

Notable quotes -

Alexander Hamilton

"All communities divide themselves into the few and the many; the few are the rich and well born, the other the mass of the people. The people are turbulent and changing. They seldom judge or determine right. Give, therefore, to the first class a distinct permanent share in the government; they will check the boisterousness of the second."

Muzzey David S. The American People, Ginn Co. Boston, 1935, p.153

POLITICAL PARTIES

Thomas Jefferson

Government should

"restrain men from injuring each other, and, we have them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits..."

Jefferson's Autograph

"While we have land to labor, then let us never wish to see our citizens occupied at a work bench or turning a distaff... for the general operations of manufacture let our workshops remain in Europe"

A HISTORY OF THE U.S. p.126

"Whenever the people are well-informed they can be trusted with their own government."

A HISTORY OF THE U.S. p.126

"With a self-governing people political parties are inevitable and, it may be said, necessary; for no party, however pure its motives at first, will govern a country long without becoming corrupt or arrogant, unless it has a rival of almost equal power, watching its movements and ready to snatch from it the reins of government."

Elson, Henry W. History of the United States of America; The MacMillan Co. New York, 1937, p.323

"Washington feared that 'the baneful effects of ~~the~~ the spirit of party' might lead to 'riot and insurrection,' 'foreign influence and corruption,' and even 'to the destruction of the Federal Union.'"

HISTORY OF A FREE PEOPLE p.173

Believed U.S. to be a great agrarian nation

FEDERALISTS

DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS

consisted of the aristocracy — the propertied and commercial classes. *carried North*

1. consisted of the common people — the farmers, small shopkeepers and city workers. *carried South*

believed in government by and for the "rich, well-born and able," distrusted the common people, and feared what they termed the "excesses of democracy."

2. Believed in government by capable leaders in the interests of the common people, and strongly advocated democratic principles.

3. Urged a strong central government, and consequently a loose interpretation of the Constitution. *on back*

3. Urged states' rights and a strict interpretation of the Constitution, since they feared a strong central government might become a tyranny.

4. supported Hamilton's financial program as beneficial to their economic interests. *(beneficial to wealthy)*

4. opposed Hamilton's financial program as harmful to their economic interests. *(debtors class would have "cheer")*

5. in foreign affairs, tended to favor England, whose government was entirely dominated by the upper classes.

5. in foreign affairs, tended to favor France, whose people had revolted in 1789 against the absolute government of the French King. *

Some Federalist Leaders:

- Alexander Hamilton *{ PRIME LEADER OF PARTY*
- John Adams
- George Washington (to a degree)
- C.C. Pinckney
- John Marshall

Some Dem-Rep. Leaders:

- Thomas Jefferson *{ PRIME LEADER OF THE PARTY*
- James Madison
- George Clinton *(Gov. of NY)*
- Aaron Burr

* Source - Gordon, Irving L. Reviewing American History. Ameca School Publications, Inc. New York, 1963. Page 64

House of Representatives

Speaker - John McCormack, D. Mass.
Majority Leader - Carl Albert, Okla.
Majority Whip - Hale Boggs, Mo.
Minority Leader - Charles McNair, Ind.
Minority Whip - Leslie Areeda, Ill.

U.S. Senate

Pres. Pro Tem - Carl Hayden, D. Ariz.
Majority Leader - Mike Mansfield, Mont.
Majority Whip - Hubert Humphrey, Minn.
Minority Leader - Everett Dirksen, Ill.
Minority Whip - Thomas Michel, Calif.

Supreme Court

Chief Justice Earl Warren, 1953

Associate Justices

Hugo Black, 1937
William Douglas, 1939
Tom Clark, 1949
John H. Harlan, 1955
William Brennan, 1956
Potter Stewart, 1959
Byron White, 1962
Arthur Goldberg, 1962

- decree - statute or law
- deftly - men who lose a navy or a court in which navy cases are settled
- deplete - having anything to do with an appeal, or call for help
- deportion - to give out parts or portions
- destitute - to prove guilty
- debt of credit - paper money
- breach of peace - breaking the peace
- capitation - a tax laid on people by counting heads
- civil - anything to do with a citizen
- compact - an agreement or treaty
- concur - agree
- construe - to explain or to interpret
- consul - a representative of a country who lives in a foreign country
- devolve - to roll down, to pass from one to another
- duties - a tax on goods coming into the country
- examination - setting free
- gain - pays gain or profit
- examination - counting or taking a census
- equity - being just or fair
- excise - a tax for making, selling, or using goods inside a country
- expedient - used as "proper" or "wise"
- felony - serious crime
- indictment - accusing somebody before a court or charging somebody with a crime
by a grand jury
- infringe - to break or to take part of
- inoperative - not operating or working
- insurrection - rebellion; civil war; fighting against your or the government
- involuntary servitude - working against your will
- militia - state soldiers
- minister - a representative of one country who deals with a foreign government
- misdeemeanor - wrong doing
- petition - a plea; an appeal; to beg for
- pro tempore - for the time being
- quorum - the number of members you need to go ahead and do business
- redress - setting something right
- reprieve - a delay
- suffrage - in the Constitution, the right to vote in politics
- transfer - to give or something you give
- vest - to give power to somebody
- writ - an order, in the name of the court or government, saying something shall be done

What is a Constitution? A Constitution is a set of basic or fundamental laws.

The purpose of any Constitution is:

1. To provide a framework
2. To be a contract between the government and the people.

The parts of the United States Constitution-

1. PREAMBLE -- 6 parts

- a. To form a more perfect Union
- b. To establish Justice
- c. To insure domestic tranquillity
- d. To promote the General Welfare
- e. To secure the blessings of Liberty
- f. To provide for the common defense

2. MAIN BODY -- 7 parts

a. Legislative Department

(1.) Composed of Senate and House of Representatives

(a) House of Representatives

- Two year term
- Elected by people in state
- 25 years old
- U.S. Citizen for 7 years
- Live in state represented
- Population of state determines number of representative
- One representative for approx. 400,000
- Vacancy filled by state election
- Leaders are selected by House members
- House has sole power of impeachment

(b) Senate

- 6 year term
- Elected by people of state
- 30 years old
- U.S. Citizen for 9 years
- Live in State represented
- 2 Senators from each state
- Vacancy filled by a Governor's appointment until election can be held
- Vice President is President of the Senate
- Other leaders selected by the members
- Hold trial for those impeached by House of Rep.

(2.) Congress - combination of both House and Senate

- Must meet once a year (Meetings begin at noon, Jan. 3)
- Half the members plus one must be there to do their work
- Make their own rules
- Two-thirds vote is needed to expell a member
- A printed record shall be kept (No secret info. printed)
- Both must agree to adjourn for more than three days
- Salary -
- May hold no other government jobs

(2.) Congress continued:

Congress is allowed to:

- Tax
- Pay our debts
- Borrow money
- Regulate commerce
- Make uniform rules for naturalization
- Make uniform laws on bankruptcy
- Print money and assign it value
- Set up postal system
- Grant patents and copyrights
- Set up ~~xxxxxx~~ courts lower than the Supreme Court
- Declare war
- Raise and pay an Army
- Make rules to keep an army and navy in order
- Call out a state militia for 3 reasons:
 1. Keep country's laws
 2. To fight rebels against the government
 3. To fight enemies who attack our country
- Make all laws for seat of government and other govt. installations
- Make any and all laws necessary and proper to execute the powers granted to Congress

Congress shall not:

- Suspend the writ of habeas corpus except in crisis
- Pass a bill of attainder or ex-post facto law
- Tax a man a flat sum unless all are taxed the same
- Tax exports
- Make laws about trade which will favor one state over another
- Spend government money unless a bill is passed to do so and the President signs it
- Grant a title of Nobility

b. Executive Department (President and Vice President)

- (1) Shall have four year term (see 22nd Amendment)
- (2) Election of President and Vice President (See 12th Amendment)
- (3) First Tuesday after first Monday in November every fourth year shall be election day

(4) Qualifications for President:

- Native born citizen
- 35 years old
- Resident in U.S. for at least 14 years

(5) Salary = \$100,000 + EXPENSES

EX PRES. \$25,000

(6) Powers of the President:

- Leader of army, navy and militia (Commander-in-Chief)
- May pardon anyone who has done something against the government except those who are impeached
- Selects Ambassadors with consent of the Senate
- Reports on condition of the country (State of the Union)
- Shall deal with representatives of other countries
- See that the country's laws are obeyed

TREATIES

c. Judicial Department (Supreme Court and lower courts)

- (1) Judges may keep their job for life unless found guilty of crime
- (2) The government courts shall judge cases which:
 - Are about something in the Constitution
 - Are about something in the country's laws
 - Are about Government treaties
 - Are about any government's representatives in the U.S.
 - Are about sea laws
 - Are between States
 - Are between a State and a man living in another state

65-65 may retire with full pay

Chief Justice - Earl Warren 1953
 1953 Justice - Hugo Black 1937
 William O. Douglas 1939
 Tom C. Clark - 1949
 John M. Harlan - 1955
 William 1954
 Frank Johnson 1959
 Byron White 1962
 Arthur Goldberg 1962

c. Judicial Department continued -

(3) The case must first go to the Supreme Court if a foreign representative or a State is in the case. All other cases must first go into the lower courts.

(4) Types of Courts:

The Supreme Court of the United States
Circuit Courts of Appeals of the United States
District Courts of the United States
United States Court of Claims
United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals
United States Customs Court
Territorial Courts

d. Relations of the States

- (1) All the records and acts of one state shall be respected by every other state
- (2) Each state must give the same treatment to residents from other states that it gives to its own residents.
- (3) Extradition
- (4) If a slave escaped into free territory, his owner had the right to demand his return
- (5) Admission of new states
- (6) All territory and property belonging to the U.S. is under the regulation of Congress
- (7) The Constitution guarantees to every state a government in which the officials are elected.
- (8) If a state asks for aid against invasion or internal violence, the U.S. will give that aid.

e. Amendments

- (1) 2/3 of both Houses or 2/3 of the states are needed to propose amendments
- (2) Amendments must have approval of 3/4 of the States either through Legislature or Convention

f. General Provisions

- (1) All previous debts will be honored
- (2) Supreme Law of the Land
- (3) Official Oath

g. Ratification - nine states must approve Constitution before it can become effective

3. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION - 24 parts

1. Freedom of Religion, speech, the press, and of assembly and petition.
(Addition, 1791)
2. Right to bear arms. (Addition, 1791)
3. Quartering troops (Addition, 1791)
4. Protection against search (Addition, 1791)
5. The individual guaranteed protection in trials and the right to his life, liberty, and property. (A square deal in court.) (Addition, 1791)
6. Rights of an accused person in criminal cases. (Rights of a man in court.)
(Addition, 1791)
7. Suits at common law (Jury Trials) (Addition, 1791)
8. Bails, fines, and punishments. (Addition, 1791)
9. Regarding rights not enumerated (Addition, 1791)
10. Powers reserved to states and the people (Addition, 1791)

(The first ten amendments are known as the Bill of Rights.)

3. AMENDMENTS continued -

11. States not to be sued. (1793-Change-Article III, Section 2, Clause 1)
 12. Election of President and Vice President (1804-Change-Article II, Section 1, Clause 2)
 13. Slavery Abolished (1865-Addition)
 14. Protection of Freedmen, etc. (1865-Addition)
 - Section 1-Definition of a citizen-Addition
 - Section 2-Appportionment of Representatives-Change-Article I, Section 2, Clause 3
 15. Negro Suffrage (1870-Addition)
- (* are known as the Civil War Amendments)
16. Income Taxes (1913-Change-Article I, Section 9, Clause 4)
 17. Election of Senators (1913-Change-Article I, Section 3, Clauses 1 and 2)
 18. Prohibition (1919-Addition)
 19. Woman Suffrage (1920-Addition)
 20. Presidential and Congressional Terms (1933-Change-Article I and II, Section 1 Amendment 12)
 21. Repeal of Prohibition (1933-Change-18th Amendment)
 22. Length of Presidents Term (1951-Addition)
 23. District of Columbia Voting Rights
 24. Anti-Poll Tax Amendment

TYPES OF POWERS -

Delegated - expressed or enumerated

Examples - *coercive*
army

Implied - necessary and proper to carry out the delegated powers

Examples - *draft*
mint

Residual - not delegated to Federal govt. and not denied states and people

Examples - *education*
corporation laws
elections

Concurrent - held by both

Examples -

taxation
police & militia
courts