

Chapter 5

Shaping a New Nation



Experimenting with Confederation

- ▶ *Number one problem with the new government was the power struggle between the state and federal govts.*
- ▶ *Colonists felt that the state govt. should have more power than the federal govt.*
- ▶ *Most states were reluctant to unite under a strong federal govt. (still mad about GB)*



Ideas for a new government...

- ▶ *Republic—govt. which citizens rule through elected representatives.*
- ▶ *Some believed a national govt. would work only if people placed the interests the country ahead of personal issues.*
- ▶ *Others believed the exact opposite=problem*



State Governments

- ▶ *Most state constitutions placed a lot of importance on individual rights while limiting the power of govt.*
- ▶ *Each state had its own idea of who should vote.*
- ▶ *Our founding fathers didn't have a lot of examples to look at when deciding how to structure our govt.*



Continental Congress Debates

- ▶ *Should representation to the national govt. be determined by population or by equality???*
- ▶ *Based on population (more people = more representatives)*
- ▶ *Equality (each state has equal representation)*
- ▶ *Most of the states differed in size and pop*



Articles of Confederation

- ▶ *New type of govt. proposed by the 2nd Continental Congress.*
- ▶ *National and State governments would share a variety of powers.*
- ▶ *Confederation—alliance of states*
- ▶ *Powers Given to the National Govt:*
 - ▶ *Declare War, Make Peace, Treaties*
 - ▶ *Borrow Money, Make Money*
 - ▶ *Postal Service*
 - ▶ *Deal with Natives*



Problems with the Articles

▲ *Problems with the Articles of Confederation*

- ▲ *Our country lacked any national unity—each state only looked out for themselves*
- ▲ *Could not collect taxes (hard to fund anything)*
- ▲ *Could not regulate trade (interstate or foreign)*
- ▲ *Each state only got one vote and 2/3 of the states need to vote on something to pass a law.*
- ▲ *No court system to settle national issues*
- ▲ *No executive branch to enforce laws*



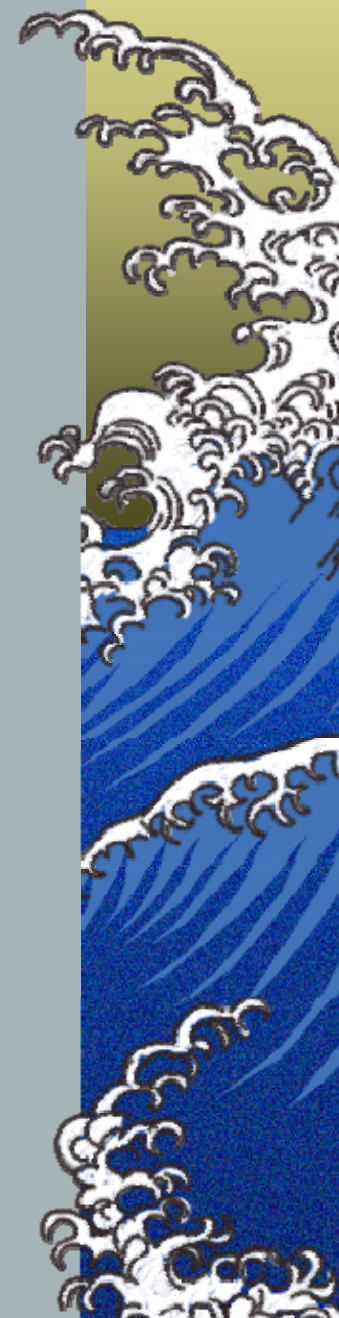
Northwest Ordinance

- ▶ *Northwest Ordinance set up the procedure for territories to become a state.*
 - ▶ *Congress appoints a territorial governor*
 - ▶ *When a territory gets 5,000 people it can form its own government*
 - ▶ *When a territory gets 60,000 it can apply to become a state*



Section 2

Drafting a Constitution



Shay's Rebellion

- ▶ *Shay's Rebellion—a rebellion of farmers in Massachusetts.*
 - ▶ *Farmers were in debt and upset at the state govt.*
 - ▶ *This caused panic in every state because each one of them had farmers that were in debt.*
 - ▶ *The federal govt. could do nothing to put down the rebellion...fear spreads throughout the states.*
- ▶ *Result: States realized that a stronger federal govt. was needed*



Other problems

- ▶ *Trade between states had almost stopped completely because of the unreasonable taxes states were placing on each other.*
- ▶ *Eventually, all the states sent representatives to meet to see if they could fix the problem.*
- ▶ *George Washington watched over the meeting.*



Differing Plans for Representation

▲ *Virginia Plan*

- ▲ *Proposed by James Madison*
- ▲ *2 House Legislature (Bicameral)*
- ▲ *Representation would be based on population.*
- ▲ *Obviously, states with small population were against this plan*

▲ *New Jersey Plan*

- ▲ *All states got an equal number of representatives*
- ▲ *States with larger populations were against this*



Great Compromise

- ▶ *Great Compromise*
 - ▶ *Created by Roger Sherman*
 - ▶ *Congress would be divided into 2 Houses*
 - ▶ *Senate—would have equal representation (2 per state)*
 - ▶ *House of Representatives---representation would be based on population.*



How to Count Slaves

- ▶ *How would slaves be counted??*
 - ▶ *Southern states wanted to count each slave as a person.*
 - ▶ *Northern states said that slaves should be counted as property because the Southerners gave them no rights.*
 - ▶ *Both sides wanted more power in Congress*
 - ▶ *3/5 Compromise—a slave would be counted as 3/5 a person for representation purposes.*
 - ▶ *Slave trade would also end after 20 years*



Creating a New Govt.

- ▶ *Federalism—powers of govt. are divided between the state and national level.*
- ▶ *Delegated Powers—powers of the national government*
 - ▶ *Foreign Affairs, national defense, trade, money*
- ▶ *Reserved Powers—powers of each state government*
 - ▶ *Education, marriage, trade within state*
- ▶ *Both levels could tax, borrow money, pay debts*



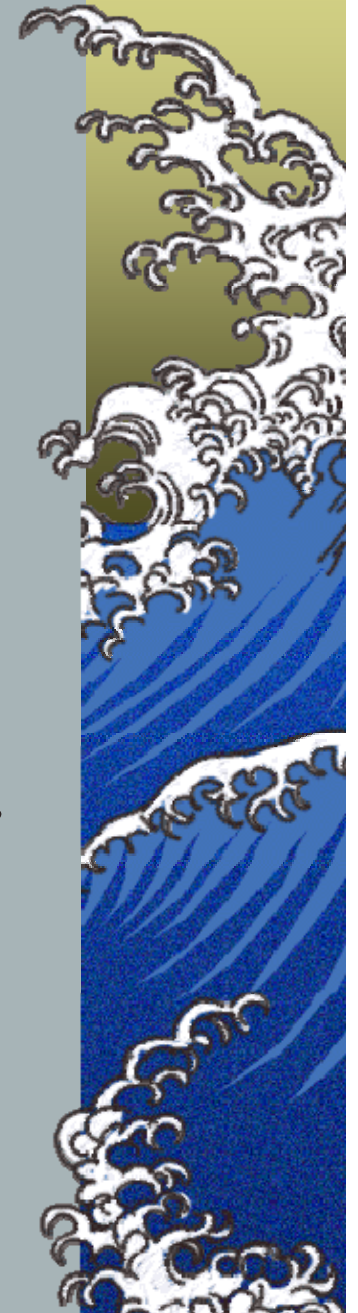
3 Branches of Government

- ▶ *Legislative Branch*
 - ▶ *Make Laws (Congress)*
- ▶ *Executive Branch*
 - ▶ *Carry out Laws (President)*
- ▶ *Judicial Branch*
 - ▶ *Interpret Laws (Supreme Court)*
- ▶ *Checks and Balances—prevented one branch from becoming too powerful*
- ▶ *Board*
- ▶ *Amendments—ways in which the Constitution could be changed*



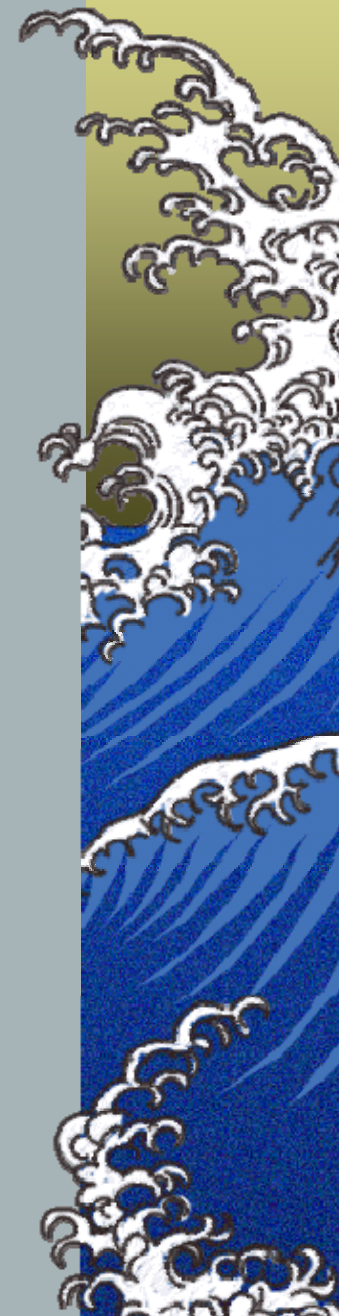
How to elect a president?

- ▶ *Electoral College—each state would have a number of electoral points.*
 - ▶ *Electoral Points were the number of senators and representatives. (Iowa has 7---2 senators and 5 representatives) Changes each census!*
 - ▶ *The candidate who gets the most votes in a state gets all the Electoral Points from that state.*
 - ▶ *The candidate with the majority of electoral points wins the election.*
 - ▶ *It is possible to have more total votes (popular vote) but still not win the election.*
 - ▶ *Need 270 to win the election in 2008*



Section 3

Federalist and Antifederalist



Ratifying the Constitution

- ▶ *Constitution—set the basic laws and also how our government would run (everything in Section 2)*
- ▶ *Many people were shocked by how much the government had changed.*
- ▶ *Ratify—approve the constitution. For the constitution to become legal, 9 of 13 states had to ratify (approve) it.*



Federalist vs Antifederalist

- ▶ *Federalist—people who support the constitution*
 - ▶ *Favored a balance of power between national and state governments*
 - ▶ *James Madison, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton*
 - ▶ *Small states and people in trade really liked the idea of the constitution*



Federalist vs Antifederalist

- ▶ *Antifederalists—People that opposed ratifying the constitution*
 - ▶ *Thought the federal government had too much power and there was nothing about individual rights of citizens.*
 - ▶ *Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams*
 - ▶ *A lot of support from rural areas and large states who didn't want a powerful government*
- ▶ *Both sides campaigned for what they wanted*



Ratification

- ▶ *Many people felt that the constitution needed a Bill of Rights to protect the individual citizens.*
- ▶ *Bill of Rights—First 10 amendments to the constitution that protected the rights of people.*
- ▶ *Delaware became the first state to Ratify*
- ▶ *Eventually all the states (NY and Va were the last) ratified the constitution.*
- ▶ *June of 1788—the constitution became law*



Bill of Rights

1. *Religious and Political Freedom*
2. *Right to Bear Arms*
3. *Freedom from quartering troops*
4. *Freedom from unreasonable search and seizure*
5. *Rights of an accused person*



Bill of Rights

6. *Right to a speedy public trial*
7. *Trial by jury*
8. *Limits on fines and punishments*
9. *Rights of the people*
10. *Powers of the states and people*
 - ▲ *No mention of Native Americans, women or slaves but the flexibility of the constitution would give these groups rights later on.*

