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Ratification

It was decided that as soon as nine states approved the Constitution, it would go into effect. The convention adjourned on September 17, 1787, and the fight for ratification began. The battle was a bitter one. The *Federalists* supported the Constitution. Leading Federalists Hamilton, Jay, and Madison published the *Federalist Papers*. These papers were essential in convincing people that the Constitution was of value. The *Anti-Federalists* fought against the Constitution but were not successful.

On June 21, 1788, the Constitution took effect when New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify it. The remaining four states joined by 1790. The Federalists and Anti-Federalists continued their battle over the Constitution and became two separate political forces under the new government.

On January 7, 1789, the United States, having recently adopted its Constitution, held its first presidential election. Only white men who owned property voted. They choose electors who, in turn, vote for the candidates. As it did in 1789, the United States still uses the Electoral College system established by the U.S. Constitution.

Our First President

As expected, George Washington won the election and was sworn into office on April 30, 1789, as the first president of the United States and the “Father of Our Country.” Washington was a Virginia landowner who had led the patriotic forces in the war against the British. His accomplishments matched his popularity. Washington was a delegate to both Continental Congresses. He was unanimously named as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War and president of the Constitutional Convention that drafted the Constitution.



George Washington

Washington finished first with 69 votes, followed by his fellow Federalist John Adams of Massachusetts, whose 34 votes propelled him into the vice presidency. (Before ratifying the 12th Amendment in 1804, the candidate who received the most electoral votes became president while the runner-up became vice president.)

Citizenship and Becoming President







The members of the Constitutional Convention envisioned a president born in the good, old United States of America. In Article 2, Section 1, they wrote, “No person except a natural-born citizen... shall be eligible to the office of president.” The convention delegates wanted to avoid taking the chance of a foreign country sending someone to run for our highest political office. Immigrants can become citizens, thus becoming *naturalized* citizens. But naturalized citizens cannot become president; only *natural-born* citizens are eligible.

QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a *T* or *F* in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Six states had to approve the Constitution before it was effective.
- ___ 2. The Federalists were against the Constitution.
- ___ 3. The authors of the Constitution wrote a document that was easily adapted to change.
- ___ 4. The small states wanted each state to have the same number of representatives.
- ___ 5. The Constitutional Convention adopted the Virginia Plan.
- ___ 6. Fortunately, the Constitution outlawed slavery.
- ___ 7. The Electoral College showed that the Constitutional Convention trusted the people.
- ___ 8. The New Jersey Plan suggested only one house of Congress.
- ___ 9. The New Jersey Plan favored small states, and the Virginia Plan favored large ones.
- ___ 10. Each state gets the same number of votes in the Electoral College.
- ___ 11. Article 2 of the U.S. Constitution includes a provision that only “natural-born” citizens are eligible to become president.
- ___ 12. Immigrants can become citizens.

MATCH THE PERSON TO THE STATEMENT. Write the letter of the statement that matches the person.

	Benjamin Franklin ___		Patrick Henry ___
	James Madison ___		John Adams ___
	Robert Morris ___		Alexander Hamilton ___

- a. First Vice President
- b. Submitted Virginia Plan
- c. NY Delegate & Federalist
- d. Financier of the Revolution
- e. “Smelt a Rat”
- f. Oldest Delegate at Convention

SHORT ANSWER / FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1. Write a definition of democracy. _____

- 2. Number of the amendment that changed the way we elect U.S. senators. _____
- 3. Name three of the original 13 colonies. _____

- 4. The Constitutional Convention adjourned on what date? _____
- 5. How many states had to ratify the Constitution before it went into effect? _____

Time Line of Constitutional Events



Here is a sampling of the events that led to America's independence and adoption of a new constitution. You will find the years and the significant events that happened during that time. The goal was to establish a framework for a more robust and stable federal government while preserving individual rights and freedoms.



Protests against British rule

1763–1765

England decides on a program of taxation and control of the colonies. The American colonists began organized protests against British rule. Patriotic groups such as the *Sons of Liberty* are formed. Laws such as the *Quartering, Stamp, and Sugar Act* angered the colonists, who were forced to pay unjust taxes and provide supplies to British troops.

Uprisings in Boston

1770–1773

Colonists reduced their boycott of British goods when they withdrew all of the *Townshend Acts*, except the tax on tea. The *Boston Massacre* occurs when an angry crowd of citizens surrounds a group of soldiers, causing them to open fire. With the American colonists still angry over British tax policies, the *Boston Tea Party* uprising occurred.

The Declaration of Independence

1776

On July 4th, the *Second Continental Congress* adopts the *Declaration of Independence* (written by Thomas Jefferson and committee). The Declaration was debated by 56 courageous men and signed at *Independence Hall*. A few days later, the *Liberty Bell* is rung in Philadelphia to call the people to the first public reading of the Declaration.

Beginning of the American Revolution

1775

When the Americans learn the British plan to seize their guns and ammunition, *Paul Revere* is sent to alert the countryside and gather the *Minutemen*. An unidentified shot triggers the Battle of Lexington. This starts the American Revolution and leads to another famous battle, *Bunker Hill*. In May, the *Second Continental Congress* meets in Philadelphia.

First Continental Congress

1774

In response to the Boston Tea Party, the Parliament passes several acts to punish Massachusetts. Twelve of the thirteen colonies name delegates to the *First Continental Congress*. On September 5th, they meet mainly to deal with Britain's actions.

The Articles of Confederation

1777–1781

After considerable debate and alteration, the *Articles of Confederation* were adopted by the Continental Congress on November 15, 1777. However, the document was not fully ratified by the states until March 1, 1781. This document served as the first constitution of the United States. In October of 1781, British forces surrendered at *Yorktown*.

Ratification of the Constitution

1787–1788

On May 14, 1787, the *Constitutional Convention* met in Philadelphia. Here the delegates reviewed and approved the Constitution. In 1788, nine states ratified the Constitution, which was enacted (the remaining four states will ratify by 1790). America is preparing to operate under this new document.

Our New Government

1789

On March 4th, the new federal government is inaugurated in New York. In April, the first House of Representatives is organized. *George Washington* is elected the first president on April 6th. He is inaugurated on April 30th. On September 25th, the first ten amendments (*Bill of Rights*) are adopted by Congress.

QUESTIONS

PUT THE EVENTS IN ORDER. For each question group, write the numbers 1, 2, or 3, to indicate which event happened first, second, and third.

- Group 1. Boston Massacre _____, Adopted Declaration of Independence _____, Washington becomes president _____
- Group 2. Articles of Confederation _____, Boston Tea Party _____, Constitution ratified by nine states _____
- Group 3. England sets taxation policy for colonies _____, Constitutional Convention _____, Battle of Bunker Hill _____
- Group 4. Paul Revere alerts colonists _____, Stamp Act is law _____, First House of Representatives organized _____
- Group 5. Bill of Rights adopted _____, First Continental Congress _____, Declaration is read to the public _____
- Group 6. Second Continental Congress meets _____, Sons of Liberty forms _____, American Revolution ends _____

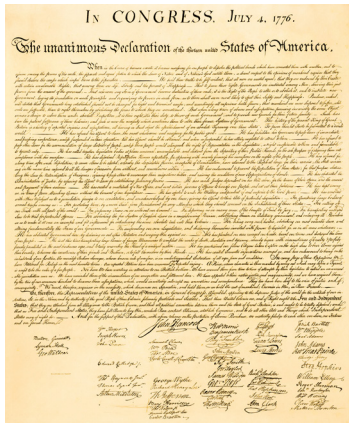

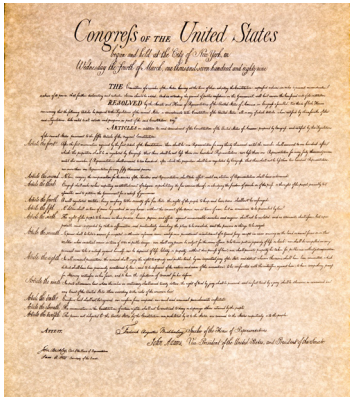
The *Rotunda for the Charters of Freedom* is the permanent home of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights, located in the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. These historic documents are displayed in a cathedral-like, dimly lit rotunda, which is open to the public. A visit can be both a moving and educational experience, deepening your appreciation for the principles that continue to guide American society.

The nation's Founding Fathers drafted these documents during dramatic, fast-moving events. They form the foundation of the United States and confirm that people are born with certain natural rights, including "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," that does not come from presidents, kings, or charters. This nation's founding documents secure these and other rights of the American people.

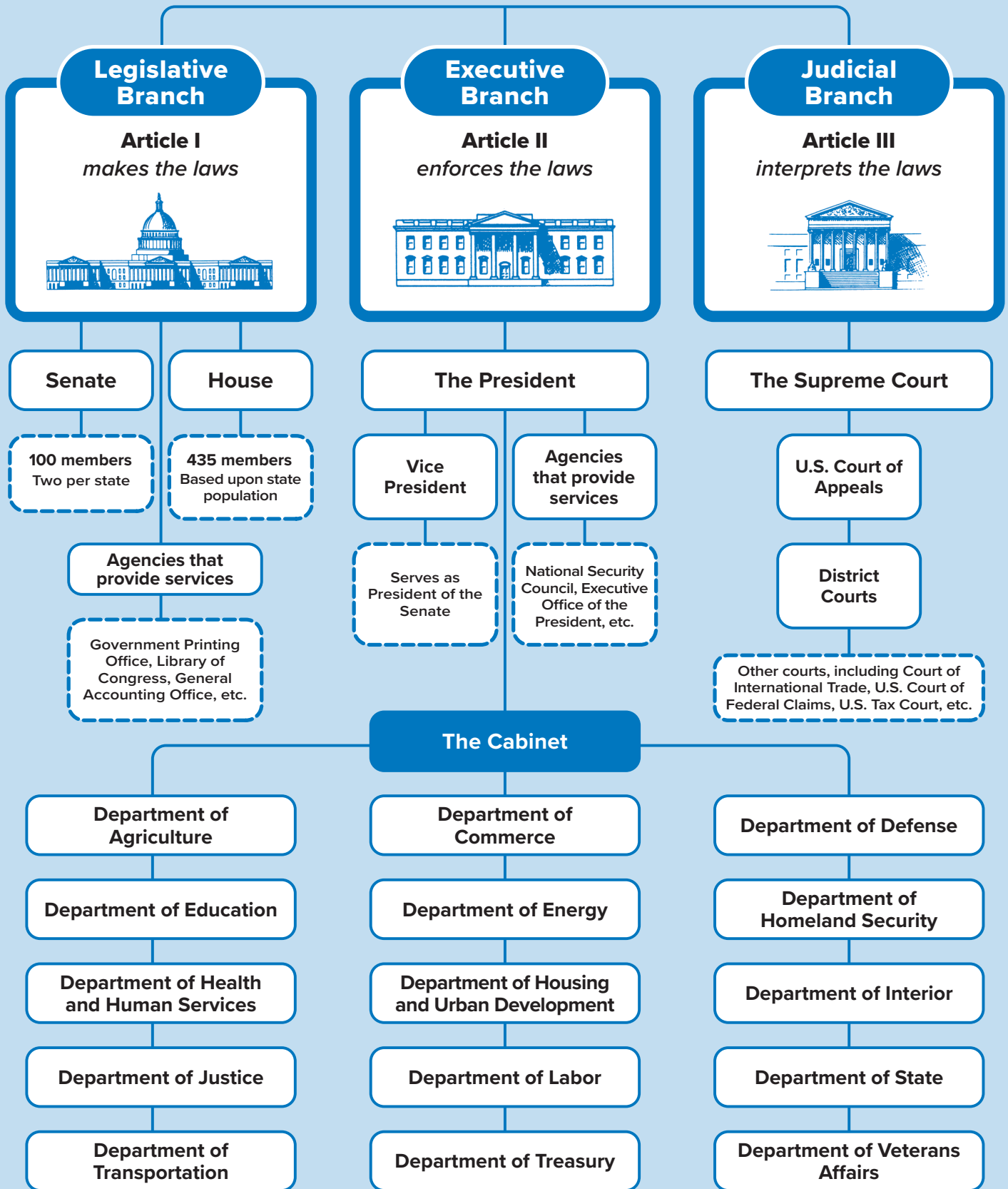
Preserving the Documents

On December 13, 1952, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence were sealed in helium-filled cases, placed in wooden crates, and transported by an armored car to the National Archives Exhibition Hall in Washington, D.C. In 2001, the documents were placed in upgraded, state-of-the-art encasements with the latest preservation technology, replacing the original 1950s encasements.

While the original, signed Declaration is housed in the Charters of Freedom, 26 other copies are known to exist and are referred to as the *Dunlap BroadSides*. Over 200 copies were initially produced by John Dunlap, a printer in Philadelphia, on the night of July 4, 1776, to spread the news of American Independence. This urgent document was sent to colonial leaders, local governments, military officers, and newspapers.

Document Question	Declaration of Independence	U.S. Constitution	Bill of Rights
<p><i>For the exact wording of each document, read the original transcripts or refer to your pocket guide.</i></p>			
What year was it ratified?	1776	1787	1791
Where was it written?	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	New York City
Why was it written?	To formally announce and justify the American colonies' decision to break away from British rule, outlining principles of individual rights and self-governance.	To replace the ineffective Articles of Confederation with a structured, balanced system of government that could govern effectively, unify the states, and protect freedoms.	To protect citizens' freedoms, address government power concerns, fulfill promises made during ratification, and set a precedent for future amendments.
Who wrote it?	Thomas Jefferson	James Madison	James Madison
How many words in the document?	1,458 words (1 page) including signatures	4,543 words (4 pages) including signatures	760 words (1 page)
What is stated in the Preamble of the document?	"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."	"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."	"The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added..."

The Constitution sets up three branches.



The House of Representatives

The House of Representatives is discussed in Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution. It has 435 members from various states, a number fixed by law. Each state is given its share of the 435 members according to population. Going back to the Constitutional Convention, this House of Congress favored the large states in their dispute with the small states since large states receive more members.

Each state has at least one representative, and the largest has more than 50 members. Wisconsin is divided into eight congressional districts, represented by a member of the U.S. House (see below). Voters elect representatives from their state district.



District 1
Bryan Steil
(R)



District 2
Mark Pocan
(D)



District 3
Derrick Van Orden
(R)



District 4
Gwen Moore
(D)



District 5
Scott Fitzgerald
(R)



District 6
Glenn Grothman
(R)



District 7
Tom Tiffany
(R)



District 8
Tony Wied
(R)

All members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years for two-year terms. They are elected at the general election held in their states in November of even-numbered years. They take office on January 3rd of the odd-numbered years. Representatives may be elected an unlimited number of times.

House Salary, Qualifications, & Vacancy

A representative receives a salary of \$174,000 and an expense allowance. A representative must be at least 25 years of age, a U.S. citizen for at least seven years, and an inhabitant of the state he/she represents.

A vacancy in the office of a representative is filled by a *special election* called by the governor of the state affected.

House Officers

The presiding officer is the House speaker, elected by the majority party. The full House votes on the floor to elect a speaker, with a candidate needing approval from a majority of members.

The speaker—who has always been (but is not required to be) a House Member with the same obligations to their constituents as the other 434 Members—is at the levers of power. The speaker is simultaneously the House’s presiding officer, party leader, and the institution’s administrative head, among other duties. By law, the speaker is second in line to succeed the president, after the vice president and the 25th Amendment makes the speaker a part of the process of announcing presidential disability.

The speaker’s salary is \$235,100, plus an expense allowance. The minority and majority leaders are elected from the minority and majority parties. Both leaders receive a salary of \$193,400.

House Duties

The primary duty of the House is to pass bills it hopes will become laws. The Senate must pass the same bills before they are sent to the president for final approval. All bills for revenue must start in the House.

The Constitution provides that the House "shall have the sole Power of Impeachment," meaning the power to bring impeachment charges against any federal officer. After the House charges an official, the Senate decides the case. The House also has the critical duty of selecting a president if no candidate has a majority in the Electoral College as outlined in the 12th Amendment.

Rules and Privileges

Congress may expel or punish its members. It makes the rules about its procedures and keeps records of all meetings. Members are privileged from arrest while going to or coming from Congress or while attending a session. However, if they commit a criminal offense, they may be arrested. A member of Congress may not be sued for what he or she says in Congress, but Congress may make specific rules about proper behavior and speech of its members.

The House and Congress Number

Congress gets a new number each time the House of Representatives starts a new term. Therefore, every two years, we have a new Congress. For example, the House that began its term in 2025 is the 119th Congress, and in 2027, the 120th Congress will meet.

QUESTIONS

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. What is the minimum number of representatives each state must have? _____
2. How many representatives does your state have? _____
3. What is your Congressional district number? _____
4. Who currently represents your interests? _____

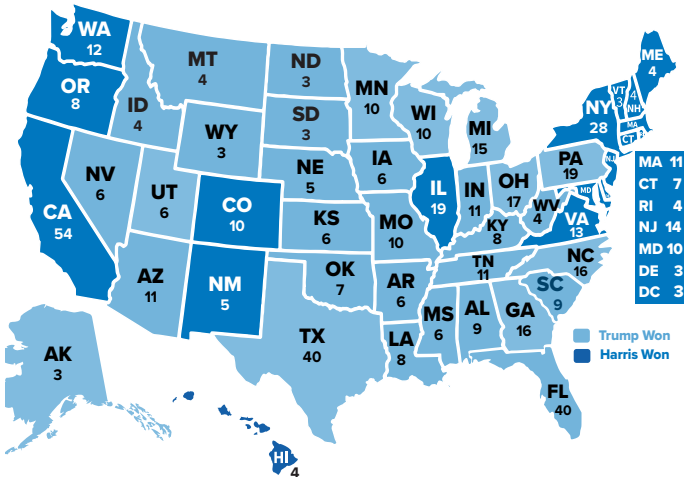
5. What is the present number of Congress? _____
6. What date do elected representatives take office? _____
7. What is the salary of a representative? _____
8. If the _____ does not select a president, the House will vote and declare a winner.
9. Who is the current House speaker? _____

10. The makeup of the House favors the _____ states.
11. What happens if there is a vacancy in the House? _____

Presidential Election 2024

The voters elected Donald Trump as the 47th president of the United States. Trump’s victory over Kamala Harris in the 2024 presidential election marks a historic comeback for the former president, who left office in 2021 after losing the 2020 election to Joe Biden. Trump’s message on the economy and immigration ultimately resonated with enough Americans. Trump swept to a decisive victory by winning several crucial battleground states. Trump’s 2024 win marks the third straight presidential election in which voters have defeated the *incumbent* party. On January 20, 2025, the 45th president of the United States became the 47th at an inauguration at the US Capitol. Trump will not be eligible for reelection in 2028 because of the 22nd Amendment.

Candidate	Popular Vote	States Won	Electoral Votes
Trump	77,193,105	31	312
Harris	74,898,009	19 + DC	226



119th Congress (2025-2027)

Republicans have achieved the "government trifecta"—keeping control of the House, winning the Senate, and winning the presidency. It will be the first time Republicans have fully controlled Congress and the White House since 2018. Now that both chambers of Congress are under Republican control until at least 2026, they can reshape key aspects of U.S. policy and push forward with their full legislative agenda.

100 Total Senate Seats - 51 Needed for Control	
Republican 53	Democratic 47

• **Senate Control:** Republicans gained control of the Senate, propelled by wins in West Virginia and Ohio. Democrats previously held a narrow majority in the Senate. Republicans will have a 53-47 edge, and the tie-breaking vote of Vice President JD Vance in the event of a 50-50 stalemate on any legislative proposal.

435 Total House Seats - 218 Needed for Control

Republican 220	Democratic 215
-----------------------	-----------------------

• **House Control:** Republicans will hold onto control of the House with 220 seats, more than the 218 seats necessary for a majority. The last closely contested race was from California, and it took almost one month to tabulate the final results, as the state requires every mail-in ballot to be inspected and verified.

Republicans maintained control thanks to wins in key battleground races, where they defended vulnerable seats and expanded their reach in Democratic-held districts.

The Constitution and Elections

The Constitution is filled with hidden techniques and ideas. An example is the election chart prescribed by the Constitution. It uses different ways to choose some officers, various lengths of term, and other age requirements. While the president is elected like the Senate and House members, the Electoral College, not the people, actually elects the president. While the Senate and House are both elected by the people, senators are elected by the vote of all people in the state. Representatives are elected by people from one area of the state. Federal judges are not to be elected by the people at all. These are just some examples.

	CONGRESS		PRESIDENT	SUPREME COURT
	HOUSE	SENATE		
<i>How Chosen</i>	Elected	Elected	Elected	Appointed by President
<i>Term of Office</i>	2 Years	6 Years	4 Years	Life or Retirement
<i>Age Req.</i>	25 Years old	30 Years old	35 Years old	None

This chart shows that the Constitution affects elected officials' selection, the terms they serve, and the minimum age requirements.

QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The eight U.S. Representatives from Missouri will be up for reelection in 2026.
- ___ 2. All 100 U.S. Senators are up for reelection in 2026.
- ___ 3. Each state receives ten electoral votes.
- ___ 4. The Constitution states that all government officials must be elected.
- ___ 5. Donald Trump won both the electoral and popular votes in 2024.
- ___ 6. All election races must be declared within three days after the Election Day.
- ___ 7. You can still become president even if you do not win the most electoral votes.
- ___ 8. Trump will be able to run for reelection in 2028.

Wisconsin has a tremendously rich and distinguished history. Native Americans used the word Wisconsin to describe their use of the abundant waterways to gather wild rice. The land was densely populated by Winnebago, Dakota, and Menominee tribes, and by the late 1600s, nine other tribes had settled in the area.

The first white man to come to the area was French explorer *Jean Nicolet* in 1634. While searching for a water route to China, he landed at what is now Green Bay. Nicolet was surprised at being greeted by Native Americans instead of Chinese. Nicolet’s arrival began the relationship between Native Americans and the white man in what was to become Wisconsin.

Several others explored this region, looking for valuable furs. French Canadians *Louis Jolliet* and *Father Jacques Marquette* recorded their explorations of 1673 as they traveled along the shores of Lake Michigan, through Green Bay, down the Fox River, overland to the Wisconsin River, and then down Wisconsin to the Mississippi River. During this same period, *Father Rene Menard*, the first missionary to the area, established a Roman Catholic mission in the northern part of the state.

In the early 1700s, the *Meskwaki* tribe (also known as the *Fox*) and the French battled for control of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, the main water routes in the region. The French defeated the Meskwaki, but in doing so, they lost the respect of many other tribes. In 1754, the French and Indian War was fought between the French and the British. Britain gained control of the Wisconsin region by defeating the French in 1763. During this period, *Charles Langlade* made the first permanent settlement at Green Bay. This was only one of three critical early settlements in Wisconsin, the others being in the state’s southeast and southwest corners. Because of its geographical location, the Milwaukee settlement soon became more populated and surpassed the others in growth.

In 1774, Britain passed the *Quebec Act*, making Wisconsin part of the province of Quebec. After the *Revolutionary War* in 1783, the British lost control of all lands east of the Mississippi River and south of the Great Lakes. The Wisconsin region was then part of the United States. A plan had to be devised to settle claims on this territory, so the *Northwest Ordinance of 1787* was passed. This federal law provided that the land would be surveyed, and the territory would be divided into not less than three nor more than five states. Also, a governor and council were appointed to pass laws. One of the more important provisions of the Northwest Ordinance guaranteed the territories’ representation in the federal government. It also gave the settlers fundamental freedoms and guaranteed their right to education. Because of these terms, more pioneers poured into the new territory.

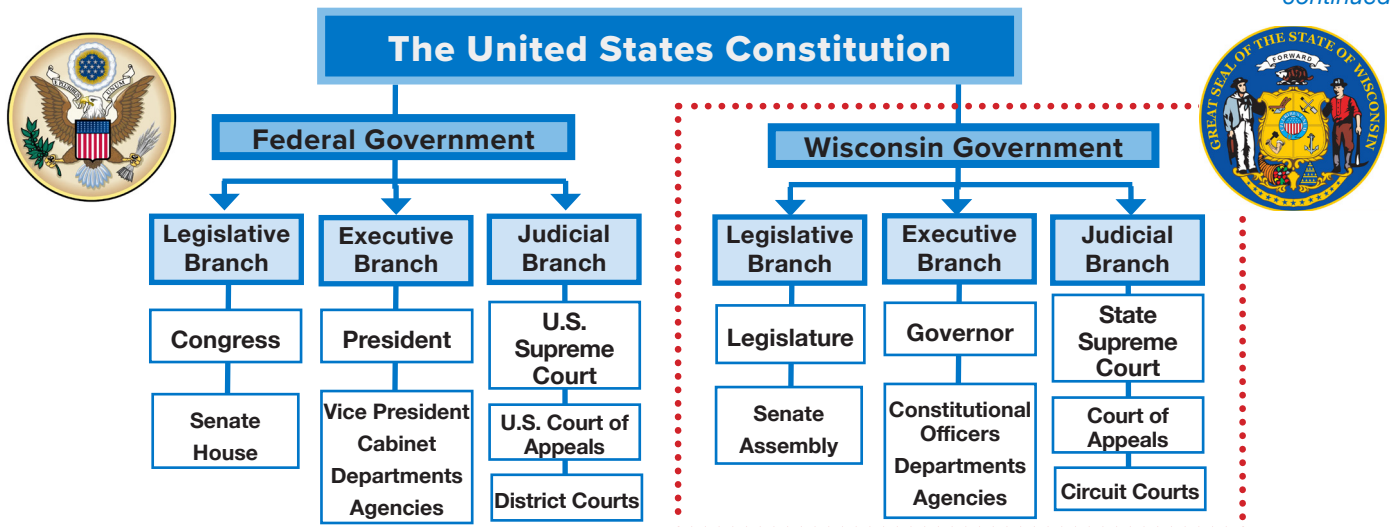
The Wisconsin region was part of the *Indiana Territory* from 1800 to 1809, part of the *Illinois Territory* from 1809 to 1818, and part of the *Michigan Territory* from 1818 to 1836. During this period, the Black Hawk War of 1832 ended the Indians’ domination of the area, as the Sauk Tribe lost 850 of its 1,000 members. Also, during this period, the southern part of the region was heavily mined for its rich lead ore deposits. The miners from neighboring states and territories found little housing, so they lived in shelters dug out of the hillsides. They soon became known as *Badgers*, the state’s mascot.

Congress created the Wisconsin Territory in 1836, which included parts of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Iowa. Finally, on May 29, 1848, Wisconsin was admitted to the Union as the 30th state, and its boundaries were set as they remain to this day. Madison was declared the permanent capital and is the only city with this title. Nelson Dewey was elected governor on the admission of Wisconsin to the Union and served until 1852.

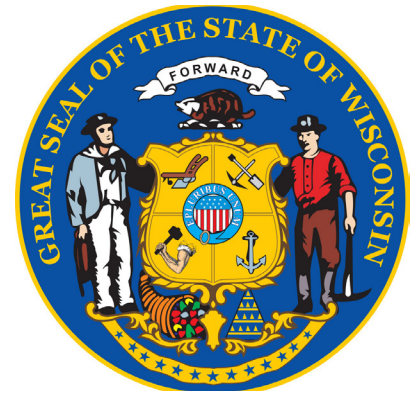


Nelson Dewey

continued



The U.S. Constitution splits governing powers between the federal government and the states. This unit will cover the state government portion of the chart above. It will also include the study of local government bodies.



State Seal Exercise

Article 13 of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the Legislature to provide a “great seal” to be used by the secretary of state to authenticate the state’s official acts. The seal consists of the coat of arms, described below, with the words “Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin” centered above and a curved line of 13 stars, representing the 13 original United States. *Research the identify and the meaning of the other symbols on the seal:*

- Blue background _____
- Plow _____
- Pick & Shovel _____
- Arm & Hammer _____
- Anchor _____
- Cornucopia _____
- Lead ingots _____
- Sailor _____

Wisconsin Facts and Statistics

Entered Union	May 29, 1848	Origin of Name	Means “river running through a red place.”	Current Constitution	1848
State Motto	“Forward”	State Slogan	“America’s Dairyland”	State Population	5.814 million
Federal Representation	8 - US Representatives, 2 - US Senators, 10 - Electoral votes	Land Area	65,498 square miles	Top 5 Largest Cities	Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, Racine
State Nickname	The Badger State	No. of Counties	72	State Capital	Madison
State Portal	wisconsin.gov	State Tree	Sugar Maple	State Song	“On, Wisconsin”
State Flower	Wood Violet	State Bird	American Robin	State Fish	Muskellunge

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP EXERCISE

- Circle the highest point in Wisconsin. What is the elevation? _____
- On the map, identify the *Mississippi River* (with a “M”), *Wisconsin River* (with a “W”) and *Lake Michigan* (with a “L.”)
- Identify the five largest cities in Wisconsin by placing the numbers **1 - 5** on the cities location.
- On the map, identify all the states that border Wisconsin.
- On the map, identify the location of your hometown and indicate the spot with a star.
- Name two Wisconsin cities that are on the shore of Lake Michigan. _____
- What city hosts the state capital? _____

Forms of City and Village Government

It is important to remember that municipalities are created at the request or with the consent of the residents to provide the services that they need. Under the state Constitution, the state Legislature may give these cities increased or decreased powers and duties. To most efficiently manage city operations, these municipalities may organize under certain basic forms. The two basic forms used by city government in Wisconsin are the *mayor-council* and the *council-manager* forms of government.

Mayor-Council Form

The oldest type of city government in the United States is the mayor-council form. This form of government was used by the American Colonies and was patterned after England's municipal government.

In this form of government, the size of the council depends on the population of the city. Cities are divided into *districts* or wards, with one, two, or three *alderpersons* elected from each ward. This council is the legislative body for the city and passes local laws. The *mayor* presides over council meetings and may vote in cases of a tie. The mayor may veto measures from the council, but the council may override the veto by a two-thirds vote.

The mayor, elected by the city as a whole, is the chief executive officer of the city. Duties include enforcing all laws and appointing some city officers, with council approval. Almost all terms of office are for four years. This form of municipal government is the most popular in the state of Wisconsin.

Council-Manager Form

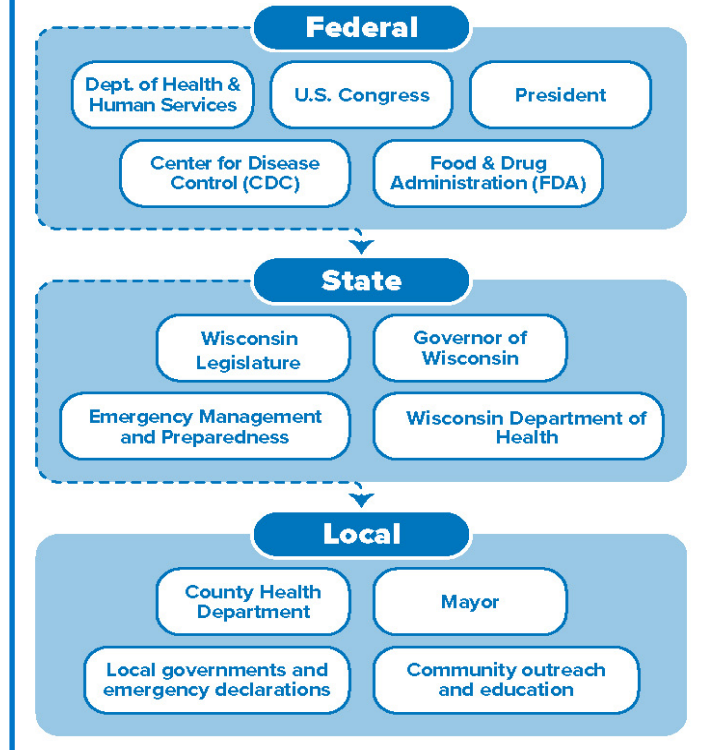
The council-manager form of government is also referred to as the *city-manager* form. The basic idea is that a professionally trained manager, often an outsider, is hired by the elected city council to manage all city affairs. A mayor, elected by the people or selected by the council, presides at council meetings, but seldom has greater power than council members. Most councils have from five to nine members and are the chief governing body of the city, making laws and passing ordinances. The manager's duties include enforcing these laws, appointing department heads, and managing city services. Approximately 10 cities in Wisconsin operate under this form.

Town Government

The areas of a county that are not included in cities or villages, are divided into *towns*. Wisconsin has 1,265 towns (including the entire county of Menominee). Like the county, the town has certain specific powers and is subject to state restriction and supervision. They provide some of the same services as cities and villages. Towns do not have home rule authority but have those powers granted under state law. Town affairs are administered by elected officials, called the *town board*, composed of a chairperson and three to six supervisors. Town supervisors are elected for two-year terms in the spring election.

The Levels of Government

There are three primary levels of government: federal, state, and local. The three levels played a significant role in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The federal government provided guidance and resources to state and local governments to help them navigate the challenges of the pandemic.



QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a *T* or *F* in the space provided.

- ___ 1. A municipality is created by its residents.
- ___ 2. Mayors are appointed by the governor to a three-year term.
- ___ 3. The mayor is the chief legislative officer of the city.
- ___ 4. The city council is the legislative body of city government.
- ___ 5. There are 72 counties in Wisconsin.
- ___ 6. There are more towns than counties.
- ___ 7. A school district is a special-purpose district.

WHICH FORM OF GOVERNMENT? Which form fits the statement given? Answer *Mayor-Council (MC)*, *Council-Manager (CM)*, or *neither (N)*.

- ___ 1. The duties of the city government are by a mayor and city council.
- ___ 2. A professionally trained officer is selected as administrator.
- ___ 3. The most popular form in Wisconsin.
- ___ 4. The oldest type of city government in the U.S.
- ___ 5. A governor appointee determines city affairs.
- ___ 6. The mayor presides at council meetings, but council is the chief governing body.