

**Focus on Themes** Visualize a row of dominoes, lined up one after the other. Push over the first one, and—one after the other—all eventually fall. In this way, the events in this chapter are like dominoes that cause each other to occur. These events, one after another, finally led to the formation of a new government and a new **society**. If you read closely, you will see that **political** disagreements started the entire process.

**We the People** of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## Section 1: The Articles of Confederation:

Magna Carta, *p. 152*

constitution, *p. 153*

Virginia Statute for Religious

Freedom, *p. 153*

suffrage, *p. 153*

Articles of Confederation, *p. 154*

ratification, *p. 154*

Land Ordinance of 1785, *p. 155*

Northwest Ordinance of 1787, *p. 155*

Northwest Territory, *p. 155*

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** At the time of the Revolution, each of the 13 states had its own government. The rights of citizens varied from state to state. In their town meetings, people often argued about exactly what those rights ought to be. Solving such issues was one step in moving toward a national government.

### Main Ideas

1. The American people examined many ideas about government.
2. The Articles of Confederation laid the base for the first national government of the United States.
3. The Confederation Congress established the Northwest Territory.

### The Big Idea

The Articles of Confederation provided a framework for a national government.

## English Laws and the Enlightenment:

Define the following terms:

- a. Magna Carta-
  - b. English Bill of Rights-
  - c. Parliament-
  - d. Enlightenment-
2. Who was John Locke?

## American Models of Government:

3. What is a constitution?
4. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
5. What was the VA statute for Religious Freedom?

## Right to Vote:


6. Who could vote under British rule?
7. What is suffrage?

## Articles of Confederation:

8. What did the second continental congress do?
9. What were the articles of Confederation?
10. What did this mean for congress?
11. Define "Ratify"-

## Northwest Territory:

12. Describe the Land Ordinance of 1785-
13. What did the Northwest ordinance of 1787 do?

<h3>THE MAYFLOW COMPACT, 1620</h3> <p>The <i>Mayflower</i>, shown here in an illustration, sailed to America in 1620. Aboard the ship, 41 men signed the Mayflower Compact, the first document in the colonies to establish guidelines for self-government. The signers agreed that they and their families would combine to form a "civil body politic," or community.</p>  <h3>ORIGINAL ASSEMBLIES</h3>	<h3>MAGNA CARTA, 1215</h3> <p>In this painting King John of England is signing Magna Carta, or the Great Charter, which established that the king was subject to the law just like everyone else. It also declared that people could not be deprived of their lives, liberty, or property "except by the lawful judgment of [their] peers, or by the law of the land." Compare this language to that of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.</p> <p><i>"No person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law . . ."</i> —Fifth Amendment, U.S. Constitution</p>
<p>The British Parliament's two-chamber structure also influenced colonial governments. In Article I, Section 1, of the Constitution, the framers continued the practice of a two-chamber legislature.</p> <p><b><i>"All legislative powers . . . shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."</i></b> —Article I, Section 1, U.S. Constitution</p>	<h3>THE ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS, 1689</h3> <p>This painting shows King William and Queen Mary of England. Before taking the throne, William and Mary had to accept the English Bill of Rights. The English Bill of Rights took even more power away from the monarch than did Magna Carta. It also protected the rights of English citizens. These ideas would later influence the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p><i>"Excessive bail ought not be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."</i> —English Bill of Rights</p>
<h3>VIRGINIA STATUTE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, 1786</h3> <p>Classical liberal principles such as the written protection of citizens' personal liberties were reflected in the addition of the Bill of Rights. The First Amendment's freedom of religion clauses were based on Thomas Jefferson's Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom. The document, which was accepted by the Virginia legislature in 1786, ensured the separation of church and state in Virginia.</p> <p><b><i>"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . ."</i></b> —First Amendment, U.S. Constitution</p>	<h3>THE ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS</h3> <p>Enlightenment thinkers such as English philosopher John Locke supported the movement toward self-government. Locke argued in his writings that government could exist only with "the consent of the governed." The framers of the Constitution looked to Locke for inspiration when writing the Constitution, as you can see from its very first words.</p> <p><i>"We the people of the United States . . ."</i> —Preamble, U.S. Constitution</p>

## Section 2: The New Nation Faces Challenges

tariffs, p. 159

interstate commerce, p. 160

inflation, p. 161

depression, p. 161

Daniel Shays, p. 161

Shays's Rebellion, p. 161

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** Americans surprised the world by winning their independence from Great Britain. But the 13 new states were far from being a strong nation. Internal problems, especially with taxes and the economy, led to protests and rebellion. The government also had trouble with foreign trade and treaties.

### Trouble with Britain:

1. What limit did the Articles of Confederation have?
2. What did this mean for British Forts?

### Trade with Britain:

3. What did Britain do after the treaty of Paris?
4. What is a tariff?

### Trade with Spain:

5. What did Spain do?
6. What did the American people think about this?

### Impact of Closed Markets:

7. How did the closing of ports effect the American Economy?
8. Why was congress unable to correct this problem?

### Main Ideas

1. The United States had difficulties with other nations.
2. Internal economic problems plagued the new nation.
3. Shays's Rebellion pointed out weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation.
4. Many Americans called for changes in the national government.

### The Big Idea

Problems faced by the young nation made it clear that a new constitution was needed.

### **Economic Problems:**

9. What three other problems did America have?
  - a. -
  - b. -
  - c. -

### **Trade among States:**

10. Define "interstate commerce"-
11. Who controlled trade?
12. What resulted from this?

### **Inflation:**

13. Why did states begin printing money?
14. Describe inflation:

### **Weak Economy:**

15. What is a depression?
16. What caused it?

### **Shays's Rebellion:**

17. What did Mass refuse to do?
18. What did it do instead?

### **Heavy Debts for Farmers:**

19. What problem did farmers have?
20. What resulted from this?



**Farmers Rebel:**

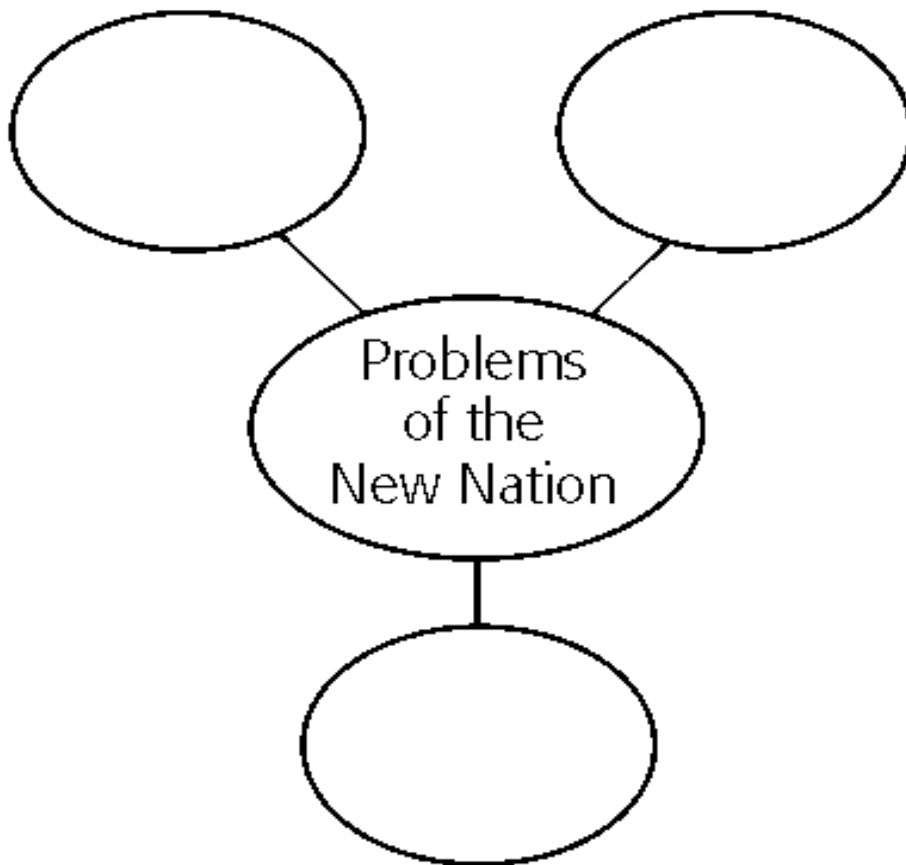
- 21. What did the citizens do?
- 22. Why?
- 23. What did Daniel Shay do?
- 24. What was this known as?

**Shays's Defeat:**

- 25. How did this rebellion end?

**Calls for Change:**

- 26. What did the end of the rebellion show?
- 27. How did the government decide to fix this?



## Section 3: Creating the Constitution:

Constitutional Convention, *p. 164*

James Madison, *p. 164*

Virginia Plan, *p. 164*

New Jersey Plan, *p. 165*

Great Compromise, *p. 165*

Three-Fifths Compromise, *p. 166*

popular sovereignty, *p. 167*

federalism, *p. 167*

legislative branch, *p. 167*

executive branch, *p. 167*

judicial branch, *p. 167*

checks and balances, *p. 167*

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** It did not take long for people to realize that the Articles of Confederation had many weaknesses. By the mid-1780s most political leaders agreed that changes were needed. To make those changes, they called on people with experience in government.



### Main Ideas

1. The Constitutional Convention met to improve the government of the United States.
2. The issue of representation led to the Great Compromise.
3. Regional debate over slavery led to the Three-Fifths Compromise.
4. The U.S. Constitution created federalism and a balance of power.

### The Big Idea

A new constitution provided a framework for a stronger national government.

### Constitutional Convention:

1. Who was at the constitutional convention?
  - a. -
  - b. -
  - c. -

### Great Compromise:

2. What are some issues that divided the convention?
  - a. -
  - b. -
  - c. -
  - d. -

The Virginia Plan	The New Jersey Plan
<b>The Compromise</b>	

3. How did the views on slavery differ?

**Three-Fifths Compromise:**

- 4. What did the debate on representation involve?
- 5. What did southern delegates want?
- 6. What did the 3/5 compromise do?

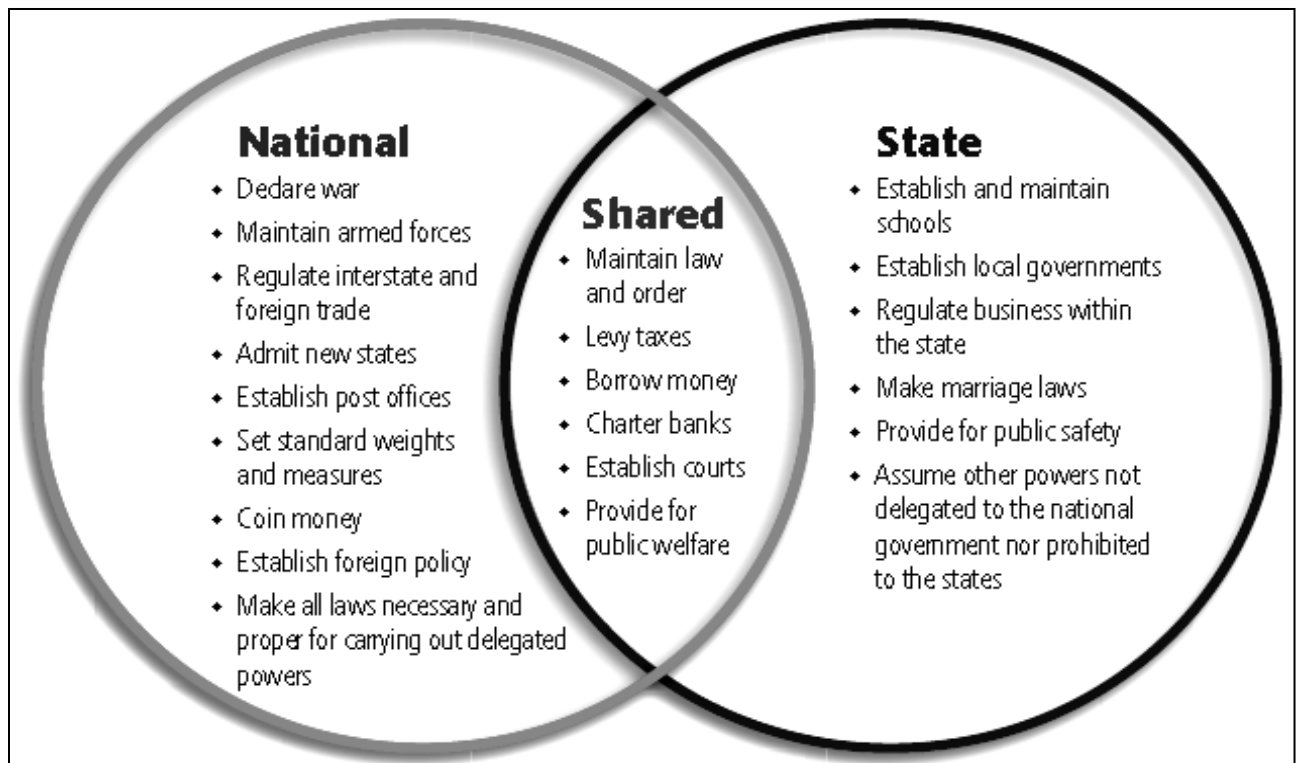
**The Living Constitution:**

- 7. What did most delegates want?
- 8. What is popular sovereignty?

**Federalist Government:**

- 1. How did the delegates want to balance power?
- 2. What is federalism?
- 3. What are “Checks and Balances”?





4. Describe how some of the weakness of the articles of confederation were fixed in the constitution:

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<b>Strengths of the Constitution</b>
✓ most power held by national government
✓ three branches of government
✓ legislative branch has many powers
✓ executive branch led by president
✓ judicial branch to review the laws
✓ firm system of checks and balances

<b>Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation</b>
• most power held by states
• one branch of government
• legislative branch has few powers
• no executive branch
• no judicial system
• no system of checks and balances

## Section 4: Ratifying the Constitution:

Antifederalists, p. 170

George Mason, p. 170

Federalists, p. 170

*Federalist Papers*, p. 171

amendments, p. 173

Bill of Rights, p. 173

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** The new Constitution did not make everyone happy. Even its framers knew they had not made a perfect document. Many people were afraid a strong national government would become as tyrannical as the British government had been. Before approving the Constitution, they wanted to be sure that their rights would be protected.

### Main Ideas

1. Federalists and Antifederalists engaged in debate over the new Constitution.
2. The *Federalist Papers* played an important role in the fight for ratification of the Constitution.
3. Ten amendments were added to the Constitution to provide a Bill of Rights to protect citizens.

### The Big Idea

Americans carried on a vigorous debate before ratifying the Constitution.

### Federalists and Antifederalists:

1. What is an antifederalist?
2. List 2:
  - a. -
  - b. -
3. What is a federalist?
4. List 3:
  - a. -
  - b. -
  - c. -

### *Federalist Papers:*

5. What were the Federalist Papers?
6. Who wrote them?
7. What name did they use?
8. Why do you think they wrote them under a fake name? (use your brain)

### ***Federalist Paper No. 10***

*In November 1787, Number 10 in the series called the Federalist Papers was written in support of the Constitution. In it, James Madison describes the way federalism will overcome disagreements within society.*

“A landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile [trading] interest, a moneyed interest, with many lesser interests, grow up of necessity in civilized nations, and divide them into different classes, actuated [moved] by different sentiments and views. The regulation of these various and interfering interests [opinions] forms the principal task of modern legislation, and involves the spirit of party and faction [group] in the necessary and ordinary operations of the government . . .

The federal Constitution forms a happy combination . . . the great . . . interests being referred to the national [legislature]; the local and particular to the state legislatures . . . The influence of factious leaders may kindle [start] a flame within their particular states, but will be unable to spread a general conflagration [large fire] through the other states.”

—James Madison, quoted in *Living American Documents*, edited by Isidore Starr, et al.

Madison believes that lawmakers are responsible for regulating the many competing concerns that make up society.

The federal government will handle issues affecting the nation as a whole; state and local governments will handle those concerning local issues.

## Bill of Rights:

9. What did many states want before they would ratify the constitution?
10. What is an amendment?

# The Bill of Rights

*Ratified December 15, 1791*

## Article I

**C**ongress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

## Article II

**A** well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

## Article III

**N**o Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## Article IV

**T**he right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## Article V

**N**o person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be

deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## Article VI

**I**n all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

## Article VII

**I**n Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## Article VIII

**E**xcessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

## Article IX

**T**he enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## Article X

**T**he powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.