

# Notes — Week 9

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## Period 3

- There are 435 members of the House of Representatives
- Great Compromise — Created a House of Representatives based on population
- Created a senate based on equality (2 per state = 100)
- Congress contains 535 members (100 from senate + 435 from HoR)
- Minimum majority to win in the electoral college is 270
- A census occurs every 10 years, at the beginning of a decade (2020, 2030, 2040, etc.)
- Ordered Liberty:
  1. Separation of Powers [Branches]
  2. Checks + Balances [Branches + Federalism]
  3. Federalism: Division of Power between Federal & State Government
  4. Popular Sovereignty [Majority Rule w/ Minority Rights]
  5. Judicial Review
  6. Limited Government [Positive Law (Art. 1, Sect. 8) + Negative Law (Art. 1, Sect. 9/10)]
- Congress raises all of its money through taxes
- Congress controls fiscal policy; the Federal Reserve controls monetary policy
- Congress has the right to borrow in the name of the United States
- Congress has used the commerce clause to grow its powers exponentially
  - *United States v. Lopez* — Congress had exceeded its commerce clause power by prohibiting guns in a school zone

- The electors in the electoral college equal the number of people in the senate plus the house
- The Northwest Ordinance (1787) did two things:
  - Allowed all new states to come in on an equal basis with the original states
  - Banned slavery from the Northwest Territory
- From the Northwest Territory, several states were established, including Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin
- Slavery already existed in the southern territories
- The constitution neither condones nor condemns slavery
- Populations change through external immigration or internal migration (ex. The Great Migration)
- State legislatures control the redrawing of congressional districts
- California is controlled by Democrats
- Gerrymandering is constitutional
- In a parliamentary system the legislative and executive branches are one and the same
- We elect people from where we live
- In the HOR, we elect people in a single-member district
- Single-member districts mean the winner takes all
- Plurality: The winner gets more votes than the next person, but less than majority (true for HoR and Senate)