

1. Who framed the Constitution of the United States?

The Constitution was **framed by the Constitutional Convention in 1787**. Delegates from the 13 states, called **Founding Fathers**, wrote it. Key figures include **George Washington, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and Gouverneur Morris**.

2. In the Constitution, who introduced themselves as the authors?

The Constitution begins with the famous preamble:

“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union...”

This means that **the authors present themselves as “the people”**, showing that power comes from the citizens.

3. What regime was thus founded?

The Constitution created **a democracy** and a **federal republic**:

- Citizens elect representatives to govern.
- Power is shared between the **national government** and the **states**.

4. What was this Constitution designed for?

It was **designed to**:

- **Organize the government**
- **Protect citizens’ rights**
- **Prevent abuse of power**
- **Ensure a balance between federal and state authority**

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5. How are the 3 types of power distributed?

How is power distributed?		
Type of power:	Who holds it?	Main functions:
Legislative Power	Congress (House of Representatives + Senate)	- Make laws - Approve the budget - Declare war - Confirm appointments of judges and officials
Executive Power	President	- Enforce laws - Lead the army as commander-in-chief - Make treaties (with Senate approval) - Appoint government officials

Judicial Power	Supreme Court and other federal courts	- Interpret the Constitution - Decide if laws or actions are constitutional - Resolve disputes between states or citizens
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Amendment	Rights	Real-life Examples
I	Freedom of speech, of religion, of the press.	A student writes an article in the school newspaper about environmental issues. A family attends church, mosque, or synagogue, or chooses not to follow any religion. A news website publishes an article criticizing government policies.
	People can meet peacefully for protests, meetings, or gatherings.	Citizens gather in a park to protest for climate action.
	People can ask the government to change laws or policies.	Citizens sign a petition to improve local schools.
II	The right to bear arms.	A person legally owns a firearm for home protection or sport.
IV	The right to privacy / protection against illegal searches.	Police must have a warrant to enter your house or check your phone.
VI	If accused of a crime, you have the right to a fair and public trial with a lawyer.	Someone accused of theft is tried in court and can defend themselves with a lawyer.
VIII	Freedom from cruel and unusual punishment.	A prisoner cannot be tortured or punished excessively for a crime.