plan**-SMALL STATE provided a legislative branch with 1 house each state given 1 vote in legislature (small states)
- **Northwest Land Ordinance**- set up a gov't for northwest territory with basic rights and outlawed slavery
- **Override**-to overrule the veto
- **Ratify**-to approve the US Constitution and any additional amendments
- **Republic**-gov't ruled by people through elected representatives(citizens elect representatives to carry out their will)
- **Separation of powers**-designed to keep person or group from too much power Idea created by Montesquieu – Legislative Executive Judicial
- **Shays' Rebellion**- were farmers who had fought in the American Revolution and had not been paid so that their farms were being taken by the gov't this was a successful rebellion
- **Veto**-reject a bill
- **Virginia Plan**-BIG STATE strong central gov't, 3 branches, 2 houses in legislative branch each based on population (big states)

Essential Questions



WHAT MADE THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION SO WEAK?

- ❑ The Articles of Confederation were weak because there was no strong central national government
- ❑ **POWERS** that would be given up by states:
 - ❑ Create a national army/navy
 - ❑ Declare war
 - ❑ One leader for the country
 - ❑ Make laws that all states follow
 - ❑ Currency (money)
 - ❑ Land under control of national gov't

WHAT MADE THE GREAT COMPROMISE SO STRONG?

- ❑ Was able to combine parts of both the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan to form one strong central national gov't with 3 branches of (executive, legislative, and judicial)
- ❑ 2 houses in the legislature
 - House of Representatives- elected every 2 years lower house dependent on the state's population for the number of representatives (VA Plan) BIG states happy
 - Senate- elected every 6 years upper house which gave every state in the U.S. two elected senators (NJ PLAN) Small States Happy

SS7 March & April Unit 6 2020

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17 Map Quiz # 6 	18	19 Document Analysis Due 	20 No School Conference Day 	21
22	23	24	25 Vocab & EQ Due 	26	27	28
29 Unit 6 Review Sheet Due	30 	31 Unit 6 Test 	1	2 Bill of Rights Poster Due 	3 No School Spring Recess 	