

Make a Constitution!



Organization of the United Nations Post-Conflict Constitution Drafter's Handbook



Greetings!

The Organization of the United Nations welcomes your new country to the world! Together, we will help build a better world. Your country is the newest member of our organization of worldwide countries. We help each other by providing aid to those in need. We are glad that your new country has decided to join us.

However, for each country to join you need to have a constitution. Creating a new government can be hard. That is why we created the Post-Conflict Constitution Drafter's Handbook. It is designed to help you create a constitution tailor-made for your country! It is as easy as filling in the blanks. Be careful, though, because once a constitution is made it is hard to change. Make sure you read each question carefully.

Once you have answered all of the questions, we have three scenarios to put your new constitution through the test. This is a great way to learn whether your new government can hold together under pressure.

Welcome to the new world! Good luck!

Basic Information

Country Name: _____

Capital City: _____

Symbol of Country: _____

National Anthem: _____

National Holiday: _____

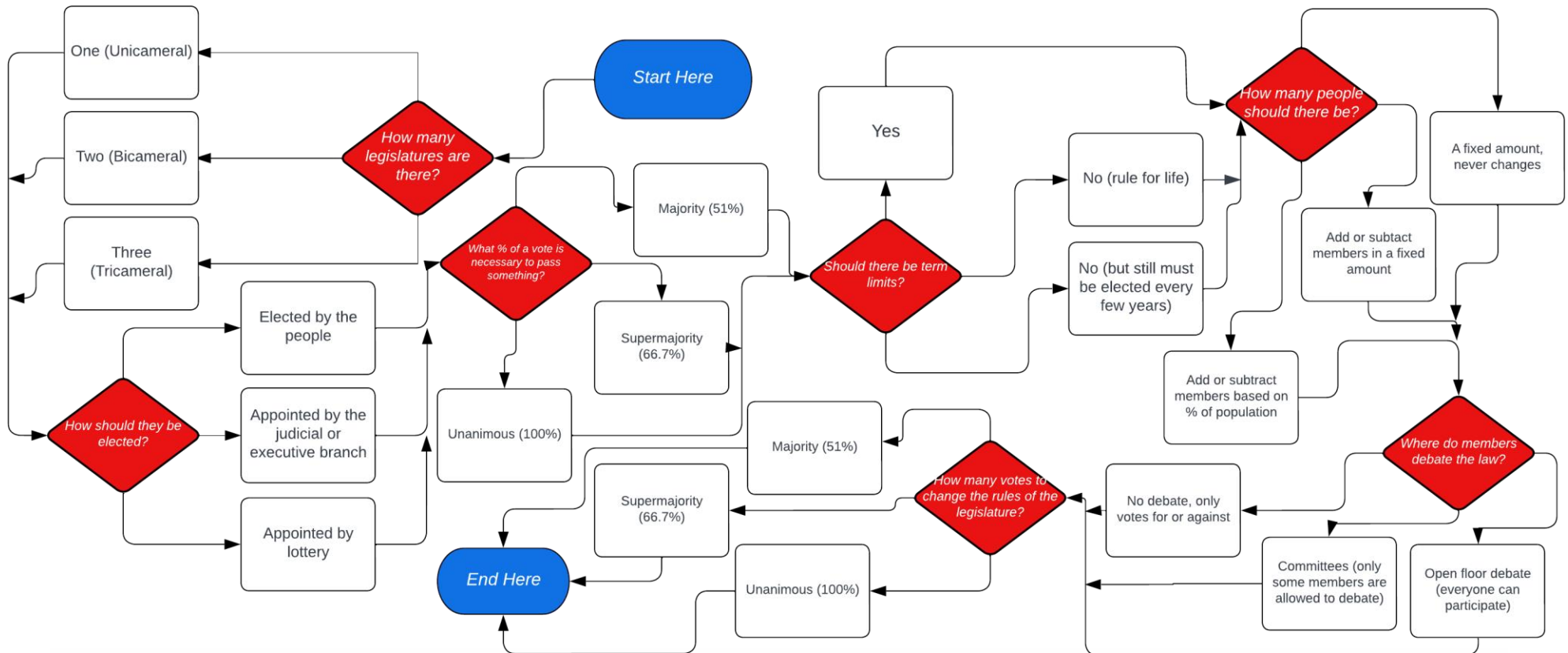
Official language: _____

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First, follow the flow charts on the next 3 pages to decide how your government will be structured. Each flow chart discusses a single branch of government. Color in each of the response boxes that you choose as you follow the flow charts. You will need these for your constitution!

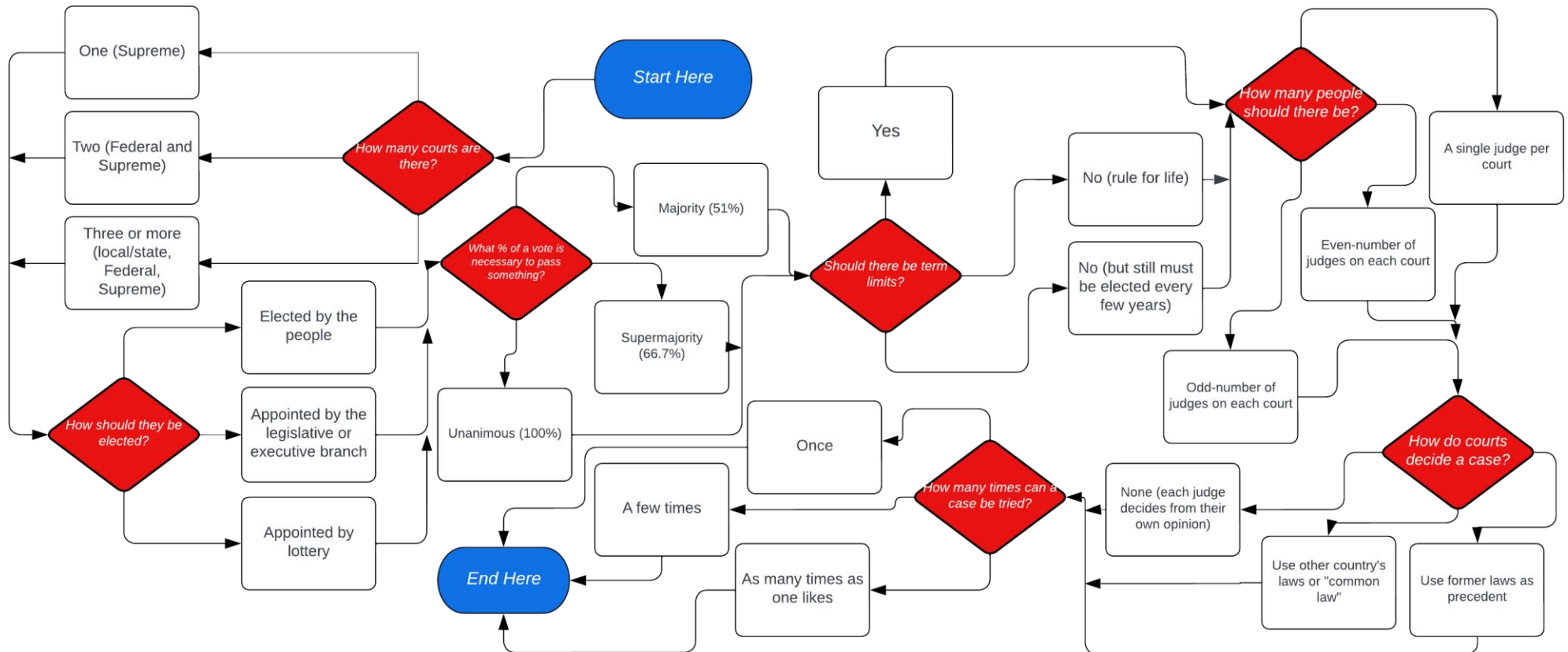
The Legislative Branch



Questions

1.) Based on your answers above, what do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of your legislative branch?

The Judicial Branch

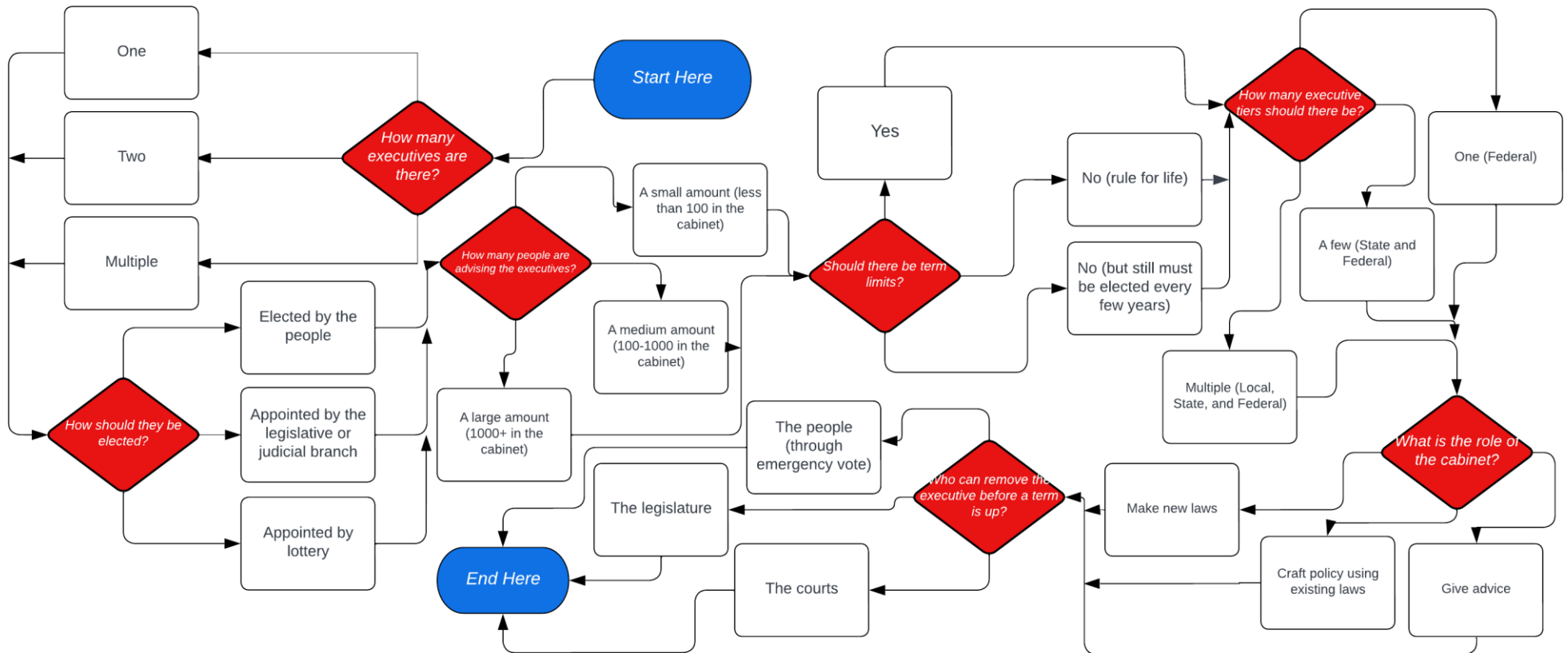


Questions

2.) Based on your answers above, what do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of your judicial branch?

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Questions

3.) Based on your answers above, what do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of your judicial branch?

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Now that you've decided on a type of government, separate the powers below into each of the three branches. Make sure all of the powers are separated across the three branches of government, as these will be a part of your Constitution as well!

Legislative

Executive

Judicial

Powers

Declares war	Commander-in-chief of the military	Creates laws	Passes law
Vetoes laws	Interprets laws	Determines response to foreign countries/events	
Runs day-to-day affairs of state	Makes treaties	Manages the economy	
Protects against internal conflicts/crime	Investigates wrongdoing		
Oversees criminal prosecutions	Enforces laws	Sets budget	
Impeaches executive	Impeaches legislative	Impeaches judicial	

Draw your flag in the box on the right to display alongside other nation's flags! Consider what colors and symbols you would like to use to represent your country.



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Using your answers from the previous pages, fill in the blanks of this Constitution and sign your names.

The Constitution of _____ Name of country

Preamble

This Constitution is the supreme law of _____ *. Any laws inconsistent*
Name of country
with this Constitution shall be void. _____ *, with its territory and nation,*
Name of country
is a sovereign state.

Article I

Legislative power in _____ *shall be vested in the* _____
Name of country Name of legislature
_____ . This legislature is made of _____ *houses. The legislature is*
of houses
assembled by _____ *for* _____ *. The number of*
How they are elected # of years and terms.
legislative members is _____ *. The legislature is given the powers of* _____
of members/fixed or proportional

List powers given to the legislature
In order to exercise these powers, legislative members decide issues _____
How they debate
_____ and vote, with _____
% needed to pass
required for passage. Finally, to change rules in the legislature a vote of _____
% needed to pass
is required.

Article II

Executive power in _____ *shall be vested in the* _____
Name of country Name of executive
_____ . This executive is made of _____ *member(s), with* _____ *tier(s).*

The executive is assembled by _____ *for* _____
How they are elected # of years and terms.

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The number of cabinet members is _____. The executive is given the powers of _____.

of cabinet members

List powers given to the executive

In order to exercise these powers, cabinet members assist the executive by _____.

Powers given to

Finally, to remove an executive before their term is up, the _____ may remove them by a vote.

Who can remove executive

Article III

Judicial power in _____ shall be vested in the _____.

Name of country

Name of courts

_____ These courts are made of _____ tiers. The courts are assembled by _____.

How they are elected

#

_____ for _____.

of years and terms.

The number of members on a court is set at _____. The courts are given the powers of _____.

#

List powers given to the judicial branch

In order to exercise these powers, courts decide issues by _____.

How they interpret laws

_____ and vote, with _____.

% needed to pass

required for passage. Finally, courts may try a case up to _____ before a case is closed.

of times

Conclusion

This Constitution, and the Laws of _____ which shall be made in

Name of country

Pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme Law of the Land.

Signed, the _____ day of _____ in the year _____.

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Using your new Constitution and answers to the previous flowcharts, answer each of the following scenarios honestly and openly. If you find gaps or weaknesses in your constitution, that's okay! You can always modify your constitution before submitting it to the United Nations.

Scenario #1

Your country has joined an international climate alliance requiring all member nations to reduce carbon emissions by 40% within 10 years. However, your country's largest state, which produces 35% of the nation's GDP (gross domestic product – how much your nation makes in money) through coal mining and manufacturing, has declared it will not comply with federal environmental regulations.

The state government argues these regulations would devastate their economy and put 200,000 people out of work. They've begun withholding federal tax payments and are encouraging other resource-dependent states to join their "Economic Freedom Alliance."

Meanwhile, coastal states experiencing severe flooding are demanding immediate action and threatening to form their own environmental enforcement pact.

Questions for Scenario #1

- 1.) How would your constitution handle a state refusing to comply with international treaty obligations? Who has the power to enforce treaties domestically?

- 2.) What mechanisms exist in your government to balance economic concerns with environmental obligations? Could this conflict lead to constitutional crisis?

Scenario #2

Your nation has traditionally celebrated three major cultural festivals using public funds, reflecting the heritage of your country's founding communities and those three national holidays. However, new immigrant populations representing 30% of citizens have petitioned to have their cultural celebrations receive equal public funding and recognition.

Some regions are embracing this cultural expansion, creating vibrant multicultural celebrations that boost tourism and community cohesion. Other regions argue that public funds should only support the original festivals that reflect the nation's founding values. Several local cities have begun creating their own festival policies. Artists, musicians, and vendors are caught in the middle, unsure which celebrations will receive support this year.

Questions for Scenario #2

- 1.) Who in your government decides how cultural celebrations are funded and recognized? What happens when local and national policies conflict?

- 2.) How does your constitution balance preserving traditional culture with welcoming new communities? How does it handle the evolution of culture over time?

Scenario #3

Your country's largest technology company has created an AI system that can generate art, music, literature, film, and code. Artists and writers are demanding regulations to protect human creativity and creative jobs, with some states banning AI-generated content from public spaces and institutions.

However, the states that have large tech companies have embraced this technology, arguing it democratizes creativity and provides economic opportunities. The Traditional Artisans Guild, representing over 100,000 painters, sculptors, and musicians, has allied with the powerful Entertainment Workers Union to lobby for strict "human-made" labeling laws and AI content quotas. In states where these unions are powerful, they have passed new intellectual property laws that ban AI. Now, there is a patchwork of laws across the states concerning the use of AI.

Questions for Scenario #3

- 1.) How does your constitution address intellectual property and creative rights? Who determines what constitutes protected expression?

- 2.) What mechanisms exist to handle technological changes that weren't anticipated when your constitution was written? How can your government adapt to rapid innovation?
