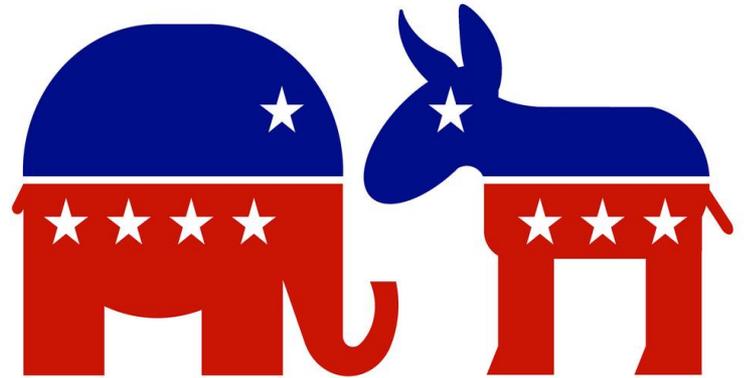


A NEW GOVERNMENT

8A Version 3



A. After the Dec. of Independence

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lBWsqLpCg8I&list=PL6dN_moX_BQcpsZ8rtchXsVoAClJxqPmm

1. On June 7, 1776, **Richard Henry Lee** proposed that these United Colonies ought to be free and independent **states.**
2. **As one committee headed by Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence,** another committee wrote the **Articles of Confederation Perpetual Union.**
3. This first draft was authored by **John Dickinson** on June 12, 1777.

4. By 1780 each of the 13 newly independent states had adopted and written its own **constitution.**

5. These early constitutions designed a **republican** government that protected **individual rights.**

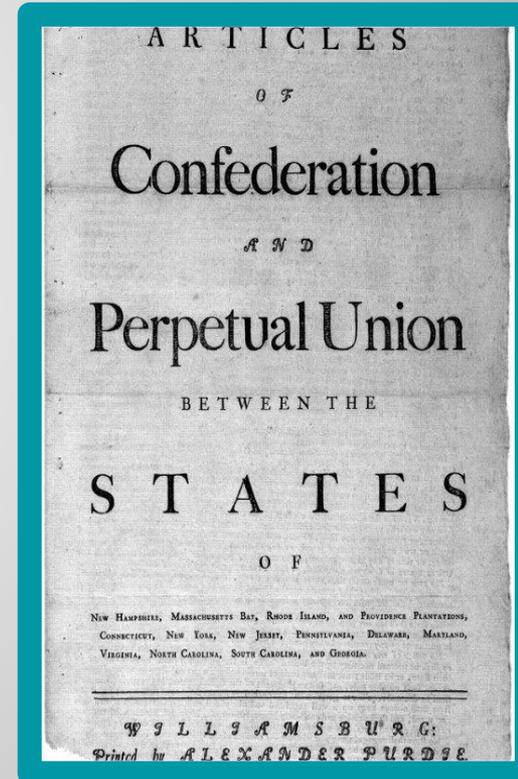
6. These ideas would later influence the writing of the **US Constitution.**

7. Each new state established strong legislatures composed of elected **representatives.**



Articles of Confederation Perpetual Union

- The Continental Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation, the first constitution of the United States on November 15, 1777.
- The purpose of the Articles of Confederation was to ratify the Declaration of Independence
- There were 55 delegates in Philadelphia at a convention to create the Articles of Confederation
- The Articles created a loose confederation of sovereign states with a weak central government, which left most of the power with the state governments.
- The need for a stronger federal government was soon realized and eventually led to the Constitutional Convention in 1787
- The present U.S. Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation March 4, 1789



Articles of Confederation Perpetual Union

- From the start of the American Revolution, the congress needed a better union and a government strong enough to defeat Britain
- In the early years of the battle this desire came to a belief that the new order appropriate to its republican nation must have a constitutional character.
- James Madison was the Father of the Constitution



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IWxUY0IIG2w&t=185s>

1st Voting Rights Established

1777- a draft of the constitution was prepared by delegate, John Dickinson

The Constitution states that “*Allow the right (to vote) exclusively to property owners*”

This states that property owners, which were white men, could vote (adult male taxpayers)

<https://blogs.loc.gov/law/2011/09/the-articles-of-confederation-the-first-constitution-of-the-united-states/>

First Voting Laws Established

- In 1777, **women's voting rights were prohibited**. Abigail Smith Adams wrote "We will not hold ourselves bound by any laws which we have no voice."
- Women didn't have voting rights because they were considered as ignorant, lower than men, and knew nothing about politics
- Only women should have been concerned with her home and family and were considered a worker and not a voter

<https://www.preceden.com/timelines/51343-history-of-voting-rights-timeline>

<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/timelines/timelinetopics.cfm?tltopicid=3>

Bridget And Meg :))



1776 First Voting Laws Established

1776- Free slaves could vote New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut (most slaves could not vote)

1787- New Jersey Women with 50 British pounds could vote

1783- Slaves counted as Three- Fifths in North- South
Compromise

<https://votingrights.news21.com/static/interactives/votinghist/timeline.pdf>

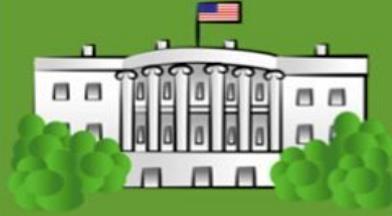
Bridget And Meg :))

LEGISLATIVE



- ★ Makes laws
- ★ Approves presidential appointments
- ★ Two senators from each state
- ★ The number of congressmen is based on population

EXECUTIVE



- ★ Signs laws
- ★ Vetoes laws
- ★ Pardons people
- ★ Appoints federal judges
- ★ Elected every four years

JUDICIAL



- ★ Decides if laws are constitutional
- ★ Are appointed by the president
- ★ There are 9 justices
- ★ Can overturn rulings by other judges

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MbV9z4>

[t2Efc](#) 10:39

Three Branches of Government

- ★ When creating the three branches the colonists were very careful in not giving one branch too much power
- ★ They created the Checks and Balances
- ★ The Checks and Balances ensure that power is separated and that not one group can make changes
- ★ Separation of Power
- ★ Limiting terms so new leaders can be elected by annual elections

Legislative Branch strongest branch :

- ★ This branch of government is separated into two houses; the House of Representatives and the Senate
- ★ US citizens elect the members of Congress
- ★ Each state has two senators but the number of representatives depends on the state's population.



Executive Branch

- ★ In the Executive Branch the power is handed off to the President and vice president
- ★ The President is in charge of this branch
- ★ In charge of creating diplomacy with other countries
- ★ Elected every four years



Judicial Branch weakest branch

- ★ Makes the decision if a law is constitutional or not
- ★ There are 9 justices in the Supreme Court
- ★ Can pass amendments to the Constitution

The Supreme
Court



<https://www.history.com/topics/us-government/three-branches-of-government>

Massachusetts First of 7 States

by OJ and EFM



- ★ The 1780 Constitution of Commonwealth of Massachusetts, drafted by **John Adams**, is the world's oldest functioning written Constitution.
- ★ The Constitution of Commonwealth of Massachusetts served as a **model for the United States Constitution**.
- ★ “The U.S constitution has also influenced international agreements and charters, including the Universal Dec. of Human Rights

Massachusetts First of 7 States, to include a Bill of Rights

- ★ Massachusetts was the first state to include a **Bill of Rights in its Constitution.**
- ★ In the First Amendment, in the Constitution, there are 5 individual Civil Liberties.
- ★ The 5 Civil Liberties, are five basic Freedoms.
- ★ These 5 basic freedoms, are:

★ Freedom of Speech

★ Freedom of the Press

★ Freedom of Assembly

★ Freedom of Religion

★ Freedom to Petition the Government

By: OJ and EFM

<http://www.ushistory.org/gov/10.asp>



LC & HN What challenges did the congress face after creating the Articles of Confederation?

Congress faced challenges after creating articles of confederation:

- One of the biggest problems the congress faced was that they had **no power to impose taxes**.
- The congress had to ask for money from the states in order to **pay for their war expenses** , debts
- The **government was broke** and there slow economy
- The congress had almost **no power to impose tariffs** or foreign imports.
- The **states were uncooperative** with each other
- **Civil unrest**

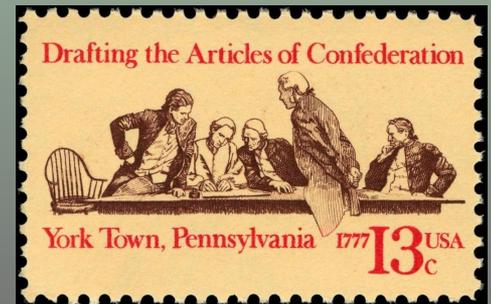
LC & HN - What challenges did congress face after creating the Articles of Confederation continued...

- “The Articles of Confederation comprised the United States’ first constitution, lasting from 1776 to 1789. The articles established a weak government and placed most powers in the hands of the states.”
- Not all of the states acted quickly, so it took a while for the articles of confedertaion to get approved

<https://www.khanacademy.org/.../challenges...articles-of-confederation/.../challenges-o...>

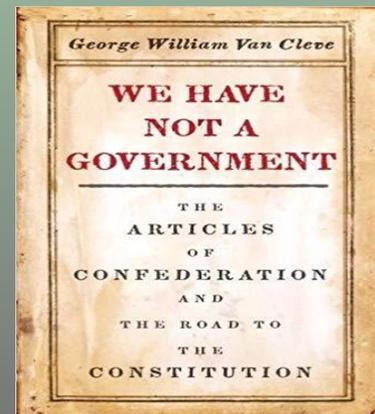
1.

<https://constitutioncenter.org/blog/10-reasons-why-americas-first-constitution-failed>



LC & HN - What challenges did congress face after creating

- The Americans were tired of being treated as so called “children” towards the Britains, so they protested that they won their independence. They got a chance to set up their own Government, they were mostly focused on avoiding the things they thought were “abuses” in Great Britain.



Shay's Rebellion

- **Farmers** were particularly hard hit, and fell into debt and faced with losing land.
- Sheriffs seized many farms and some farmers who couldn't pay their debts and were put in prison.
- The farmers in western **Massachusetts organized a resistance (rebellion)**, they called meetings of the people to create a coordinated to protest.
- This led the rebels to close the courts by force in the fall of 1786 and to free the debtors from jail

- Soon events flared into a full-scale revolt called **Shay's Rebellion**, when the rebels made their leader **Daniel Shays**, who was a former Captain in the Continental Army.
- They attacked courthouses to **prevent judges from foreclosing on farms**
- James Bowdoin, the governor of Massachusetts, organized a military force which crushed the movement in the winter of 1786-1787
- The rebellion quickly fell apart when it was faced against a strong army, but the debtors discontent was still

BE and EK

The rebellion set the stage for George Washington's return to political life and it made him realize and fix some of the problems with The Articles of Confederation.

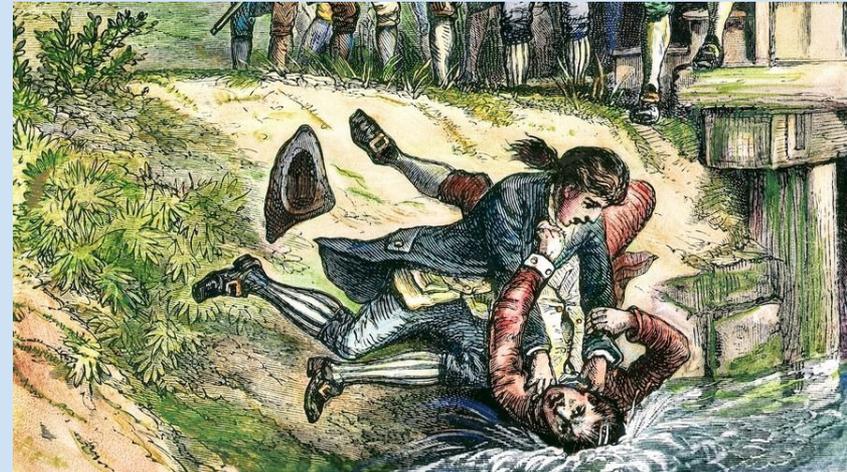
Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=3ImIEcsTEVo>

Citations

<http://www.ushistory.org/us/15a.asp>

<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/shays-rebellion/>



May 1787

DM, MT

1. The framers of the constitution met in Philadelphia to address the problems of the **weak government**.
2. 55 delegates all worked to create a new constitution, but only 39 signed it. However, **Rhode Island** did not send a delegate to the convention.
3. These men were called the **framers of the Constitution**.
4. **George Washington** was elected as the convention president.
5. Equal representation was created for all states.

5. **Quorum-** A minimum of 51 senators to do business to have a quorum.
6. James Madison from Virginia went to Philadelphia to with a new idea to wipe out the American government and create a new government.
7. James Madison's idea for the new government resembled Britain's parliament.

The Convention of 1787

DM, MT



objections from Virginia, and therefore I will not insist
on your patience by repeating them; one however,
being merely local, and in its source temporary,
I will present to your consideration my opinion
upon - this is the ability of a bare majority in
the federal Government, to regulate Commerce.
- it is supposed that a majority of the Union are
carriers, and that it will, for the interest, and
in the power of that majority, to form regulations
respecting, by high prerogative, the agricultural States.
- it does not appear to me that this objection
is well founded - in the first place it is not
true that the majority are carriers, for Jersey
and Connecticut who fell into the Division, and
by means such - and New York & Pennsylvania,
who also are within that Division, are as much
agricultural as carrying States: but admitting
the first position to be true, I do not see that
the supposed consequence would follow - no
regulation could be made or other, than general
& uniform principles - in that case every cre-
ated evil would affect its own case - The
Southern States possess more materials for
shipping than the Eastern, and if they do not
follow the carrying business, it is because
they

5816

Key Figures Who Framed Constitution

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ivwxo7vfsOo>

- Alexander Hamilton- He represented the state of New York and argued in essays for a strong central government. President George Washington decided to put him as the first secretary of treasury. He wrote the *Federalist Papers*
- William Patterson- He represented New Jersey and was one of the leading patriots. He created “The Patterson Plan” (NJ plan) which was to balance out power between the larger and the smaller states called for a unicameral legislature.
- They were framers which meant they helped craft the Constitution

Key Figures Who Framed Constitution pt. 2

- Benjamin Franklin- He represented the state of Pennsylvania and was a the oldest (81) spokesman for American rights The congress started to follow his “Plan of Union”, although the colonial assemblies didn’t like it because it violated their powers.
- James Madison- He represented Virginia and wrote about the Articles of confederation. He also promoted a strong government (Virginia Plan) and took part in a debate more than 150 times.He was also known as the “Father of Constitution”
- The Framers of the Constitution had large political experience

MD CM

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely of Benjamin Franklin, written in black ink on a light purple background. The signature is highly stylized and fluid, with a long, sweeping underline.

Key Figures Who Framed Constitution pt. 3



- Roger Sherman- He represented the state of Connecticut and was a judge of the Connecticut Superior Court. He helped draft the New Jersey Plan and was responsible for the Great Compromise
- Edmund Randolph- He also represented Virginia and was the youngest member of the Constitutional Congress at age 23. He created the Virginia Plan which was a plan composed of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. He did not sign the document.
- Jonathan Drayton 26 was the youngest signer

The Virginia Plan

- The Virginia plan was written on **May 29th, 1787** by **James Madison** in cooperation with **Edmund Randolph**
- It called for **a strong national government**
- It was the first American document to suggest **separation of powers** (Judicial, Legislative and Executive)
- It introduced **tax levies**, which is when the government takes away property to make up for tax payment
- It also called for a **bicameral** government which means a government with **two branches**

The Virginia Plan

- Informational video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzUE4RrRXe4>



The New Jersey Plan

- Alternative to Virginia Plan
- Drafted by William Patterson
- The smaller states of the United States feared that with the Virginia Plan that the larger states with a higher population would possess more power



The New Jersey Plan Continued

- The Plan said that all of the states had equal voting power, regardless the size of the colony it came from.
- The larger states would not be able overpower the smaller states in anyway.
- It is a unicameral legislature



The Great Compromise JP KH

- The Great Compromise occurred in 1776.
- It was an agreement between large states and small regarding how much power states would have under the United States Constitution
- The Great Compromise led to the creation of a two chambered Congress. It also created the House of Representatives which is determined by the states population.
- It included elements from the Virginia Plan and The New Jersey Plan

KH JP

video- <https://youtu.be/kCCmuftyj8A>

- Roger Sherman was a Connecticut delegate that suggested the plan that turned out to become the Great Compromise.
- His plan was to have two legislative forms of government which would be The Senate and The House of Representatives.
- For every 300,000 citizens a state would get one member to serve in The House of Representatives and two senators.

KH JP

- They had a debate deciding whether if slaves counted as part of the population for each state



A. Issue with slavery ML LW

1. The delegates agreed to the “Great Compromise”.
 - a. The issue with this was whether slaves would count as part of the population.
2. The North, and the South argued over whether slavery was right or wrong.
 - a. The North disapproved of slavery because it was inhumane but the South relied on it.

<http://www.crf-usa.org/black-history-month/the-constitution-and-slavery>



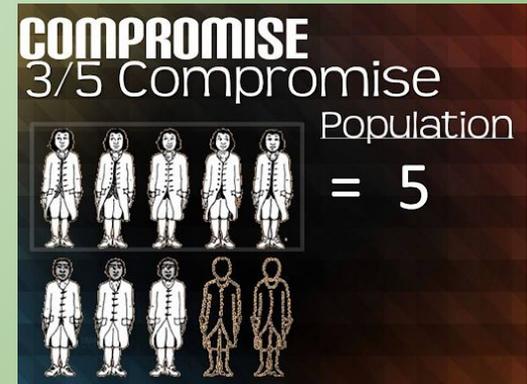
Issue With Slavery

ML LW

3.”Because the South had many more slaves than the North, counting slaves as part of the population would greatly increase the South’s political power.” (crf.usa.org)

4. The delegates compromised, and what they agreed on was the $\frac{3}{5}$ compromise.

<http://www.crf-usa.org/black-history-month/the-constitution-and-slavery>



B. $\frac{3}{5}$ Compromise

ML LW

1. “In 1787, the $\frac{3}{5}$ Compromise was reached during a debate over whether slaves should be counted when a state was determining its total number of residents”
(legaldictionary.net)
2. It was decided that slaves would count as $\frac{3}{5}$ of a person.
(For every 5 people, 3 slaves were counted)
 - a. The result gave Southern states about 30% more electoral votes than they would have.

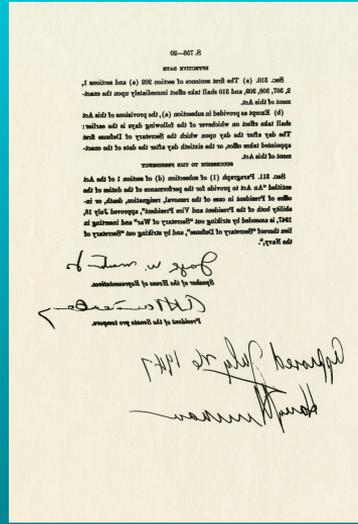
<https://legaldictionary.net/three-fifths-compromise/>

❖ The framers created a system in which the president would be chosen by a state electors (total number of representatives a state had both in the House of Reps and the Senate)

❖ If no presidential candidate received a majority of the votes, the House of Representatives would choose the president.

❖ George Washington was elected our first president in 1789 and it lasted until 1797 when John Adams became the 2nd President.

❖ George Washington's VP was John Adams



- ❖ The Succession Act of 1792 was made by the founding fathers to have a backup plan in case the president was to die or not be able to finish his term.
- ❖ It is the 25th amendment to the Constitution it was first created in 1792.
- ❖ In the line of succession if the president and vice-president are gone, the Speaker of the House is next in line.
- ❖ **Here is a video about the succession**
[succession.https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3UfTO50Hfhc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3UfTO50Hfhc)