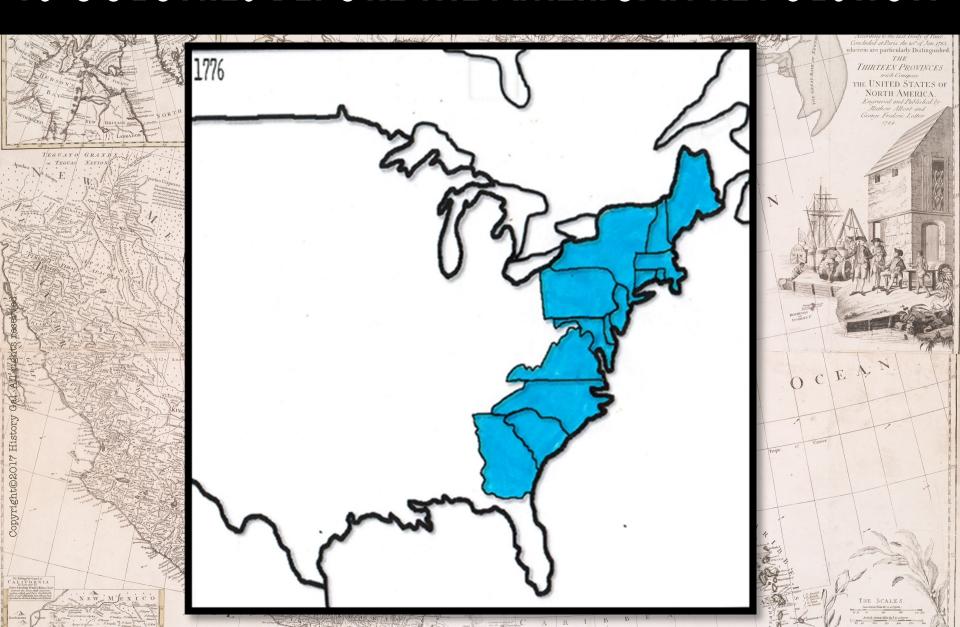
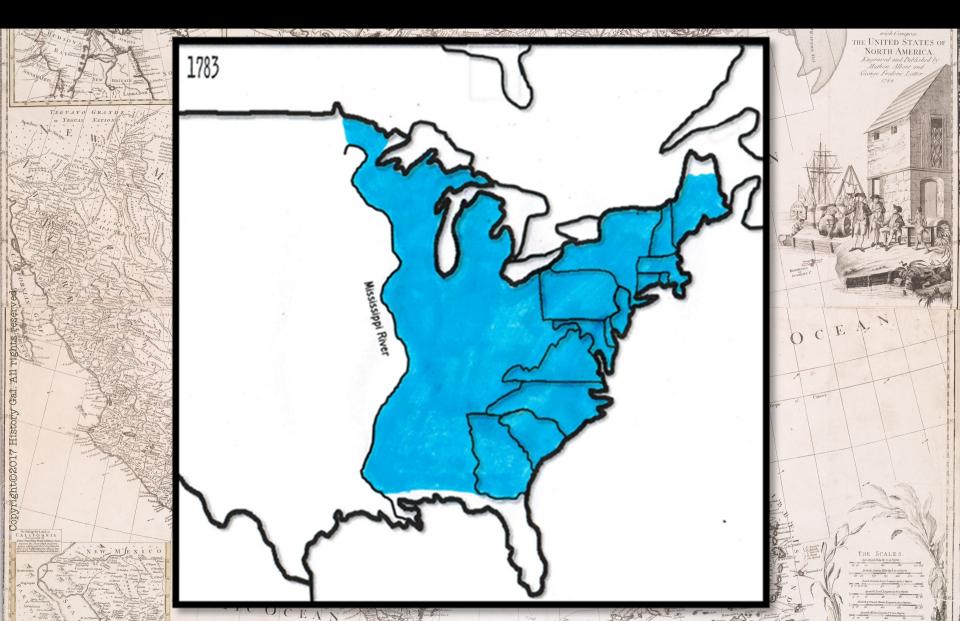


The colonies may have won their independence from Great Britain, but they still had to create a government that would keep the colonies together and help the new nation - the United States - prosper

#### 13 COLONIES BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



#### UNITED STATES AFTER THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



#### THE CRITICAL PERIOD

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

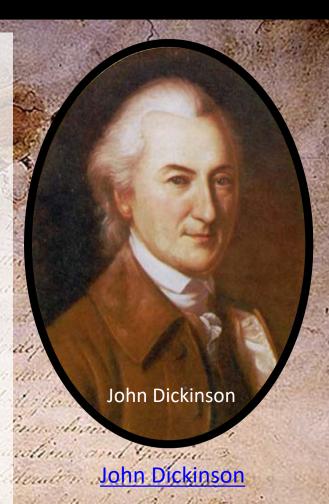
#### THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

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



### 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



#### 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

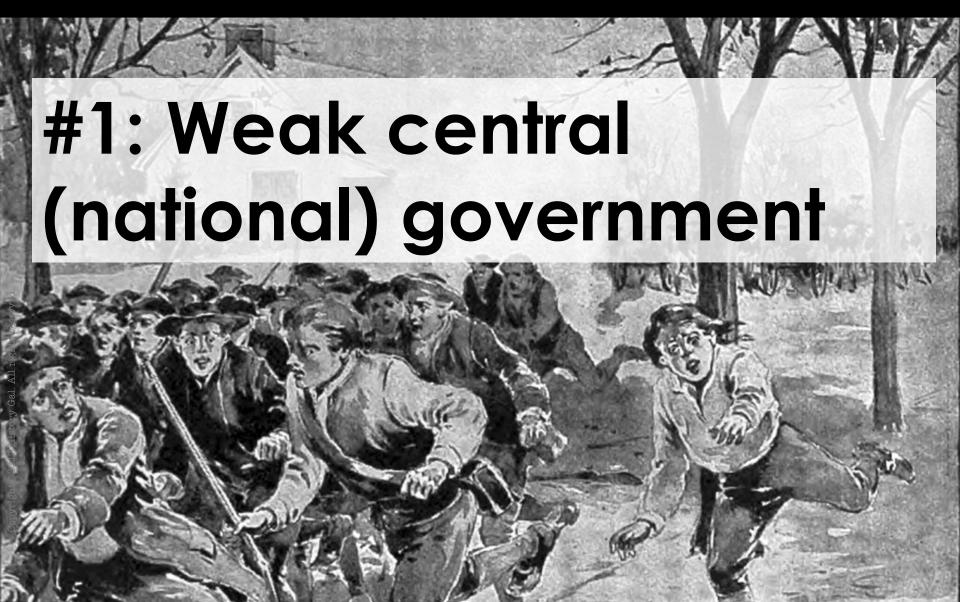
- Negotiated the Treaty of Paris 1783 (ended the Revolutionary War)
- LAND ORDINANCE OF 1785 –
   public policy for western lands,
   provided for setting aside one
   section of land in each township
   for public education

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

 NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787 - set rules for creating new states, granted limited selfgovernment to that developing territory and prohibited slavery in certain regions in The Monda fillioning sist C Article of Confederation and proliticals

and Providence Blanding Commedical New-York Son Jerry Bearge.

and Georgia ... Mariand, Virginia, North Carolina South Carling and Articles of Confederation Explained



#### **#2 Financial Problems:**



no power to tax – could only request the states to donate money for national needs





#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

- **#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

 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

# IIME 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

State-House &c. at ANNAPO

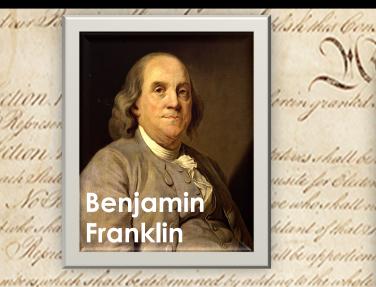
**Annapolis Convention** 

# PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

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



### PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION: WHO ATTENDED?



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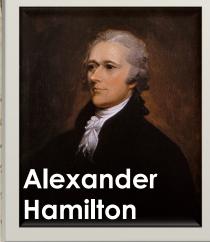
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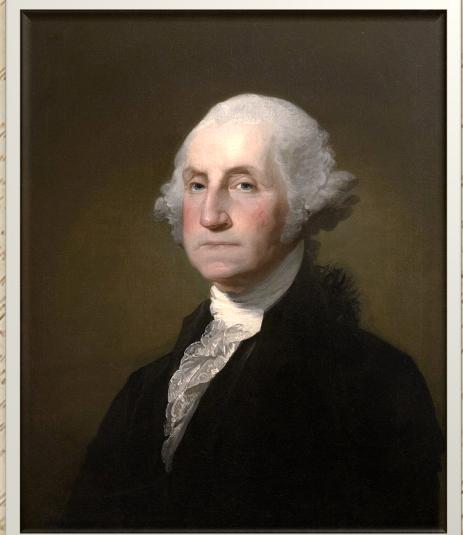
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### PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION: WHO ATTENDED?

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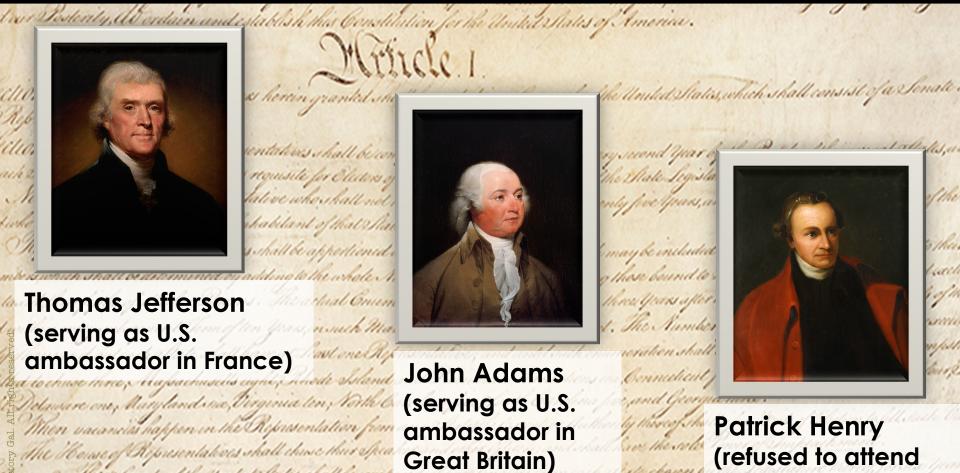
#### PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION: WHO ATTENDED?



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?



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2010.3. The know of the United States shall becomp

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

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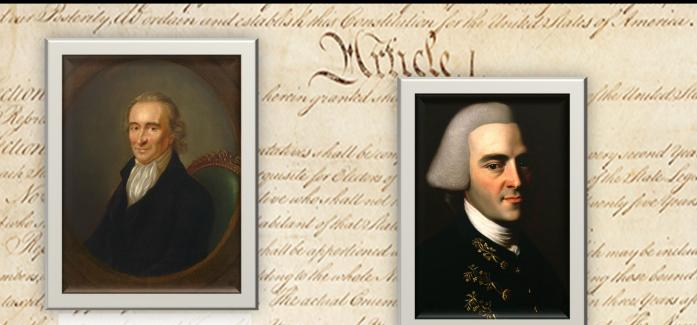
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#### PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION: WHO DID NOT ATTEND?



**Thomas** Paine (living in Europe)

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When vacancies happen in the Representation

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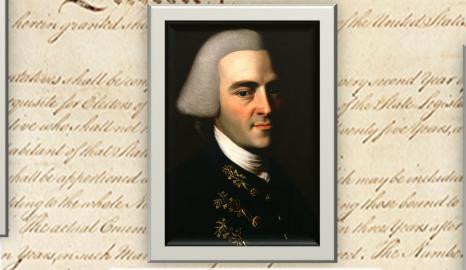
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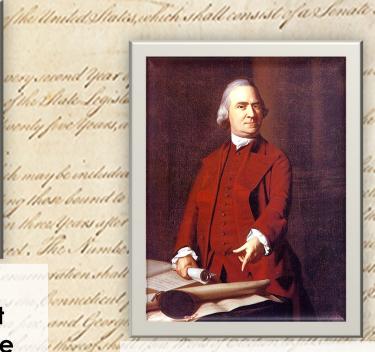
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Is at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be thesen overy second your, and



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)

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# 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

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.

shall these their Speaker and other Offices; and shall have the sole Power of Supeachment.

ales shall becomposed of two Senators from rath Hate, chasen by the Signer

the House of Representatives shall these their Speaker and other Offices; and shall have the sole Power of Superchment. Sellion . 3. The Inale of the United States shall becomposed of two Senders from tach state, chosen by the Ligastature thereof for

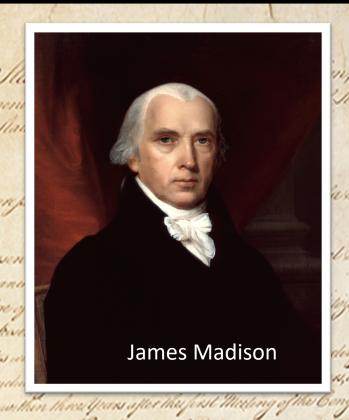
Wethe Reonse insure domestic Franguitty Je SHOULD STATES and our Posterty, Ob ordain HAVE EQUAL Section 1. All legislative & REPRESENTATION Section 2. The House of On in each Hate shall have Lualified OR SHOULD IT BE No Goven shall be a Repr and who shall not, when elieled feed **BASED ON** Representatives and derect Sumber, which shall beditermine not land, three fifths of all other De POPULATION? and within every subsequent Fen Birly Thousand, out each Male entilled to chuse thre, Massachusetts eight, Thode Asland and Providence Plantations on Connecticut five, Gew York one, New fore eight, Delaware one, Maryland sine, Virginia ten, North Carolina five South Carolina five, and Georgia three. Then vacancies happen in the Representation from any Matathe Country the de thereof hall fore West of Chelien tofill

form a mero perfect Union, trecure the Blogsings of Se dis, which shall consist of a ? r by the Rople of the several , and bun seven years a City whileded within this Union, accorder to Vernice for a Some of years, ter the first Meeting of the Gong ber of Representatives shall all be made, the State of News

the House of Representatives shall these ther Speaker and other Offices, and shall have the sole Tower of Superchment.

Sellion . 3. The Inale of the United States shall be composed of two Senders from each Hate, chosen by the Ligastature thereof for

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

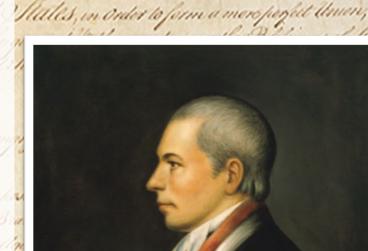


wo direct. The Number of Representatives shall it with enumeration shall be made, the State of New b tations one, Connecticut five, Give York www, New for

a dutherly thereof shall you muts of blichen lafell

roling five, and Georgia three .

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



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neach state, chosen by the Ligistature thereof, for

William Patterson



Immediately after they shall be a fremble

knales of the fewl Class shall be vacated a

is at the Expendien of the sixth Year, so that on

two Posterty, do ordain and

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

The Decision?

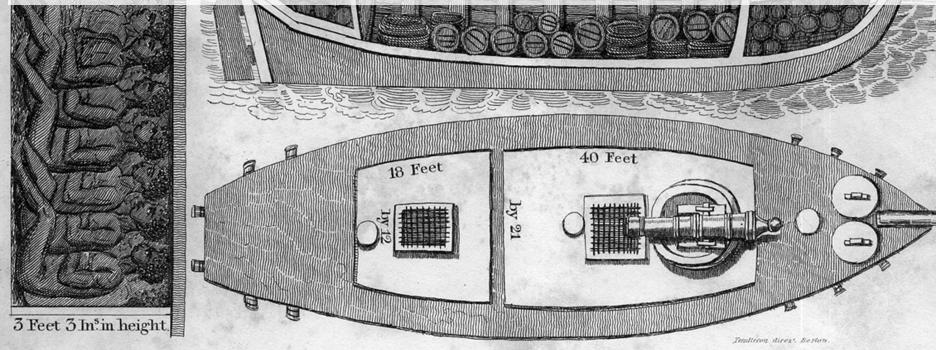
Option #3: The Great Compromise

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any Italepthe Esculve duthenty thereof hall you West of Olichen to fill .
The House of Representatives shall church her officers and other officers; and shall have the sole Power of Superachment.

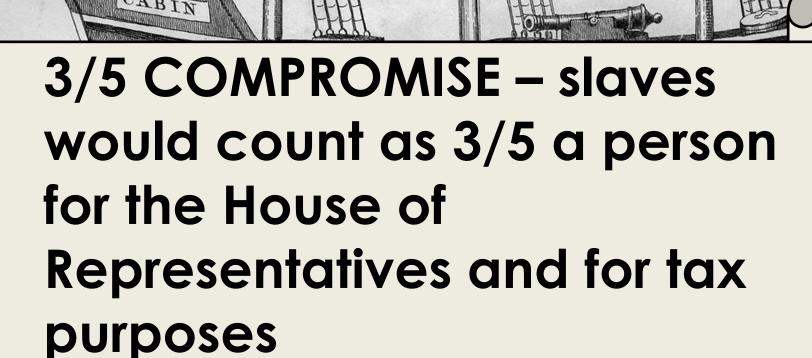
Jellion 3. The Almate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each Muste, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for the Senator shall have one Vote.

SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.

# SLAVERY QUESTIONS 1. Would slaves count for population based representation?



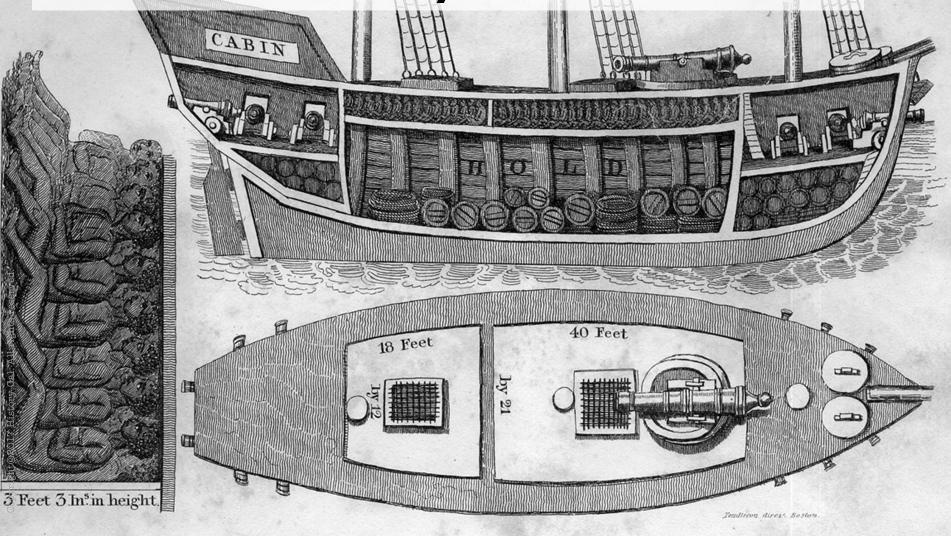
SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.



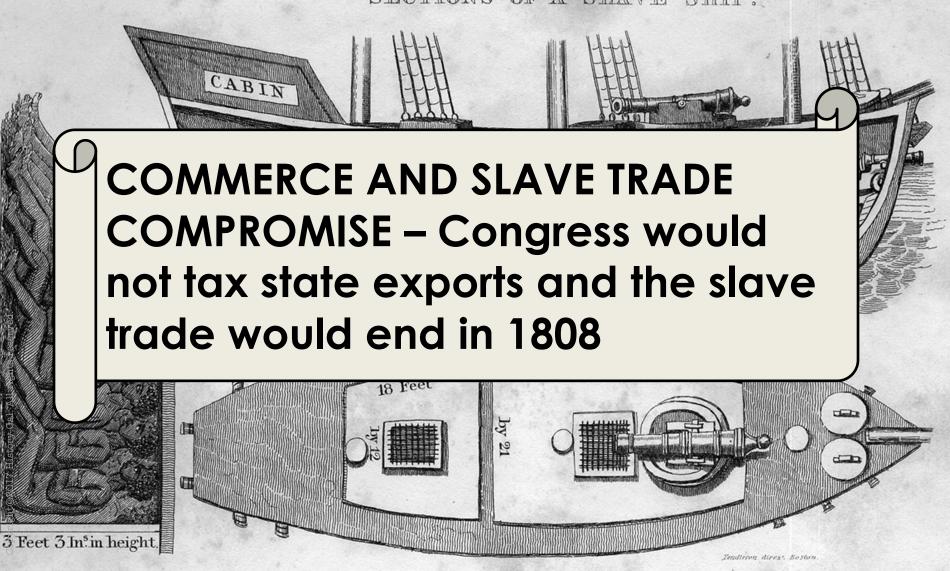
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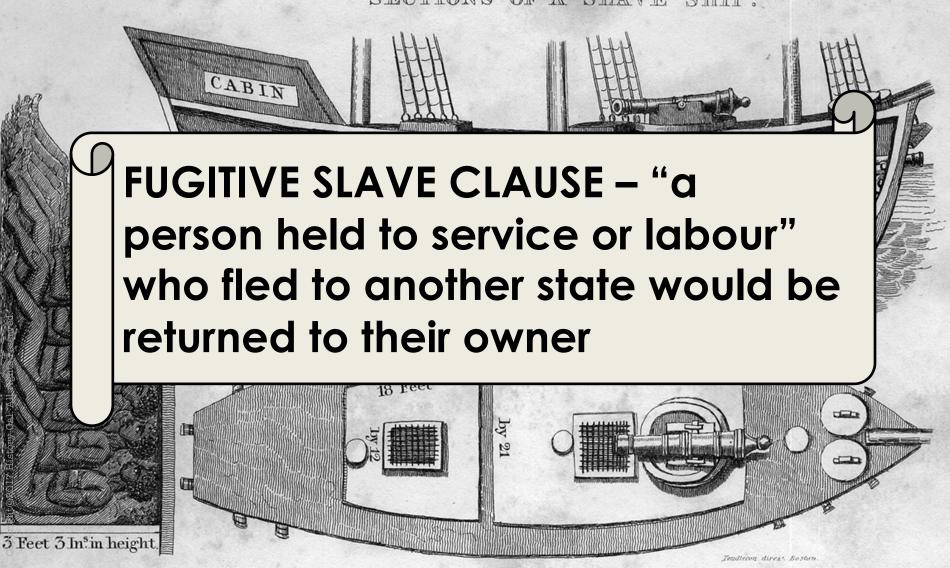
2. Would slavery be outlawed?



SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.



SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.







SOUTH OF THE Malis, which shall consist of a Senate Representatives!

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Representatives and WHO WOULD BE THE twhe shall not, when cle mbers, which shall beds LEADER OF THIS NEW towed three fifths of all. t unthin every subseque **GOVERNMENT?** 

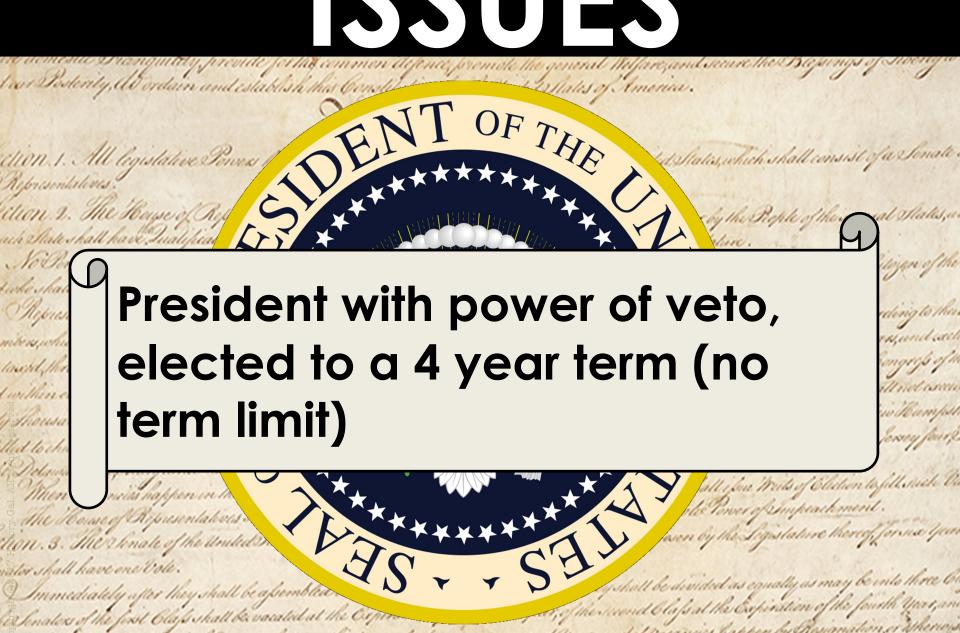
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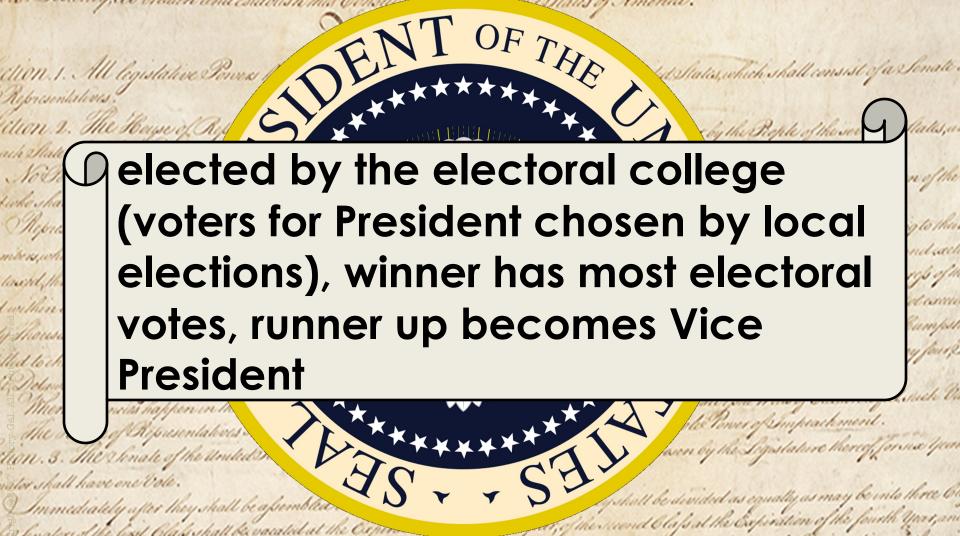
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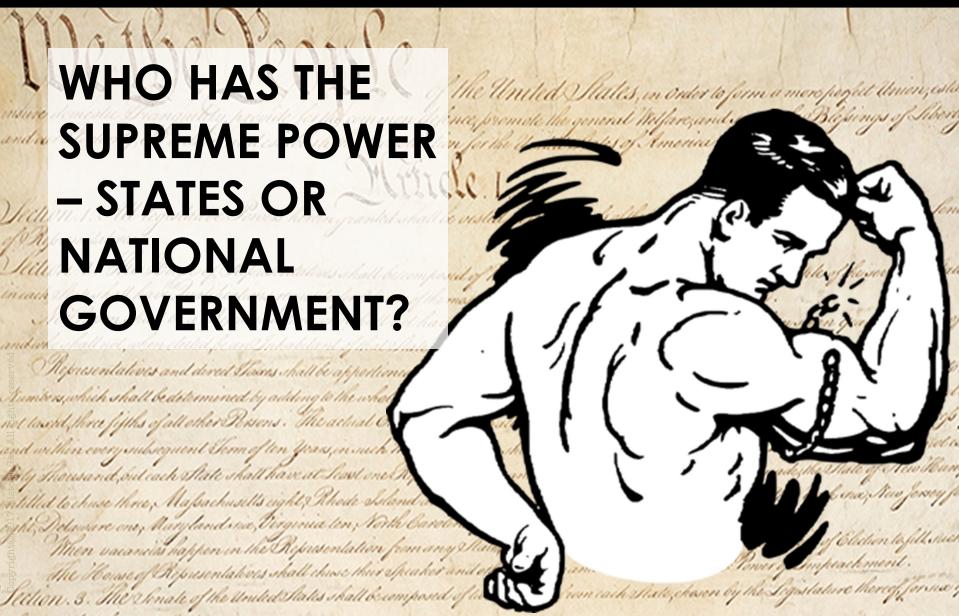
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A. t. W. Committee there mante ket tomberoom appointments until the next Meeting of the Soystations, which she

h at the Experation of the such Year, so that one think may be thesen overy second



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

use of Representatives shall be composed of

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 with raps by Alexander Hamilton

### RATIFICATION

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

Sellion 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the Reple of the several sincered State shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the Blate Legislature.

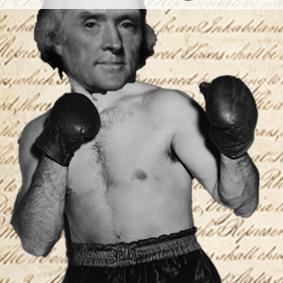
No Plessen shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the lige of twenty five Ipans, and been seven Ipans a City and when shall not when elicited, be an Inhabitant of that Plate in which her hall be chosen.

Mekrosentalives and direct Llocus, shall be appertiened among the several states which may be included within this Etnion, according to Sumbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Sumber of free Browns, including those bound to Service free Germ of years, not tasked, three fifths of all other Browns. The actual Commonstain shall be made within three years after the first Miching of the Common and within correspondence of Representatives what the Sumber of Representatives what it for Lumber of Representatives what it follows and for the State of New on tilled to chuse three, Mafachusetts eight? Those whole and Providence Plantations in Commedical five, Time York was, New for eight Delgoure one, Maryland vice, Virginia ten, North Carolina five Fouth Carolina fore, and Georgia three.

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Section 3. The Sinate of the United States shall becomposed of two Sinators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for

### RATIFICATION DEBATE

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



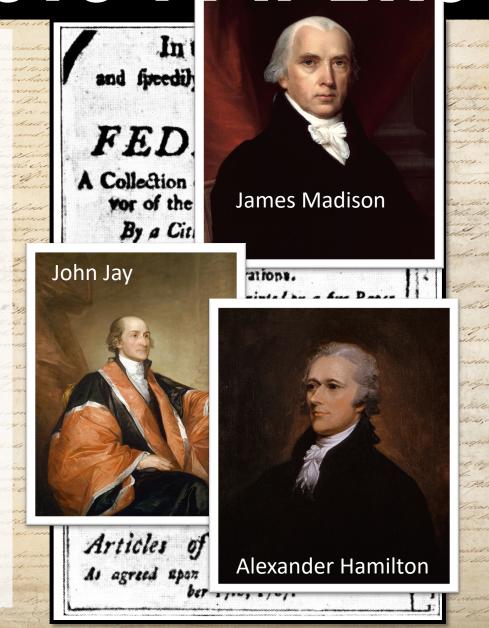
Federalist v. Anti-Federalists

Why wasn't the Bill of Rights
Originally in in the Constitution?

	FEDERALISTS	ANTI-FEDERALISTS
LEADERS	George Washington Ben Franklin James Madison Alexander Hamilton	George Mason, Patrick Henry, James Winthrop, John Hancock, George Clinton
ARGUMENTS	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
STRATEGY	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
ADVANTAGES	Strong leaders, well organized	Appealed to popular distrust of government
DISADVANTAGES	ominea, racked a biii or riginis	Poorly organized, slow to respond to Federalist challenge
tathe Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be the enounger and your, and Federalists V. Anti-Federalists		

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)



## OUTCOME

Delaware, New Jersey,
 Pennsylvania first to ratify

o Panelo

- 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

Representa

D'Agbuser

 GEORGE WASHINGTON was the first President (only president to be elected unanimously – twice!)

Then vacancies happen in the Representation from any Halaflet The House of Representatives shall those their Speaker and other of

## LOFRGHTS

begun and held at the City of New York, on

- 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

begun and held at the City of New York, on

- 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)

begun and held at the City of New York, on

- 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)

begun and held at the City of New York, on

- 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

While the such ... The right of the part to be series the person house popers and effets against unamountle searches and enquire should be reduced and no warrants shall for sold sope

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probable course supported by cash anaformation and posterilarly describing the place to be searched, and the process or things to be sugar

## 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