**Launching a New Nation (Unit 3 part 1)**

The Framers of the US Constitution looked to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a model for our government. Like the early Roman, our Founding Fathers sought to create a lasting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a government in which citizens rule themselves through elected representatives.

However, our Framers saw the fall of Rome as a warning. They believed the Roman Republic faltered because citizens began to value \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_& \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more than they valued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We hoped to avoid Rome’s fate by building a system in which **informed, independent** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ played an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ role in their own government.

**Some of the ideas in the Constitution were founded in these earlier English documents:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1215) limited the rights of the King.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1689) granted citizens specific rights the government must protect.

**The following principles found in these 2 documents, became part of our US government:**

1. Citizens’ have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that must be protected by the government
2. Even the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the government must obey laws
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cannot be raised without the consent of the people
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be held frequently
5. People accused of crimes have the right to a fair \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that no person may be held in prison without being charged with a crime.
7. People have the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2 important Enlightenment thinkers helped influence our Founding Fathers:**

1. English thinker \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wrote the famous *Two Treatises of Government*)

- Locke declared that every individual has the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to life, liberty & property.

- Locke also said that the government is an agreement between the \_\_\_\_\_ & the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- He added that if a ruler violates the peoples **natural rights**, the people have a right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. French thinker \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- He came up with the concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is the idea that the government’s powers must be clearly defined into 3 branches: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ &\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- This concept was designed to keep one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from gaining too much power.

**Articles of Confederation**

1st national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the U.S. created by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1777 & adopted in 1781.

The framers of the Articles of Confederation were fearful of giving too much power to a central government, as they remembered the unfair laws passed by Parliament.

Thus a **limited** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created, which gave more power to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the central government.

The Articles of Confederation only allowed for 1 branch of government. The 1 branch created by the Articles of Confederation was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch, which only had a one-house or unicameral legislature, that we call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Articles of Confederation **DID NOT** allow for the following 2 branches of government:

1. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch, which meant there would be no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. No **Federal** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch, which meant there’d be no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Each state would only get \_\_\_\_ vote in the Congress.

To pass a law, Congress had to have at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ votes to pass the law.

**Land Ordinance of 1785**

The Land Ordinance was established by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

It organized the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ west of the Appalachian Mountains to investors seeking to develop western settlements.

The Land Ordiinance divided the land into 6 square mile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in a grid pattern), which was further divided into 36 one square mile squares.

One square in each **township** was set aside for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Northwest Ordinance of 1787**

The Northwest Ordinance was established by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Northwest Ordinance organized an area known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- this land extended from

This ordinance was created to organize a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Northwest Territory and guaranteed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the settlers and **BANNED** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the territory.

**3 Step Process for admitting territories as new states (**according to the Articles of Confederation)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would appoint a governor, a secretary, and 3 judges in each territory
2. When a territories population increased to 5,000 free adult males, the territory could elect a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. When a territory reached a population of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they could apply to become a state

The states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin were created.

**Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation:**

1. Individual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were stronger than central (federal) government
2. Central government couldn’t regulate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ commerce (trade)- states would tax each other
3. Central government couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (they had to ask states for money)
4. Central government couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws (no executive branch)
5. There was **NO** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (this caused exchange rates and trade problems)

**Lost State of Franklin (1784-1786)**

The western residents of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used ceded land west of the Appalachian Mountains to try and create the state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. North Carolina resisted the movement, so the issue was sent to Congress. Congress voted & the movement was stopped by 2 votes.

**Shay’s Rebellion (August 1786)**

American Revolutionary war captain & hero, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led a group of Massachusetts’s farmers in a revolt over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and farms being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After some early issues putting down the rebellion, the Massachusetts state militia stopped the rebellion & arrested its leaders.

**Significance of Shay’s Rebellion:**

1. It frightened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as popular unrest went unchecked
2. Congress requested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to attend a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation (this became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
3. It proved the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was weak & that a stronger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government was needed

**Constitutional Convention**

- It was held in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, PA during the summer of 1787

- Only 12 of the 13 states sent a total of 55 delegates to the Convention. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was elected as President of the convention

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recorded detailed notes of the meetings, which gave us the best idea of what actually took place during the convention. He was also so influential at the convention that he is often referred to as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**Virginia Plan**

**The Virginia Plan emerged as the most popular plan & the main focus of the Convention. However, the plan caused heated debates between the most populated states & the smaller states.**

- Both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped propose and author the Virginia plan.

- The Virginia Plan called for a strong central (federal) government.

-Under the Virginia Plan, the central government would have **3 separate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**The 3 branches of government would be the following:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch (Congress) would make (create) the laws
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch (President) would enforce (carry out) the laws.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch (Supreme Court) would interpret (judge) the laws.

**After so heavy debates at the Convention, 2 major plans developed on how to set up Congress:**

1. **Large state plan called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

- This plan favored the most populated states

- It called for **Two** Houses of Congress to be established- a lower house and a upper house

- According to this plan, the # of representatives per state in would be based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Small state plan called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

- This plan favored the least populated states

- It called for **One** Houses of Congress to be established

- According to this plan, the # of representatives per state would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Great Compromise:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Connecticut proposed the Great Compromise.

**This plan called for a Two-House Congress or bi-cameral Congress):**

1. **Lower House**- called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- The number of Representatives for each state would be based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- Representatives would be chosen by a vote of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and serve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ terms.

2) **Upper House**- called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- Each state would get \_\_\_\_\_\_ seats or Senators each.

- State Legislators would chose the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who served a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ term.

**3/5 Compromise**

Probably the major issue dividing the Convention was the issue over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states wanted all slaves counted towards their population

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states did not want slaves counted at all.

- Both sides eventually compromised by agreeing to count each slave as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ex. 500 enslaved people would count as 300 free people

**Slave Trade was debated at the Convention**

-Some Northern delegates wanted to ban the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people anywhere in the country. This would effectively ban slavery.

- Many Southern delegates protested that a ban like this would ruin the South’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- A compromised was reached, ships would be allowed to bring in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the country for a period of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years. After 1808, Congress would ban the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of enslaved people. However, the slave trade ***within*** the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was not affected by this ban.

**Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist**

**Federalists**

- Supporters of the new Constitution called themselves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- Key Federalist leaders: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- These 3 men published a series of 85 newspaper essays in support for ratifying the Constitution. These essays were called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

-At the heart of the Federalist belief was that they favored a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government.

- They hoped a strong, central government could better enforce laws

**Anti-Federalists**

- Opponents of the ratification of the Constitution were called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

- Key Anti-Federalist leaders: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Most Anti-federalists agreed that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were not strong enough, however they felt the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had gone too far.

**Key arguments that many Anti-Federalists had to the Constitution:**

1. Antifederalists argued that the Constitution dangerously weakened the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- They feared that a too-strong central government would wipe out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Some Antifederalists pointed out that the proposed Constitution offered no protections for basic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Unlike state constitutions, this Constitution had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Another issue was that the Constitution provided for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who could be reelected again and again.

- Many worried that the President could gain too much power & easily become like a \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Battle for Ratification**

- The Constitution needed \_\_\_\_ of the 13 states to officially approve (ratify) it, for it to go into effect.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the 1st state to ratify it in 1787

- In June 1788, the Constitution went into effect when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the 9th state to ratify it.

- The last of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1790.

Once the 9th state ratified the Constitution, Congress took steps to prepare a new government.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was elected the 1st President of the United States.

- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was elected the 1st Vice-President of the United States.

**Bill of Rights are ratified**

In 1789, the 1st Congress passed a series of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many states stated they wouldn’t support the Constitution without these amendments guaranteeing individual rights & protecting against the abuses of government power

In December 1791, these 1st 10 amendments went into effect when ¾ths of the states ratified them.

These 1st 10 Amendments became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_