**Guided Notes-North Carolina/U.S. Government**

**Please follow along and fill in the following blanks:**

1. In 1788, North Carolinians met for the \_\_Hillsborough Convention\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, due to the lack of \_\_Bill of Rights\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many Anti-Federalists were against the U.S. Constitution.
2. North Carolinians in Hillsborough did not vote for it, or they \_tabled\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. \_Federalists\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to satisfy Anti-Federalists, created the \_Bill of Rights\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to add to the Constitution.

4. In response to the \_\_\_Bill of Rights\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, North Carolina voted to ratify the Constitution in \_\_\_Fayetteville\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1789).

5. \_William Davie\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a Federalist, helped lead the approval and also founded \_UNC-Chapel Hill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1789).

6. \_\_Roy Cooper\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is currently the governor of North Carolina.

7. **North Carolina Declaration of Rights (1776) was the state’s first constitution. Read and circle examples of democracy, separation of powers, and similarities to the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights. If you circle one, please write one of those key words next to it!**

I. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.—**democracy**

II. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof…

….IV. That the legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other…..(**Separation of Powers)**

VI. That elections of members, to serve as Representatives in General Assembly, ought to be free.

VII. That, in all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself…**(5th amendment)**

….X. That excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted. **(8th)**

XI. That general warrants — whereby an officer or messenger may he commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact conmlittecl, or to seize any person or persons, not named, whose offences are not particularly described, and supported by evidence — are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted. **(Fourth)**

6. **Judicial Branch:** consists of the \_\_Supreme Court\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_nine\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ justices in case of a tie-breaking vote. \_\_\_John Roberts\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the Chief Justice.

7. \_\_\_\_\_Marbury v. Madison\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first major U.S. Supreme Court case that involved \_\_judicial review\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The case was declared \_\_unconstitutional\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. \_\_James Iredell\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a North Carolinian, became one of the first \_\_\_Supreme Court justices\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in U.S. history.

9. **Numbers (members):** U.S. House \_\_435\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ U.S. Senate\_\_\_100\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

U.S. Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_