



AP GOVERNMENT SUMMER ASSIGNMENT



Directions: Complete all 3 parts of the summer assignment. There are written and digital components within, so read all parts of the instructions to fulfill the requirements.



1. **Constitution Analysis**- Fill in the missing parts of the Constitution as you explore our nation's founding document. Make sure to write all parts of the Constitution that are missing.

- You may use any copy of the Constitution, whether it be a physical copy or online
- We will use the National Constitution Center's version throughout the year



2. **Analytical Reading Guides** - Complete the guided questions alongside the Required Documents. Make sure to completely answer all parts of each question, including circling the parts of the passage for prompts that ask.

- You will need to print these out to write on both the Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation analytical readings.
- In addition, you must show evidence of annotating the text for deeper analysis; your understanding of course documents will require deep inquiry into our Founding documents
 - Annotation Strategies



3. **Landmark SCOTUS Case Summaries** - Your job is to create an infographic of each of the 15 required cases with the required information. The manner in which this information is displayed should be through Canva, utilizing an infographic template. Complete each case using one of the templates provided and/or especially one of your own design. Template

- *Any submission suspected of using AI and NOT your own work is subject to being dismissed and your assignment given a 0*
- It is imperative you complete this important work to the fullest before entering coursework.



CONSTITUTION ANALYSIS

Read the United States Constitution and create for yourself a basic understanding of the document that contains the guiding principles of America

This paragraph, which begins with “We the People...”, outlines the basic tasks we ask our federal government to perform. List each one as it’s written in the document; then in the blank next to it, think of something the federal government actually does to carry out this task.

TASK

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

ACTION

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

ARTICLE 1

..outlines which branch of the federal government? _____

Section 2 ... describes which chamber? _____

Fill out each of the following rules & requirements as prescribed:

Length of term in office: _____ Minimum age: _____ Minimum years as U.S. citizen: _____

Number of representatives per state shall be based upon: _____ Which “sole power” belongs to this chamber as described in Section 2? _____

Section 3 ... describes which chamber? _____

Fill out each of the following rules & requirements as prescribed:

Number of Senators per state: _____ Senators are to be chosen by: _____

**this was later amended*

Every two years, how many Senators will be up for re-election?: _____ Length of term in office: _____ Minimum age: _____ Minimum years as U.S. citizen: _____

The “President of the Senate” is: _____

With what power? _____

Which “sole power” belongs to this chamber as described in Section 3? _____

CONSTITUTION ANALYSIS

Sections 4, 5 & 6... describe how the chambers are to operate with respect to meetings & adjournments, compensation, internal structure, rules, etc.... in general, who is tasked with running the House and Senate?

Section 7... describes the legislative process In Clause 1, only the House of Representatives may:

Refer to Clause 2 to fill in the blanks: A bill must pass _____ before being sent to _____

If the bill is not signed into law, it returns to each chamber where a _____ vote is needed before the bill may become a law.

Section 8... describes all of the powers given to Congress. Write each power in your own words in the space provided (each separated paragraph or sentence is a clause)

Clause 1: _____

Clause 2: _____

Clause 3: _____

Clause 4: _____

Clause 5: _____

Clause 6: _____

Clause 7: _____

Clause 8: _____

Clause 9: _____

Clause 10: _____

Clause 11: _____

Clauses 12 – 16 call for Congress to: _____

Clause 17 allows for Congress to appropriate land for: _____

Clause 18 gives Congress the ability to: _____

CONSTITUTION ANALYSIS

Section 9... limits the federal government in certain key areas – look up and define the following terms:

Writ of habeas corpus: _____

Bill of attainder: _____

Ex post facto law: _____

Also in this section, Congress cannot place a tax on _____, nor in regulating commerce favor one state over another.

Section 10... places limits on state governments, including the following:

No state may enter into _____ with another state or foreign country.

ARTICLE II

...outlines which branch of the federal government? _____ Fill out each of the following rules & requirements as prescribed in

Section 1:

Length of term in office: _____ Minimum age: _____ Citizenship requirement: _____
Residency requirement: _____

Paragraphs 2,3 & 4 of Section 1 (although later amended) describes _____

The last paragraph of Section 1 describes _____

Section 2... describes the President's powers

With regards to the military, the President is the _____ The President has the power to grant _____ With advice & consent of the Senate, the President may make _____ and nominate/appoint _____

When the Senate is in recess, the President may fill vacancies. How long may these appointments last?

Section 3... outlines three things the President may do with respect to Congress, they are:

Section 4... for which offenses may the President, Vice President and other executive officers be impeached and removed from office?

CONSTITUTION ANALYSIS

ARTICLE III

...outlines which branch of the federal government? _____

Section 1... establishes one _____

Who is given the power to establish the "inferior" courts of the federal system? _____

Based on the idea that judges shall hold their office during "good behavior," how long is the term of a federal judge & Supreme Court justice? _____

Section 2... identify six areas in which the federal courts have jurisdiction as described in Clause 1:

Clause 2 ...describes the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction when the parties involved are _____ or _____ In all other federal cases, the Supreme Court has _____ jurisdiction.

Section 3... defines _____ as the only crime in the Constitution. The Framers intended this very specific definition to prevent the loose use of the charge, for example, against people who criticize the government. How is this crime defined?

ARTICLE IV

...outlines relations between the states, and the federal government's obligations to states

Section 1... calls for states to extend _____ to the acts, records and proceedings of other states.

Section 2... describes how citizens of states shall be treated in other states.

Clause 1 entitles citizens of each state all _____ & _____

Clause 2 does not allow _____

**Clause 3 was later repealed by amendment*

Section 3... who is given the power to admit new states to the union? _____

Section 4... the federal government guarantees it will do three things for the states:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

CONSTITUTION ANALYSIS

ARTICLE V

...outlines how the Constitution will be amended in the future. Which are the two ways an amendment may be proposed? _____

Which are the two ways an amendment will be ratified?

1. _____

2. _____

ARTICLE VI

Section 1... calls for the federal government to be responsible to _____

Section 2... states the Constitution, federal laws and treaties are _____

Section 3... calls for federal officers to take an oath, and that no _____ shall be required to qualify for office

ARTICLE VII

...describes how The Constitution itself would be ratified

States needed for ratification: _____

On what day was The Constitution signed?: _____

Number of Convention attendees who signed the final document: _____

CONSTITUTION ANALYSIS

AMENDMENTS

Write a brief description of each amendment's overall intent in your own words (not necessary to be very specific about the provisions in each amendment):

1st: _____
2nd: _____
3rd: _____
4th: _____
5th: _____
6th: _____
7th: _____
8th: _____
9th: _____
10th: _____

Now click on "Amendments 11-27" and briefly describe the intent of each amendment in your own words (not necessary to be very specific about provisions):

11th : _____
12th: _____
13th: _____
14th: _____
15th: _____
16th: _____
17th: _____
18th: _____
19th: _____
20th: _____
21st: _____
22nd: _____
23rd: _____
24th: _____
25th: _____
26th: _____
27th: _____



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

4th of July

Directions: As you read, make notes of important words, phrases, or ideas. It is also recommended that you highlight these from the text.

IMPORTANT WORDS/PHRASES	
<p>Find the phrase "Laws of Nature and of Nature's God" in this paragraph. Use context clues within the text to determine what Jefferson means.</p> <p>Source Analysis Highlight or underline the phrase in this paragraph that explains why Jefferson wrote this document.</p> <p>Connect to Content Describe one way in which Jefferson's description of rights relates to your understanding of the American governmental system.</p> <p>Source Analysis Explain one claim Jefferson makes about the purpose of government.</p> <p>Source Analysis According to Jefferson, under what conditions are the people justified in throwing off a government?</p>	<p>In Congress, July 4, 1776</p> <p>The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.</p> <p>We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.</p>

Check Your Understanding

Here, Jefferson names a series of grievances or complaints against the King. How does this list relate to Jefferson's earlier assertions about the nature and purpose of government?

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Source Analysis

How does Jefferson use these grievances as evidence to support his claim?

If any Person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from Justice, and be found in any of the united states, he shall upon demand of the Governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

Article V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the united states, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the Year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven Members; and no person shall be capable of being delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the united states, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the united states, in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any Court, or place out of Congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Article VI. No State, without the Consent of the united States, in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty, with any King prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the united states, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the united states, in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the united states, in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the united States in congress assembled, with any king, prince, or State, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace, by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the united states, in congress assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up, by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the united states, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the united States in congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the united states in congress assembled, can be consulted: nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the united states in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or State, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the united states in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Article VII. When land forces are raised by any state, for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made appointment.

Article VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the united states in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any Person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the united states, in congress assembled, shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the united states in congress assembled.

Check Your Understanding

Circle the text that explains how taxes will be assessed and collected under the Articles.

Concept Application

How is power divided between the states and the national government in Article VIII?

Academic Vocabulary

Define commerce using the context of this article.

Academic Vocabulary

Define commerce using the context of this article.

Connect to Content

Describe one way in which the powers granted to Congress under the Articles caused problems for the young republic.

Article IX. The united states, in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article - of sending and receiving ambassadors - entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made, whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever - of establishing rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the united States, shall be divided or appropriated - of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace - appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and establishing courts; for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures; provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The united states, in congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appeal, in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority, or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another, shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given, by order of congress, to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the united states, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges, who shall hear the cause, shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present, shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other

proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection, or hope of reward: "provided, also, that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the united states.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the united states, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The united states, in congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states - fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the united states - regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated - establishing and regulating post-offices from one state to another, throughout all the united states, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same, as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office - appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the united States, excepting regimental officers - appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the united states; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The united States, in congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated, "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the united states under their direction - to appoint one of their number to preside; provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the united states, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the united states, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted, - to build and equip a navy - to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men,

and clothe, arm, and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the united states; and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states, in congress assembled; but if the united states, in congress assembled, shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed, and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm, and equip, as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states in congress assembled.

The united states, in congress assembled, shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the united states, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the united states, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same, nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the united states in congress assembled.

The congress of the united states shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the united states, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six Months, and shall publish the Journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State, on any question, shall be entered on the Journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said Journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

Article X. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the united states, in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the united states assembled, is requisite.

Article XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the united states, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

Article XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the united states, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the united States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said united states and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

Article XIII. Every State shall abide by the determinations of the united states, in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards con-firmed by the legislatures of every state.

And Whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, Know Ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do, by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, in Congress. Done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the ninth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy eight, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

Check Your Understanding

Circle how many states would have to agree to any changes (amendments) to the Articles.

Concept Application

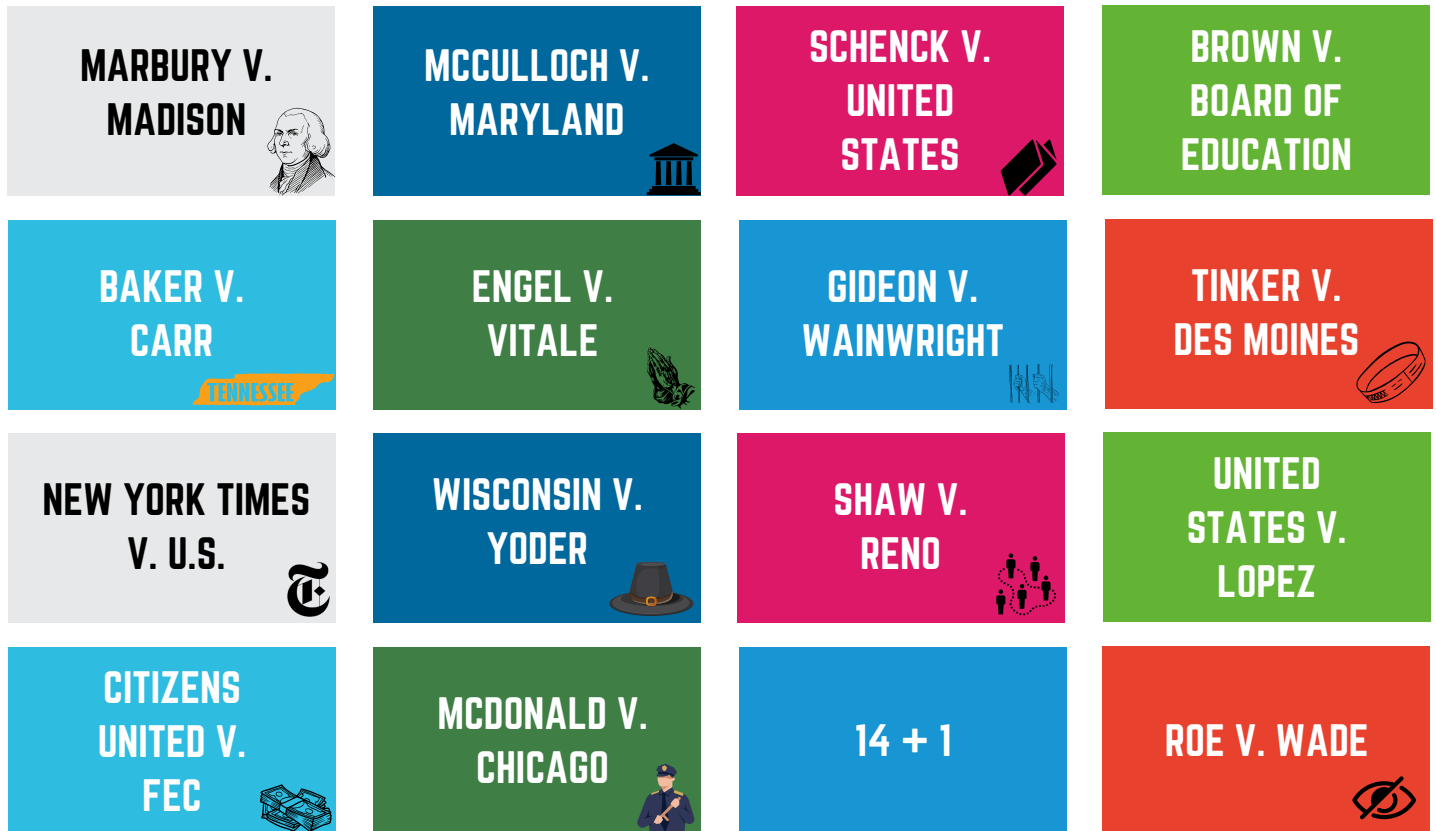
How does the amendment process reflect the division of power between the Confederation Congress and the states?

How might the amendment process impact the functions of the government?

LANDMARK SCOTUS CASES PROJECT

The Assignment: Your job is to create an infographic of each of the 15 required cases with the required information. The manner in which this information is displayed is up to you. Complete each case using one of the templates provided and/or especially one of your own design using the Canva Template provided

The Cases



Your presentation must include the following information about your case:

- **Constitutional Connection:** What are the central constitutional issues in your case
- **Key Facts:** What are the key facts of the case?
- **Big Question:** What was the constitutional issue before the court?
- **Court Holding:** How did the court resolve/answer that question with their ruling?
- **Impact of Case:** What made this a landmark case? How did it impact the U.S.?
- **Connections:** What other court cases (past or present) are related to this case?
- **Remember:** What is your trick for remembering this case?

LANDMARK SCOTUS CASES PROJECT

The Research:

The following sites have excellent information for your project

- [GoPoPro Landmark Cases Inquiry Learning](#)
- [Oyez](#)
- [Virtual tour of the Supreme Court](#)
- [PBS Supreme Court Cases](#)
- [SCOTUSblog](#)

The Presentation

Present your project to the class gallery. The manner and time of presentation will TBD.

The Format

You will need visuals to make your case stick in your classmates' brains. Here are some examples of accepted visuals:

- *Prezi - make it interesting and creative with lots of visuals*
- *Video - Must be sharable with classmates and teacher*
- *Website - or another interesting online representation you can share*
- ***Canva – template *preferred***