

Unit III

He first created the idea of “consent of the governed” where people have a vote in who leads them (democracy). Every person has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

John Locke

Famous for his articulation of the theory of separation of powers. This is where the U.S. gets the idea of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches.

**Charles de
Montesquieu**

Author of the Commentaries on the Laws of England and helped influence America's judicial branch.

William Blackstone

The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. These amendments describe the individual liberties of citizens.

Bill of Rights

Written in 1787 by James Madison to strengthen our government and define its role, it is the document stating the current form of government used in the U.S. today.

U.S. Constitution

The first 'constitution' of the newly-formed United States. Intentionally weak because the citizens did not want another tyranny.

Articles of Confederation

Supporters of the Constitution who also wrote pamphlets showing support including the Federalist Papers. These supporters included Hamilton, Madison and Jay, among others.

Federalists

Statesmen who were against ratifying the Constitution because they felt it gave too much power to the national government. Included Patrick Henry, George Mason and Thomas Jefferson.

Anti-Federalists

“Give me liberty or give me death”
An Anti-Federalist because he felt
the Constitution lacked individual
liberties and states’ rights.

Patrick Henry

An Anti-Federalist because he felt the Constitution lacked individual liberties and states' rights.

George Mason

Federalist who was for the Constitution. He wrote it in 1787 and believed it would strengthen our government and help America be a successful country.

James Madison

Federalist who wanted a strong new government with a sound financial base. Was one of the authors of the *Federalist Papers*.

Alexander Hamilton

Put the Virginia Plan and New Jersey Plan together. Creates a two-house legislature with representation for the House of Representatives based on state population and representation in the Senate based on statehood.

The Great Compromise

Said that all slaves in the South would count as $3/5$ ths of a person for representative purposes.

$3/5$ ths Compromise

To change something to make it better or more appropriate.

Amend (Amendment)

The people are the final authority in government. The government receives its authority from the people.

Popular Sovereignty

The government is not all powerful. It has limited powers given to it by the people, and they must follow the same laws as the citizens.

Limited Government

The people rule through elected representatives such as U.S. citizens elect Congress and the President.

Republicanism

The sharing of power between the federal government and the state governments.

Federalism

The power of the federal government and the state governments split equally into three branches.

Separation of Powers

Originates (makes) laws including the collecting of taxes and other necessary aspects used to govern.

Part of the 3 branches of government. Includes the House of Representatives and Senate.

Legislative Branch

Executes (enforces) or carries out the laws brought forth by the Legislative Branch. Includes the president and his cabinet. Part of the 3-branches of government.

Executive Branch

Responsible for administering justice or judging. Includes the Supreme Court appellate and other federal courts. Part of the 3 branches of U.S. government.

Judicial Branch

Each branch of the federal government has the ability to check, or control, the power of the other 2 branches in order to keep the branches equal in power.

Checks and Balances

Rights of the people the government must protect that are listed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution/Bill of Rights.

Individual Rights

The only law to come out of the Articles of Confederation that tells how to add new states by having borders and a population of 60,000.

Northwest Ordinance

