

# A NEW NATION

\_\_\_\_\_ American Revolution

\_\_\_\_\_ American Revolution



The colonies may have \_\_\_\_\_, but they still had to \_\_\_\_\_ that would keep the colonies together and help the new nation - \_\_\_\_\_ - prosper.

The 1780s were know as the \_\_\_\_\_ - Will the \_\_\_\_\_

# ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION - \_\_\_\_\_



- Philadelphia \_\_\_\_\_ drafted the nation's first constitution called the \_\_\_\_\_
- Submitted to the states for \_\_\_\_\_ (approval)
- \_\_\_\_\_ because of land disputes
- \_\_\_\_\_

Write a "tweet" of 160 characters or less about the new nation. You may use hashtags.



# GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

- Central government – 1 house ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) legislature with \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ had to approve laws
- \_\_\_\_\_ needed to \_\_\_\_\_ the Articles of Confederation
- Powers of the new government: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- No power to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# ACCOMPLISHMENTS



- negotiated the \_\_\_\_\_ (ended the Revolutionary War)
- LAND ORDINANCE OF 1785 – public policy for \_\_\_\_\_, provided for setting aside one section of land in each township for \_\_\_\_\_
- NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787 – set rules for creating \_\_\_\_\_, granted limited \_\_\_\_\_ to that developing territory and prohibited \_\_\_\_\_ in certain regions

# PROBLEMS

#1: \_\_\_\_\_

#2: \_\_\_\_\_:

- unpaid war debts, \_\_\_\_\_
- no power \_\_\_\_\_ – could only \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#3: Problems \_\_\_\_\_:

- Europe \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Spain and England \_\_\_\_\_



Do you think it is important for governments to have the power to tax? Why or why not?

# MORE PROBLEMS

#4: \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ - Summer 1786
  - Captain Daniel Shays (a MA farmer and war veteran) led other farmers in an uprising \_\_\_\_\_
  - They \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1787 – attempted to steal weapons from the Springfield armory, \_\_\_\_\_
  - RESULT OF SHAY'S REBELLION - \_\_\_\_\_

# TIME FOR A CHANGE

## 1786 ANNAPOLIS CONVENTION

- \_\_\_\_\_ sent delegates to discuss improving \_\_\_\_\_
- delegates agreed that they needed \_\_\_\_\_ and agreed to meet in \_\_\_\_\_ the following year
- \_\_\_\_\_ will convince more people of the need to \_\_\_\_\_

## PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION - \_\_\_\_\_, 1787

- All states except \_\_\_\_\_ (total of \_\_\_\_\_ delegates)

## WHO ATTENDED?

- \_\_\_\_\_

• George Washington - \_\_\_\_\_

• James \_\_\_\_\_

• Considered " \_\_\_\_\_ "

• Main \_\_\_\_\_

• Took diligent \_\_\_\_\_

that occurred during the convention (that's how we know today \_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_ )

• Very well \_\_\_\_\_



## WHO DID NOT ATTEND?

- \_\_\_\_\_ (serving as U.S. ambassador in \_\_\_\_\_)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (serving as U.S. ambassador in \_\_\_\_\_)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (refused to attend saying, he " \_\_\_\_\_, tending toward the monarchy.")
- \_\_\_\_\_ (declined to go – did not want the \_\_\_\_\_ to have too much power)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (living in Europe)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (invited but did not attend possibly due to illness or his responsibilities as governor of Massachusetts)

## INFLUENTIAL HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS AND TRADITIONS



- \_\_\_\_\_ (1215)
- John Locke's " \_\_\_\_\_ " (1689)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (1689)
- \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ House of Lord and House of Commons



- Virginia \_\_\_\_\_ (1619)
- Charter Colonies \_\_\_\_\_ vs. Royal and Proprietary Colonies -appointed by the King
- \_\_\_\_\_ (1620)
- Fundamental Orders of \_\_\_\_\_ (1639)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (1649)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (1735)

## BASIC PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE CONSTITUTION

- POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY - \_\_\_\_\_
- LIMITED GOVERNMENT - government can only \_\_\_\_\_
- SEPARATION OF POWERS - powers are \_\_\_\_\_
- CHECKS AND BALANCES - \_\_\_\_\_ are checked and balanced by the other branches
- FEDERALISM - division of power between \_\_\_\_\_
- JUDICIAL REVIEW - authority of Supreme Court to \_\_\_\_\_ - NOT in the \_\_\_\_\_, but will become an important role of the Supreme Court in 1803 with the ruling of \_\_\_\_\_

# ISSUES

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

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

- Option #1: \_\_\_\_\_ by James Madison called for \_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_\_ (two house) legislature based on \_\_\_\_\_
- Option #2: \_\_\_\_\_ by William Patterson called for a \_\_\_\_\_
- Option #3: " \_\_\_\_\_ " or \_\_\_\_\_ COMPROMISE by Roger Sherman of CT – \_\_\_\_\_

• THE DECISION?

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## SLAVERY QUESTIONS

1. Would slaves count for population based \_\_\_\_\_?

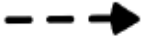
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2. Would slavery be outlawed?

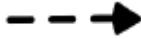
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WHO WOULD BE IN CONTROL OF TRADE – STATES OR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT?



WHO WOULD BE THE LEADER OF THIS NEW GOVERNMENT?



WHO HAS THE SUPREME POWER – STATES OR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT?



SUPREMACY CLAUSE -



NECESSARY AND PROPER CLAUSE ( \_\_\_\_\_ )-

September 17, 1787 – Philadelphia Convention \_\_\_\_\_

# PREAMBLE OF THE CONSTITUTION:

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence\*, 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.

\*original spelling

\_\_\_\_\_ had to ratify the Constitution before it could go into effect

**RATIFICATION DEBATE:**

\_\_\_\_\_ – supported the Constitution and strong national government

\_\_\_\_\_ – opposed a strong national government

	Federalists	Anti-Federalists
Leaders		
Arguments		
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		
Dis-advantages		

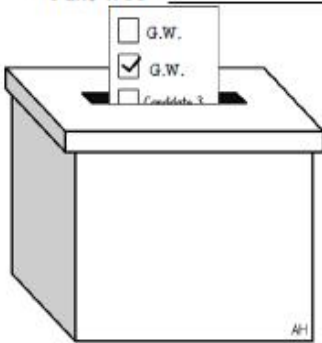
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## FEDERALISTS PAPERS

- To try to convince people to accept the \_\_\_\_\_, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay wrote the \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

## OUTCOME

- Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania \_\_\_\_\_
- Promise of \_\_\_\_\_ convinced other states to ratify
- June 1788 - \_\_\_\_\_



- Government created under the Constitution came into effect \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ – VA, NY, NC, RI (1790)
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first temporary Capital
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the first President (only president to be elected unanimously – \_\_\_\_\_ !)

## BILL OF RIGHTS

- \_\_\_\_\_ – against, better to assume all rights protected than to create a limited list
- \_\_\_\_\_ – for, only a bill of rights could protect Americans from a strong central government becoming tyrannical
- Sept. 1789 – 12 amendments were approved by Congress and \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ of the 12 amendments were ratified in \_\_\_\_\_ and added to the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_

## BILL OF RIGHTS (Amendments 1-10)

- 1st – freedom of \_\_\_\_\_
- 2nd – right to \_\_\_\_\_
- 3rd – can't be required to quarter soldiers \_\_\_\_\_
- 4th – protected against unreasonable \_\_\_\_\_
- 5th – right to \_\_\_\_\_, no double jeopardy, can't testify against oneself
- 6th – right to a \_\_\_\_\_
- 7th – right to a \_\_\_\_\_
- 8th – no \_\_\_\_\_
- 9th – reserves \_\_\_\_\_
- 10th – reserves \_\_\_\_\_

## PROTECTED RIGHTS

Speech

Assembly

Religion

\_\_\_\_\_

