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## Articles of confederation vs constitution chart answers

Loading... Lesson 2: Constitution vs. Confederate Statute (Grades 3-5) Background: While the Statute of the Confederacy was an important first attempt to create guiding principles for our nascent government, it quickly became clear that such a decentralized government would be ineffective in allowing anything to be done; however, the path to the federal constitution was neither quick nor easy. There were many of them, and there were still many of them to this day who preferred most of the government to be in the states, not in the federal government; they feared that this would become tyrannical and offensive, as would the monarchy of England. Federalism, however, won in the end, and this lesson will allow students to examine both documents, examine the beliefs of federalists and anti-federalists, and form a general understanding and opinion on the documents themselves and the issues around them. Purpose: In order to provide and increase students' understanding of the terms of the Constitution and Confederate articles, in particular students will be able to: Explain the larger ideas of federalism vs. anti-federalism or state law, and how these ideas penetrate into people's general political beliefs identify and explain the various branches of the federal government, the obstacles that have been encountered under Confederate statutes, and how this new federalist/Republican government model has grown out of these difficulties. Identify and explain the different powers delegated to states compared to the federal government in both documents, what has changed and why. Actions: • Compare and contrast two documents with a chart and other assets. Similarities? Differences? Think of today's beliefs of our political parties. Who would be more inclined to support articles and the Constitution and why? Choose one of the documents and pretend you're a federalist or anti-federalist and write a 1-2 paragraph speech to support your position. Assign half the class to the Constitution and the other half to articles and let the debate on the following issues: taxes, interstate trade, executive role (should there be even one?), the judiciary (should there be federal courts?), and representation at the federal level of comparative analysis between our Constitution and the system of government and another industrialized country. How, for example, does parliamentary democracy compare to our Republican system? Should we scrap our system and accept them? It can be a writing task, a discussion led by a teacher, a class debate with more interaction between students or a combination of them. Resources: Articles of the Confederation and Constitution Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists More Information T-Tem DCPS Standards of Social Studies and National U.S. History Content Standards covered: 4.10.1, 4.10.3 8.3.2, 8.3.4, 8.3.6, 8.3.9 11.4.4, 11.4.5, 11.4.6, 11.4.7 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3 Era 3, Standard 3 History and social science learning standards covered: USI.1, USI.7, CE.1, CE.2, CE.6 Maryland State Social Studies Curriculum Standards covered: Grade 5, Standard 1.0, Topic A, Indicator 2, Objectives b-d Grade 5, Standard 1.0, Topic B, Indicator 1, Objective b Grade 5, Standard 1.0, Topic C, Indicator 2, Objective a United States has operated under two constitutions. The first, The Articles of Confederation, was in force from March 1, 1781, when Maryland ratified it. The second, the Constitution, replaced the articles when it was ratified by New Hampshire on June 21, 1788. The two documents have a lot in common – they were established by the same people (sometimes literally the same people, though mostly only in contemporary terms). But they differ more than they resemble each other when you look at the details. Comparing them can give us an insight into what Framers found important in 1781, and what they changed their minds on in 1788. Below is a comparison, detailing the similarities and differences between the Constitution and the articles. The subject page of the articles and the Constitution Explained pages may also be of some interest. Formal Name of the Nation Articles: United States of America Constitution: (not specified, but referred to in the preamble as the United States of America) Legislative articles: Unicameral, called the Constitution of Congress; Bicameral, called Congress, divided into the House of Representatives and Senate Resitters of Congress: Two to seven members for the State Constitution; Two senators per state; Representatives distributed by population of each state Vote in Congress: One vote for the State Constitution; One vote for representative or senator Pointing members Articles: All appointed by state legislators, in the manner in which each legislature led the Constitution; Representatives elected by popular vote, senators appointed by state legislators Chosen of the legislative office Articles: One year Constitution; Two years for representatives, six for senators Limit for legislative office Articles: No more than three out of six years Constitution: None Congress paid articles: Paid by the State Constitution; Paid by the Federal Government When Congress is not in session ... Articles: State Committees had full powers of the Constitution of Congress; The President may call on Congress to assemble Chair legislator Articles: President of the Constitution of Congress; Speaker of the House of Representatives, Vice President is Chairman of the Senate Executive Exercises: No Constitution; President National Judiciary Articles: Marine Judiciary Established Constitution: Federal Judiciary Established, including Supreme Court Injunction of Disputes Between States Articles: Constitution of Congress; Supreme Court New State Articles: Admitted after agreement of nine states (special exemption provided for for Canada) Constitution: Adopted with consent Articles: Once agreed by all states Constitution: After agreement by three-quarters of all states Navy Articles: Congress authorized to build a navy; States authorized to equip warships to counter piracy Constitution: Congress authorized to build a navy; states can not hold warships Army Articles: Congress to decide on the size of the force and requisition troops from each state in accordance with the Constitution of the population; Congress authorized to raise and support the army Power to coin money Articles: United States and States Constitution: United States only Ex post facto laws Articles: Not prohibited Constitution: Prohibited both states, as well as the States Congress Bills with achievements articles: Not prohibited Constitution: Prohibited both states and Congress Taxes Articles: Distributed by Congress, collected by the State Constitution: Defined and collected by Congress Ratification Articles: Unanimous consent required Constitution: Consent of nine states required URL: //www.usconstitution.net/constonchart.html If you see this message, it means that we have problems loading external resources on our website. If you're behind an internet filter, make sure \*kastatic.org and \*kasandbox.org are unlocked. Statute of the Confederation and the Constitution The following chart compares certain provisions of the Statute of the Confederation with the provisions of the Constitution. It is important to note that most commentators see the period of articles (1781-1789) as weak in terms of government power. Whether it is positive or negative for the United States depends on the size and impact of the national government. Those who advocate a limited government (Libertarians, for example) see the article period as the pinnacle of American freedom, while those who advocate a strong central government would see it as a failure. Articles of the Confederation of The Constitution Collecting Taxes Congress may ask states to pay taxes Congress has the right to collect taxes from individuals Federal Courts No system of federal courts judicial system created to deal with issues between citizens, provides a regulation on trade does not have a provision regulating interstate trade Congress has the right to regulate trade between executive states No executive with authority. The U.S. President merely presided over an Executive Congress branch headed by the president, who elects a cabinet and has control of the judiciary and the legislature Document amending the 13/13 needed to amend Articles 2/3 of both chambers of Congress plus 3/4 of the state legislatures or the National Convention Representation of States Each state received 1 vote, regardless of the size of the upper house (Senate) with 2 votes; lower house (House of Representatives) based on the population raising the army Congress could not design soldiers and was dependent on states to bring Congress May Raise Army to Deal With Military Situations Interstate Trade Lack of Control Over Trade Between Interstate Trade States Controlled by Disputes between states Complicated arbitration system Federal judicial system to handle disputes between states and residents of different states. Sovereignty found in the States Constitution was established as the highest land law enacting laws of 9/13 states needed to approve legislation 50%+1 of both chambers plus the president's signature Please cite this source when appropriate: Feldmeth, Greg D. Articles of the Confederacy vs. Constitution, U.S. History Resources... gfeldmeth/chart.art.html (24 June 2004)

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