



Chapter 6

APUSH – Mr. Muller

Aim: How is the New Republic tested?

Do Now: “Thus I consent, sir, to this Constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best. The opinions I have had of its errors I sacrifice to the public good....”

Benjamin Franklin, 1787

Questions 10–12 refer to the excerpt below.

“ ‘Why did I go?’

‘Yes,’ I replied; ‘My histories tell me that you men of the Revolution took up arms against intolerable oppression.’

‘What were they? Oppressions? I didn’t feel them.’

‘What, were you not oppressed by the Stamp Act?’

‘I never saw one of those stamps. . . . I am certain I never paid a penny for one of them.’

‘Well, what then about the tea-tax?’

‘Tea-tax! I never drank a drop of that stuff; the boys threw it all overboard.’

‘Then I suppose you had been reading Harrington or Sidney and Locke about the eternal principles of liberty.’

‘Never heard of ’em. We read only the Bible, the Catechism, Watt’s Psalms and Hymns, and the Almanac.’

‘Well, then, what was the matter? and what did you mean in going to the fight?’

‘Young man, what we meant in going for those red-coats was this: we always had governed ourselves, and we always meant to. They didn’t mean we should.’”

Interview of Ninety-Year-Old American Revolutionary War
veteran Captain Preston, 1842

10. The above account best reflects which of the following about the American Revolution?
- (A) It was fueled by specific acts of British oppression.
 - (B) It was in part the result of serious propaganda campaigns by the colonial elite.
 - (C) It was in part the result of a changing American identity.
 - (D) It resulted in a serious divide between Loyalists and Patriots.
11. Which of the following would most likely lead a historian to question the accuracy of the passage cited above?
- (A) The reliability of a firsthand account collected long after the event
 - (B) The reliability of a firsthand account from a poorly educated individual
 - (C) The reliability of interviewers to accurately record firsthand accounts of events
 - (D) The reliability of conflicting accounts from firsthand witnesses of the same event

Short Answer

Write your answer using complete sentences. Focus your answer on the lettered sections. Confine your answer to the box on the short answer page. Do not include a thesis.

Answer a, b and c.

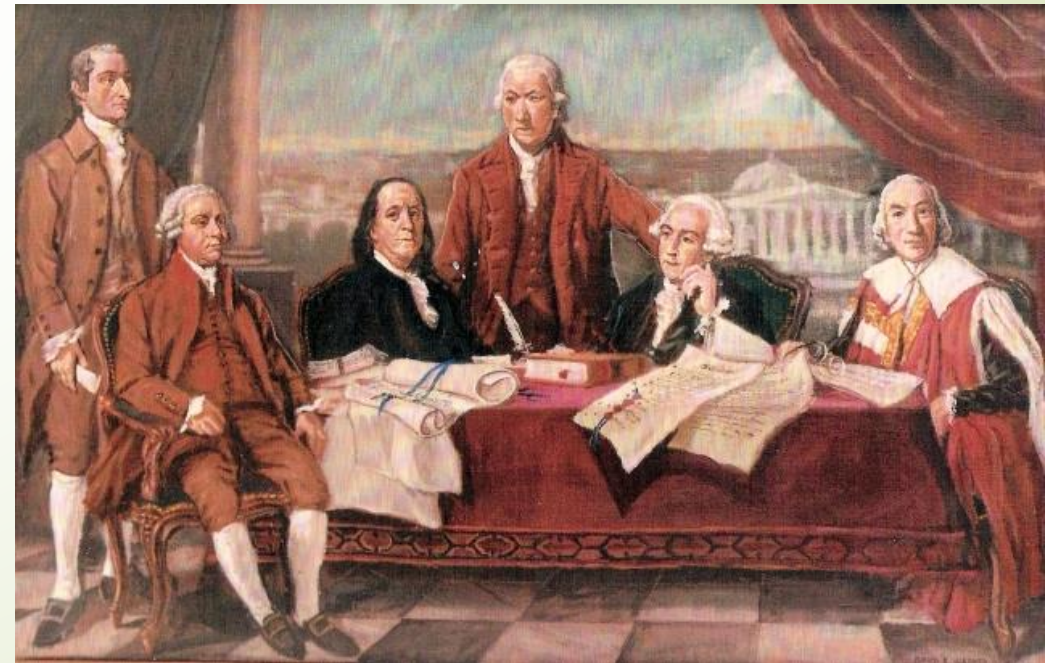
A. Briefly explain why African slavery was introduced into the English colonies. (1)

B. Briefly explain the role African slavery played in the development of the English colonies. (1)

C. Briefly explain how African slavery continued to impact the development of the English colonies. (1)

Treaty of Paris

- ▶ With the help of the French, and the defeat at Yorktown, the Treaty of Paris is signed in 1783.
 - ▶ Britain would recognize the existence of the United States as an independent nation
 - ▶ The Mississippi River would be the Western boundary of the new nation
 - ▶ Americans would have fishing rights off the coast of Canada
 - ▶ Americans would pay debts owed to British merchants and honor Loyalist claims for property confiscated during the war.



SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- **Women** played significant roles: maintaining farms & businesses while men away, nurses, cooks, etc.
- **Impact: Abigail Adams** “**Remember the Ladies**” called for greater rights for women
- Ideal of “**republican motherhood**” which called on women to teach republican values within the family
- **Native Americans** oftentimes fought on the side of the **British**
 - **British limited colonial settlement**
 - (**Iroquois Confederation** divided over the issue)



SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

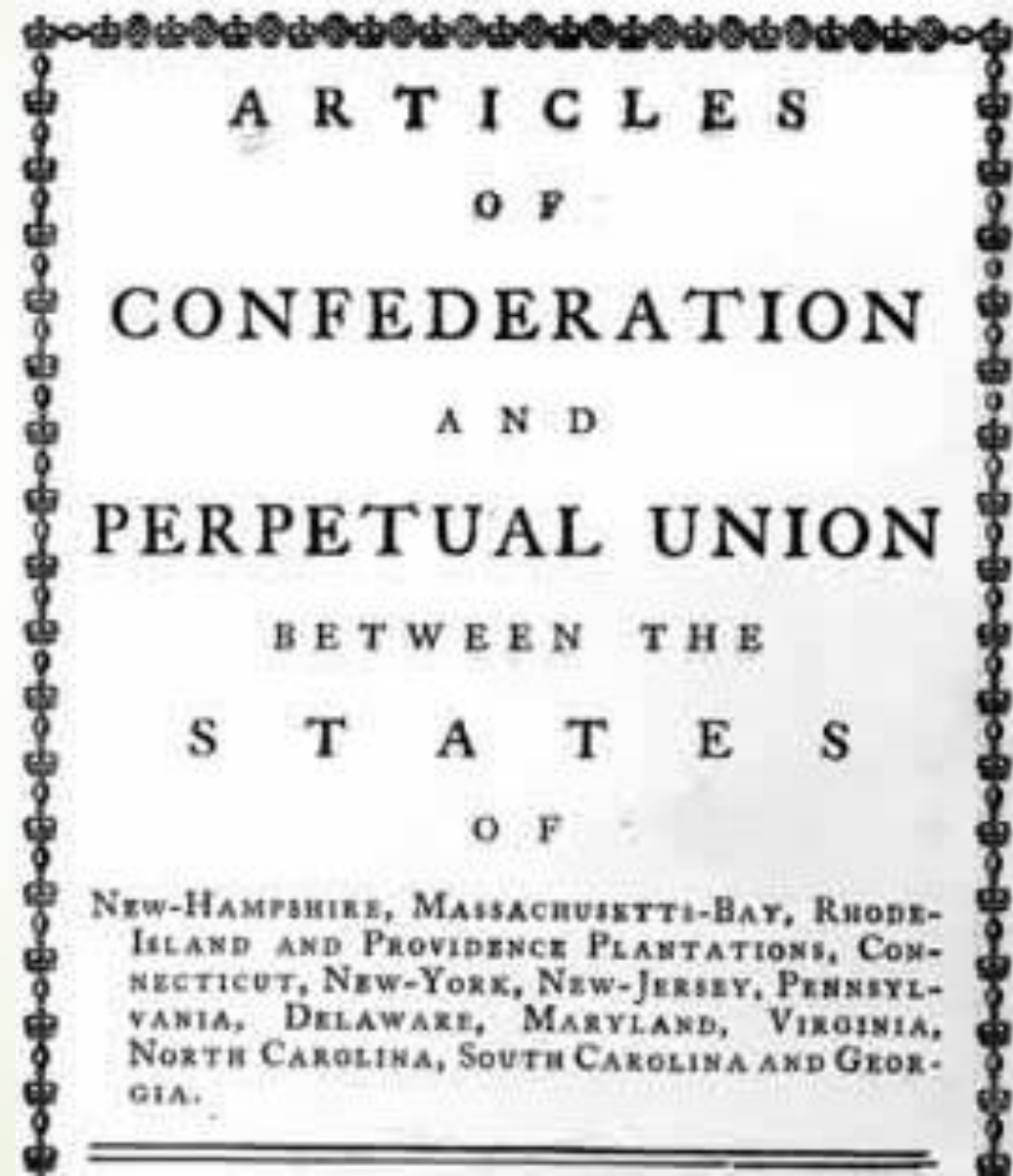
- **African Americans** eventually were allowed to fight in the **Continental Army**
 - Royal Governor of Virginia **Lord Dunmore** promised freedom to any slave who fought for the **British**
- Following the American Revolution **gradual emancipation** in the northern and middle states
 - **Pennsylvania Gradual Emancipation Law** (1780)
- Later on slavery will expand in the south and adjacent western lands
 - This will create **distinct regional attitudes** towards slavery
- **Slavery will be protected in the Constitution**



AMERICA'S FIRST CONSTITUTION

● ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- created in 1777 (1781 – ratified)
- America's first constitution
- A plan to govern the nation as a whole
- A “firm league of friendship”
- A loose alliance
- weak central government
- Unicameral legislature (9/13 → pass laws)



Not so bad right?

- Articles of Confederation created two laws that allowed western territories to become states:
 - **LAND ORDINANCE OF 1785**
Called for the territory in the northwest to be divided into townships
 - **NORTHWEST ORDINANCE**
 - set up governments in the northwest territory
 - outlawed slavery in the new territory
 - when 60,000 people lived in one territory, the people could ask Congress to become a state



The Articles of Confederation

Articles of Confederation are established 1781:

- Ended the war
- Established a national government (weak)
- Set up the Northwest Ordinance
- Sent diplomats to other countries

Problems with the Articles of Confederation:

- States have too much power
- Only one branch of government (Legislative, congress)
- No regulation on money
- Economic depression

SHAY'S REBELLION

- Farmers in Massachusetts had a hard time selling their goods
- Massachusetts government raised taxes on the farmers
- Farmers could not pay their taxes, the government then took their farms
- Daniel Shay, a farmer and war veteran, fought back with a group of 2000 men
- SHAY'S REBELLION WAS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW THE ARTICLE OF CONFEDERATION WAS TOO WEAK.



Constitutional Convention

- After agreeing at the Annapolis Convention to ALL meet again, the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787.
- 55 White male, educated and mostly young delegates.
- Presiding officer → G.W.
- Purpose → Revise the Articles
- After a few days, the Articles was agreed that it was beyond saving.



CREATING A NEW 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****



Key Issues to address in a New Constitution

- Representation
- Slavery
- Trade
- Presidency
- Ratification



Constitutional Convention

COMPROMISES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PROBLEM</u>	<u>COMPROMISE</u>
The Great Compromise	How was the number of votes in Congress per state to be determined? (Large states wanted population to be used. Small states wanted all to have equal number.)	Bicameral (2 houses) legislature – one based on population, the other based on equal representation for all states.
The Three-Fifths Compromise	How were slaves to be counted in determining the number of votes per state in Congress? (Southern states wanted them counted. Northern states opposed counting them.)	Every five slaves would equal three persons in determining a state's population.
The Slave Trade Compromise	Those against slavery wanted trade abolished. Most Southern states wanted to preserve it.	The importation of slaves would end after 1808 (slavery itself was allowed to continue).
The Tariff Compromise	Northern businesses wanted imports taxed to equalize competition. Cotton and tobacco exporting Southerners feared U.S. tariffs would cause foreign countries to retaliate with high tariffs against their exports.	Congress could not tax exports, only imports.

Document Based Questions:

1. Explain the problem "The Great Compromise" was dealing with? What was the solution?
2. Summarize the "Three Fifths Compromise".
3. If the United States taxes imports too much, what did the Southerners fear would happen?

HOPELESSLY DIVIDED at the Continental Congress

- Battle between small states and large states
- Smaller states propose: **New Jersey Plan**
 - New Jersey Plan Called for three branches of government & only one house of Congress with each state having only one vote
(Not Population)
- Larger states propose: **Virginia Plan**
 - Virginia Plan Called for three branches of government & two houses of Congress. Voting in both houses would be according to population
(Population)

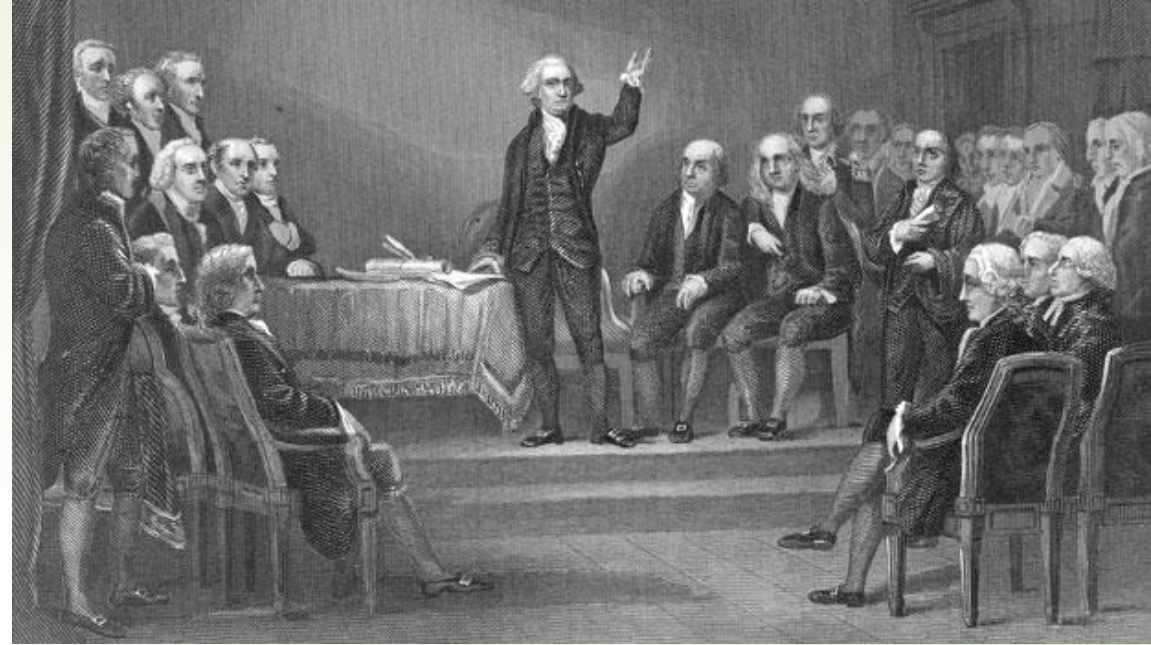


GREAT COMPROMISE

- Parts of the New Jersey Plan and parts of the Virginia Plan are used
- *Compromise:*

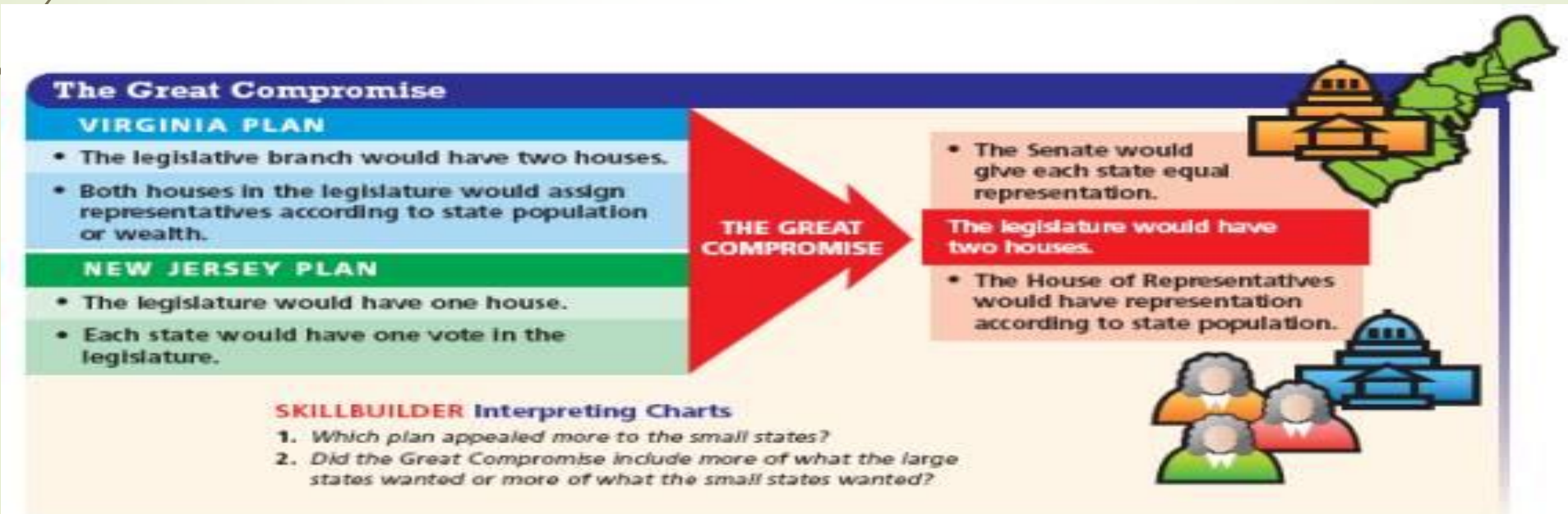
STEP I: Government will have three branches (parts)

- Legislative Branch: passes laws
- Executive Branch: executes laws
- Judicial Branch: interprets laws



GREAT COMPROMISE

- **STEP II**: Legislative Branch (Congress)
 - Two Houses of Congress (Bicameral)
 1. **House of Representatives**: (Virginia Plan)
Representation is based on population
 2. **Senate**: (New Jersey Plan)
No matter the size of the state, each state

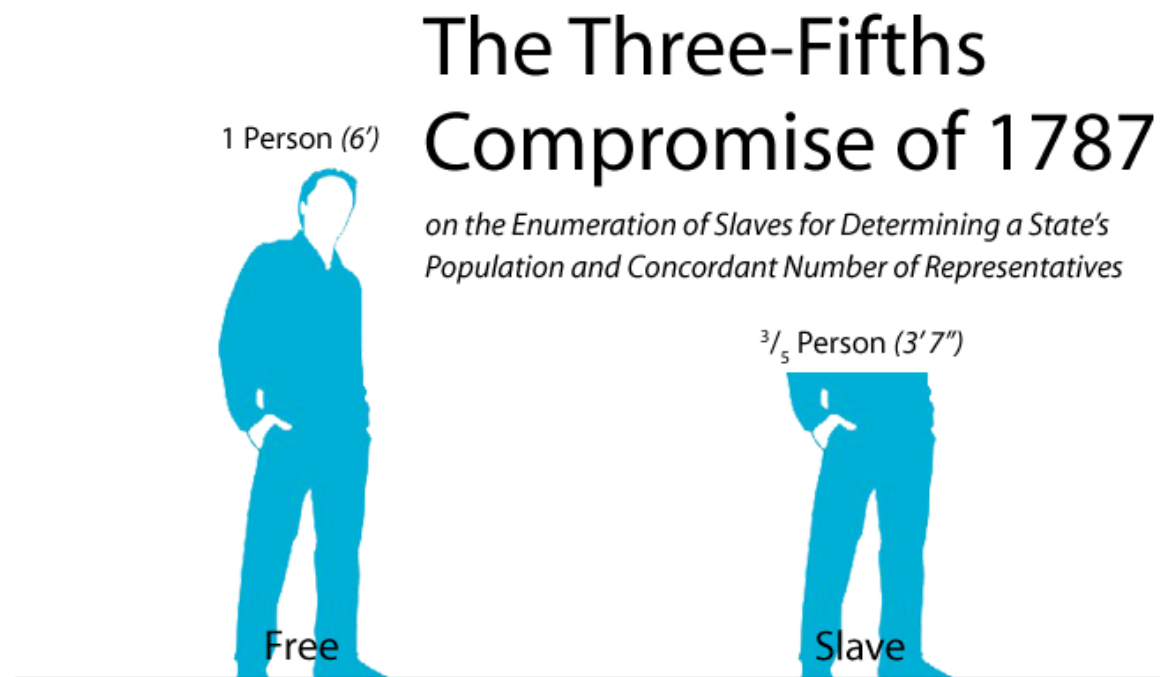


ISSUE OF SLAVERY

- ARE SLAVES TO BE COUNTED?

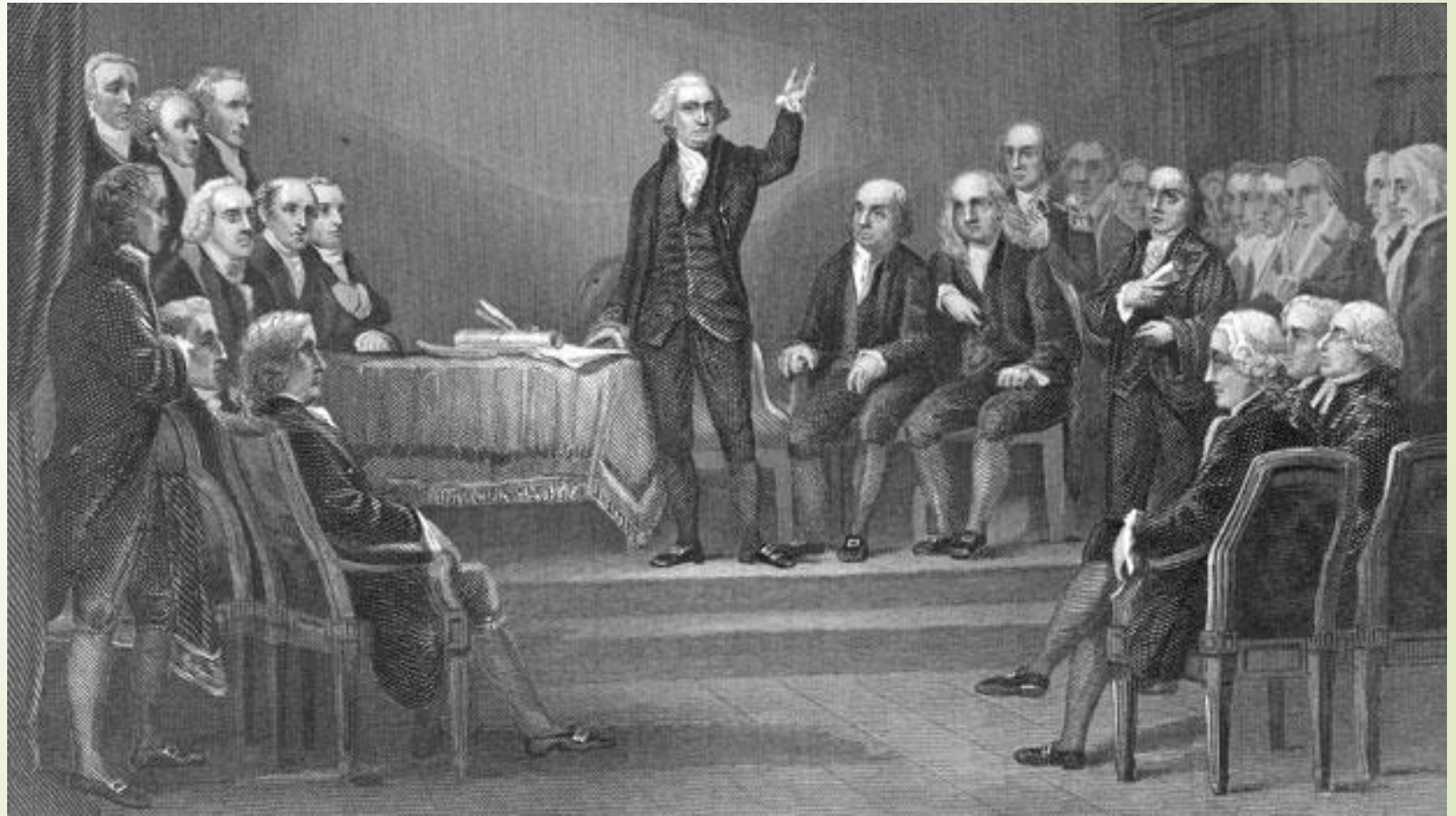
THREE FIFTHS COMPROMISE:

3 out of every 5 slaves would be counted in the population (even though they could not vote)



Commercial Compromise

- ▶ Allows Congress to regulate trade and foreign commerce, including placing tariffs on foreign imports, but not on any exports.



ELECTING THE PRESIDENT

- To be President - 3 things
 1. Be at least 35 years old
 2. Be a native born citizen
 3. Live in the United States for 14 years

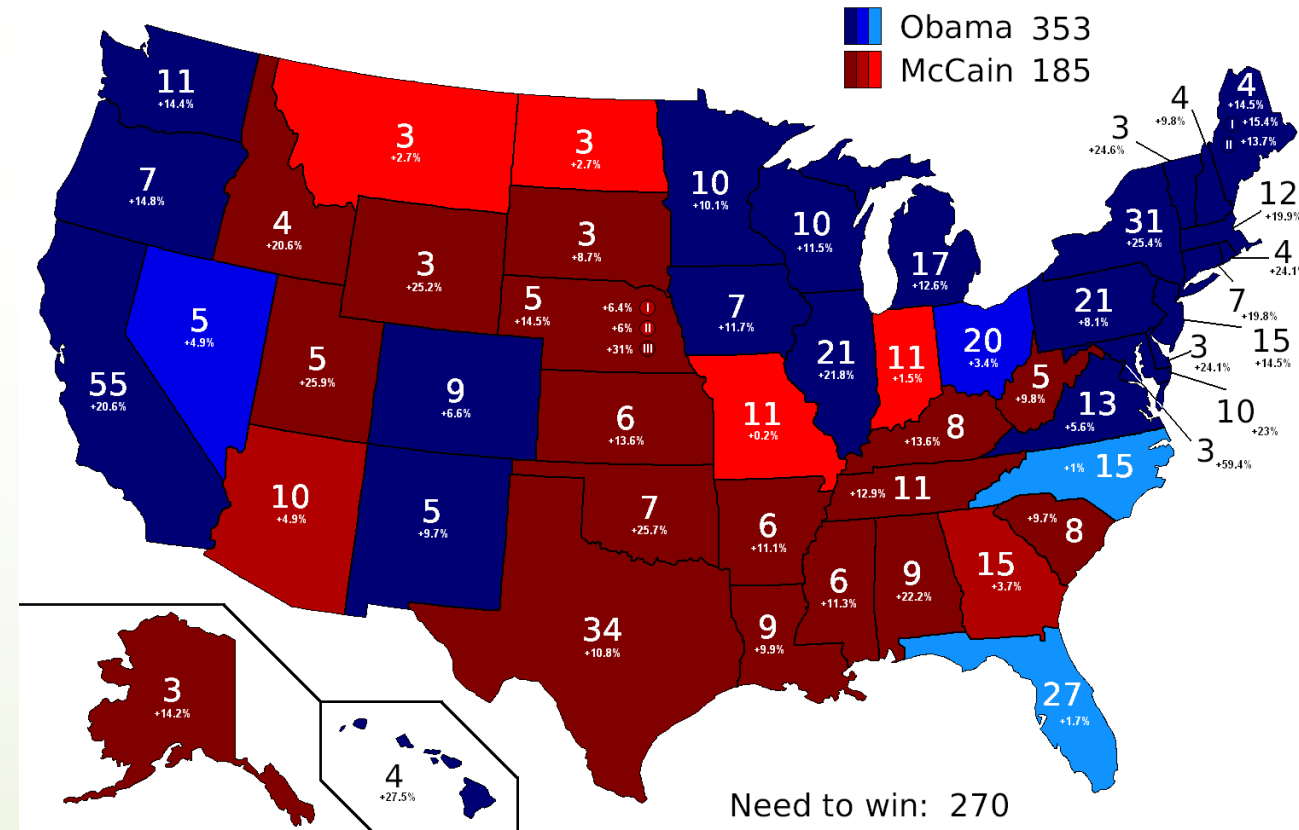


ELECTING THE PRESIDENT

- **ELECTORAL COLLEGE:**

-The President of the United States is not elected by you or me. Instead, the President is elected by the electoral college. The electoral college is not a real college or school that someone goes to. Was believed too much democracy would lead to mob rule.

Each state has an electoral number. This number is based on population. New York's electoral college number is 29.



RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTION

- 9 out of 13 states had to ratify the constitution before it could go into effect

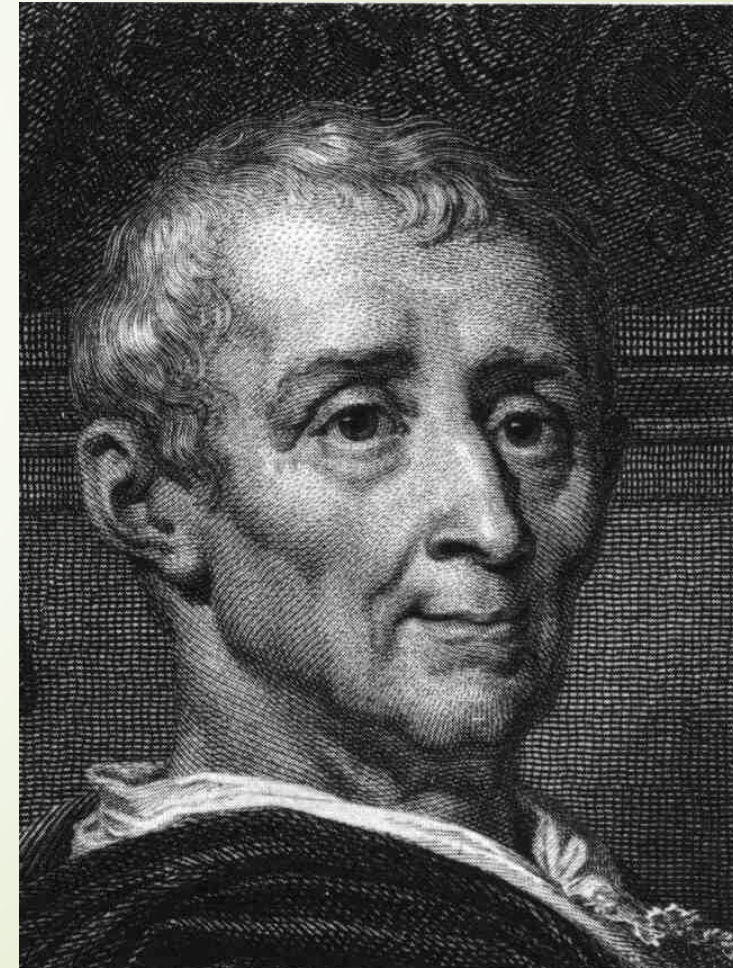
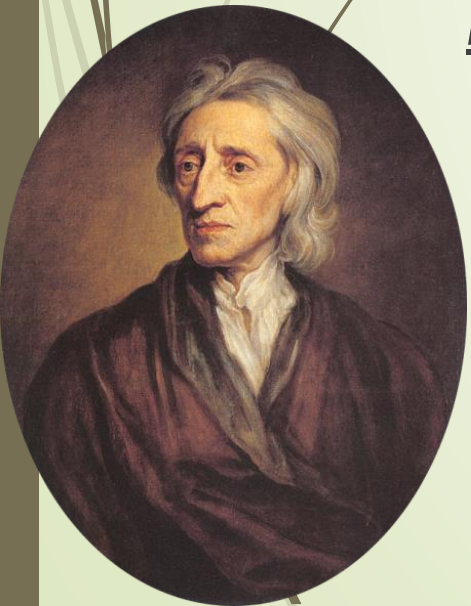


WHERE DID THE IDEA OF DIVIDING THE GOVERNMENT INTO THREE BRANCHES COME FROM?

- League of the Iroquois
- Europe:

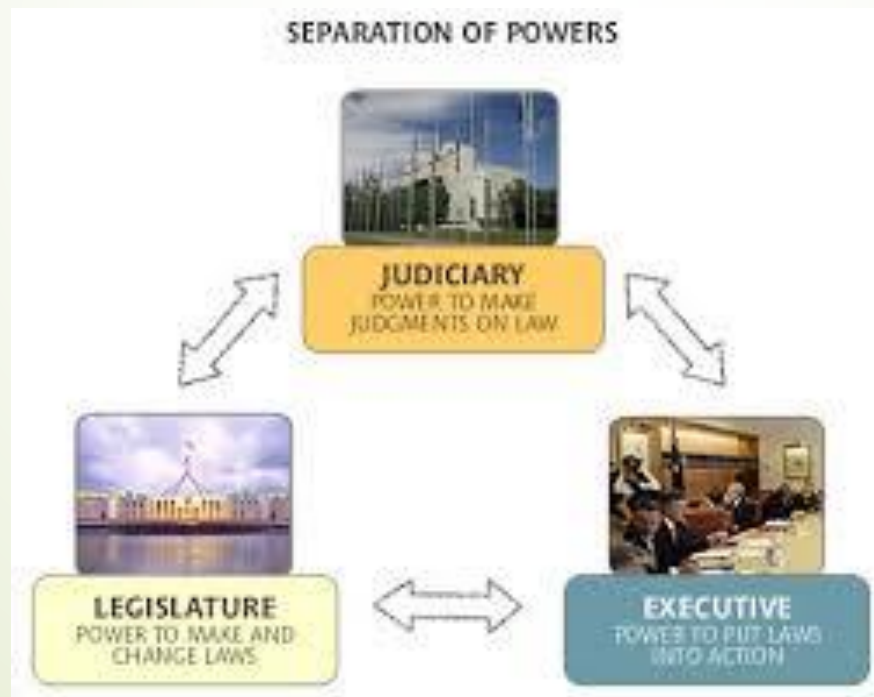
John Locke: “Two Treatises on Government” published in 1690

Montesquieu: “The Spirit of the Laws” published in 1748



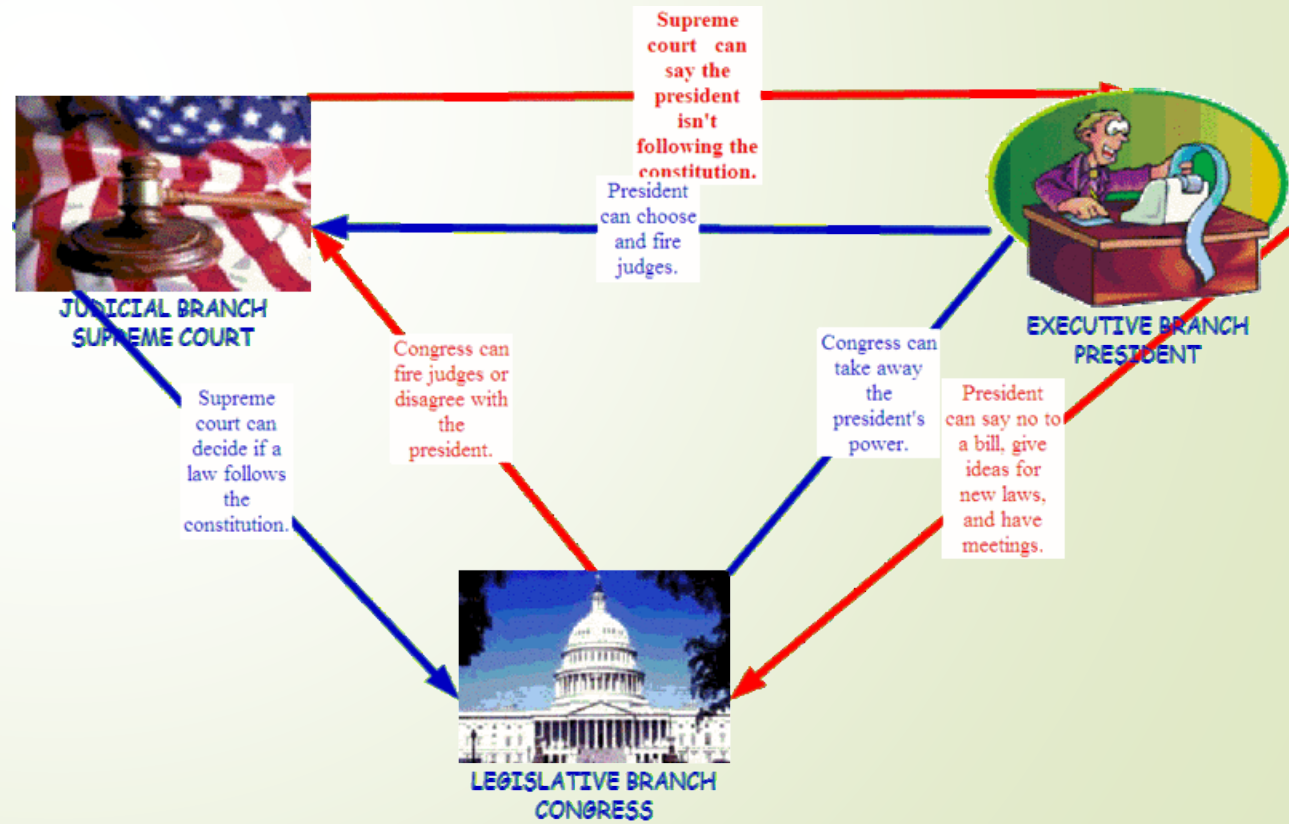
Separation of Powers

- Montesquieu suggested that government be divided into three branches so that no one branch or person could gain too much power. This is called the **Separation of Powers**



Checks and Balances

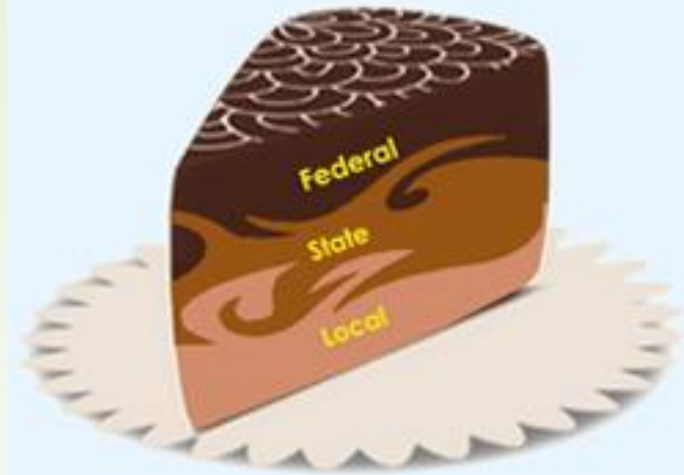
- Each branch is separate so that no one branch can become too powerful. Each branch will also check or attempt to control the power of the other branches. Again this is done so that no one branch or person becomes too powerful.



DIVISION OF POWER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

- LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ie, Town of Islip)
- STATE GOVERNMENT (ie, Albany)
- FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (ie, Washington, DC)

* This division of power between the states and the federal government is called **FEDERALISM**



CHECKS AND BALANCES

- CONGRESS

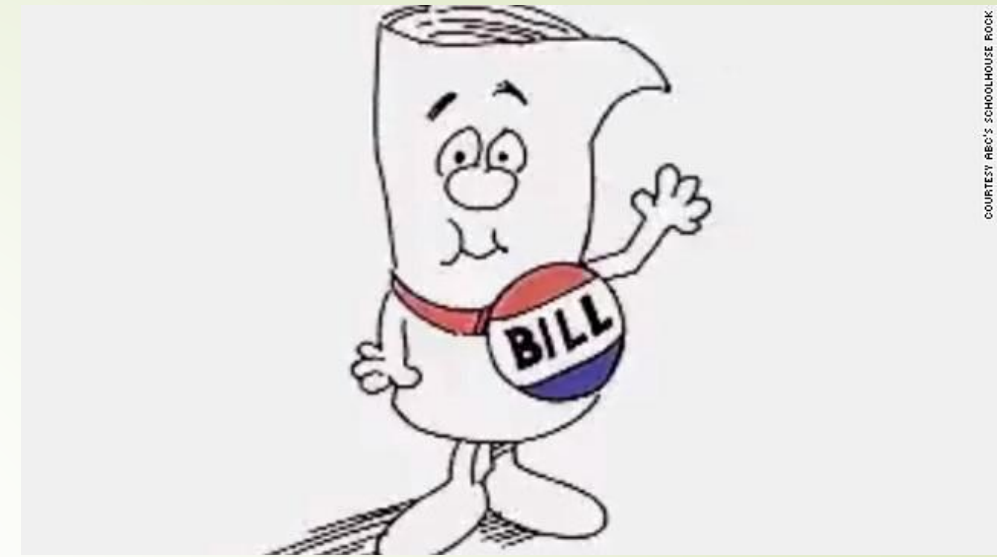
- CHECKS ON THE CONGRESS

- Congress passes bills

(bills are proposed laws)

- President can either sign the bill and it becomes a law or the President can veto the bill. A **VETO** is when the President rejects the bill

- Congress can check the veto power of the President by **OVERRIDING** the veto. To override a veto, two thirds of both houses of Congress must vote for the bill again.



CHECKS AND BALANCES - THE PRESIDENT

- President appoints officials and federal judges, but the Congress must approve of these officials (ie, Condoleezza Rice)
- President can negotiate treaties with other nations, but the Senate must approve these treaties
- Congress can also remove a president from office if it finds that the president is guilty of crimes



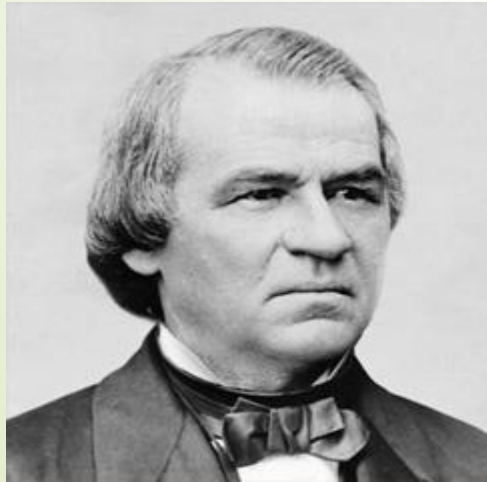
IMPEACHMENT

- TWO STEP PROCESS

FIRST: The House of Representatives must **IMPEACH** or bring charges against the President

SECOND: A trial is then held in the Senate. If two thirds of the senators vote for conviction, the President must leave office.

A FEW PRESIDENTS HAVE BEEN **IMPEACHED** BUT NO PRESIDENT HAS BEEN FOUND GUILTY IN THE SENATE.



CHECKS AND BALANCES - THE COURTS

- The President appoints judges who must be approved by the Senate
- Congress can remove judges if they misbehave



A LIVING DOCUMENT

- The **Constitution** is considered to be a living document. This means the document is flexible. It can be interpreted to deal with current events and future events.



FEDERALIST

- Federalist favored a strong central government
- Among the best known Federalist were James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and John Jay
- They wrote a series of papers called the **Federalist Papers** defending the Constitution



ANTI-FEDERALISTS

- Opposed the Constitution
- They felt that it made the national government too strong and the state government would be too weak
- They thought that the Congress gave the President too much power
- **Biggest complaint is that the constitution did not have a bill of rights**



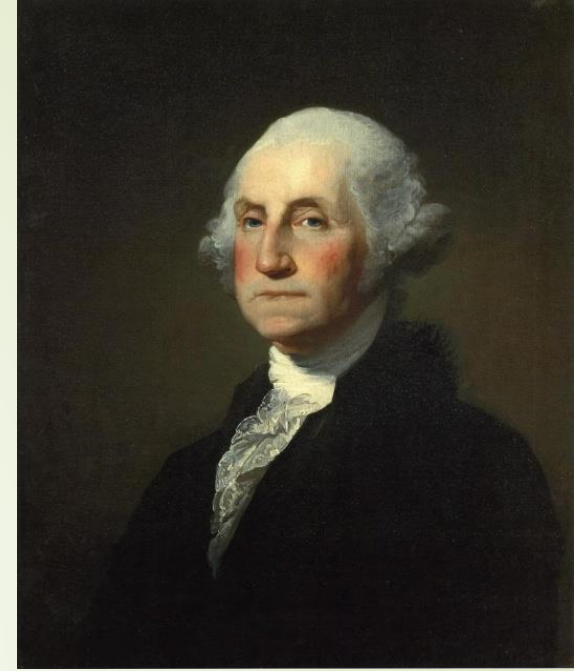
HENRY

MASON

ADAMS

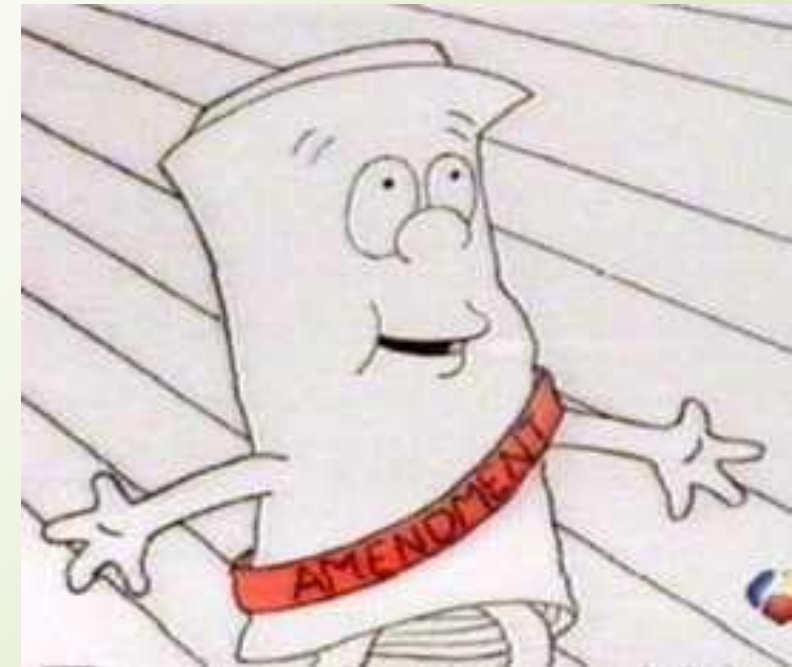
A NATION IS BORN

- The states ratify the constitution. Rhode Island is the last state to ratify in May 1790.
- First election under the new constitution was in 1789.
- President - George Washington (Southerner)
- Vice President - John Adams (Northerner)
- 1st Congress is made up of 59 representatives in the House of Representative and 22 Senators
- Congress met in New York City - the nation's first capital



AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

- What is the amendment process?
 - Step I: Either
 - (i) two thirds of both houses of Congress can propose an amendment OR
 - (ii) two thirds of the states can request a special convention to propose amendments



AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

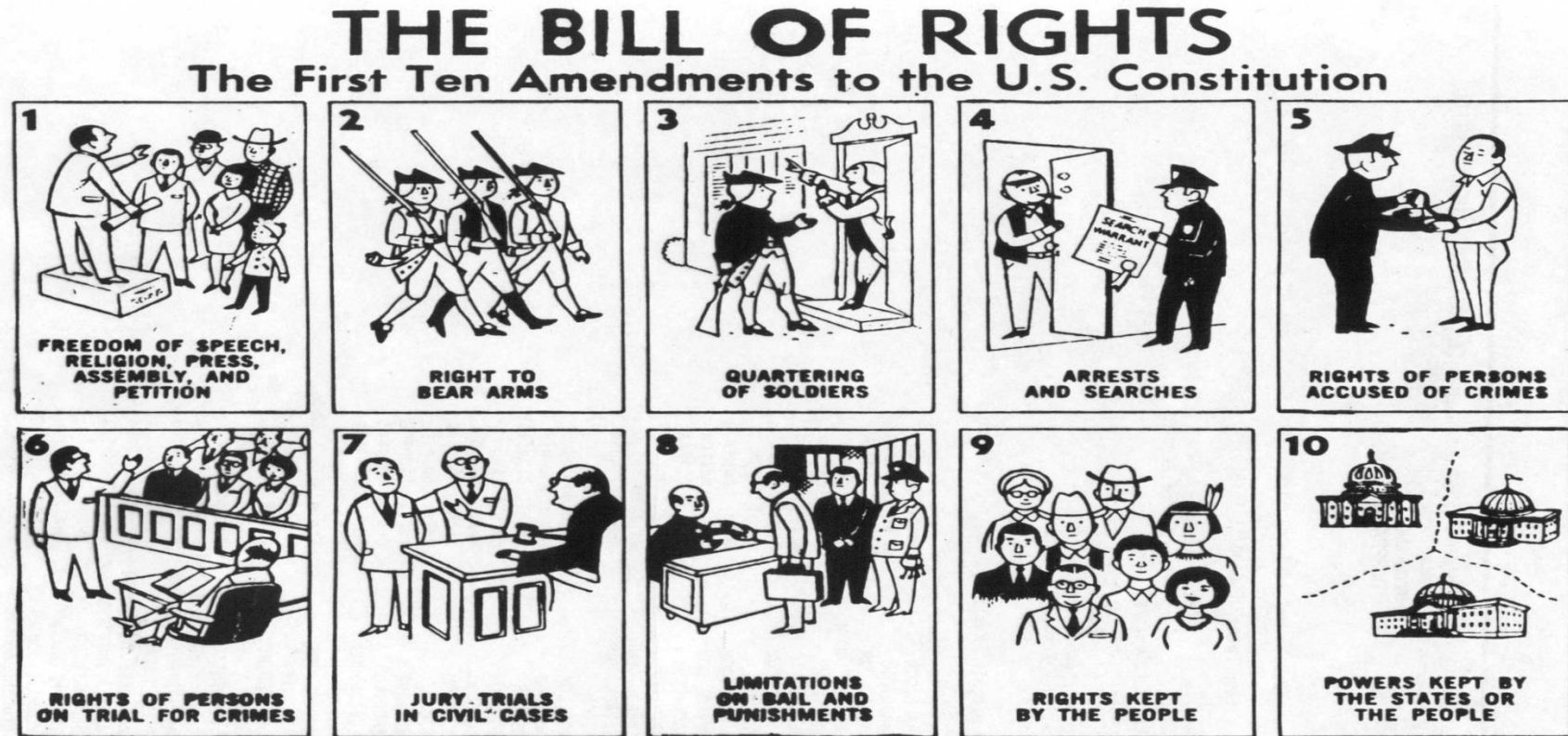
● STEP II

- After the amendment has been proposed, it must be ratified by three fourths of the states

● There are only 27 amendments to the constitution

● The first 10 amendments are called:

The Bill of Rights



BILL OF RIGHTS

- Protects the rights of individuals
- Guarantees due process of the law
- DUE PROCESS: means the government must follow the same fair rules in all cases brought to trial.

The Bill of Rights

Ratified December 15, 1791

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be

deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Federalism

Directions: Using the video clip write 3 facts for each bubble below.

**Delegated Powers
(National government
only)**

-
-
-

**Concurrent
Powers (Both
national and state)**

-
-
-

**Reserved Powers
(State government
only)**

-
-
-

Federalism

Directions: Using your textbook write 3 facts for each bubble below.

Delegated Powers (National government only)
Interstate & Foreign commerce
Declares war
Coins money
Immigration
Postal service

Concurrent Powers (Both national and state)
Pass laws
Taxation
Borrowing
Court systems
Penal systems
Law enforcement
General welfare

Reserved Powers (State government only)
Intrastate commerce local governments
Public health
Voter qualification
Supervise elections
Educations
License occupations

The Constitution → Flexible?

➤ The Elastic Clause:

- Congress can make all laws “Necessary and proper” for carrying out the tasks listed in the Constitution (Article I, Section 8)

➤ The Amendment Process:

- The Constitution may be changed with the approval of Congress and the States.

➤ Judicial Interpretation:

- The Supreme Court and federal courts may review cases involving possible conflicts with the Constitution/federal laws. They can interpret executive actions as well.

➤ Unwritten constitution:

- Congressional and executive interpretations and actions, court decisions, customs and traditions form an unwritten constitution → allows for change and flexibility.



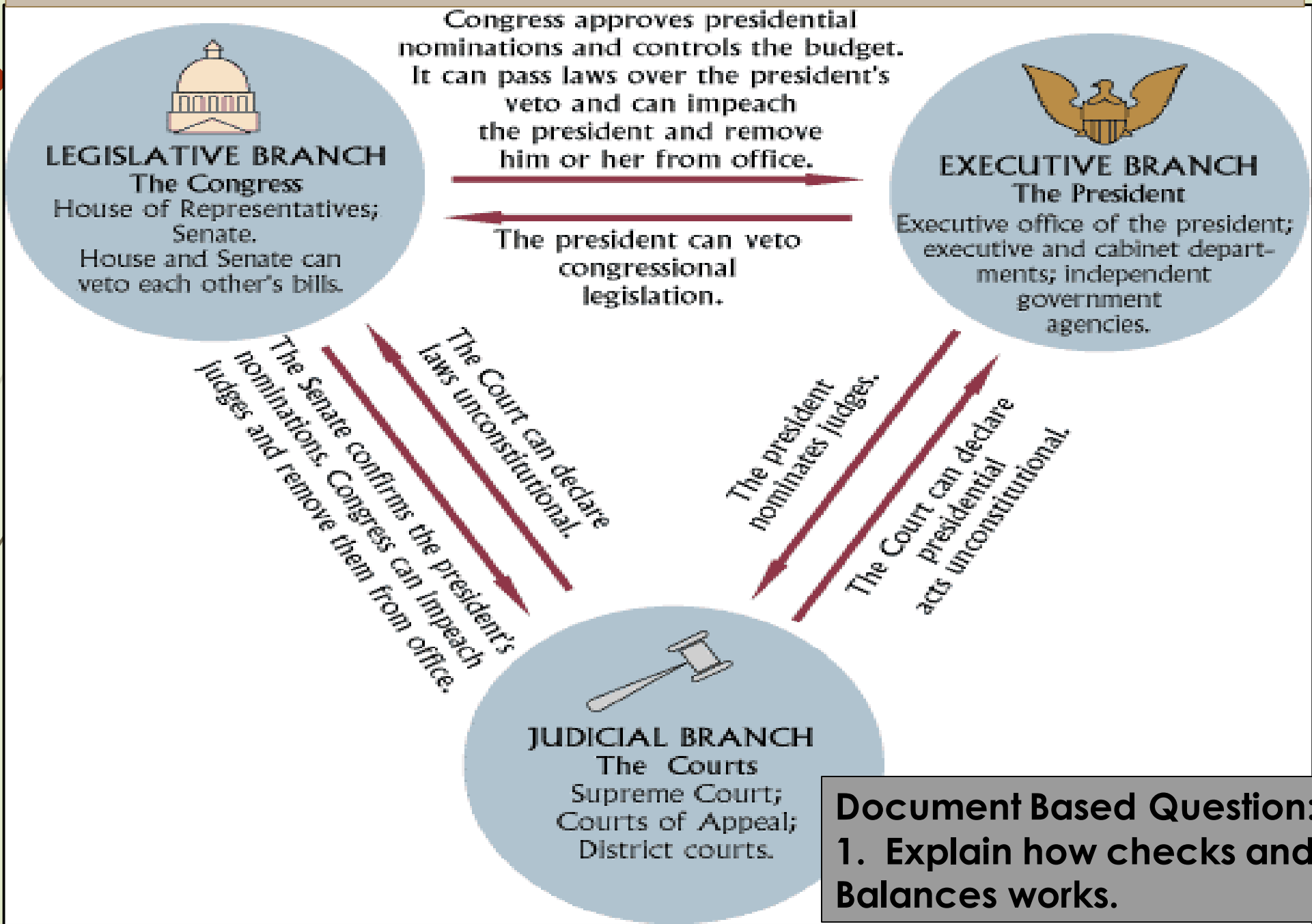
President's Cabinet

- When developing policy, presidents seek advice from the heads of the executive departments → Precedent set by G.W.

The President's Cabinet



Checks and Balances



Document Based Question:
1. Explain how checks and Balances works.

5. Thomas Jefferson relied on the ideas of John Locke in writing the American Declaration of Independence in all of the following ways EXCEPT Locke's belief that
- (A) man is born free and equal
 - (B) man must submit to the General Will to protect his natural rights
 - (C) governments get their authority from the people, not God
 - (D) the purpose of government is to protect man's natural rights

1. Historians often cite Shays's Rebellion (1786–1787) as a significant event in U.S. history because it
- (A) demonstrated the strength, yet fairness, of the newly created federal government
 - (B) made many Americans realize that slavery could not last
 - (C) made Americans realize that excessive taxation often leads to violence
 - (D) demonstrated the weakness of the federal government under the Articles of Confederation

2. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government had which of the following powers?

- I. The power to collect taxes
- II. The power to negotiate treaties
- III. The power to supercede state law

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and III only
- (D) I, II, and III