

# A.P. U.S. History Notes

## Chapter 9: “The Confederation and the Constitution”

~ 1776 – 1790 ~



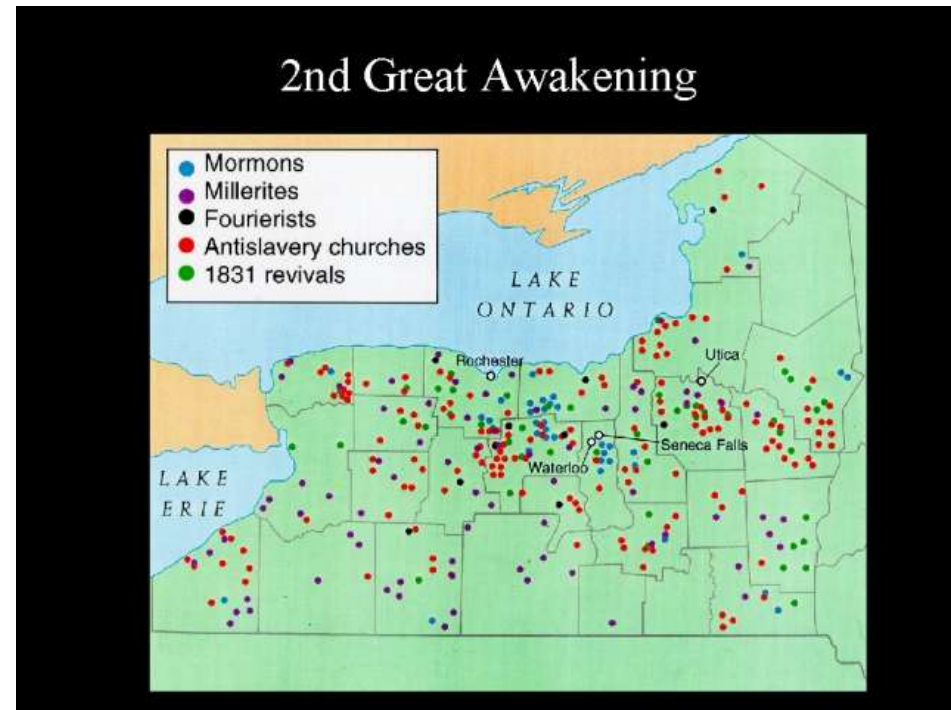
# A Revolution of Sentiments

- The American Revolution was more of an accelerated evolution than a revolution.
- However, the exodus of some 80,000 Loyalists left a great lack of conservatives.
- This weakening of the aristocratic “upper crust” let Patriot elites emerge.



# A Revolution of Sentiments

- The fight for separation of church and state resulted in notable gains.
- The Congregational church continued to be legally established by some New England states, but the Anglican Church was humbled and reformed as the Protestant Episcopal Church.



# A Revolution of Sentiments

- Slavery was a big, problematic issue, as the Continental Congress of 1774 had called for the abolition of slavery, and in 1775, the Philadelphia Quakers founded the world's first antislavery society.
- This new spirit of “all men are created equal” even inspired a few slave owners to free their slaves.



# A Revolution of Sentiments

- Another issue was women: they still were unequal to men, even though some had served (disguised as men) in the Revolutionary War.
- There were some achievements: New Jersey's 1776 constitution allowed women to vote (for a time).
- Mothers devoted to their families were developed as an idea of “republican motherhood” and elevated women to higher statuses as keepers of the nation's conscience.



# Constitution Making in the States

- The Continental Congress of 1776 called upon colonies to draft new constitutions (thus began the formation of the Articles of the Confederation).
- Massachusetts contributed one innovation when it called a special convention to draft its constitution and made it so that the constitution could only be changed through another specially called constitutional convention.



# Constitution Making in the States

- Many states had written constitutions that represented a fundamental state law superior to ordinary local legislation (laws).
- Many had a bill of rights and also required annual election of legislators.
- All of them deliberately created weak executive and judicial branches
  - (They distrusted power due to Britain's abusing it).



# Constitution Making in the States

- In most states, the legislative branch was given sweeping powers, though some people, like Thomas Jefferson, warned that “173 despots [in legislation] would surely be as oppressive as one.





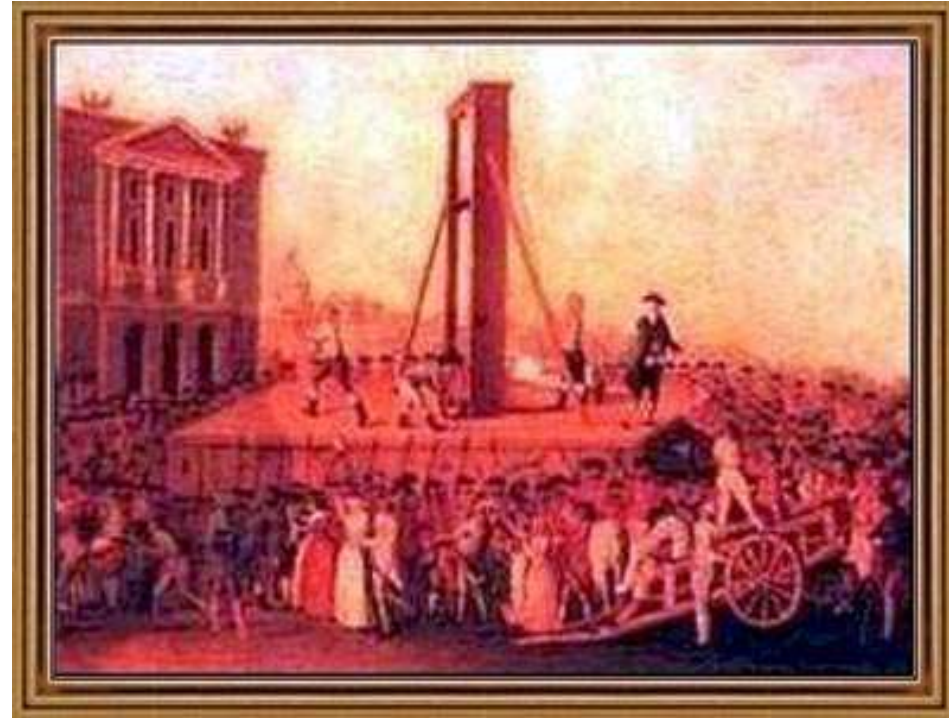
# Constitution Making in the States

- Many states moved westward, like New Hampshire, New York, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia.



# Economic Crosscurrents

- After the Revolution, Loyalist land was seized, but people didn't chop heads off (France...).
- Goods formerly imported from England were cut off, forcing Americans to make their own.
- Still, America remained agriculturalist by a lot.



# Economic Crosscurrents

- While, with Britain, Americans had great trade, and now they didn't, they could now trade with foreign countries, and with any nation they wanted to, a privilege they didn't have before.
- Yankee shippers like the *Empress of China* (1784) boldly ventured into far off places.
- However, inflation was rampant, and taxes were hated; the rich had become poor, and the new rich were viewed with suspicion; disrespect of private property became shocking.



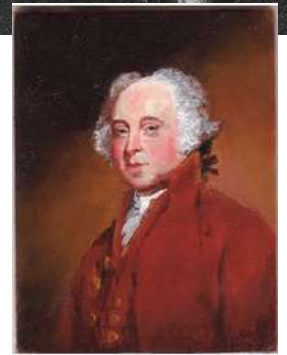
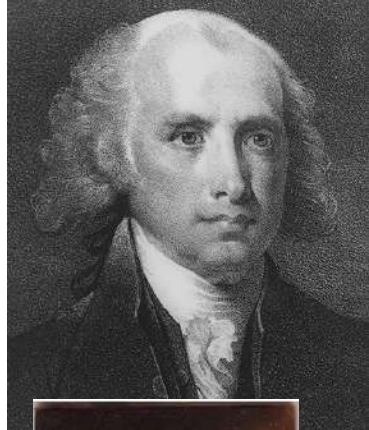
# A Shaky Start Toward Union

- While the U.S. had to create a new government, the people were far from united.
- In 1786, after the war, Britain flooded America with cheap goods, greatly hurting American industries.



# A Shaky Start Toward Union

- However, the states all did share similar constitutions, had a rich political inheritance from Britain, and America greatest strength was great political leaders like men like Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, and John Adams,
- great political leaders of high order.



# Creating a Confederation

- Even during the war, the states had created their individual currencies and tax barriers.
- The Articles of the Confederation was finished in 1777, but it was finally completely ratified (that was needed) by the last state, Maryland, on March 1, 1781.
- The advantages of the A.of C. is that it showed the world the presentation of a UNITED group of States.



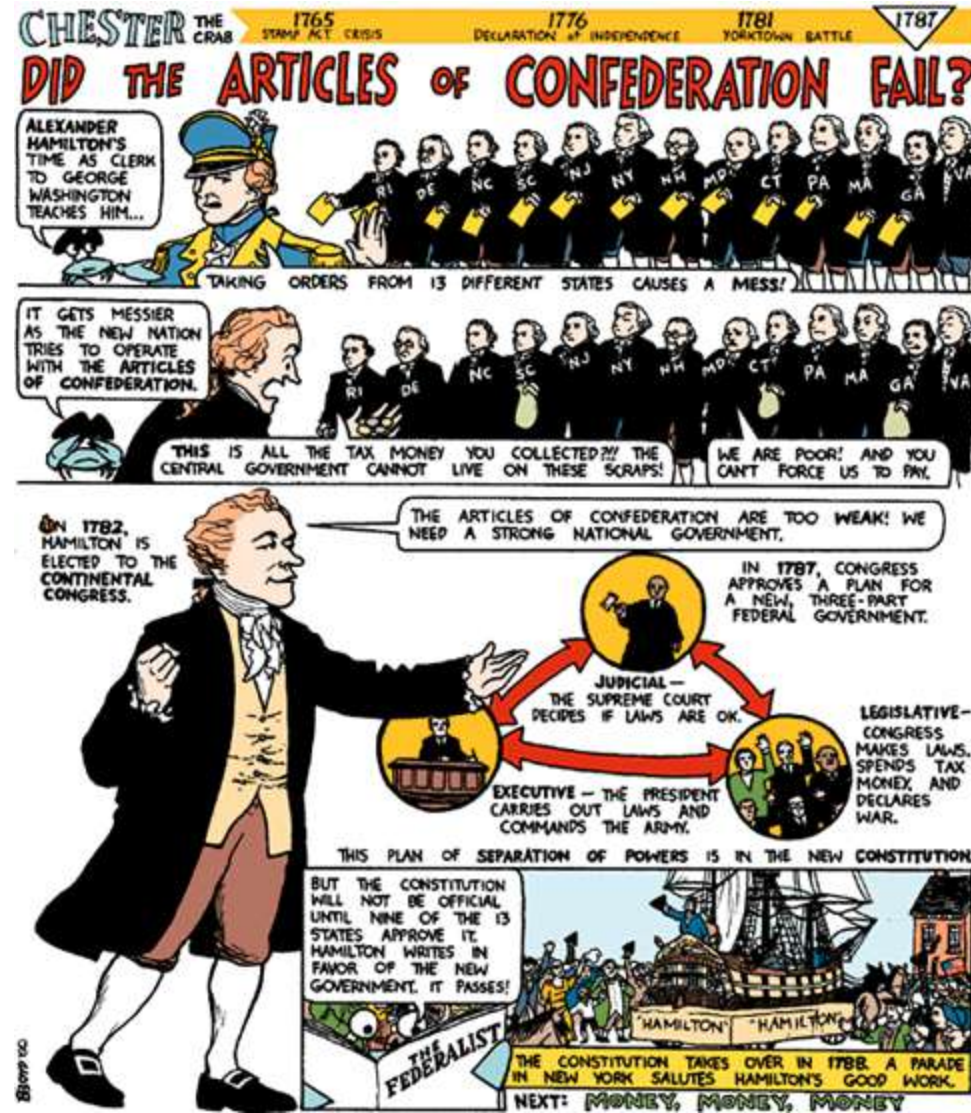
# Creating a Confederation

- A major dispute was that states like New York and Virginia had huge tracts of land west of the Alleghenies that they could sell off to pay off their debts while other states could not do so.
- The Northwest Ordinance 1787 was passed to settle this. It established a procedure for governing the Old Northwest territory.
- As a compromise, these lands were ceded to the federal government, which pledged to dispense them for the common good of the union (states would be made).



# The Articles of the Confederation: America's First Constitution

- The Articles had no executive branch (hence, no single leader), a weak Congress in which each state had only one vote, required 2/3 majority on any subject of importance, and a fully unanimous vote for amendments.
- Also, Congress was pitifully weak, and could not regulate commerce or enforce tax collection.





# The Articles of the Confederation: America's First Constitution

- Congress could only call up soldiers from the states, which weren't going to help each other.
- Example: in 1783, a group of Pennsylvanian soldiers harassed the government in Philadelphia, demanding back pay.
- When it pleaded for help from the state, and didn't receive any, it had to shamefully move to Princeton College in New Jersey.



# The Articles of the Confederation: America's First Constitution

- The Articles of Confederation were a model of what a loose confederation should be, and was a significant stepping-stone towards the establishment of the U.S. Constitution.
- Still, the states wielded an alarmingly too great amount of power.



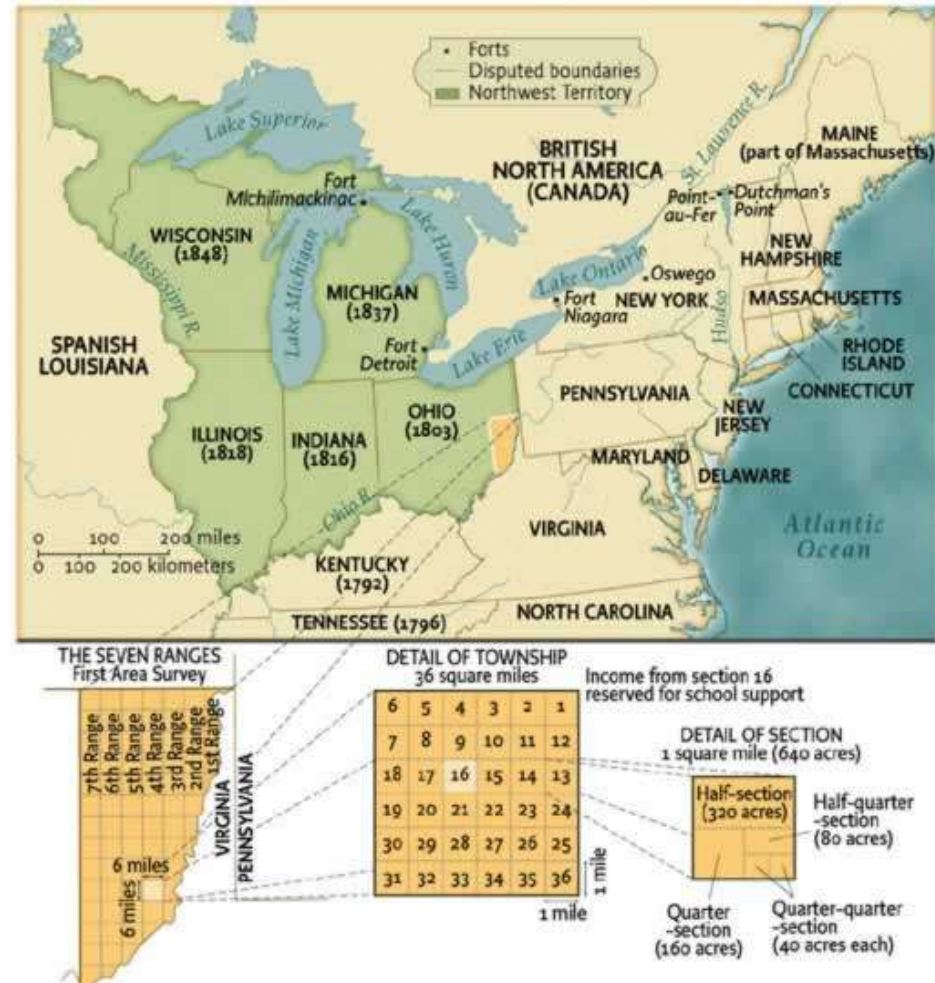
# Landmarks in Land Laws

- The Land Ordinance of 1785 provided the acreage of the Old Northwest should be sold and that the proceeds be used to pay off the national debt.
- This vast area would be surveyed before settlement and then divided into townships six miles square, which would then be divided into 36 square sections with one set aside for public schools.



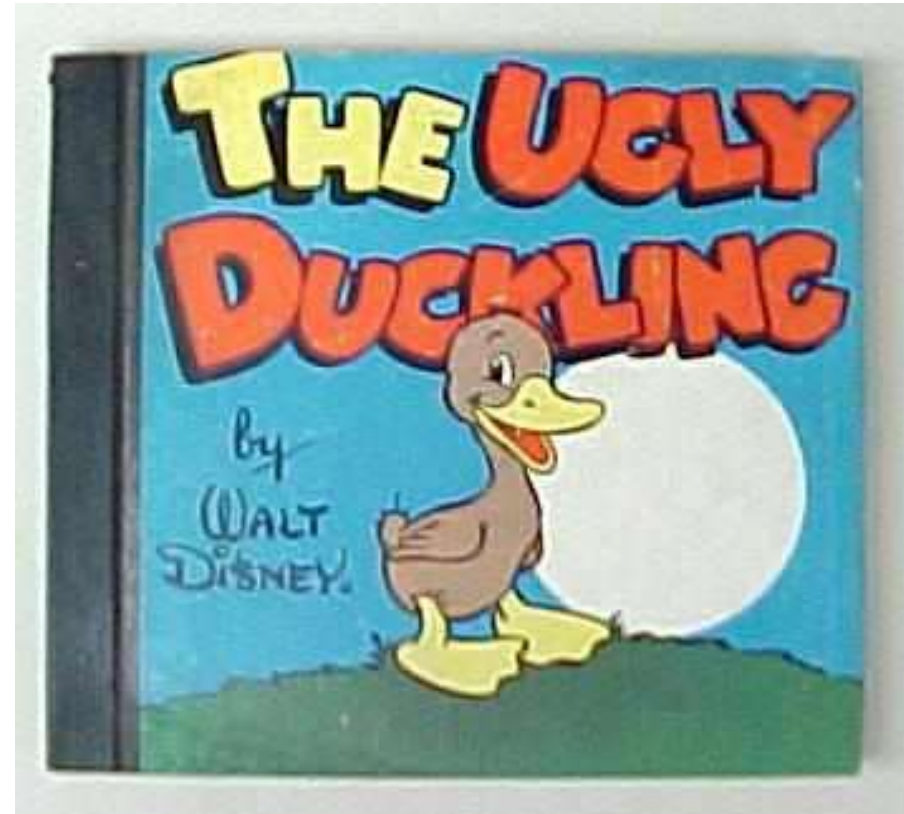
# Landmarks in Land Laws

- The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 made admission into the union a two stage affair:
- There would be two evolutionary territorial stages, during which the area would be subordinate to the federal government
- When a territory had 60,000 inhabitants, Congress as a state might admit it.
- It worked so well to solve a problem that others had plagued many other nations.



# The World's Ugly Duckling

- However, Britain still refused to repeal the Navigation Laws, and closed down its trading to the U.S. (proved useless to U.S. smuggling); it also sought to annex Vermont to Britain with help from the Allen brothers and continued to hold a chain of trading posts on U.S. soil.
- One excuse used was that the soldiers had to make sure the U.S. honor its treaty and pay back debts to Loyalists.



# The World's Ugly Duckling

- After the revolutionary War Britain and Spain prevented America from exercising effective control over about half of it's total territory.
- In 1784, Spain closed the Mississippi River to American commerce.
- It also claimed a large area near the Gulf of Mexico that was ceded to the U.S. by Britain.
- At Natchez, on disputed soil, it also held a strategic fort.
- Both Spain and England, while encouraging Indian tribes to be restless, prevented the U.S. from controlling half of it territory.
- Even France demanded payment of U.S. debts to France.



Territorial Expansion of the United States, 1783-1853

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# The World's Ugly Duckling

- The pirates of the North African states, including the arrogant Dey of Algiers, ravaged U.S. ships in the area and enslaved Yankee sailors; America was too weak to stop them.



# The Horrid Specter of Anarchy

- States were refusing to pay taxes, and national debt was mounting as foreign credibility was slipping.
- Boundary disputes erupted into small battles while states taxed goods from other states.
- Shays' Rebellion, which flared up in western Massachusetts in 1786, attacked tax collectors, etc... and caused all sorts of violence.
- Shays was convicted but later pardoned.
- The fear of such violence lived on, though, and paranoia existed.
- Shay's Rebellion convinced many Americans of the need for a stronger central government.





- People were beginning to doubt republicanism and this Articles of the Confederation.
- However, many supporters believed that the Articles merely needed to be strengthened.
- Things began to look brighter, though, as prosperity was beginning to emerge, Congress was beginning to control commerce, and overseas shipping was regaining its place in the world.



# A Convention of “Demigods”

- An Annapolis, Maryland convention was called, but only five states were represented.
- The original purpose was to simply FIX the Articles of Confederation, however there were some technicalities with that.
- On May 25, 1787, 55 delegates from 12 states (Rhode Island wasn't there) met in Philadelphia to “revise the Articles only.”
- Among them were people like Jefferson, Hamilton, Franklin, and Madison.
- However, people like Jefferson, John and Sam Adams, Thomas Pain, Hancock, and Patrick Henry were not there (for various purposes).



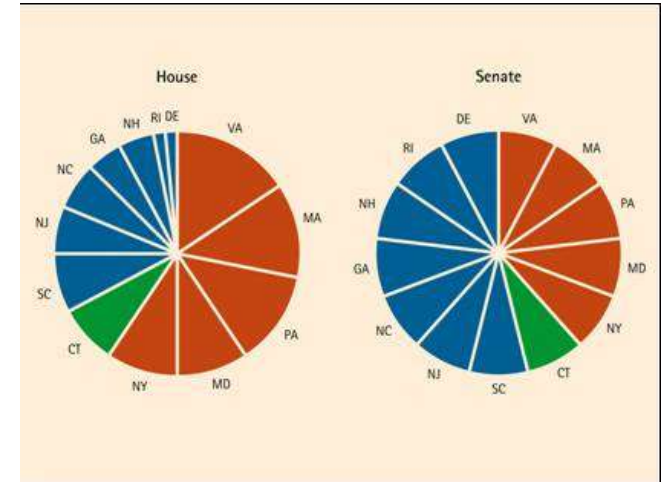
# Patriots in Philadelphia

- The 55 delegates were all well-off and young, and they hoped to preserve the union, protect the American democracy from abroad and preserve it at home, and curb the unrestrained democracy rampant in various states (like rebellions, etc...).



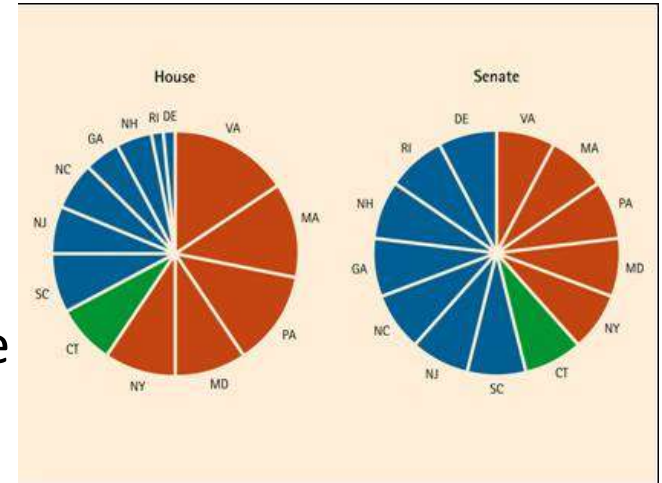
# Hammering Out a Bundle of Compromises

- Some people decided to totally scrap the Articles and create a new Constitution.
- James Madison from Virginia brought with him the framework for the new Constitution. He is often known as “the Father of the Constitution.”
- Virginia’s large state plan called for Congressional representation based on state population, while New Jersey’s small state plan called for equal representation from all states (in terms of numbers, each state got the same number of reps.)
- To settle apportionment to Congress (representation) Afterwards, the “Great Compromise” was worked out so that Congress would have TWO houses, the House of Representatives, where reps were based on population, and the Senate, where each state got two reps.
- All tax bills would start in the House.



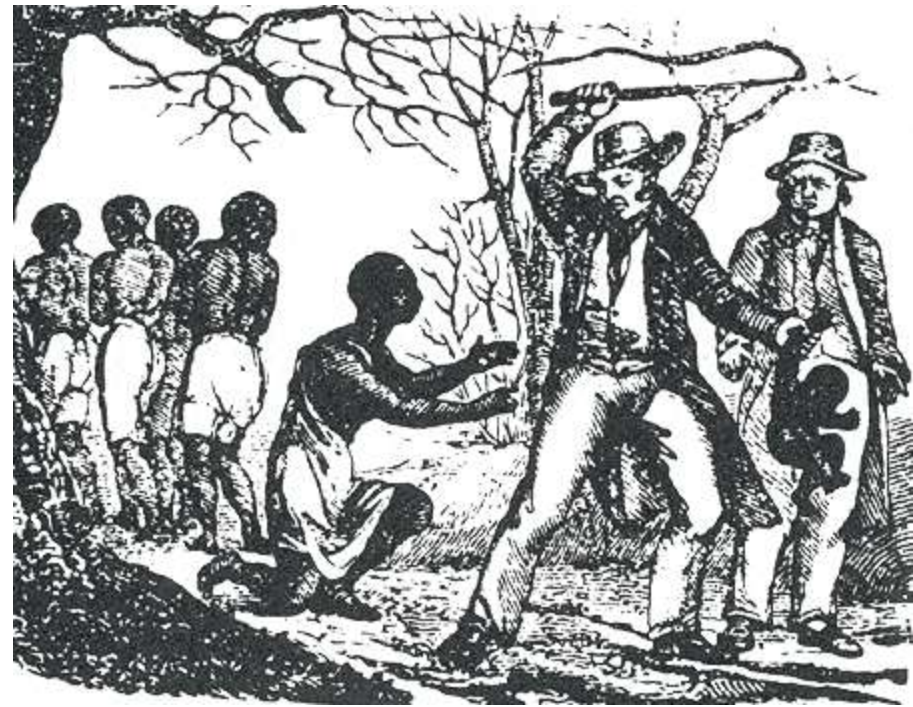
# Hammering Out a Bundle of Compromises

- The House of Representatives (Lower House)  
Reps would be elected directly by the people  
every 2 years (representation based on population to please the big states)
- All tax bills would start in the House.
- Considered the “Virtue” of Congress
- The Senate (Upper House) Reps would be selected by the States Legislature (it has since changed to direct election). They serve for 6 years, and are considered the “Brains” of Congress.
- They have additional duties in regards to impeachment trials and appointments.



# Hammering Out a Bundle of Compromises

- Also, there would be a strong, independent executive branch with a president who would be military commander in chief and could veto legislation.
- Another compromise was the election of the president through the Electoral College, representatives of regions based on populations, rather than by the people directly.
- Slave trade would continue for 20 years (and to be revisited then)
- Also, slaves would count as  $\frac{3}{5}$  of a person in census counts.
- Also, the Constitution enabled a state to shut off slave importation if it wanted after 1807.



# Safeguards for Conservatism

- The delegates at the Convention all believed in a system with checks and balances, and the more conservative people deliberately erected safeguards against excesses of mobs.
- Federal chief justices were appointed for life.
- However, the people still had power, and government was based on the people.
- By the end of the Convention, on Sept. 17, 1787, only 42 of the original 55 were still there to sign the Constitution



# The Clash of Federalists and Antifederalists

- Knowing that state legislatures were certainly going to veto the new Constitution, (after all the new Constitution diminished states power) the Founding Fathers sent copies of it out to state conventions, where it could be debated and voted upon.
- The people could judge it themselves.
- The American people were shocked, because they had expected a patched up Articles of the Confederation and had received a whole new Constitution (the Convention had been VERY well concealed and kept secret).

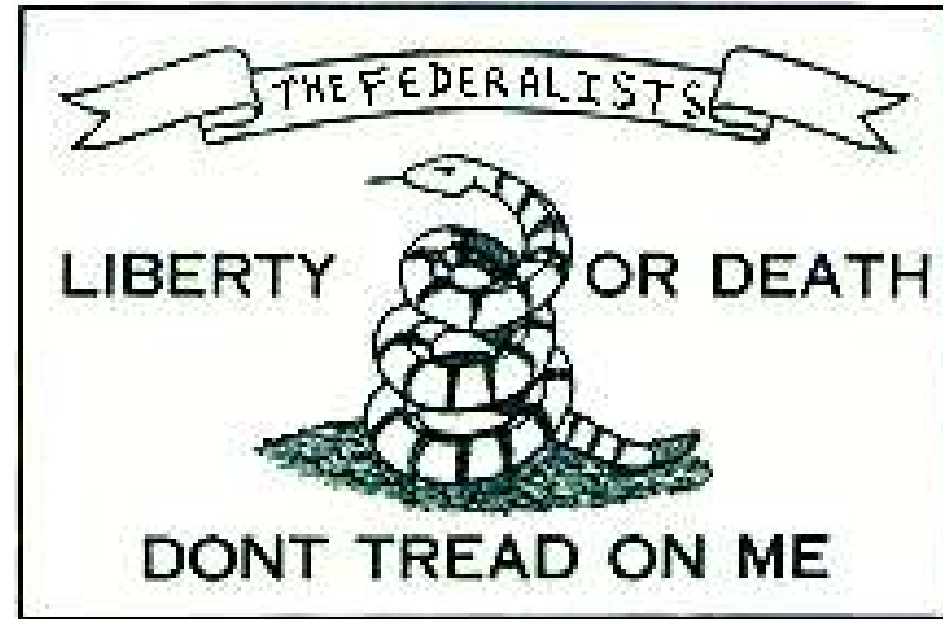


The Constitutional Debates



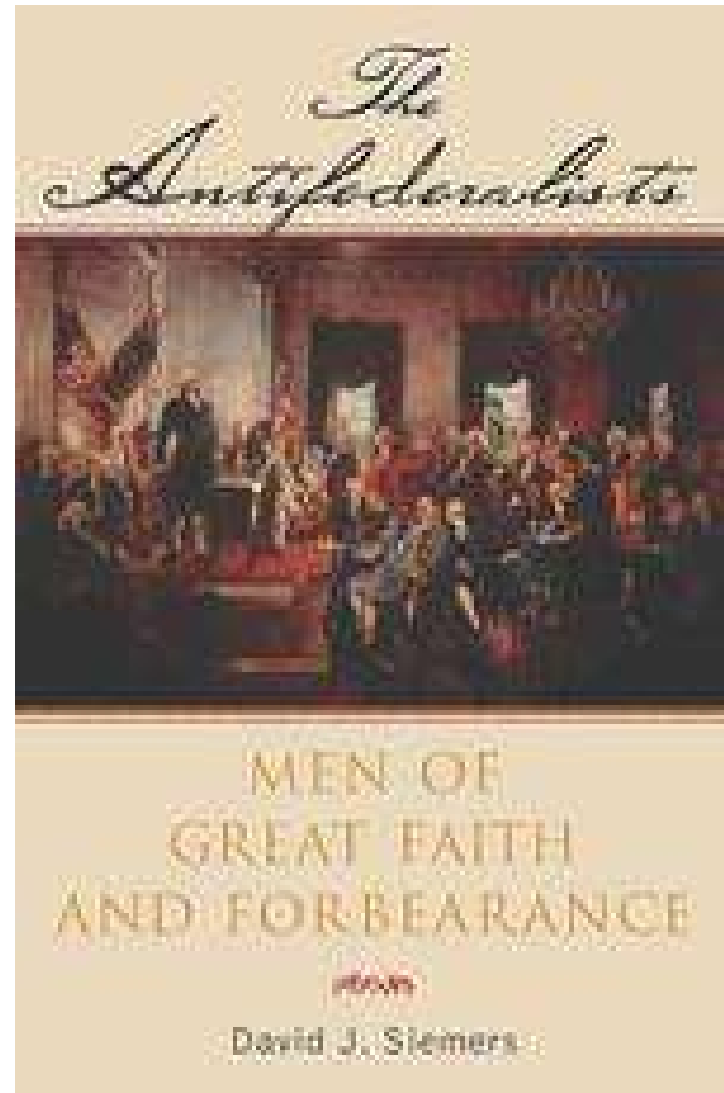
# The Clash of Federalists and Antifederalists

- The **federalists**, who favored the proposed stronger government, were against the antifederalists, who were opposed.
- The **antifederalists** were mostly the poor farmers, the illiterate, and states' rights devotees; it was basically the poorer classes.
- The federalists were more respectable and generally embraced the cultured and propertied groups, and many were former Loyalists.



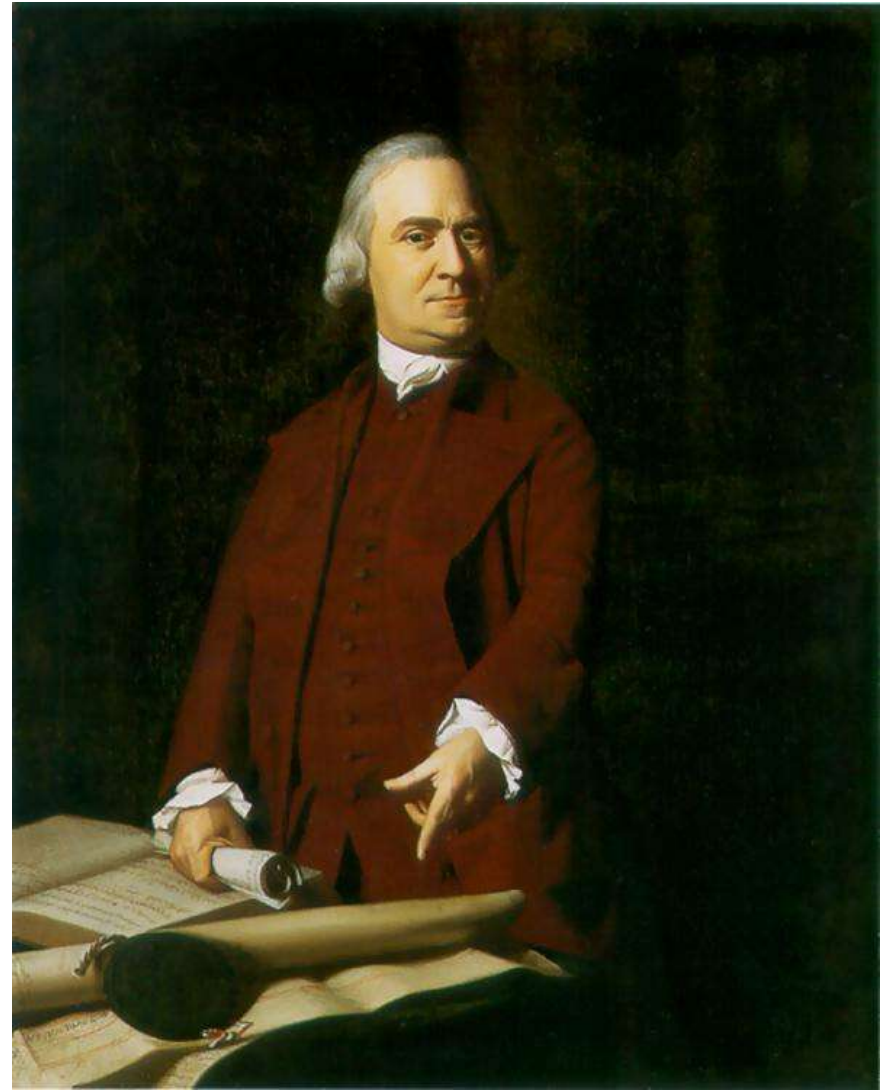
# The Clash of Federalists and Antifederalists

- Antifederalists truthfully cried that it was drawn up by aristocratic elements and was therefore antidemocratic.
- They decried the dropping of annual elections of congressional reps and the erecting of what would become Washington D.C., and the creation of a standing army.
- Most alarming to the Antifederalists was the absence of any listed individual rights! (Bill of Rights)



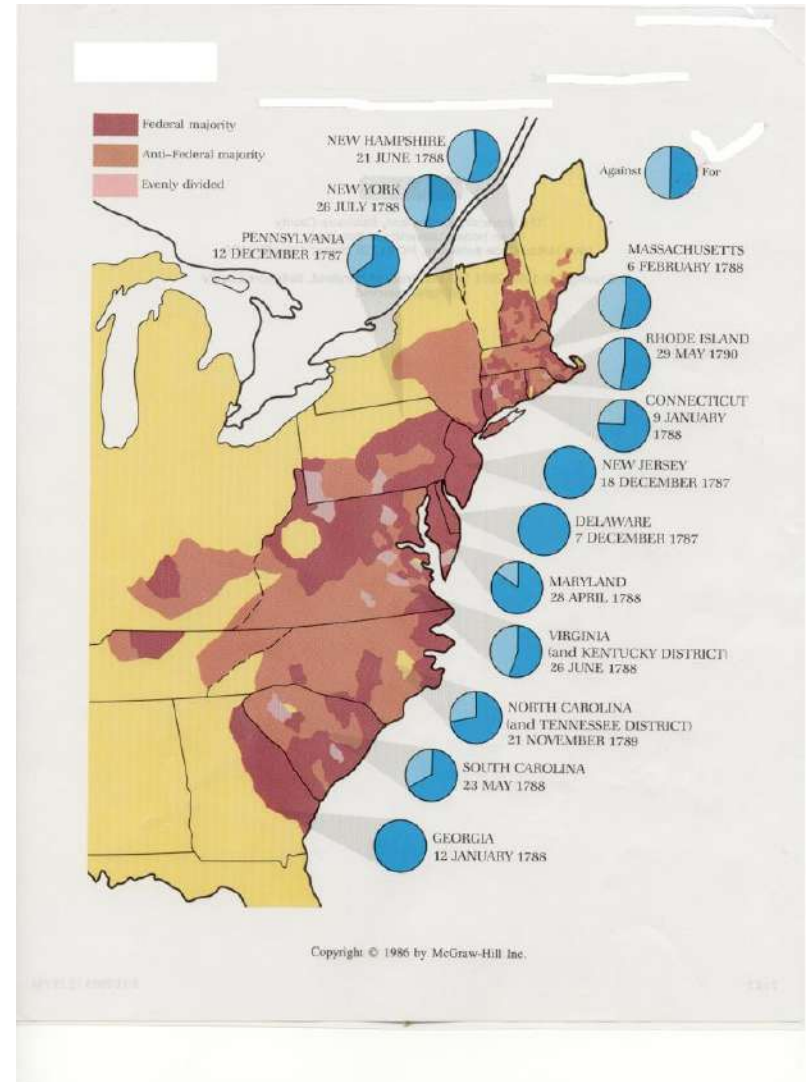
# The Great Debate in the States

- Elections were run to elect people into the state conventions.
- Four small states quickly ratified the Constitution, and Pennsylvania was the first large state to act.
- In Massachusetts, a hard fought race between the supporters and detractors (including Samuel Adams, the “Engineer of Revolution” who now resisted change), and Massachusetts finally ratified it after a promise of a bill of rights to be added later.
- Had this state not ratified, it would have brought the whole thing down.



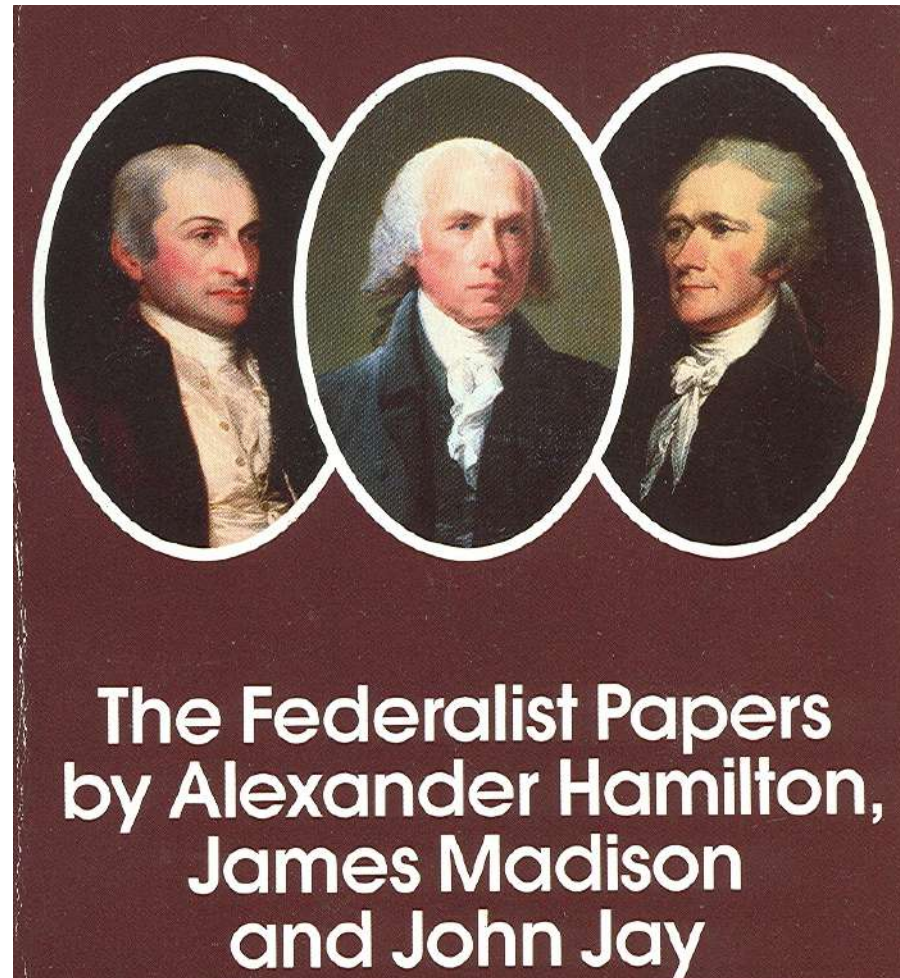
# The Great Debate in the States

- Three more states ratified, and on June 21, 1788, the Constitution was officially adopted after nine states (all but Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island) had ratified.



# The Four Laggard States

- Virginia, knowing that it could not be an independent state (the Constitution was about to be ratified by the 9th state, New Hampshire, anyway), so it finally ratified by a vote of 89 to 79.
- New York was swayed by *The Federalist Papers*, written by John Jay, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton, and finally yielded after realizing that it could prosper apart from the union.
- North Carolina and Rhode Island finally ratified after intense pressure from the government.



# A Conservative Triumph

- The minority had triumphed again, and the transition had been peaceful.
- Only about ¼ of the adult white males in the country (mainly those with land) had voted for the ratifying delegates.
- Conservatism was victorious, as the safeguards had been erected against mob-rule excesses.
- Revolutionaries against Britain had been upended by revolutionaries against the Articles.
- It was a type of counterrevolution.



# A Conservative Triumph

- Federalists believed that every branch of government effectively represented the people, unlike antifederalists who believed that only the legislative branch did so.
- In the United States, conservatives and radicals alike have championed the heritage of democratic revolution.

