

Name:

Period:

Date:

Period 3 Articles to Constitution Video Guide

Video & Textbook Notes

APUSH 1776-1789 ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION & CONSTITUTION REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 9

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 5-6

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 6

OR ANY APUSH BOOK COVERING THIS TIME PERIOD

STATE GOVERNMENTS



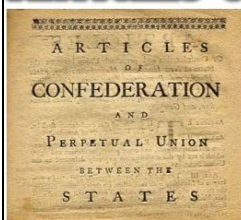
THE UNITED STATES
UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, 1787

- Each state setup its own written plan of government (**constitution**)
- Characteristics of these new governments:
 - **Separation of powers:** power was typically split between 3 branches of government
 - **Property requirements** were typical for voter eligibility
 - Many states included **bill of rights** that outlined basic freedoms (religion, trial by jury, etc.)
 - **Virginia Statue for Religious Freedom** by Thomas Jefferson
- Government was set up based upon **republicanism** (power comes from the people)
 - Debate over what republicanism would look like

KC-3.2.II.A Many new state constitutions placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship

KC-3.2.II.B The Articles of Confederation unified the newly independent states, creating a central government with limited power. After the Revolution, difficulties over international trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, and internal unrest led to calls for a stronger central government.

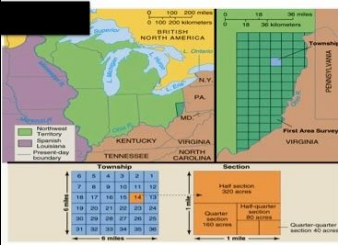
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



- **1st national government** of the United States
- Government could:
 - Conduct foreign policy, borrow money, make treaties
- Created a **central government** with **limited power**
 - Unicameral congress
 - No executive branch or court system
 - **No power to tax**
 - Could not regulate trade
- **Other Problems**
 - 9 votes out of 13 to pass laws
 - All states regardless of size had **one vote**
 - **All 13 states** must agree to amend the Article

Big Idea(s) / Topics You Need Help With:

Northwest Ordinances



KC-3.3.1.C As settlers moved westward during the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states; the ordinance promoted public education, the protection of private property, and a ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory

- **Land Ordinance of 1784** established principle that territories could become states as their populations grew
- **Land Ordinance of 1785:** set up system for surveying and selling land in Northwest
 - Section set aside for public education
- **Northwest Ordinance of 1787:** set up the system for territories to enter the union as new states
 - **Banned slavery** in the Northwest Territory

KC-3.3.1.C As settlers moved westward during the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states; the ordinance promoted public education, the protection of private property, and a ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory

FOREIGN POLICY PROBLEMS

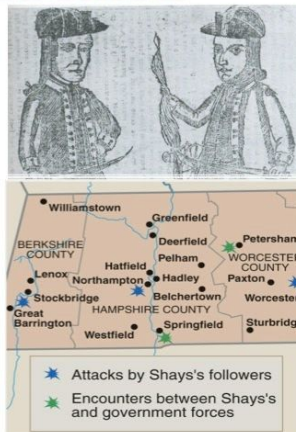
- 1) **British** built forts in the west, disrupted trade, and armed Natives
- 2) **Spain** banned American shipping along the Mississippi in 1784
- 3) **France** demanded repayment of loans
- 4) **Barbary Pirates** harassed American shipping



Unit 3: Learning Objective: Explain the differing ideological positions on the structure and function of the federal government.

Shay's Rebellion

- Following the American Revolution the economy suffered a **postwar depression**
 - Particularly hard hit were farmers
- **Shay's Rebellion (1786-87)** Daniel Shay veteran of the revolution and farmer in **Mass.** led a rebellion of poor farmers
 - **Demands:** lower taxes, end of foreclosures, paper \$, end of imprisonment for debt
- Government was **TOO WEAK** to put the rebellion down
 - Increased calls for a **stronger central government**



Big Idea(s) / Topics You Need Help With:

CREATING A NEW GOVERNMENT

Unit 3: Learning Objective:

Explain the differing ideological positions on the structure and function of the federal government.



- Growing demand to address the problems facing the nation (intl trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, & internal unrest)
- **Annapolis Convention (1786):** 5 states attend to discuss trade and commerce
 - Plan to meet up in Philly in 1 year
- **Constitutional Convention (1787)** meets for the purpose of revising the Articles
 - 55 delegates sent “for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation”
 - Very quickly they decided to create an **entirely new stronger central government**

KC-3.2.II.D : The Constitutional Convention compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the international slave trade after 1808

Compromises of the Convention:

KC-3.2.II.C.i Delegates from the states participated in the Constitutional Convention and through negotiation, collaboration, and compromise proposed a constitution.



- Big issue at the convention was about **representation in Congress**
- James Madison introduced the **Virginia Plan** (Large State Plan)
 - Bicameral (2 house) legislature
 - Representation would be based on **population size**
- **New Jersey Plan** was favored by the small states
 - Unicameral (1 house) legislature
 - Each state would have **equal representation**
- Roger Sherman introduced the **Great Compromise**
 - Bicameral legislature
 - Upper house (**Senate**) 2 representatives per state
 - Lower house (**House of Reps**) based on population

COMPROMISES OVER SLAVERY

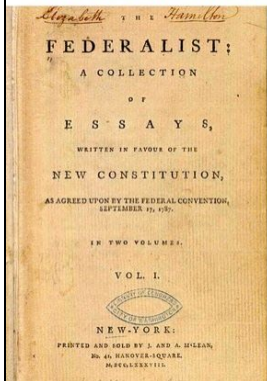
KC-3.2.II.D: The Constitutional Convention compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the international slave trade after 1808.

- Debate over whether slaves should be counted in state population?
- **3/5th Compromise:** slaves would be counted 3/5 of a person when deciding representation in the House of Reps.
- **Slave trade** allowed to continue until 1808
- Although the word “slave” or “slavery” was not used in the Constitution, the **institution of slavery was very much protected** by the original document

KC-3.2.II.E In the debate over ratifying the Constitution, Anti-Federalists opposing ratification battled with Federalists, whose principles were articulated in the Federalist Papers (primarily written by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison). Federalists ensured the ratification of the Constitution by promising the addition of a Bill of Rights that enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted the powers of the federal government.

Video & Textbook Notes

DEBATE OVER RATIFICATION



- **Federalists:** supporters of the Constitution and a strong central government
- **Anti-Federalists:** critics of the Constitution and favored a weak central government
 - Favored state rights
- **The Federalist Papers** (85 essays) written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, & John Jay to persuade people to support ratification of the Constitution
- Guarantee of a **Bill of Rights** helped achieve ratification
 - Enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted powers of the fed govt.
- In 1789 **George Washington** takes office as the nation's 1st President

Stuff You Should Know About the Constitution

- The Constitution set up a government based upon **popular sovereignty**
 - Power is in the hands of the people
- **Separation of powers** between the 3 branches
- The Constitution set up a division of power between the **national** and **state** government (**Federalism**)
- Constitution would be **"the supreme law of the land"**
- Presidents would not be elected directly by the voters- wanted to **limit excessive popular influence**
 - Feared too much democracy would lead to mob rule
 - Created the **electoral college**



KC-3.2.II.C.ii Delegates from the states participated in the Constitutional Convention that created a limited but dynamic central government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches

SAQ Practice

- a. Explain ONE accomplishment of the Articles of Confederation.

SAQ Practice

- b. Explain ONE weakness of the Articles of Confederation.
- c. Explain how the Constitution sought to address the weakness outlined in part b.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES