

Agenda:

- Trade and Grade: Constitution Scavenger Hunt WS
- Notes: Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist

What is means to be a Citizen

How a Bill becomes a Law

What's coming up in US History:

10/19: Electoral College Ted Talk with Questions & Study Hall

10/23: Constitution Review

10/25: Constitution Test

FEDERALIST & ANTI- FEDERALISTS

- Heated debates within every state whether to sign and approve the Constitution.
- Two viewpoints:
 1. **Federalists** believed in a strong federal, or national, govt
 - felt the Constitution gave natl govt enough authority to function
 - felt that the states still had enough power
 - James Madison, Alexander Hamilton & John Jay wrote the **Federalist Papers** (*series of essays*)

2. Anti-Federalists believed in the states having more power; opposed the Constitution
- felt the Constitution gave too much power to natl govt
 - felt the Con. gave the president too much power
 - argued that the Con. had no bill of rights

Patrick Henry
and
George Mason
were
Anti-federalists

- Constitution ratified (or approved)
 - July 4, 1788
 - 1st Election in 1789
 - President → George Washington
 - Vice-President → John Adams
 - Capitol → NYC

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A CITIZEN?



US Citizenship

- Define the words citizen, naturalized, immigrant and resident alien. (Pages 265–266)
- Talking points:
 - Why would someone become a naturalized citizen?
 - Can naturalized citizens serve in government roles?
 - Are there reasons for excluding someone from becoming a citizen?
 - What is meant by “good moral character,” and why would this be necessary for citizenship?

Copy this down...

- **Citizen** – person who owes loyalty to a particular nation and is entitled all its rights and protections.
- **Naturalized** – have complete the official legal process for becoming a citizen.

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- **Immigrant** – person who enters another country in order to settle.
- **Resident Alien** – noncitizen living in a country.

Responsibilities of Citizens

1. Why should citizens vote?
2. Why is obeying the laws that affect your life and actions important?
3. How can citizens help defend our nation?
4. Why is juror duty a serious matter?
5. How can citizens help improve your community and school?
6. Why is it your responsibility to be informed about our society, our government and our world?

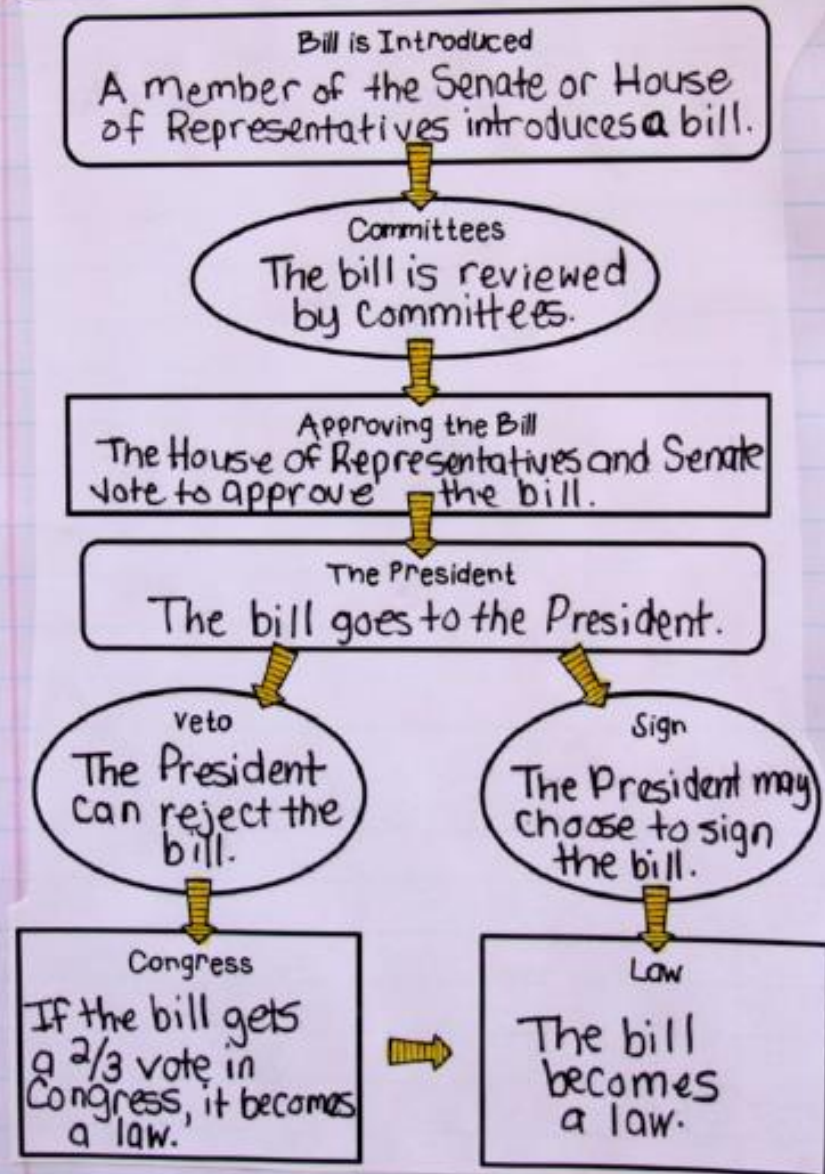
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- Responsibilities of a Citizen:
 - Voting
 - Obeying the Laws
 - Defending the Nation
 - Serving on a Jury
 - Serving the Community
 - Being Informed

Civic Virtue

- In groups, brainstorm the meaning of civic virtue. As a class, discuss the importance of civic virtue, and how it applies to modern society.
- Talking points:
 - What are examples of civic virtue?
 - How does a president demonstrate these virtues?
 - How can students be examples of civic virtue?

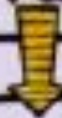
How a Bill Becomes a Law



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Bill is Introduced

A member of the Senate or House of Representatives introduces a bill.



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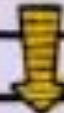


Committees

The bill is reviewed by committees.



by committees.



Approving the Bill
The House of Representatives and Senate
Vote to approve the bill.




The President
The bill goes to the President.





veto
The President
can reject the
bill.



Congress
If the bill gets
a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote in
Congress, it becomes
a law.



