

Greeney/Renart

List of Terms to Know:

Section 1: Experimenting with Confederation

1. **Republic**-A government in which citizens rule
2. **Republicanism**-The idea that governments should be based on the people's consent.
3. **Articles of Confederation**-Congress's first proposal for a unified national government that presented the idea of Federal Powers and State Powers.
(Although, the Articles were weak-Congress could not enforce their rules over states)
4. **Confederation**: An alliance (of states)
5. **Land Ordinance of 1785**-Congress surveys the lands west of the Appalachian Mtns.
(since the land Proclamation from Britain was no longer in existence)
6. **Northwest Ordinance of 1787**-Set rules for dividing land out west. Also set rules to vote and become a state.

Section 2: Drafting the Constitution

1. **Shay's Rebellion**: Daniel Shay (farmer and former Rev. War soldier) led farmers to close the courts because of serious debts they incurred when they were at war. 4 killed by militia at the arsenal in town.
2. **The Virginia Plan**: A proposal for government where leaders were represented based on population.
3. **The Great Compromise**: A 2 house Congress for both small and large states. Equal Representation in the Senate. House of Reps based on Population.
4. **3/5ths Compromise**: Called for 3/5 of the state's slaves to be counted as the population for equal vote in the House of Represent. (compared to the overpopulated North)
5. **Federalism**: System of Government that divides the power between the state and the national government.
6. **Three Branches of Government**: Judicial (Supreme Court), Legislative (Congress), Executive (President): All used to establish checks and balances.
7. **Checks and Balances**: System used to prevent one branch from dominating the others.
8. **Electoral College**: Chosen by Congress, they cast the representative vote for presidency.

Section 3: Ratifying the Constitution

1. **Ratification:** Official approval of a bill.
2. **Federalists:** Supported a strong Central Government.
3. **Anti Federalist:** Opposed strong central government fearing that congress would serve the interests of the privileged/wealthy and over tax.
4. **The Federalist:** 85 Essays printed in newspapers to gain support for Federalists and explain their point of view.
5. **Constitutional Preamble:** The beginning of the Constitution that states the purpose of the document.
6. **Bill of Rights:** First 10 amendments (Laws) of the Constitution

Important People to Know

1. James Madison: Developed the Virginia Plan
2. William Patterson: Developed the New Jersey Plan
3. Roger Sherman: Developed The Great Compromise

Chapter 5 Concepts: Shaping a New Nation

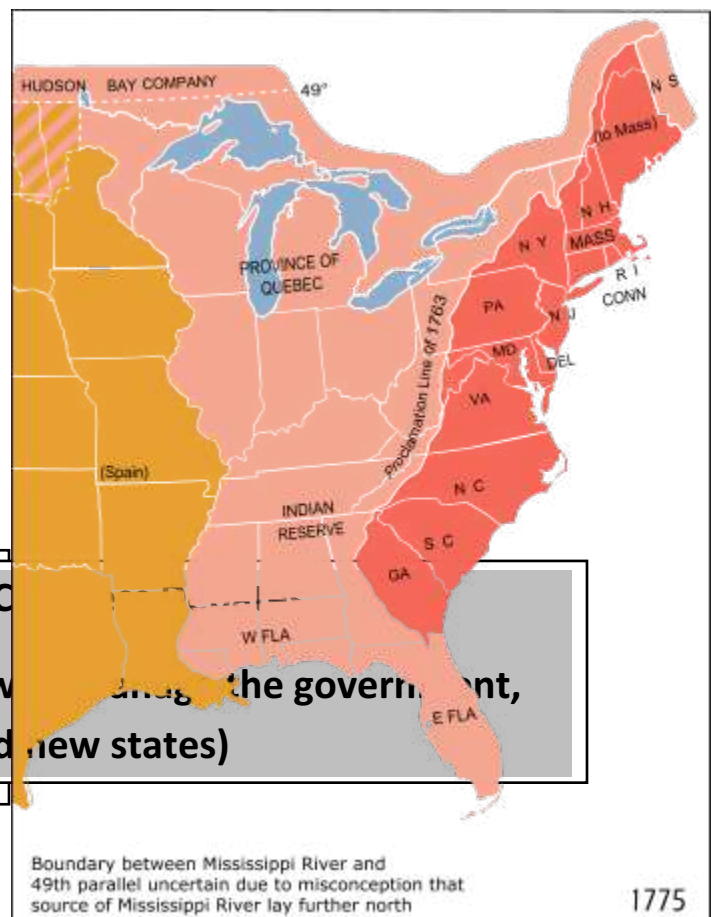
After the American Revolution....

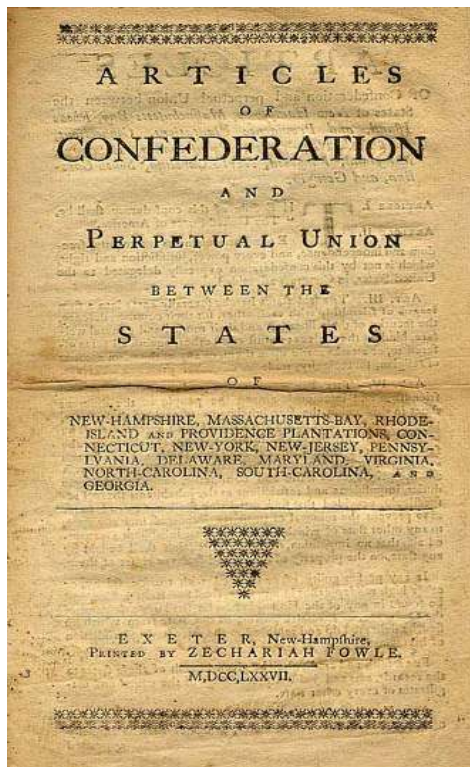
There is No Central Government in control of the States.

States draft their own Constitutions

States
They i
- land
-All w

Continental C
(They need to decide how to manage the government, land, and new states)





Articles of Confederation

-1st Document to share powers of State and Federal Power

CAN	CAN'T
Declare War	No Central
Make Peace	Collect taxes
Sign Treaties	No President
Set Money	Protect States from uprising Militia men
<i>Rules for becoming a state</i>	
Postal Service	

The articles were Weak

- Voting rights weren't fair.- Each state's population was different.
- Congress was in major debt after the war: Could not collect Taxes
- The value of money was different between states.

Land Ordinances

- Land Ordinance of 1785- The Land Proclamation of Britain was no longer in existence. We sent out people to survey this land.
- Northwest Ordinance of 1787-Set rules for land claim, setting up states, voting etc.

Shay's Rebellion

- Farmers were angry at paying their debts after they fought in the Revolution
- 1,200 marched to the arsenal to close the courts
- Town farmer



This caught the attention of government leaders because they understood the country had major problems among the people.

Drafting/Writing the Constitution

Big States vs.
Small States

James
Madison-
Virginia Plan:
Representative
s based on
population

(The House of
Represent.
Idea)



Roger Sherman:-The Great Compromise (An agreement to
settle the problem of how to structure representative
Government.)

- Equal reps in Senate (2 people for a 6 year term)
- House of Reps: based on Population

William
Patterson-The
Jersey Plan

One House of
Congress in
which each
state had a
single vote.

(The Senate
Idea)

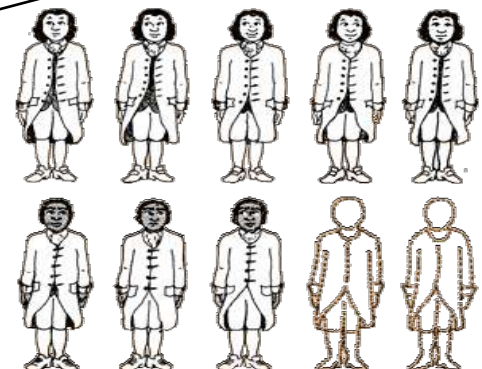
The Population Becomes an Issue for Voting Rights.

The **South** wants the Number of
Slaves to be included in their
population since there were not
as many whites living there
compared to the North.

The **Northern** delegates do not want the
slaves to be considered in the House of
Reps vote because the North didn't have
slaves and it would drive up the South's
population (against the North)

The Three-Fifth's Compromise

-3/5ths of the state's slaves to be
counted in the population count



Federalism: Divided Power between the National and State Governments

Powers Delegated to the National Government

- declare war
- create and maintain armed forces
- establish foreign policy
- regulate interstate and foreign trade
 - make copyright and patent laws
 - establish postal offices
 - coin money

Powers Reserved to States

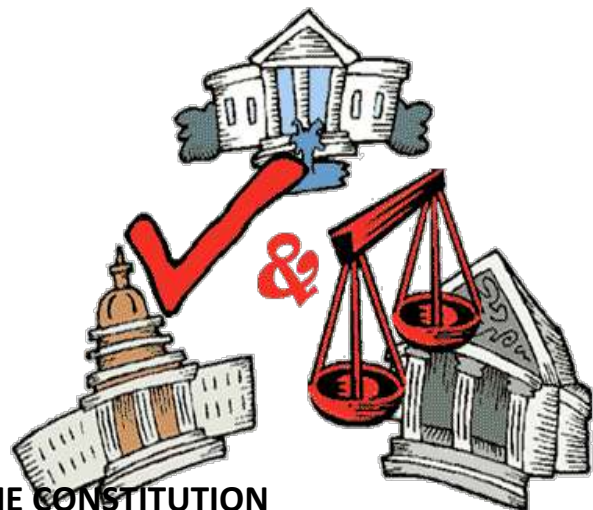
- establish local governments
- establish and maintain schools
- regulate trade within states
- conduct elections
- provide for public safety
- raise taxes
- provide for the public welfare
- criminal justice
- borrow money
- charter banks
- build roads

SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES

Judicial (Judges) -Supreme court interprets constitutionality of our laws.

Executive: (President) Carry out laws, Veto Bills, Appoints Judges, Pardons, International/Foreign Policy

Legislative (Law) Congress: The Senate and House create laws, pass bills, and allocate funding for initiatives.



ING THE CONSTITUTION

Ratification, or passing of a bill, involved two opposing parties.

Federalists:

Anti Federalists:

Federalists	Anti-Federalists
Favored Constitution	Opposed Constitution
Led by Madison, Hamilton, Jay	Led by Henry, Richard Henry Lee, George Mason, Samuel Adams
Stressed weaknesses of Articles; strong government needed to protect nation and solve domestic problems	Wanted strong state governments; feared a strong national government
Checks and balances would protect against abuses.	Created a strong executive similar to monarchy
Protection of property rights	Wanted fewer limits on popular participation
Constitution is a bill of rights with limitations and reserved powers for the states; state constitutions already had protections in bills of rights.	Wanted a bill of rights to protect citizens against government

Figure 6-3 Federalists versus Anti-Federalists.

In order to pass the Constitution, The Anti Federalists insisted the Rights of the people in the state.



<u>Federalists vs. Antifederalists</u>	
<u>Federalists</u>	<u>Antifederalists</u>
• supported the Constitution	• opposed the Constitution



Bill of Rights

-The First 10 Amendments
(laws) protecting citizens'
rights.