

Unit 2 Lesson 11: Who Attended the Philadelphia Convention?

(Lecture/Reading Notes)	
<p>What attempts were made to solve the problems of the Articles of Confederation?</p>	<p>The idea of holding a special meeting or convention to discuss constitutional changes, instead of using the _____, was an American _____.</p> <p>In 1780, _____ became the first state to hold a constitutional convention. James _____ & others decided if a convention could be successful at a _____ level, it was worth trying as the _____ level.</p> <p>_____ to the Philadelphia Convention were authorized only to propose _____ to the Articles, NOT to develop an entirely new constitution, which is exactly what they did.</p>
<p>Who attended the Philadelphia Convention?</p>	<p>_____ delegates attended the meeting that became known as the Philadelphia or Constitutional Convention. It is this group of men who are called the _____ of the Constitution.</p> <p>Contemporary Observers said of these men...</p> <p>French diplomat stationed in America, “never before, not even in Europe, had there been an assembly more respectable for talents, knowledge, disinterestedness, and patriotism.”</p> <p>From Paris, Thomas Jefferson wrote to John Adams in London that the convention “is an assembly of _____.”</p>
<p>(Key People)</p> <p>George Washington- Virginia</p>	<p>Probably the most _____ and honored man in the country...he was America’s “Cincinnatus” (citizen/soldier). After refusing the invitation to attend initially, why did he change his mind?</p> <p>Elected unanimously to serve as _____ of the Convention.</p>
<p>James Madison- Virginia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Probably had the greatest influence on the organization of the national government. * He was instrumental in persuading George _____, author of the _____ Bill of Rights, to change the clause that guaranteed “_____” of religion to one that secured its “_____.” * He wanted a _____ national government and brought with him his plan for a new government, the _____ Plan. * He attended nearly every session and took copious notes, much of what we know is based on Madison’s records. * One of the 3 authors of the <i>Federalist Papers</i>

Benjamin Franklin- Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 81 years old and in poor health *Internationally respected for his _____ as a diplomat and incredibly successful inventor and businessman. * He was the voice of _____ when one was truly needed.
Alexander Hamilton- New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * One of the strongest supporters of a strong _____ government * He was the principle author of the <i>Federalist Papers</i>, playing a major role in the struggle over ratification in _____.
George Mason- Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, believed the Constitution needed a list of explicit guarantees of fundamental _____. * He refused to sign the completed Constitution because it had NO BILL OF RIGHTS!
John Jay- New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The lesser of the 3 authors of the <i>Federalist Papers</i> * Served as America’s first Supreme Court _____ Justice
James Wilson- Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Led the federalist forces for ratification in _____ * Appointed in 1789 to the Supreme Court by Washington
Edmund Randolph- Virginia (Gov)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * He introduced the _____ Plan into the convention * He refused to sign the completed Constitution
Roger Sherman- Connecticut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Instrumental in in forging the “_____ Compromise, or Great Compromise” on representation of Congress.
Elbridge Gerry- Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Refused to sign the Constitution. Led the fight against ratification in _____
Thomas Jefferson- Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not there...was in Paris as U.S. ambassador to _____ Supplied James _____ with books for his research on government.
John Adams- Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not there...was in London as U.S. ambassador to _____
Patrick Henry- Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not there...refused to attend the convention. Against _____ national government and suspicious of what might happen...said he had, “smelled a _____.”
John Hancock- Massachusetts Samuel Adams- Massachusetts Richard Henry Lee- Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of these three attended the convention. What state did not send delegates? _____

<p>Are Dates Important? Of Course They Are!</p>	<p>(Lecture/Reading Notes)</p> <p>Some Important Dates for Unit 2:</p> <p>1776 _____ Continental Congress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of _____ • _____ of Confederation <p>1781 Articles of Confederation become official</p> <p>1783 Treaty of Paris (United States recognized as a free nation)</p> <p>May 25, 1787 Philadelphia Convention convenes</p> <p>September, 17, 1787 Philadelphia Convention adjourns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 17 is now Constitution Day <p>1787-1788 ratification debates in all states</p> <p>July 2, 1788 Constitution ratified and becomes the Law of the Land</p> <p>April 30, 1789 George Washington sworn in as 1st President</p>
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(Short Answer)

A special meeting or _____ to discuss constitutional changes was an American _____.

Delegates were authorized only to propose _____ to the Articles of _____.

__The _____ Papers__ is probably the most important work written on the basic principles and ideas underlying our constitutional government.

What 3 men organized to draft the *Federalist Papers*? _____, _____, & _____

Where was Thomas Jefferson during the Philadelphia Convention? _Ambassador to _____

Where was John Adams during the Philadelphia Convention? _ Ambassador to _____

Why did the delegates vote to keep the Philadelphia Convention deliberations secret?

1)

2)

What 3 rules were established in an attempt to make the convention more successful?

1)

2)

3)