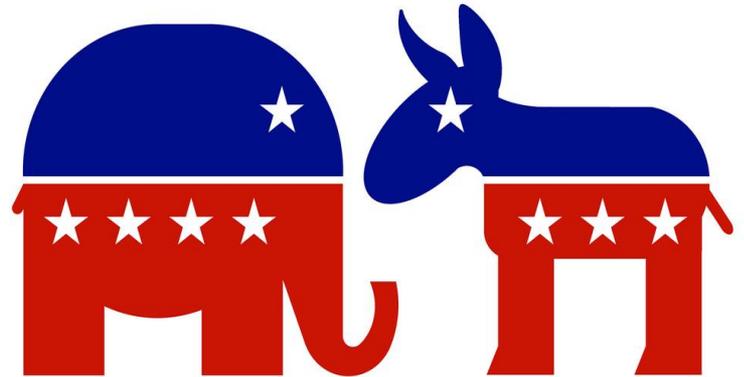


A NEW GOVERNMENT

8R

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 and Perpetual Union

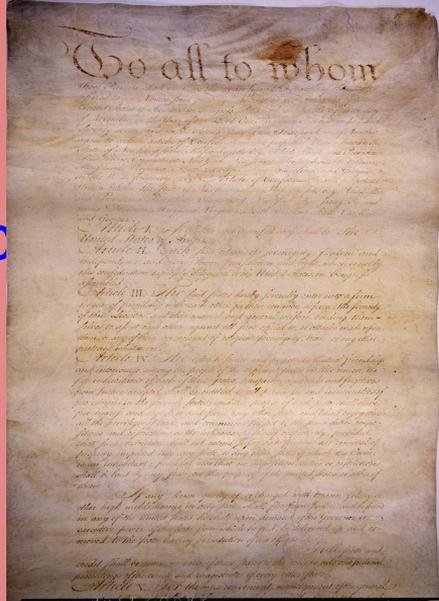
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IWxUY0IIG2w>

- This was the 1st written constitution of the United States and its purpose was to ratify the Declaration of Independence.
- It was validated on March 1, 1781.
- These articles assert that the states remain independent with Congress serving as the last resort on appeal of disputes.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union

- The central government created under the Articles of Confederation had an executive branch but not a judicial branch.
- “Congress’s powers included the ability to run the war, determine foreign affairs, borrow money, and run the postal service. “
- The Articles created a weak central government, leaving most of the power with the state governments, and the need for a stronger Federal government became apparent and led to the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

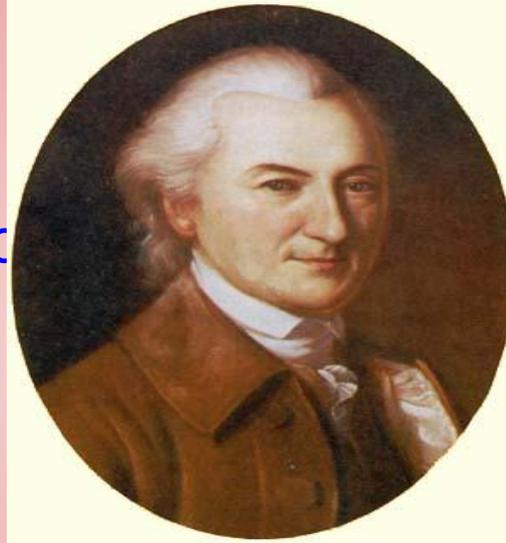
Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union



Article

Confederation

John



EM and SS

A. *Voting Rights for States in 1777*

1. Anyone who wasn't a white male could not vote
 - a. If you were a white male, but a felon, you could not vote
2. Slaves could not vote, but that wasn't their top priority considering they weren't free
3. Voting was considered a privilege at the time and not a right
4. 7 states allowed adult male taxpayers to vote
5. Other states set property requirements to vote

B. Voting Rights for Women in 1777

1. The original 13 states prohibited women from voting
2. John Adams wife, Abigail Adams wrote women “will not hold ourselves bound by any laws which we have no voice”
3. Men said that women “knew nothing about politics”
4. Women believed that voting was a basic right of a human being
5. New Jersey allowed women who were of full age, who paid 50 lbs. and have resided in this country for 12 months to vote



3 BRANCHES of U.S. GOVERNMENT



 **Constitution**
(provided a separation of powers)



Legislative
(makes laws)



Congress



Senate



House of
Representatives



Executive
(carries out laws)



President



Vice President



Cabinet



Judicial
(evaluates laws)



Supreme Court



Other
Federal Courts

III. Three Branches of Government

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0bf3CwYCxXw&t=7s>

A. Legislative Branch (most important branch)

1. Drafts proposed laws, confirms or rejects presidential nominations for heads of federal agencies, federal judges, and The Supreme Court, has the authority to declare war.

2. This branch includes:

a) Senate - The smaller upper assembly in the US Congress, most US states, France , and other countries

b) House of Representatives- the lower house of the US Congress

TARA AND ANNA

B. Judicial Branch



1. The part in the government that interprets the law and administers justice

a) Supreme Court- the highest judicial court in a country or state.

b) District Court- a state or federal trial court

c) Court of Appeals- a court to which appeals are taken in a federal circuit or state

TARA AND ANNA

3. Executive Branch



a) President- The head of state and head of government of the USA and the Commander and Chief of the armed forces.

b) Vice President- the responsibility of the Vice president is to be ready at any time to assume Presidency if the President is unable to perform his duties.

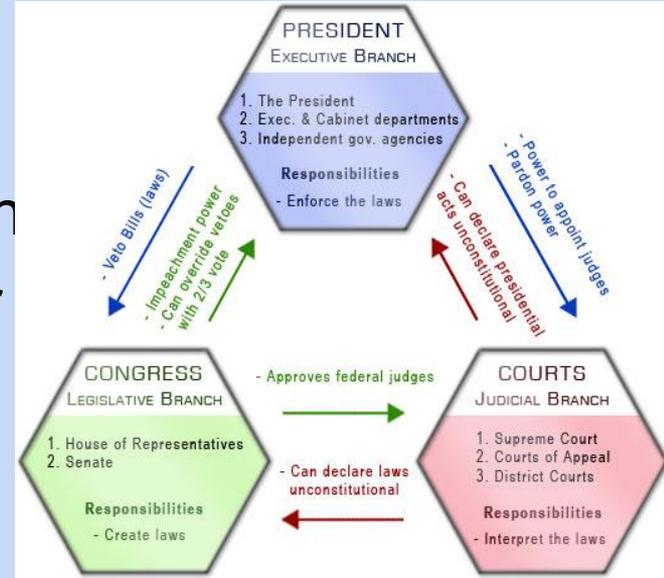
Checks and Balances

1. Colonists were careful not to grant unlimited powers to their legislature. Each branch had the power to check the other two branches.

a) Held annual elections

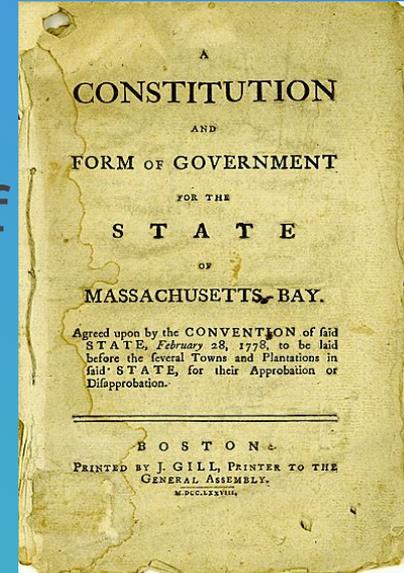
b) Limited terms

2. Separation of powers made it more difficult for one branch of government to do harm



The Constitution of Commonwealth of Massachusetts

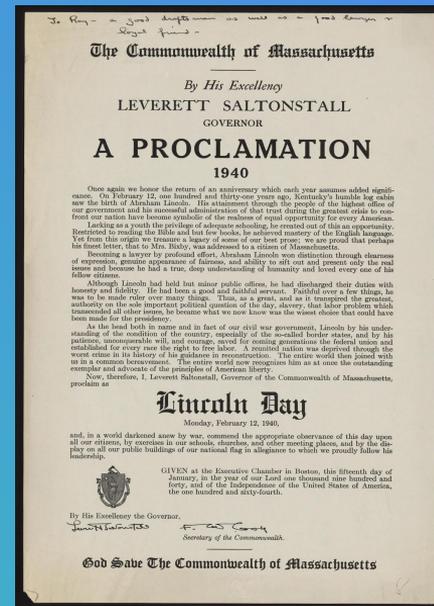
- It is the world's oldest working Constitution
- It became effective in 1789
- The Constitution is called the “granddaddy of Constitutions”
- Composed of four parts: preamble,
- Declaration of Rights, Frame of Government, and Articles of Amendment
- It's the first state Constitution to describe the separation of powers
- It was drafted by John Adams



Rain and Ava

Bill of Rights

- It was the first to be ratified by the people
- not representatives
- It has no established religion
- It is the only state to have reservations of
- non delegated powers in its bill of rights
- Federalists feared the constitution would take away individual rights but they compromised and voted for the Constitution
- First constitution to use the word Bill of Rights

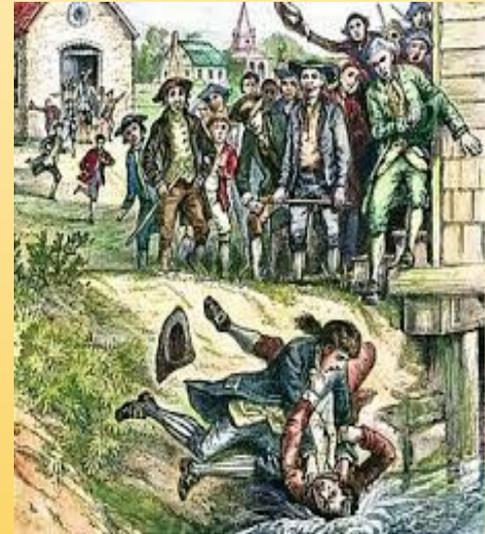


Extra information

- ❖ This Bill of Rights protected individual liberties include Freedom of **press**, The rights to **petition the government**, the right to **trial by jury**, freedom of **worship**, and freedom of **assembly**
- ❖ The U.S Constitution was inspired by the Massachusetts Constitution
- ❖ The 1778 copy of the Constitution was rejected because of the absence of the Bill of Rights
- ❖ The virtue of the people was secured by established religion

What Challenges Did Congress Face When They Established The Articles Of Confederation

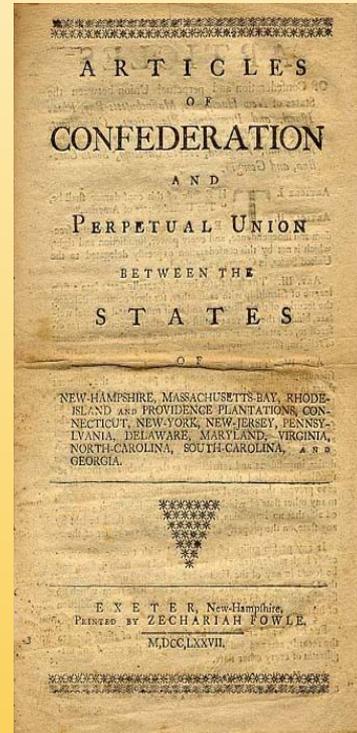
- The Articles made a weak central government
- Gave power to the states
- Couldn't enforce taxes
- Couldn't pay for war debts
- Slow economy- the government was broke
- Civil unrest



The Consequences of The Articles of Confederation

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IWxUY0IIG2w>
- People felt **oppressed**
- Farmers & militia **started to rebel**
- They march on the **state courthouse in Springfield**
- This started Shays' rebellion

(Thomas Hogarth & Joshua Bonaparte)



~ Shay's Rebellion was a series of attacks on government properties in Massachusetts, on August, 1786, which led to a military conflict in, 1787, and didn't end until February 27, 1787.

~ The summer of 1786, farmers in western Massachusetts were in debt, facing charges and the loss of their properties.

~ Central government could agree on war and peace, but the states had to provide a militia. If states didn't honor their gov't, the county would lose fair defence.

Shays' Rebellion

MS&GF

- ~ Daniel Shay, born in 1747, was a farmer in Pelham and fought the battle of Bunker Hill and other Revolution battles.
- ~ In September, Shay led 600 men to shut down the courthouses in judges from foreclosing on farms. Determined to use peaceful means, he negotiated with General William Shepard for the court to open, but allowing protesters to parade through. The court eventually closed down for not having any jurors to serve.
- ~ January 1787, 1,200 men approached the Arsenal in Springfield, some men with guns, clubs, and pitchforks



Shays' Rebellion

MS&GF

- ~ By the summer of 1787, many members in the rebellion received pardons from the newly-elected Governor, John Hancock. Shay was released the following year, and returned to Pelham briefly, then moved to Sparta, NY.
- ~ Shay died in 1825 and was laid to rest at an unmarked grave.
- ~ It is called Shays rebellion because of Daniel Shay who started and led the uprising of most of the rebellion.
- ~ Shays rebellion is important because it is seen as one of the major factors that led to the writing of the new Constitution.

The Quorum for the Constitutional Convention (1787)

- I. *The Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia met between May and September of 1787 to address the problems of the weak central government that existed under the Articles of Confederation.*
- II. *There were 55 delegates that attend the Constitutional convention. Together the 55 delegates became known as the framers of the Constitution.*
- III. *Rhode island was the only state that didn't attend the Constitutional Convention.*
- IV. *James Madison is known as the Father of the Constitution* (K1 and EP)

Constitutional Convention

- I. Quorum is the minimum number of members of an assembly or society that must be present at any of its meeting to make the proceedings of that meeting valid.

(KL and EP)



Video/picture slide about the constitutional convention (K1 and EP)

- <https://app.discoveryeducation.com/learn/videos/aaa6b481-fd2e-4ce8-83a5-306fbdef042f/>



Framers of the Constitution

By: Shelbie K, Milania G,
Jaena M

<https://youtu.be/ivwxo7vfsOo>



Detailed facts By: *Shelbie, Milania, Jaena*

- ★ *George Washington oversaw The Constitutional Convention That happened in Philadelphia (May 5th, 1787- September 17th, 1787)*
- ★ *The framers would establish the foundational principles that would guide the nation into an uncertain future*
- ★ *The youngest signer was Jonathan Dayton (26)*
- ★ *The oldest signer was Benjamin Franklin (81)*

Who were the Framers of the Constitution? And what did they do?

By: Shelbie, Milania, Jaena

- ★ *The main framers of the constitution are Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Thomas Paine, and John Adams*
- ★ *The framers of the Constitution were delegates to the Constitutional Convention who took part in drafting the proposed U.S. Constitution*
- ★ *The framers had the responsibility of entrusting the future generations to draw upon their judgment and*

Key Figures By: Shelbie, Milania, Jaena

- ★ *Alexander Hamilton (NY) strongly advocated for passing the constitution by co-authoring a series of essays known as the Federalist Papers*
- ★ *James Madison (VA)-major author of the Virginia Plan and a supporter of strong national government; known as the “Father of the Constitution”*
- ★ *William Patterson (NJ) proposed the New Jersey Plan, which called for a unicameral legislature with equal...*

- ★ *... representation from each state*
- ★ *Edmund Randolph (VA)- proposed the Virginia Plan, which called the government with three separate branches based on each state's population or wealth. Youngest member at the Convention at 23 but did not sign the document.*
- ★ *Roger Sherman (CT)- proposed the Great Compromise, which called for equal representation in the Senate and representation based on state population in the House*

RL & LL

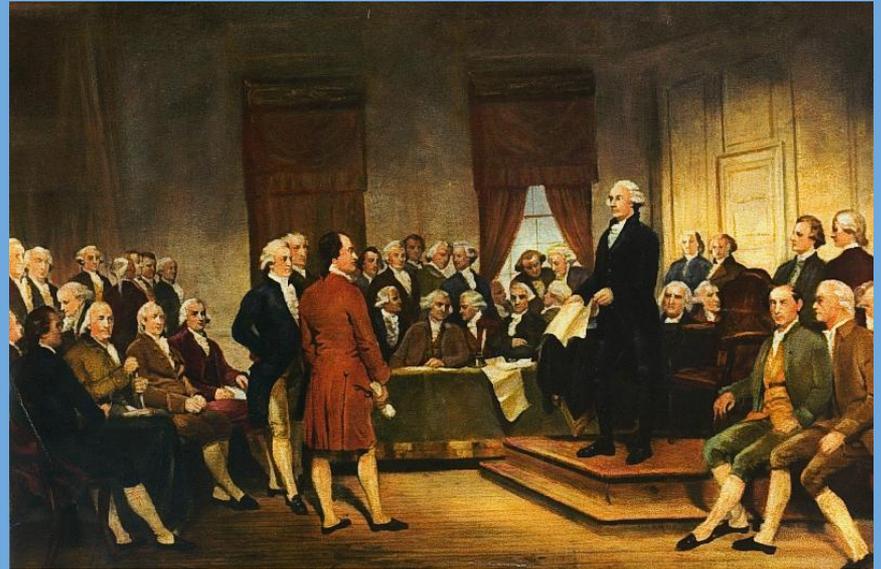
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J1WfWV-3yU4>

- It is Located in the national archives.
- The Virginia Plan would create a new type of government.
- It was 15 different proposals that the governor presented to the delegates it outlined the new government.
- It would create three branches government
- It would make a strong central government

RL & LL

- They proposed a **bicameral legislative** branch of government
- It also would create a government that could **collect taxes**
- It had controlled comers

1787



New Jersey Plan :

EF and JW

- It is also known as the **Small State Plan or Patterson Plan**
 - It was a proposal for structure of the US govt
 - By **William Patterson** at the Constitutional Convention on June 15, 1787.



Basic Facts :

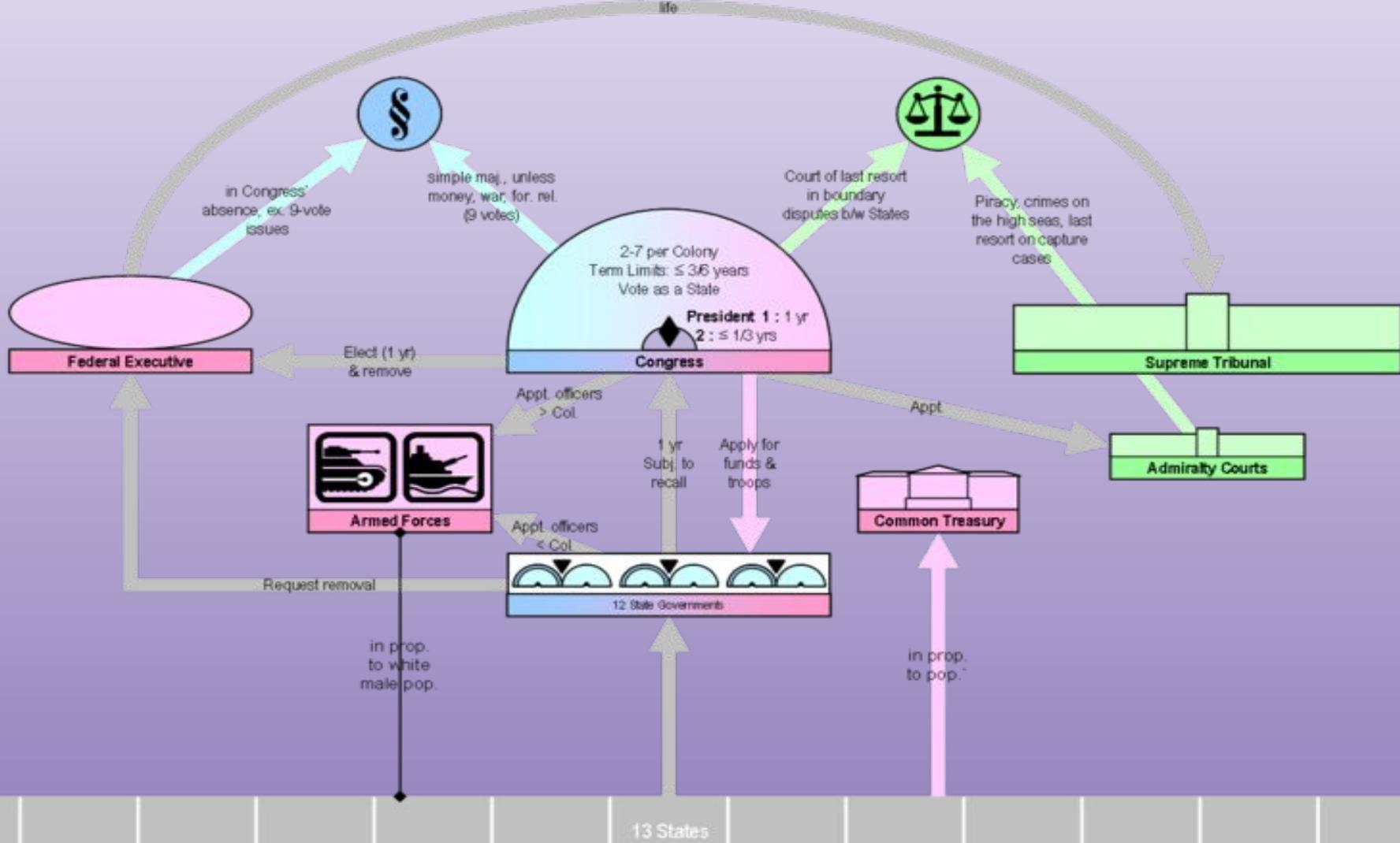
EF and JW

- Introduced by the Connecticut Compromise
 - It established a unicameral legislature with the US house of representatives
 - The senate granted equal (one)votes per state regardless of size
 - Small states were concerned that larger states would have too much power
 - It was created in response to the Virginia Plan

New Jersey Plan : EF and JW

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=n7h5tOqzoyI>





I. Slavery at the Convention

By Hannah Karnicki and Logan
Farinetti



- a. Southerner's View
1. Southerner delegates believed in freedom, but more for themselves
 2. They stated that they should have freedom of property (slaves as property)
 3. They said that this was each state's decision, not the countries
 4. This would increase their numbers for voting

I. Slavery at the Convention (contd.)

By Hannah Karnicki and Logan
Farinetti

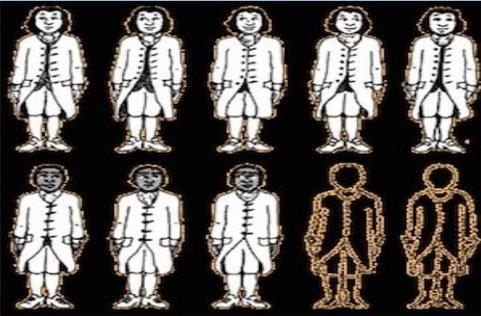


Northerner's View

1. Northerners felt strongly that slavery should be outlawed. (inhumane) they considered slavery "a nefarious institution" (Gouverneur Morris)
2. They did not want to count the slaves votes
3. The Anti Slavery delegates were supposedly not super vocal because it would cause a split of the Union. (hence civil war)

II. Three Fifths Compromise

By Hannah Karnicki and
Logan Farinetti



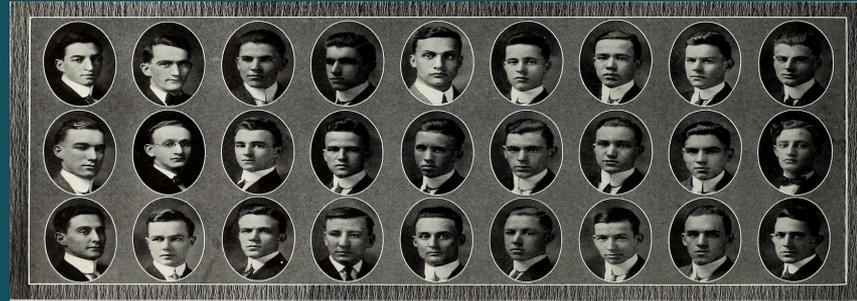
For every 5 enslaved
people, 3 were counted

1. The 3/5s Compromise was also very controversial.
2. The point of the three fifths compromise was for everyone to be counted equal in a census.
3. The compromise was written by James Madison.
4. A very important factor was property, as slaves were under a plantation so they were apart of the property so during a census slaves were not counted.

The Great Compromise

- ❖ “The Great Compromise of 1787 defined the structure of the U.S. Congress and the number of representatives each state would have in Congress under the U.S. Constitution”.
- ❖ The Great Compromise had given each state equal representation.
- ❖ In 1789 the Great Compromise was approved. It was also known as the Connecticut Compromise.

The Great Compromise By: MW



- ❖ “The Great Compromise ensured that the continuance of the Constitutional Convention.”
- ❖ “The Great Compromise established the Senate and the House of Representatives and allowed for them to work efficiently.”

1. George Washington was elected the first President of the US on Feb. 4, 1789.
2. His vice president was the runner-up, James Madison.
3. If no president candidate received a majority of votes, the House of Representatives would choose the president.
4. If something happens to the president and vice-president, the next in line of succession is the Speaker of the House.

The Great Compromise video

- ❖ Click on this youtube video to learn all about The Great Compromise.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCCmuftyj8A>

