

Notes — Week 5

Michael Brodskiy

Instructor: Mr. Bradshaw

Period 3

- Under the Articles of Confederation, there was no regulated interstate trade, which resulted in many going hungry as states refused to pay each others tariffs
- Article I Section 8 is an example of “Positive Law,” which lists the powers granted to Congress (also called the enumerated powers)
- Article I Section 9 is an example of “Negative Law,” which lists the powers denied to Congress
- The writ of Habeas Corpus comes from the Magna Carta
- No Bill of Attainder — A law passed by Congress to take away a persons life, liberty, or property by majority vote only
- No Ex Post Facto laws — A bill making something that was legal now illegal after the fact
- Amendments — Congress proposes, States ratify

Propose	Approve/Ratify
Amendments are proposed by two-thirds of both the House of Reps. and the Senate	Three-fourths of the state legislatures ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 50 \rightarrow 38)
Application of two-thirds of the state legislatures to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments (never used)	Conventions in three-fourths of the States (used once — twenty-first amendment)

- There are no term limits at the federal level
- Article V is a great example of federalism

- A super majority for ratification is necessary because only the most important issues should be amended
- The Articles of Confederation created nothing more than a league of friendship. Some weaknesses were:
 - Could not levy taxes
 - Could not regulate commerce
 - Had an army in name only (no real army) — Also, no navy
 - No national judicial or executive branch to interpret and enforce laws, respectively
 - Amendment required all thirteen states to agree
- The Articles of Confederation created 13 countries (each state was its own sovereign, independent nation) — Simple majority was 7/13 and 9/13 was a super majority (laws needed 9/13 votes to be passed)
- Per the Articles of Confederation, delegates were picked and paid for by the state legislature (which meant delegates acted more as a United Nations, where each state acted in its own interest)
- The Continental Congress had only one chamber, which meant it was fast and efficient