

CREATING A GOVERNMENT 1780'S

Ch. 5 # 1

EARLY STATES OF GOVERNMENT

- ◉ Why it matters:

After the revolutionary war people feared creating a tyrannical or abusive government, therefore they had to build a government that was meant for the people by the people.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

1777

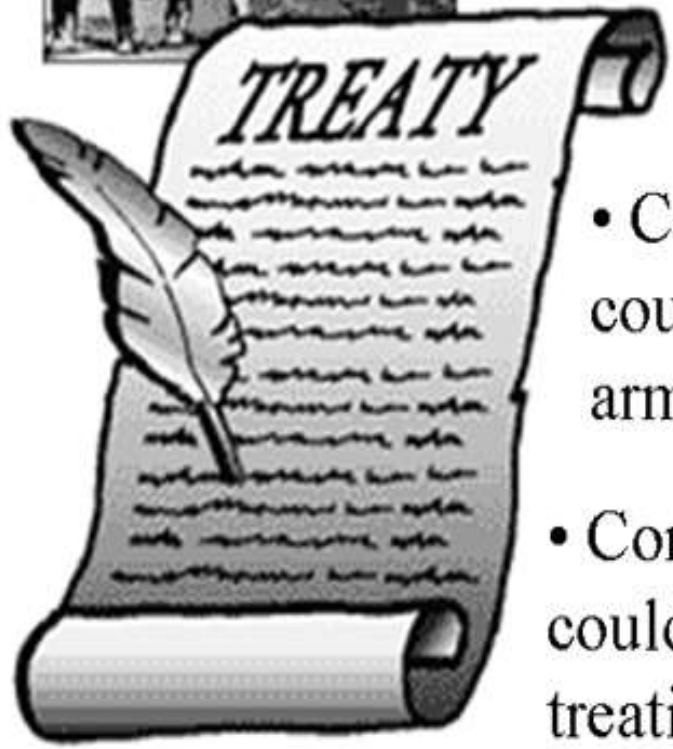
- ◉ Continental Congress created the **original** constitution known as the Articles of Confederation
- ◉ Framework for the alliance of states that agree to work together.
- ◉ Powers of the Articles of Confederation:
 1. Powers held by individual states
 2. National government had no power to tax or to enforce laws
 3. National level- no executive, no court system

POWERS GRANTED BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

POWERS WITHHELD BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



- Congress could declare war



- Congress could raise armies
- Congress could sign treaties



- Congress could not raise revenue through taxes



- Congress could not regulate trade and collect tariffs

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

WEAKNESSES	OUTCOME
Congress had no power to levy or collect taxes.	The government was always short of money.
Congress had no power to regulate foreign trade.	Quarrels broke out among states and trading with other countries was difficult.
Congress had no power to enforce its laws.	The government depended on the states for law enforcement.
Approval of nine states was needed to enact laws.	It was difficult to enact laws.
13 states needed to approve amendments to the Articles.	There was no practical way to change the powers of government.
The government had no executive branch.	There was no effective way to coordinate the work of government.
There was no national court system.	The central government had no way to settle disputes among the states.

MOST IMPORTANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- ◉ Plan to govern and settling land north of the Ohio River and west of Pennsylvania.
- ◉ Sell land and raise revenue and extend America's republican society westward.
- ◉ Needed to regulate western land...why?
- ◉ Land Ordinance of 1787 = provided a government for western territory, reached 5,000 MEN they could establish an assembly, reached 60,000 PEOPLE could request admission to the Union as a state, banned slavery.
- ◉ Formed Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota

A map of the Northwest Territory (1787) showing state boundaries and major geographical features. The territory is shaded in black. The Great Lakes are shown in light blue, and the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers are shown in dark blue. The text 'Northwest Territory (1787)' is at the bottom, and 'Great Lakes' is at the top. A list of states and their admission dates is on the left. The text 'Remainder of MN added via 1818 Convention & Louisiana Purchase' is also on the left.

Great Lakes

Remainder of MN
added via 1818
Convention &
Louisiana Purchase

Mississippi River

Ohio: 1803

Indiana: 1816

Illinois: 1818

Michigan: 1837

Wisconsin: 1848

Minnesota: 1858

Ohio River

Northwest Territory (1787)

CREATING THE CONSTITUTION

- Shay's Rebellion-
farmers in debt protest.
Veterans of
Revolutionary War.
Didn't want courts to
abuse powers.
- Result 1787-State delegates meet in Philadelphia to discuss taxes, trade and how to improve the Articles of Confederation
- Convention highlights 5 days- Rich, well educated men. Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, George Washington



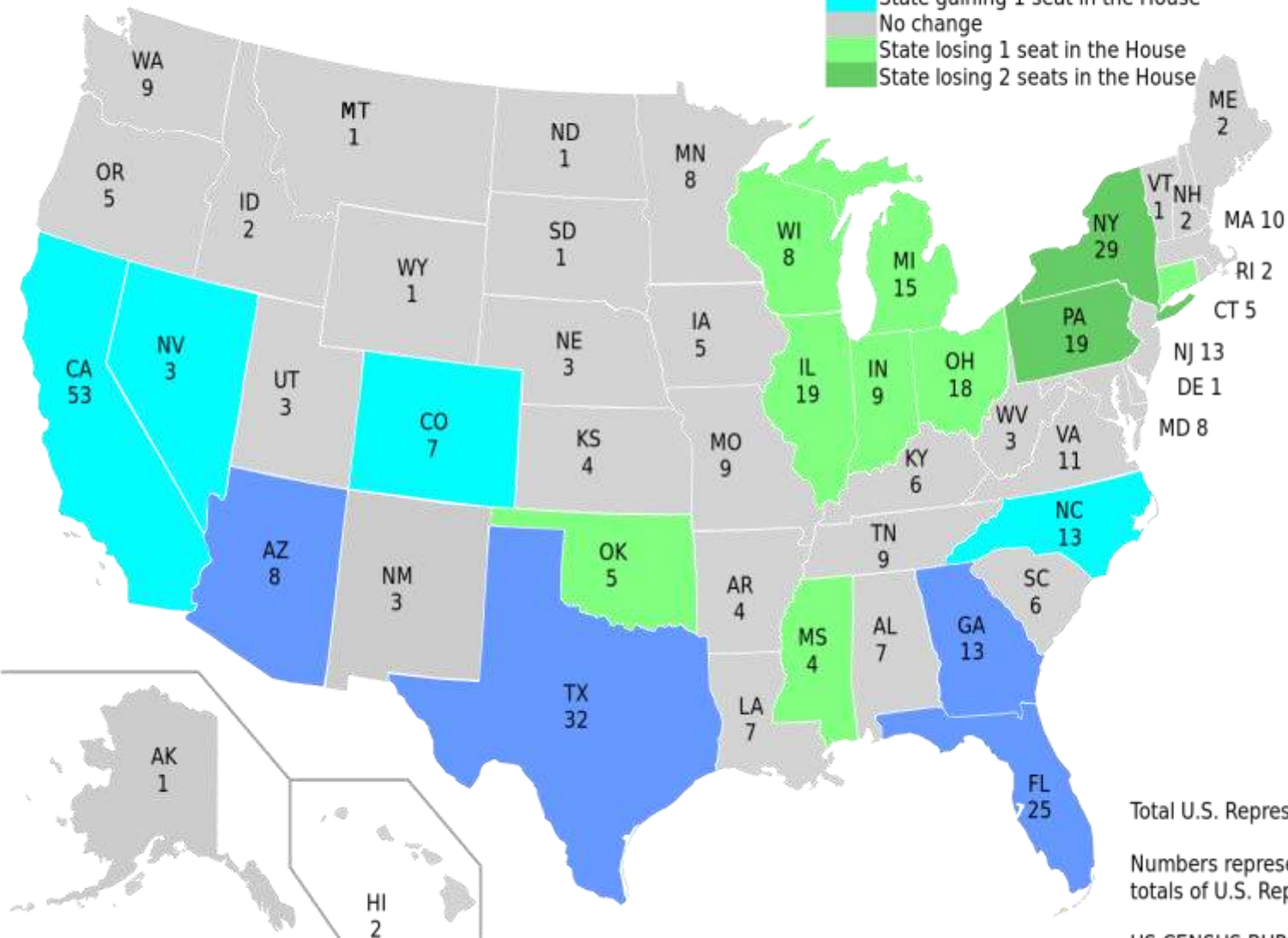
COMPROMISE

- ◉ Delegates recognized the need to strengthen the central government. Big vs. small states.
- ◉ Great Compromise - two house Congress to satisfy all states.
- ◉ Senate (upper house)-Each state would have equal representation, 2 Senators, regardless of state size.
- ◉ House of Representative (lower house) - representation is based on states population determines representation in the House of Representatives
- ◉ Slavery Issues - southern states wanted to include slaves in population. Northern delegates disagreed. Agreed on the **Three-Fifths Compromise**- $3/5^{\text{th}}$ of the state's slaves to be counted as population

Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives for the 108th Congress

Change from 1990 to 2000

- State gaining 2 seats in the House
- State gaining 1 seat in the House
- No change
- State losing 1 seat in the House
- State losing 2 seats in the House



Total U.S. Representatives: 435

Numbers represent reapportionment totals of U.S. Representatives

US CENSUS BUREAU

BALANCING POWER ON A STATE AND NATIONAL LEVEL- 1787

Federalism

Powers Delegated to the National Government

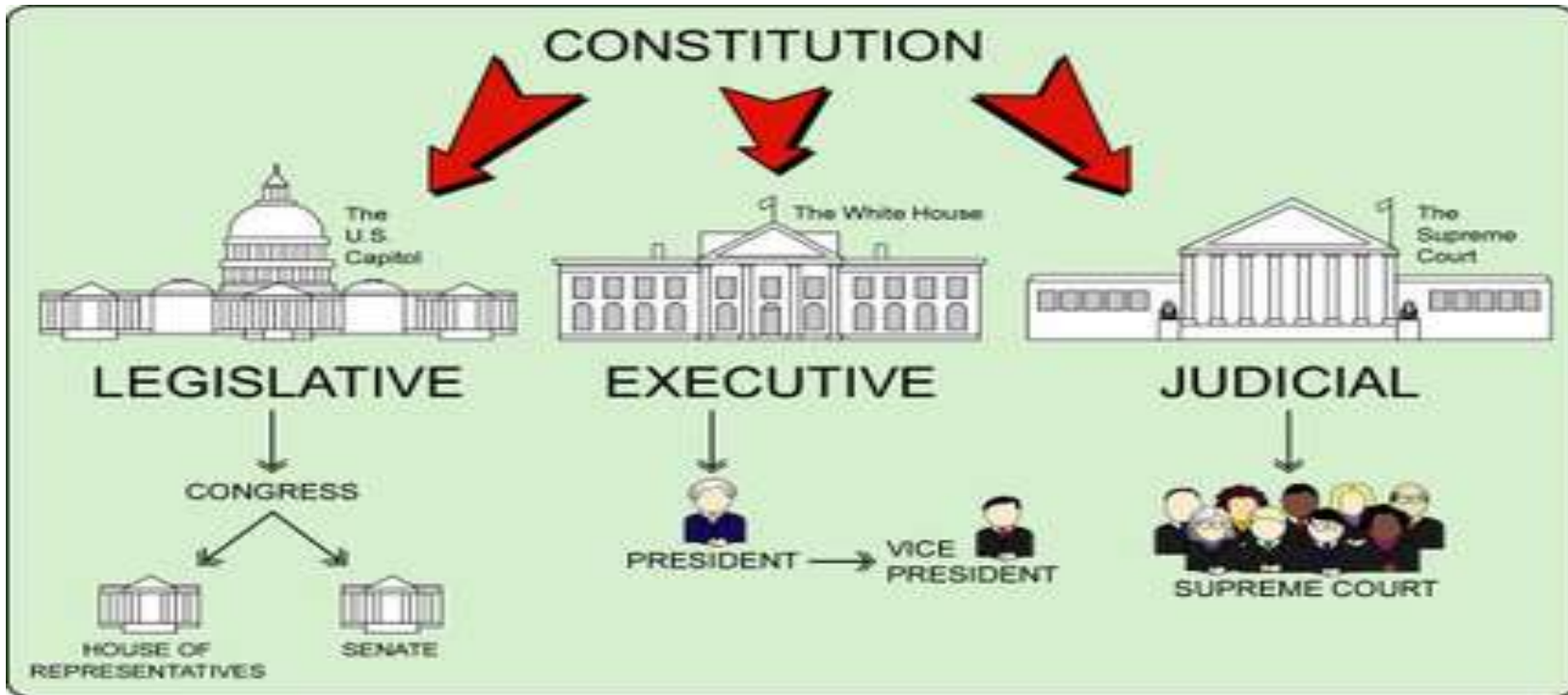
- declare war
- create and maintain armed forces
- establish foreign policy
- regulate interstate and foreign trade
 - make copyright and patent laws
 - establish postal offices
 - coin money

Powers Reserved to States

- establish local governments
 - establish and maintain schools
 - regulate trade within states
 - conduct elections
 - provide for public safety
- raise taxes
 - provide for the public welfare
 - criminal justice
 - borrow money
 - charter banks
 - build roads

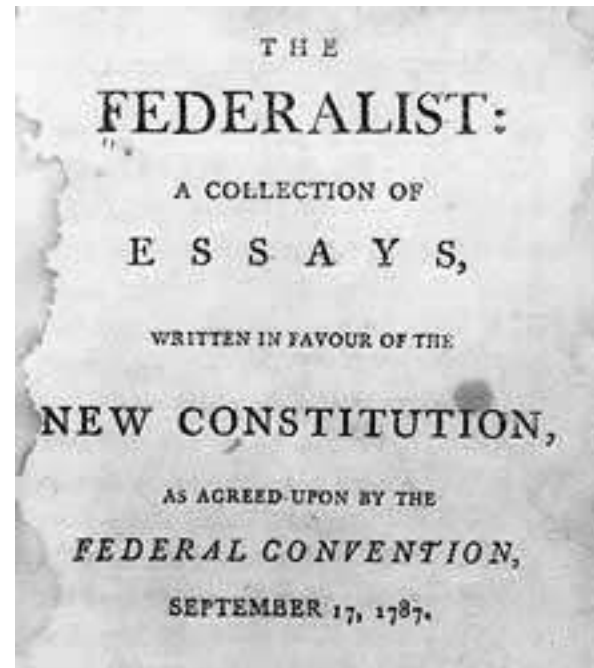
SEPARATION OF POWERS

- Legislative Branch - makes laws
- Executive-carry out laws
- Judicial- interprets the laws
- checks and balance - prevents one branch from dominating the other



RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTION

- ◉ Philadelphia convention took 4 months to draft the constitution.
- ◉ Voters would elect delegates who then would vote on the constitution.
- ◉ **Federalist vs. Antifederalist**



BILL OF RIGHTS

- ◉ Antifederalist argued that the Constitution weakened the states, the people needed a national bill of rights. Demanded guarantee people would have the freedom of speech, press and religion.
- ◉ Federalist gave in and added the Bill of Rights.
- ◉ Dec. 1791 12 amendments to the state legislation were ratified...Bill of Rights
- ◉ First 8 spell out personal liberties, 9th and 10th general limits.
- ◉ At the time adopted protection of rights did not apply to all Americans.
- ◉ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yYEfLm5dLMQ>

The U.S. Bill of Rights

1st: Guarantees freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition

2nd: Right to bear arms

3rd: Prohibits quartering of troops in private homes

4th: Protects from unreasonable searches and seizures

5th: No punishment without due process of law

6th: Right to a speedy and public trial in the state where the offense was committed

7th: Right to jury trial for civil cases if over \$20

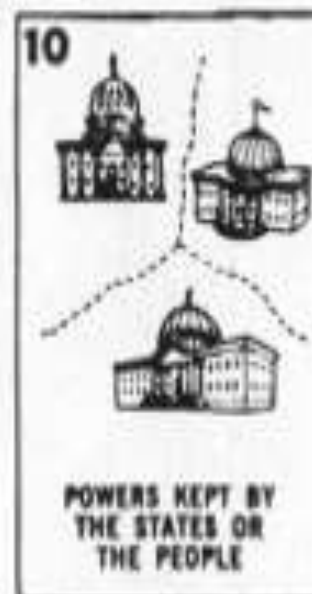
8th: Prohibits excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishments

9th: Civil rights are not restricted to those specified by these amendments.

10th: Powers not granted to the national government belong to the states and to the people.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The First Ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution



OVERALL

- ◉ The Articles of Confederation were too weak to provide a basis for government.
- ◉ The Articles were replaced by a new system of government that divided power between the National Government and the State Governments.
- ◉ The new Constitution was ratified when the Bill of Rights was accepted.
- ◉ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aMCDikASE4o>

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

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graph TD; A[UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION] --- B[Popular Sovereignty]; A --- C[Republicanism]; A --- D[Federalism]; A --- E[Separation of Powers]; A --- F[Checks and Balances]; A --- G[Limited Government]; A --- H[Individual Rights]
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Republicanism

Separation
of Powers

Limited
Government

Popular
Sovereignty

Federalism

Checks and
Balances

Individual
Rights

SUMMARY

- What does the constitution do?

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