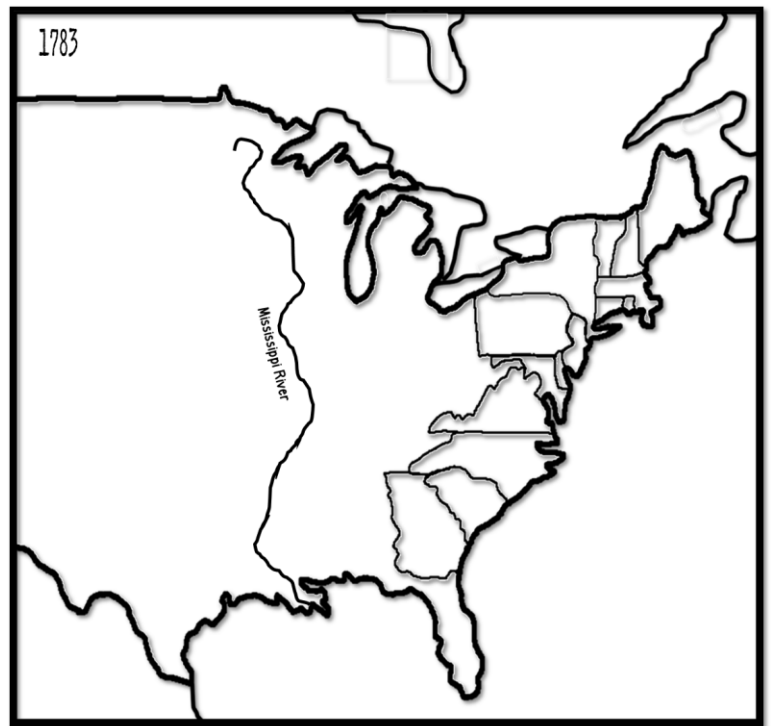


A NEW NATION

American Revolution

American Revolution

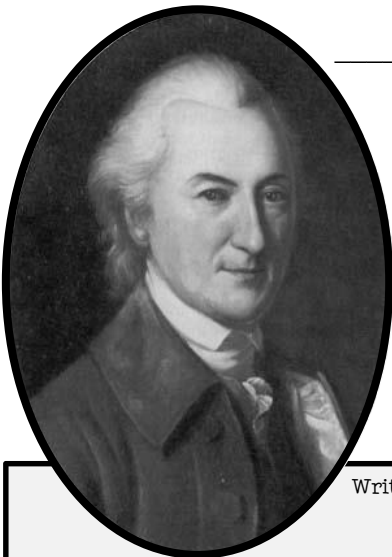


The colonies may have _____, but they still had to _____ that would keep the colonies together and help the new nation - _____ - prosper.

The 1780s were known as the _____ - Will the _____

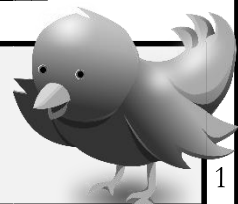
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

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 150 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



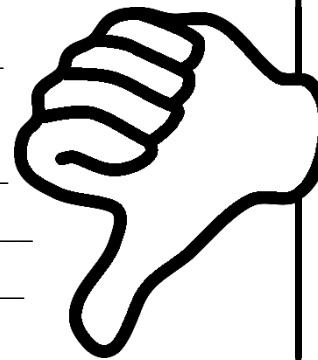
- negotiated the _____ (ended the Revolutionary War)
- LAND ORDINANCE OF 1785 – public policy for _____, provided for setting aside one section of land in each township for _____
- NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787 – set rules for creating _____, granted limited _____ to that developing territory and prohibited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

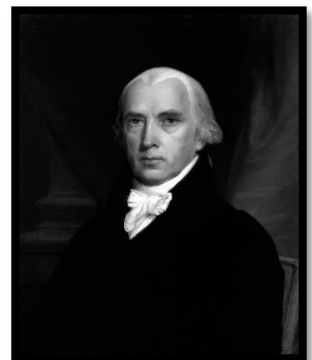
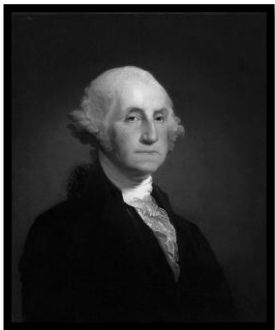
- _____ sent delegates to discuss improving _____
- delegates agreed that they needed _____ and agreed to meet in _____ the following year
- _____ will convince more people of the need to _____

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



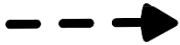
- Virginia _____ (1619)
- Charter Colonies _____ vs. Royal and Proprietary Colonies -appointed by the King
- _____ (1620)
- Fundamental Orders of _____ (1639)
- _____ (1649)
- _____ (1735)

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?



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?



SLAVERY QUESTIONS

1. Would slaves count for population based _____?



3/5 COMPROMISE -

2. Would slavery be outlawed?

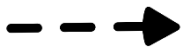


COMMERCE AND SLAVE TRADE COMPROMISE –



"a person held to service or labour" who fled to another state would be returned to their owner

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

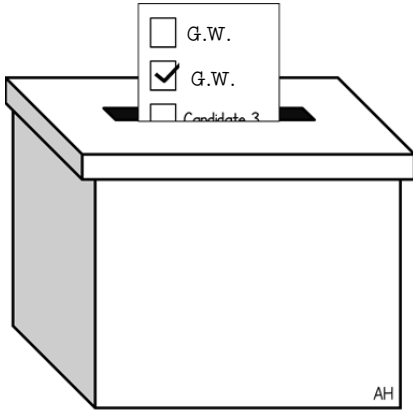
	Federalists	Anti-Federalists
Leaders		
Arguments		
Strategy	Emphasized the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, showed their opponents as negative with no solutions	Argued that the proposed Constitution contained no protection of individual rights, it gave the central government more power than the British king ever had
Advantages		
Dis-advantages		

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
- _____

