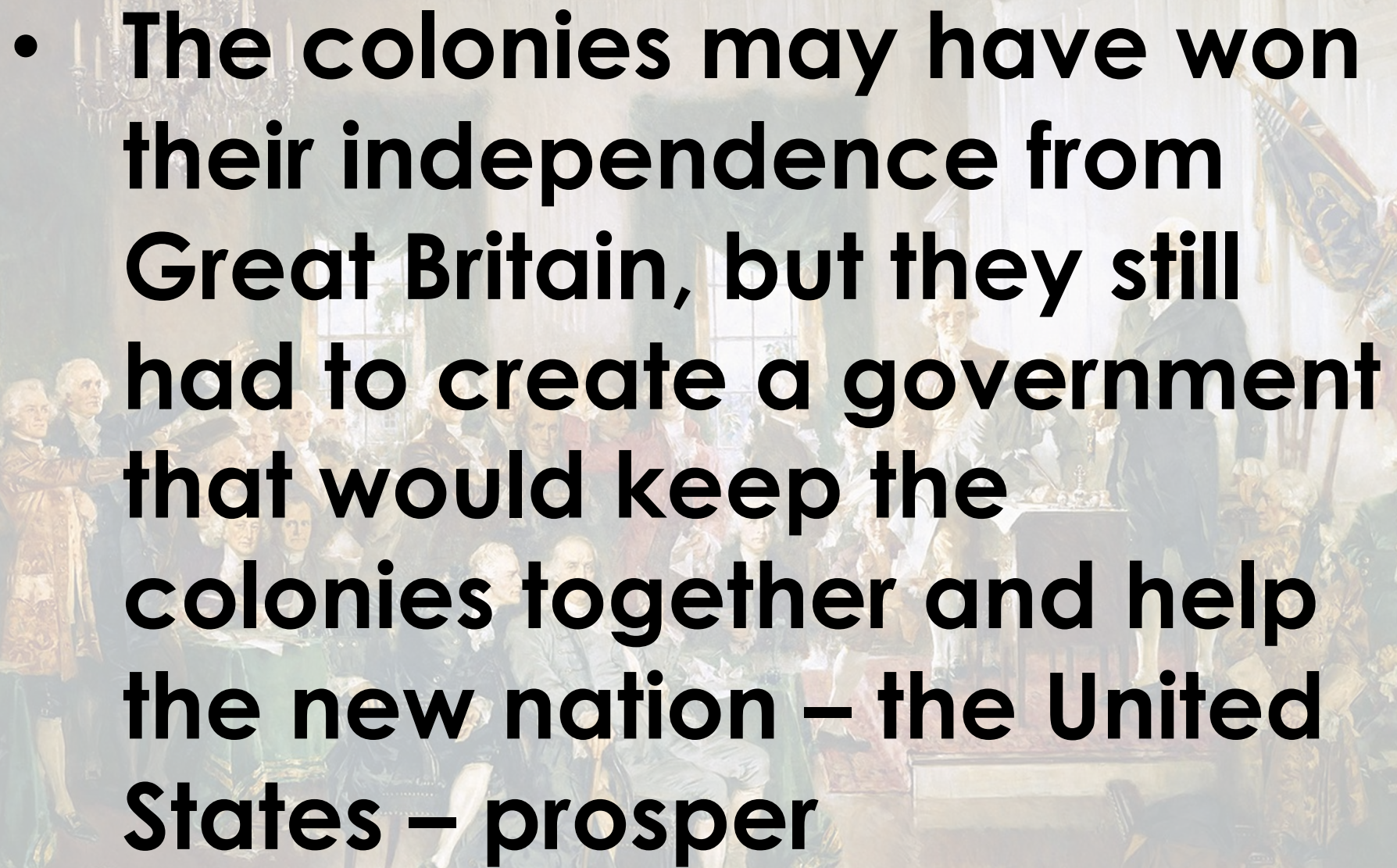


# A NEW NATION

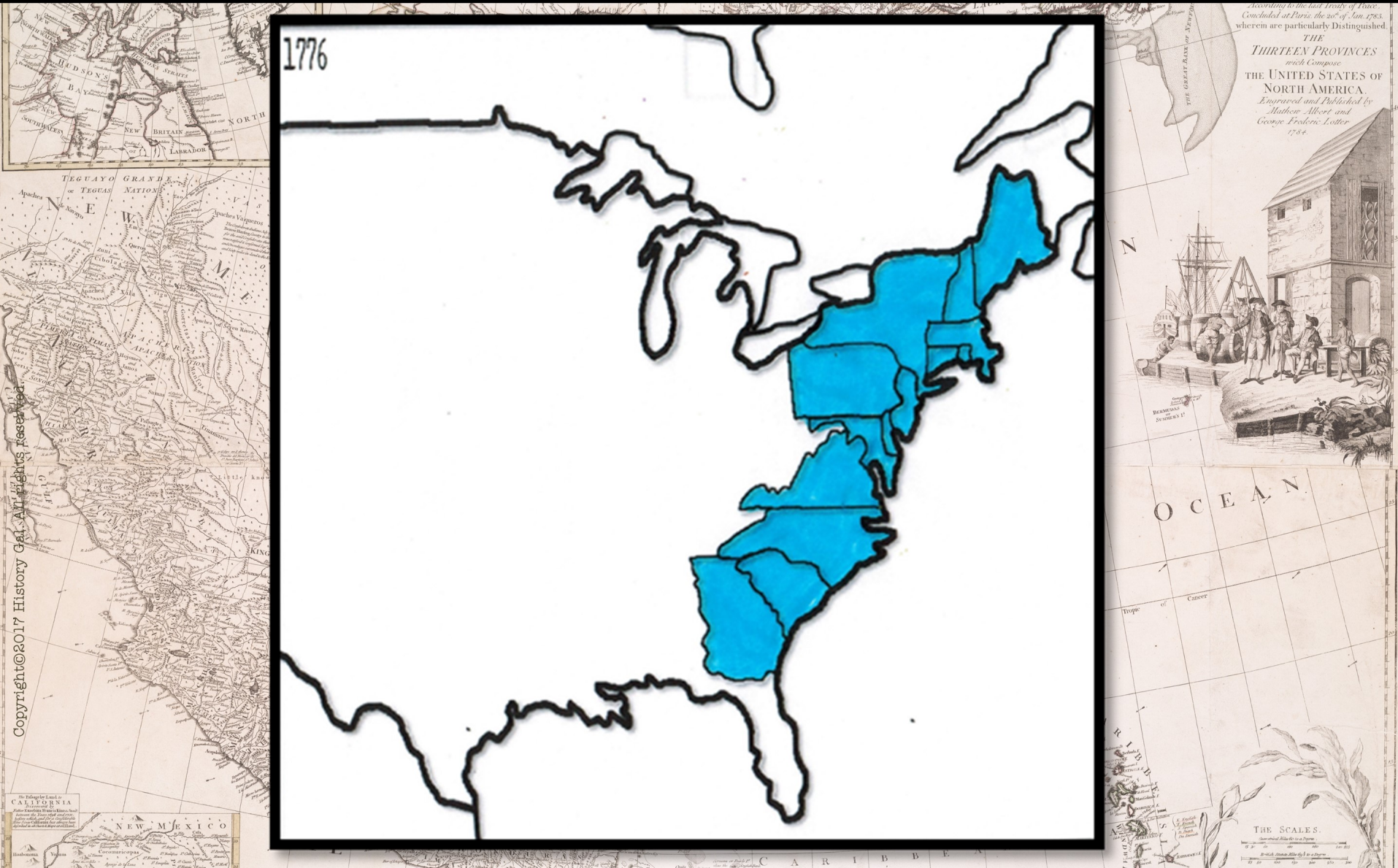




- 
- The colonies may have won their independence from Great Britain, but they still had to create a government that would keep the colonies together and help the new nation – the United States – prosper

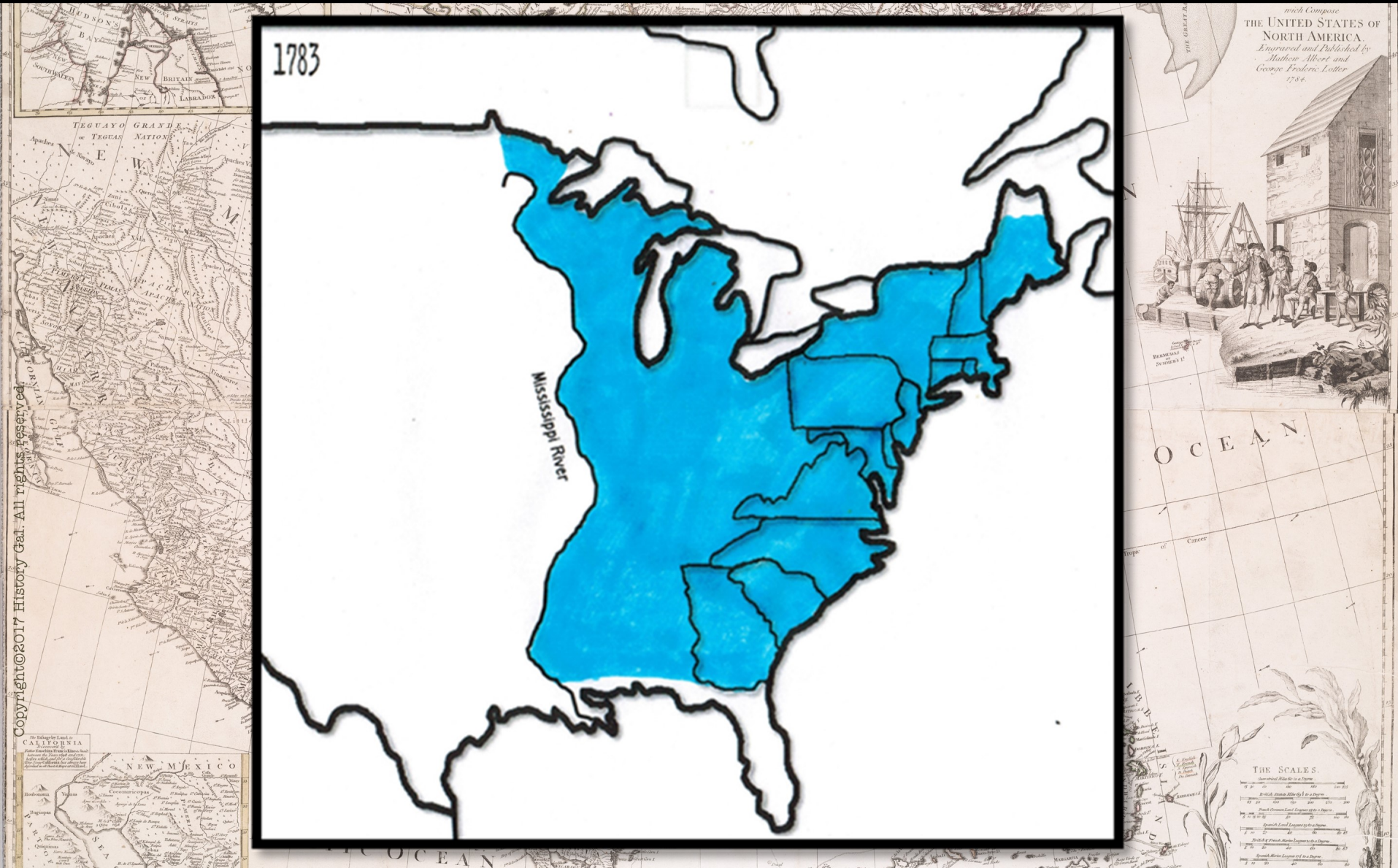


# 13 COLONIES BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION





# UNITED STATES AFTER THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION





# THE CRITICAL PERIOD

- The 1780s were known as the Critical Period - Will the new government/nation be strong enough to survive?



# THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- **ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION –  
A loose confederation of the  
states with a weak central  
government**

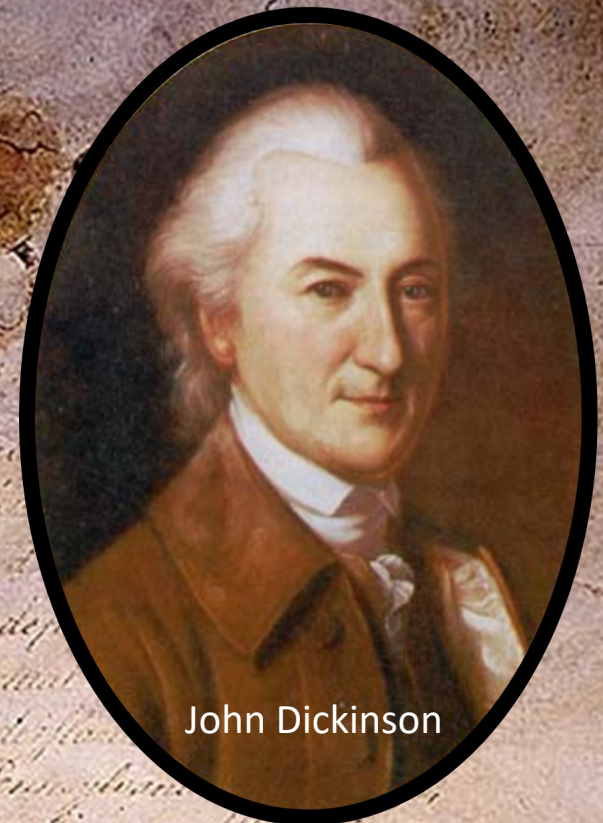


[Articles of Confederation in One Minute](#)



# THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- Philadelphia 1776 - JOHN DICKINSON drafted the nation's first constitution called the ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION
- Submitted to the states for ratification (approval)
- Ratification was delayed because of land disputes
- Ratified in 1781



John Dickinson

[John Dickinson](#)



# STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

- Central government – 1 house (UNICAMERAL) legislature with 1 vote for each state
- 9 out of 13 states had to approve laws
- Unanimous vote needed to amend the Articles of Confederation



# STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

- Powers of the new government: wage war, make treaties, send diplomatic representatives, borrow money
- No power to collect taxes, regulate commerce (trade) between the states, enforce its own laws



# ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Negotiated the Treaty of Paris 1783 (ended the Revolutionary War)**
- **LAND ORDINANCE OF 1785 – public policy for western lands, provided for setting aside one section of land in each township for public education**



# ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787** – set rules for creating new states, granted limited self-government to that developing territory and prohibited slavery in certain regions



# PROBLEMS

## #1: Weak central (national) government





# PROBLEMS

## #2 Financial Problems:

- unpaid war debts, states and congress issued worthless paper money
- no power to tax – could only request the states to donate money for national needs





# PROBLEMS

- #3: Problems with Foreign (European) nations:**
- Europe had little respect for a new nation that could not pay its debts
  - Spain and England expanded their interests in lands west of the new nation





# PROBLEMS

## **#4: Domestic Problems:**

### **SHAYS' REBELLION - Summer 1786**

- **Captain Daniel Shays (a MA farmer and war veteran) led other farmers in an uprising against high state taxes, imprisonment for debt and lack of paper money**
- **They stopped the collection of taxes and forced the closings of debtors' courts**
- **1787 – attempted to steal weapons from the Springfield armory, but the state militia broke it up**



# PROBLEMS

- **Result of Shay's Rebellion—** people realized the national government was powerless to stop such rebellions, convinced many of the need to meet to discuss the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation [Shay's Rebellion](#)



# TIME FOR A CHANGE...

## 1786 – ANNAPOLIS CONVENTION

- 5 states sent delegates to discuss improving the commercial (trade) relations between the states
- Delegates agreed that they needed another convention to revise the Articles and agreed to meet in Philadelphia the following year
- Shays' Rebellion will convince more states of the need to attend the convention

[Annapolis Convention](#)



# PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

**PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION –  
All states except Rhode Island sent  
delegates (total of 55 delegates)**

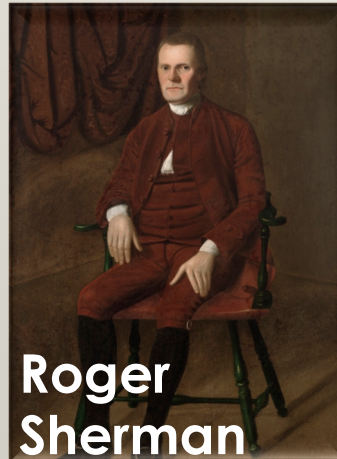
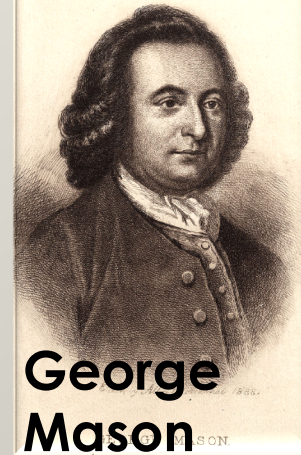
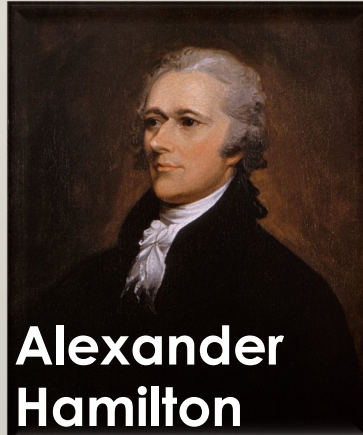
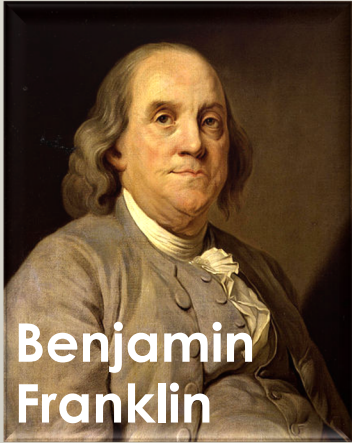
[The Making of the Constitution](#)

[Introduction to Constitutional  
Convention Video](#)





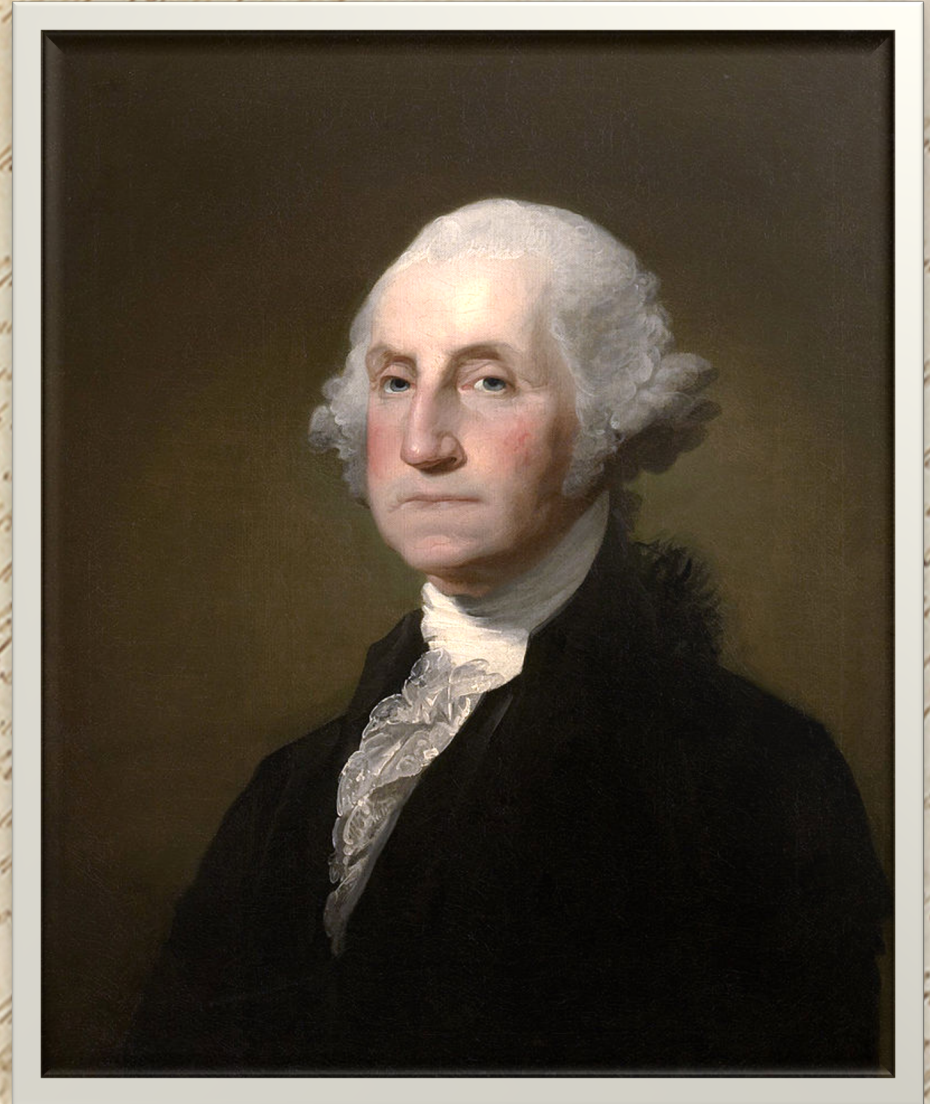
# PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION: WHO ATTENDED?





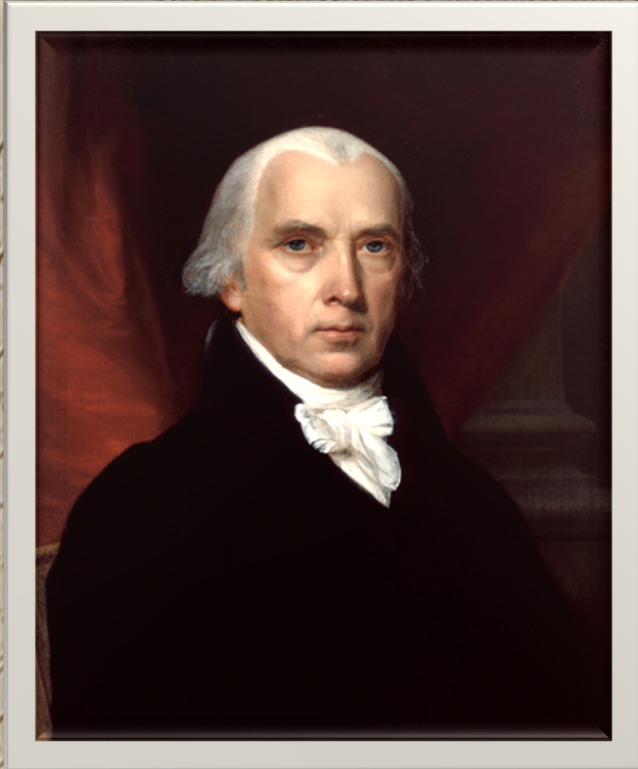
# PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION: WHO ATTENDED?

**George Washington**  
• Presided over the convention





# PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION: WHO ATTENDED?

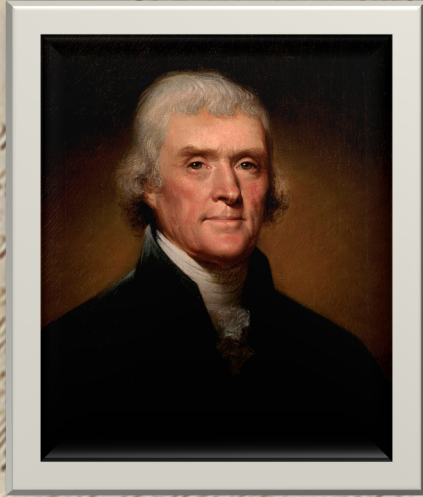


**James  
Madison**

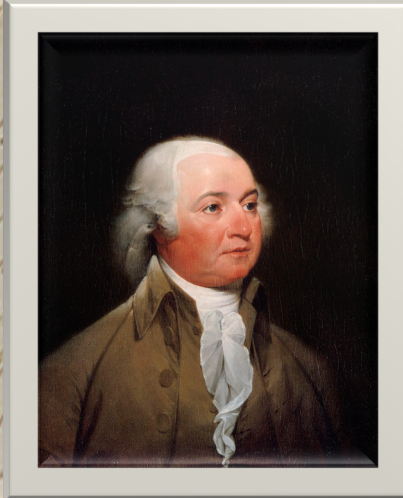
- Considered “The Father of the Constitution”
- Main author of Constitution
- Took diligent notes on every debate and discussion that occurred during the convention (that’s how we know today who said what and the reasoning behind their decisions)
- Very well read and educated on democratic philosophies



# PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION: WHO DID NOT ATTEND?



**Thomas Jefferson**  
(serving as U.S.  
ambassador in France)



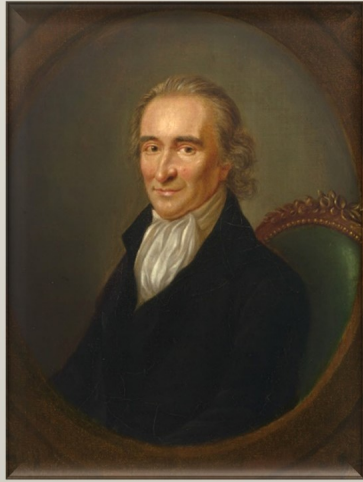
**John Adams**  
(serving as U.S.  
ambassador in  
Great Britain)



**Patrick Henry**  
(refused to attend  
saying, he “smelt a  
rat in Philadelphia,  
tending toward the  
monarchy.”)



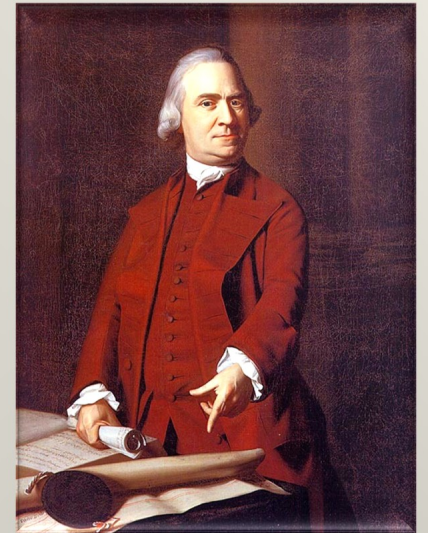
# PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION: WHO DID NOT ATTEND?



**Thomas Paine**  
(living in Europe)



**John Hancock**  
(invited but did not attend possibly due to illness or his responsibilities as governor of Massachusetts)



**Samuel Adams**  
(declined to go –did not want the central government to have too much power)



# HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS AND TRADITIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE FOUNDING FATHERS:

- **Magna Carta (1215)**
- **John Locke's "Natural Rights" (1689)**
- **English Bill of Rights (1689)**
- **England's Parliament – bicameral House of Lord and House of Commons**

[What Would John Locke Say Song](#)



# HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS AND TRADITIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE FOUNDING FATHERS:

- Virginia House of Burgesses (1619)
- Charter Colonies could elect their own officials vs. Royal and Proprietary Colonies -appointed by the King
- Mayflower Compact (1620)
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639)
- Maryland Toleration Act (1649)
- Peter Zenger Trial (1735) [Peter Zenger Trial Video](#)



# BASIC PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE CONSTITUTION

- **POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY** – power comes from the people
- **LIMITED GOVERNMENT** – government can only do what people give it permission to do
- **SEPARATION OF POWERS** – powers are divided between separate branches of government



# BASIC PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE CONSTITUTION

- **CHECKS AND BALANCES** – Powers of each branch are checked and balanced by the other branches
- **FEDERALISM** – division of power between a central government and local government
- **JUDICIAL REVIEW**– authority of Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional – NOT in the Constitution but will become an important role of the Supreme Court in 1803 with the ruling of *Marbury v. Madison*



# ISSUES

**SHOULD THEY MAKE CHANGES TO THE ARTICLES OR CREATE A NEW DOCUMENT?**

**They decide to create a new document and worked in secret for 4 months at Independence Hall to create a new government.**



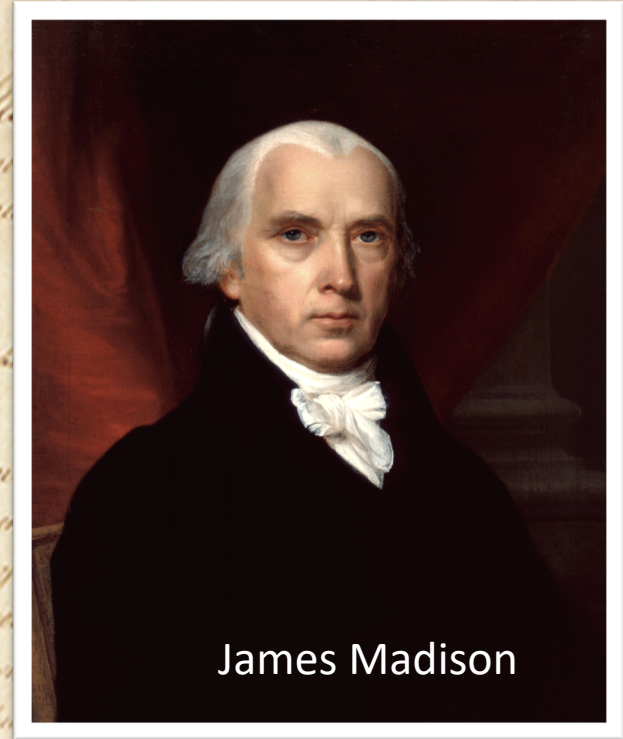
# ISSUES

**SHOULD STATES  
HAVE EQUAL  
REPRESENTATION  
OR SHOULD IT BE  
BASED ON  
POPULATION?**



# ISSUES

**Option #1: VIRGINIA  
PLAN by James  
Madison called for 3  
branches of  
government with a  
BICAMERAL (two  
house) legislature  
based on population**



James Madison



# ISSUES

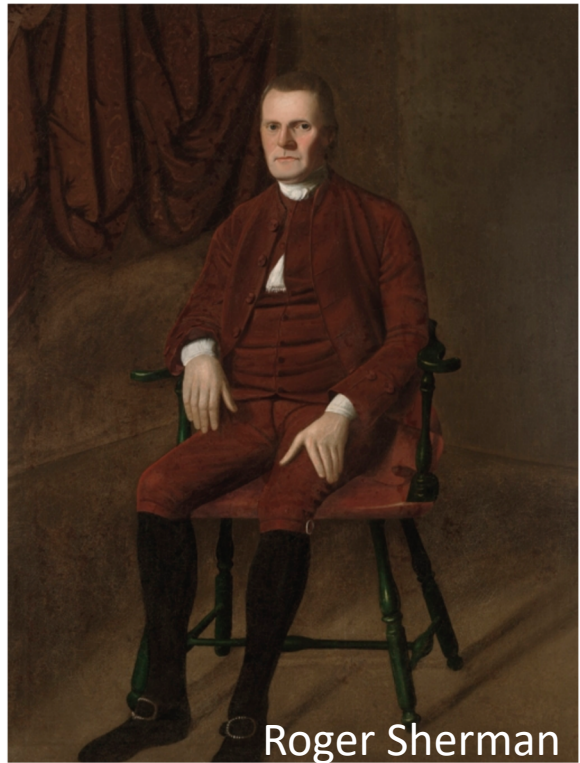
- **Option #2: NEW JERSEY PLAN by William Patterson called for a unicameral legislature based on equal representation**



William Patterson



# ISSUES



Roger Sherman

- Option #3: “**GREAT COMPROMISE**” or **CONNECTICUT COMPROMISE** by Roger Sherman of CT: bicameral legislature with the Senate based on equal representation and the House of Representatives based on population



# ISSUES

## The Decision?

### Option #3: The Great Compromise

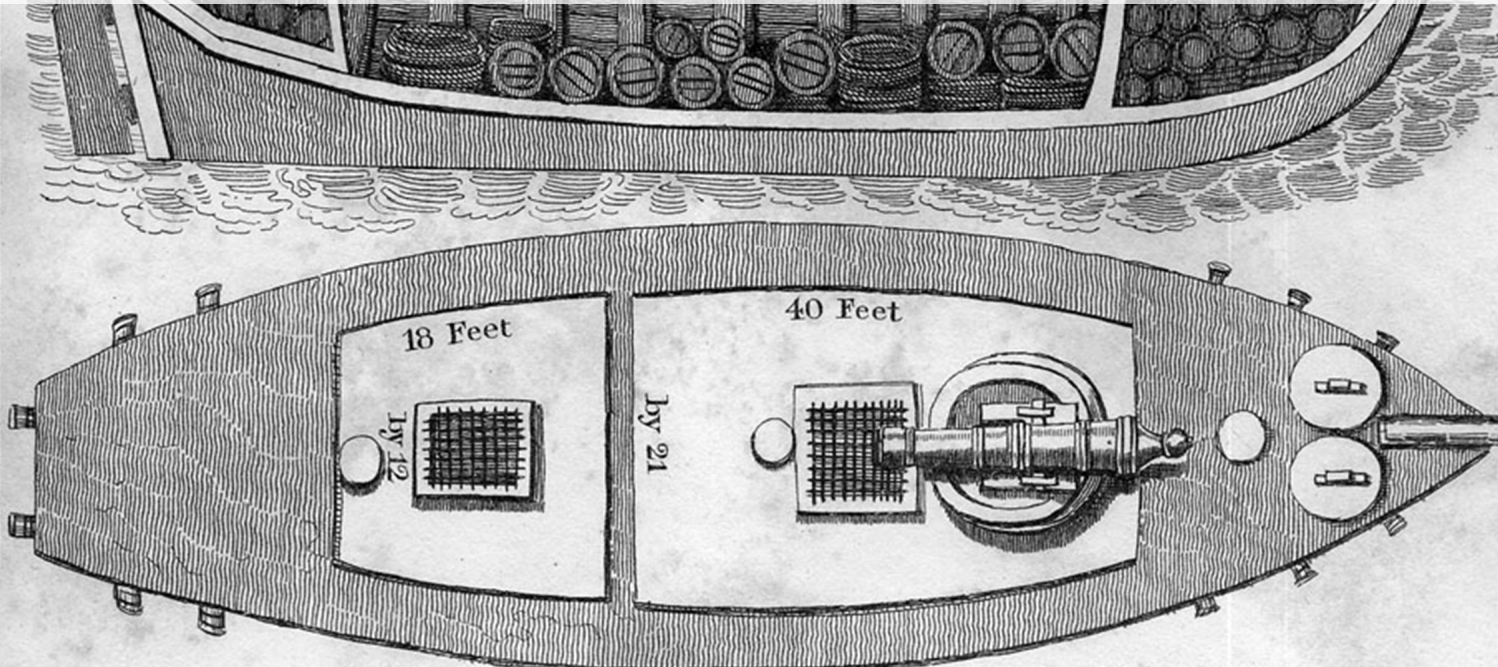
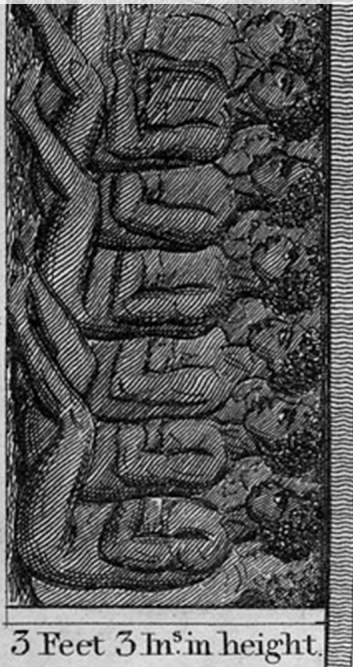


# ISSUES

SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.

## SLAVERY QUESTIONS

1. Would slaves count for population based representation?



Jendrick, direct, Boston.

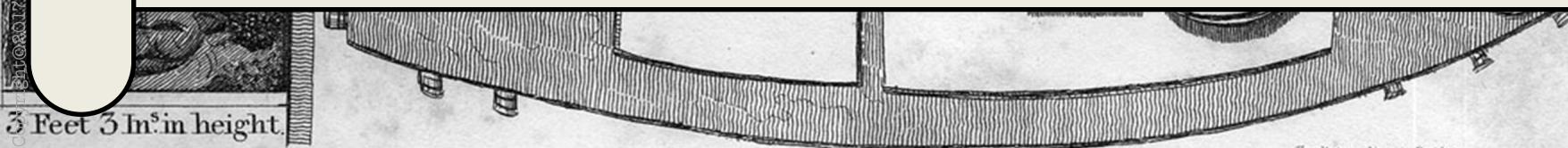


# ISSUES

SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.



**3/5 COMPROMISE – slaves would count as 3/5 a person for the House of Representatives and for tax purposes**

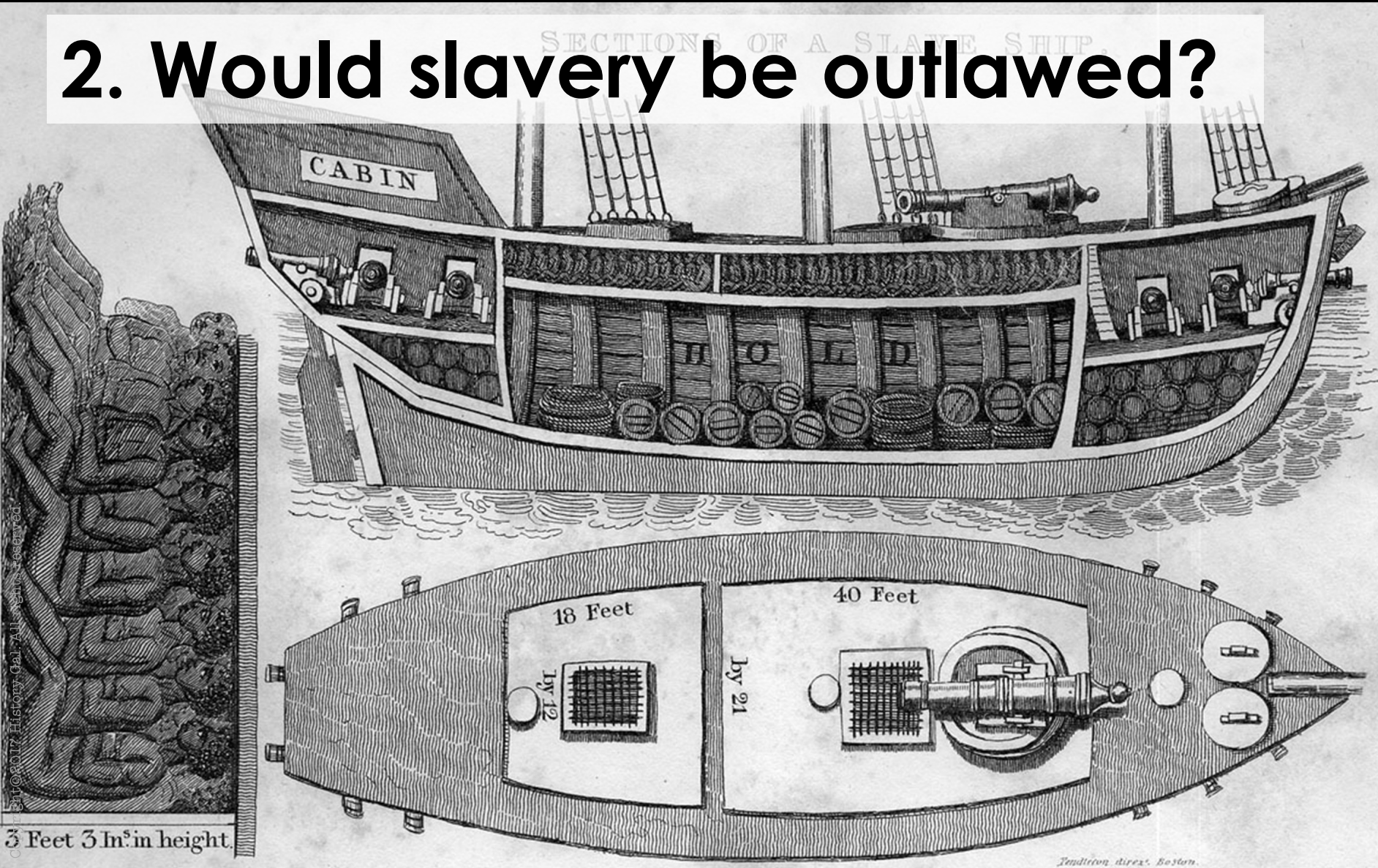


*Jendleton, direx. Boston.*



# ISSUES

## 2. Would slavery be outlawed?

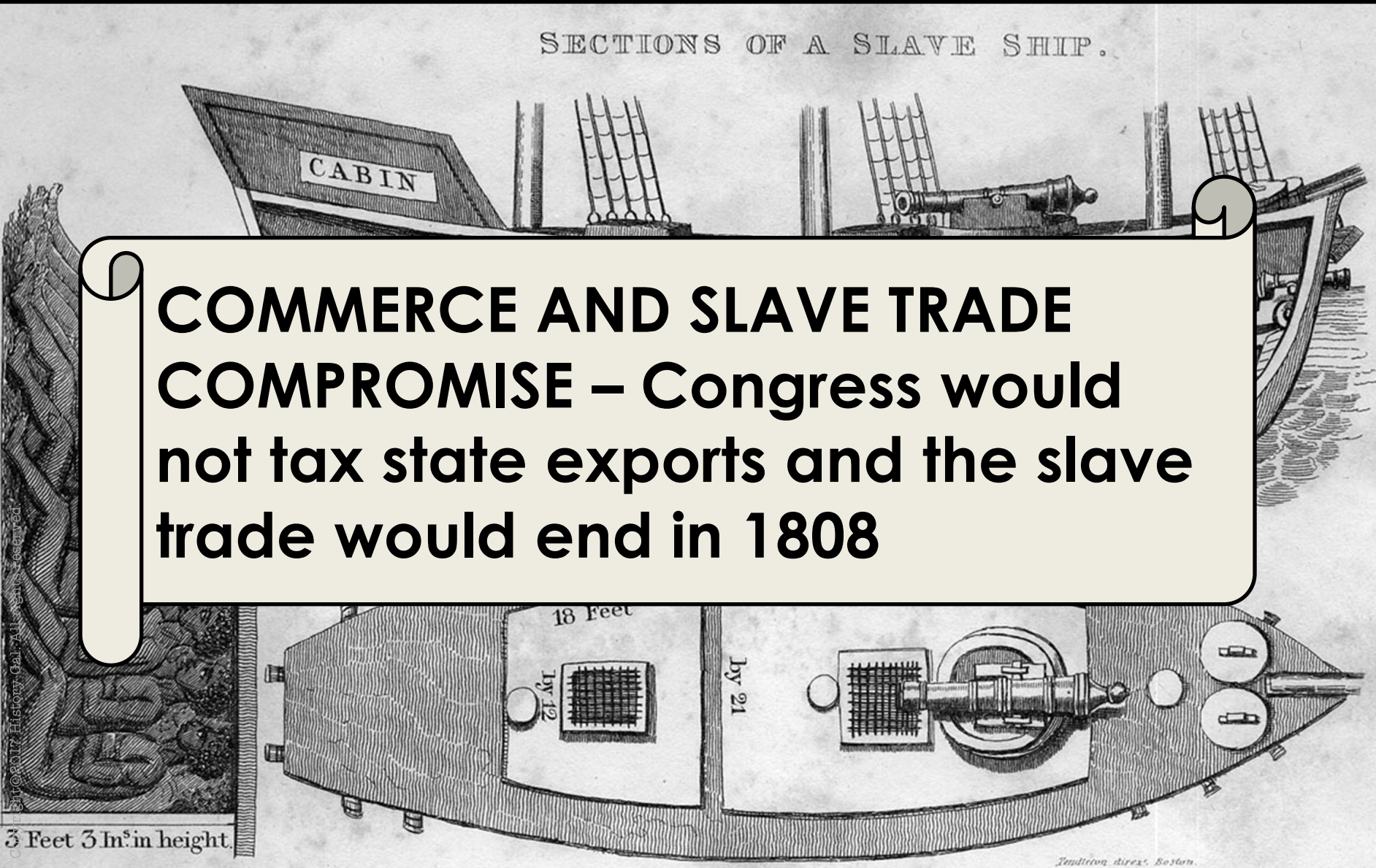




# ISSUES

SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.

**COMMERCE AND SLAVE TRADE  
COMPROMISE – Congress would  
not tax state exports and the slave  
trade would end in 1808**





# ISSUES

SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.



**FUGITIVE SLAVE CLAUSE – “a person held to service or labour” who fled to another state would be returned to their owner**



# ISSUES

**WHO WOULD BE IN CONTROL OF  
TRADE – STATES OR NATIONAL  
GOVERNMENT?**





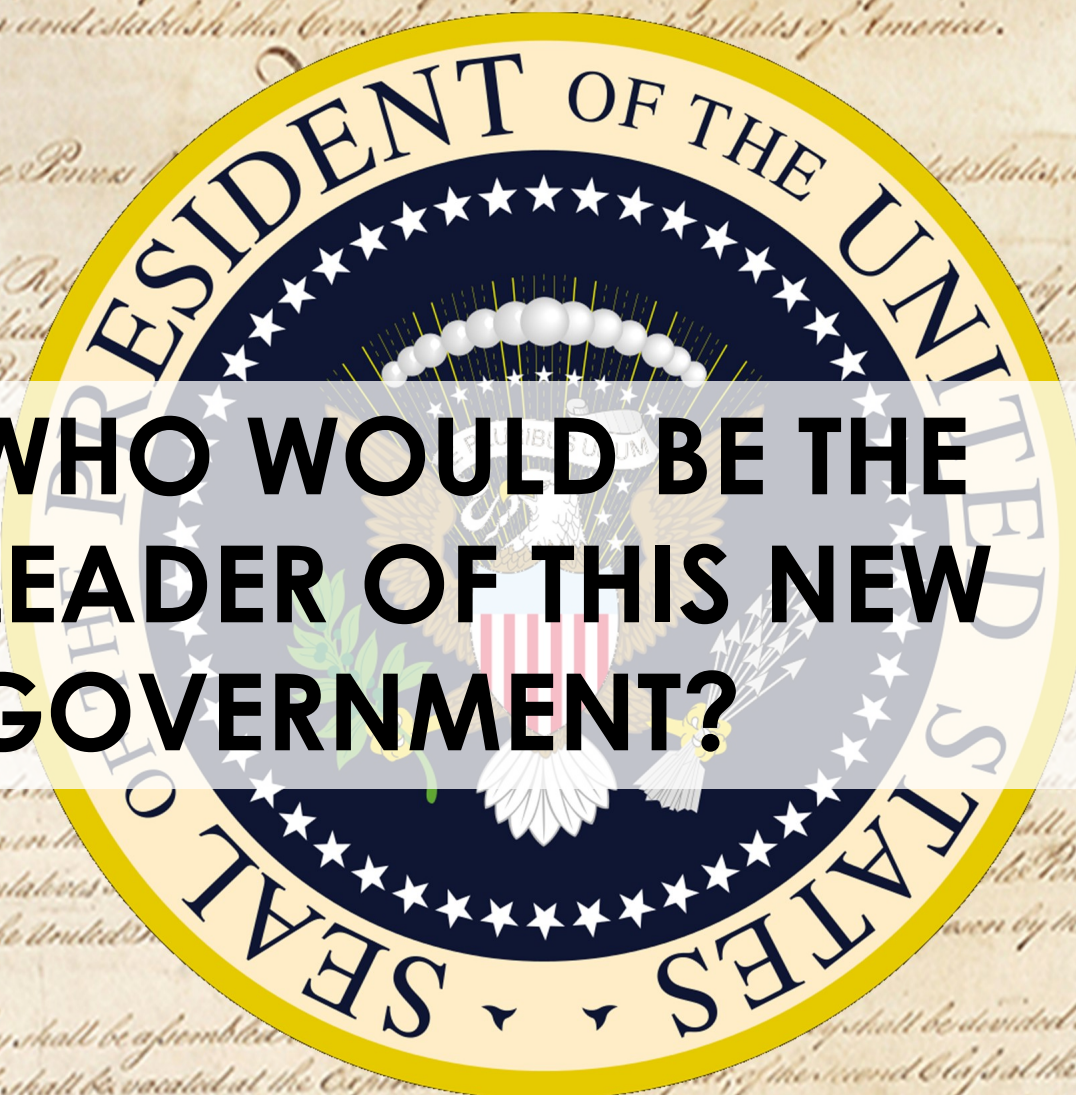
# ISSUES

**Congress can regulate interstate and foreign trade, could put tariffs on imports**





# ISSUES

The Seal of the President of the United States is centered in the image. It features a circular design with a yellow outer ring containing the words "SEAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES" in blue capital letters. Inside the ring is a dark blue field with a white border of stars. The center of the seal depicts an eagle with its wings spread, holding an olive branch and arrows, with a shield on its chest. Above the eagle's head is a constellation of stars.

**WHO WOULD BE THE  
LEADER OF THIS NEW  
GOVERNMENT?**



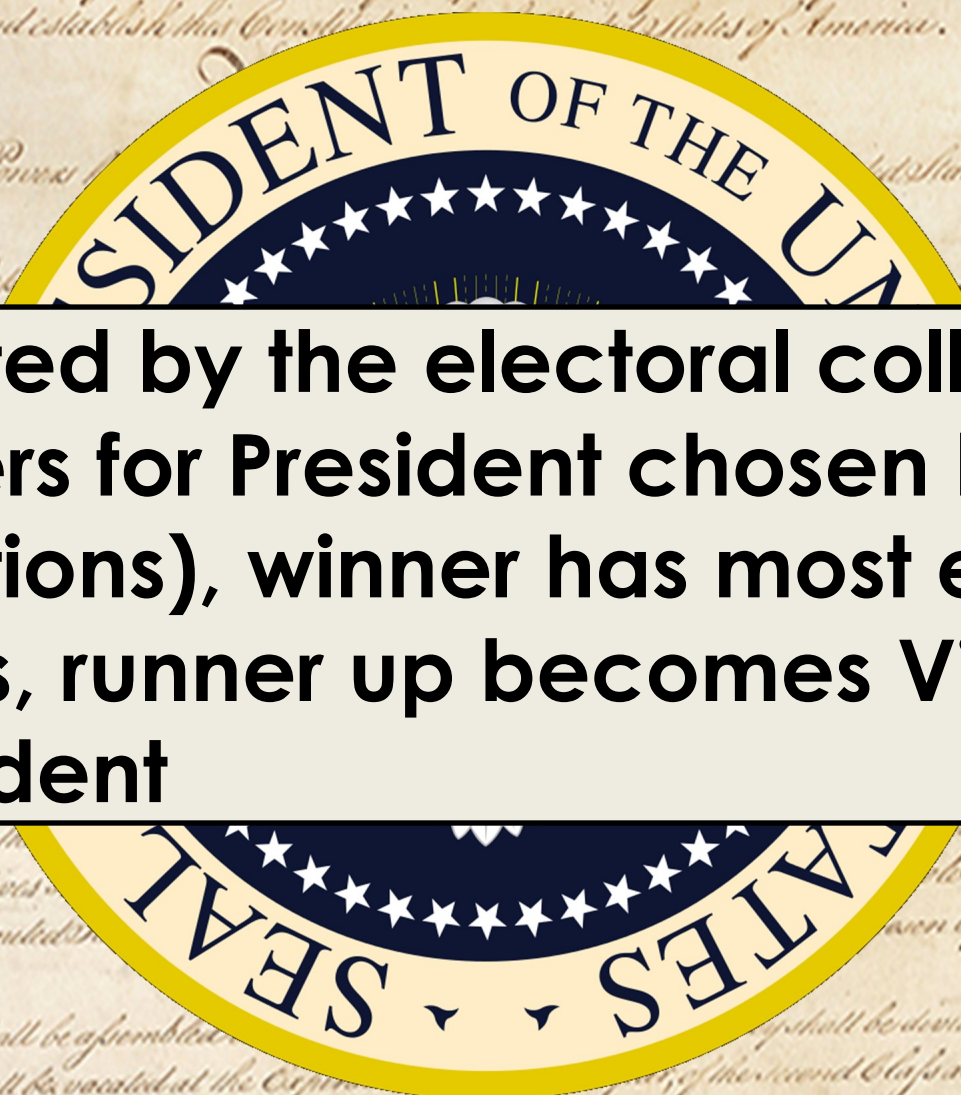
# ISSUES

The seal of the President of the United States is partially visible in the background. It features a blue circle with white stars, a yellow border, and the words "PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES" in blue. The seal is positioned behind a white scroll-like box containing text.

**President with power of veto,  
elected to a 4 year term (no  
term limit)**



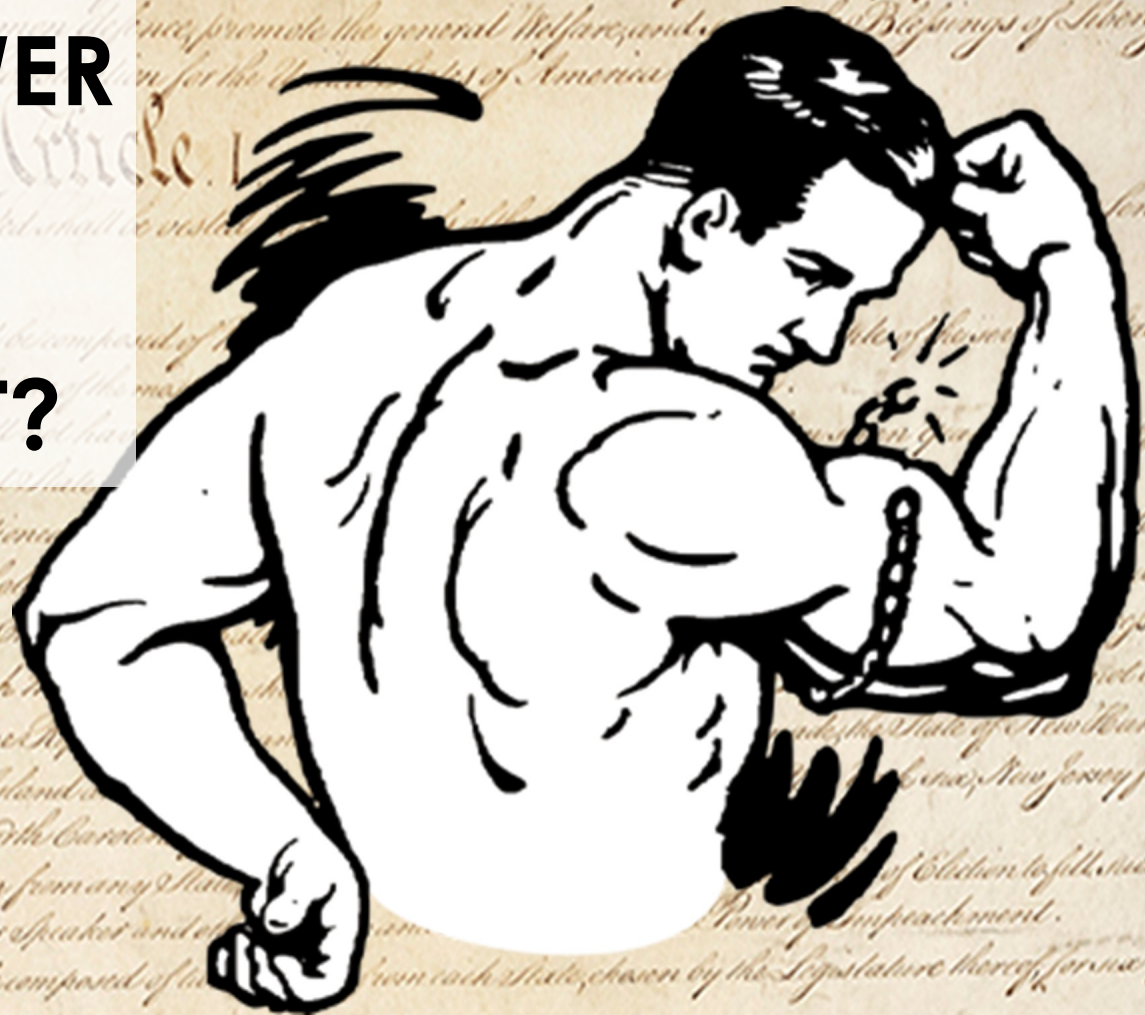
# ISSUES

The seal of the President of the United States is partially visible in the background, showing the words "PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES" and a ring of stars.

**elected by the electoral college  
(voters for President chosen by local  
elections), winner has most electoral  
votes, runner up becomes Vice  
President**



# WHO HAS THE SUPREME POWER – STATES OR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT?





# ISSUES

**SUPREMACY CLAUSE – U.S. Constitution is supreme law of the land**

**NECESSARY AND PROPER CLAUSE (“elastic clause”) – gives Congress power to carry out the expressed powers listed in the Constitution**



# RATIFICATION

- **September 17, 1787 – Philadelphia Convention approved a draft of the Constitution to submit to the states for ratification**

[Constitutional Convention for Dummies](#)

[Constitutional Convention with raps by Alexander Hamilton](#)



# RATIFICATION

- 9 out of 13 states had to ratify the Constitution before it could go into effect

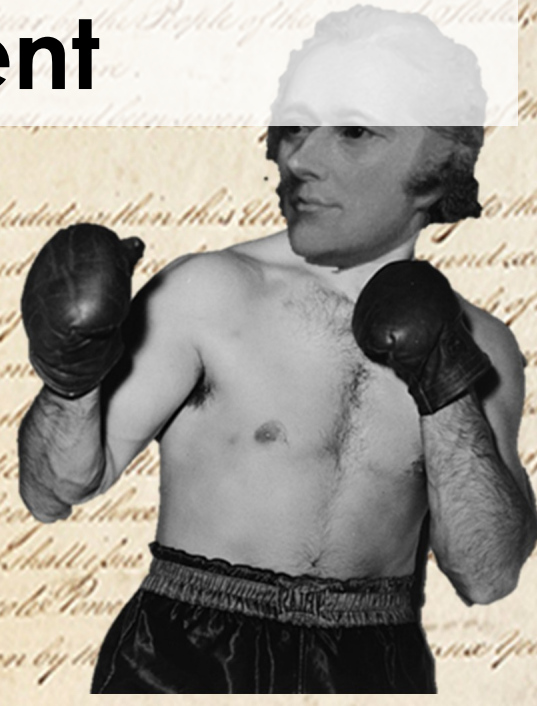
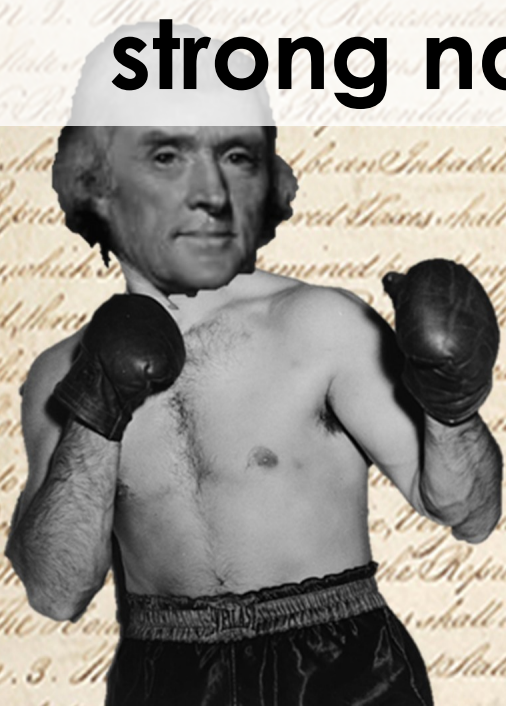


# RATIFICATION DEBATE

- **FEDERALISTS** – supported the Constitution and strong national government
- **ANTI-FEDERALISTS** – opposed a strong national government

## Federalist v. Anti-Federalists

[Why wasn't the Bill of Rights  
Originally in in the Constitution?](#)





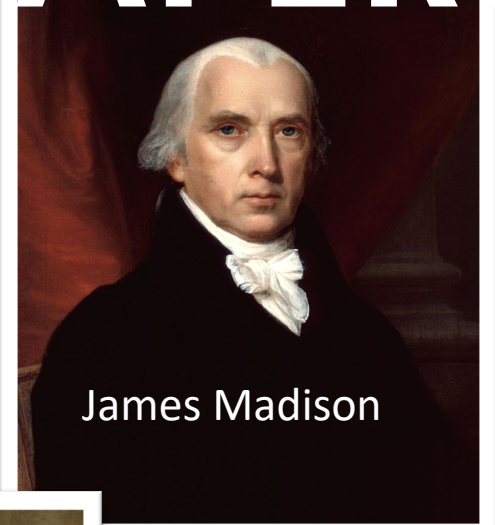
	<b>FEDERALISTS</b>	<b>ANTI-FEDERALISTS</b>
<b>LEADERS</b>	George Washington Ben Franklin James Madison Alexander Hamilton	George Mason, Patrick Henry, James Winthrop, John Hancock, George Clinton
<b>ARGUMENTS</b>	A strong national government was needed to maintain order and preserve the Union	A strong central government would destroy the work of the Revolution, limit democracy and limit states' rights
<b>STRATEGY</b>	Emphasized the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, showed their opponents as negative with no solutions	Argued that the proposed Constitution contained no protection of individual rights, it gave the central government more power than the British king ever had
<b>ADVANTAGES</b>	Strong leaders, well organized	Appealed to popular distrust of government
<b>DISADVANTAGES</b>	Constitution was new and untried, lacked a bill of rights	Poorly organized, slow to respond to Federalist challenge



# FEDERALISTS PAPERS

- To try to convince people to accept the Constitution, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay wrote the Federalist Papers (85 essays that gave reasons for ratification)

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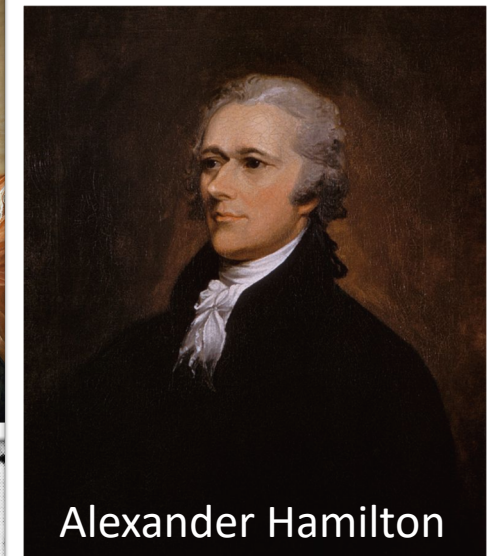


James Madison

John Jay



Articles of  
As agreed upon  
ber



Alexander Hamilton



# OUTCOME

- Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania first to ratify
- Promise of adding a bill of rights convinced other states to ratify
- June 1788 - Nine out of thirteen states ratified the Constitution
- Government created under the Constitution came into effect in 1789



# OUTCOME

- Last to ratify – VA, NY, NC, RI (1790)
- NEW YORK CITY was the first temporary Capital
- GEORGE WASHINGTON was the first President (only president to be elected unanimously – twice!)

[Shmoop Constitution Video](#)

[Crash Course – Constitution](#)



# BILL OF RIGHTS

- Federalists – against, better to assume all rights protected than to create a limited list
- Anti-federalists – for, only a bill of rights could protect Americans from a strong central government becoming tyrannical

[Federalists v. Anti-Federalists Song](#)



# BILL OF RIGHTS

- **Sept. 1789 – 12 amendments were approved by Congress and sent to the states for ratification**
- **10 of the 12 amendments were ratified in Dec. 1791 and added to the Constitution as the Bill of Rights**



# BILL OF RIGHTS (Amendments 1-10)

- **1<sup>st</sup> – freedom of religion, speech, press, petition, assembly**
- **2<sup>nd</sup> – right to keep and bear arms**
- **3<sup>rd</sup> – can't be required to quarter soldiers in time of peace**



# BILL OF RIGHTS (Amendments 1-10)

- **4<sup>th</sup> – protected against unreasonable searches or seizures**
- **5<sup>th</sup> – right to due process, no double jeopardy, can't testify against oneself**



# BILL OF RIGHTS (Amendments 1-10)

- **6<sup>th</sup> – right to a speedy and public trial**
- **7<sup>th</sup> – right to a trial by jury**
- **8<sup>th</sup> – no cruel and unusual punishment**
- **9<sup>th</sup> – reserves power to the people**
- **10<sup>th</sup> – reserves power to the states**

[Bill of Rights Song](#)