

Creating a Nation

“ _____ ” (Could have said “ _____ ”)

- » Jefferson’s famous phrase prompted a series of cultural changes in the new nation.
 - > _____
 - > “boss” replaces “master”
 - > Freedom for some slaves and _____
 - > _____ - _____
 - > _____

“All Men Are Created Equal?”

- » Slavery was not abolished for another 89 years
- » _____
 - » “civic virtue”: Notion that democracy depended on the unselfish commitment of each citizen to the public good.
 - » “ _____ ”: women became the keepers of the _____

You’ve got your independence...Now What?

_____ (_____)

- » Confederation: _____ that are united for common purposes
- » Adopted by 2nd CC (1777) context: _____
- » Americans were afraid of surrendering too much power to a central government (like Britain’s)

Weaknesses of the AOC _____

Landmarks in Land Laws

- » Land Ordinance of 1785: Money from land sold in _____ would help pay off the national debt and provide funds for public education
- » Land Ordinance of 1787: Determined how territories in the _____ would apply for statehood (still used today!)

- » _____ (many of them Revolutionary War veterans) _____

- > Led by _____
- > _____ state issued money, _____, and the suspension of property takeovers
- » The National government couldn't stop it, and it had to be put down by the Massachusetts militia.
- » **Showed the weakness of the Articles of Confederation**

Back to Philly

Who Wasn't There?

- » _____ – in France
- » John Adams – in Great Britain
- » _____ – in Europe
- » Samuel Adams – Not elected
- » John Hancock – Not elected
- » Patrick Henry – *“smelt a rat in Philadelphia, tending toward the monarchy”*
- » Rhode Island

So Who's going to fix it?

Thomas Jefferson characterized the delegates as an assembly of "demi-gods."

- » The _____
- » Delegates decided to create a new U.S. Constitution.
 - > This angered many colonists who felt the delegates had overstepped their bounds, much like King George III.

The Three Most Important Words In American History: _____

of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Constitutional Principles

- » _____ System
- > The _____.
- » Separation of Powers (___/___/___)
- > Way of _____ among three branches of government. (_____)
- » Checks and Balances
- > Gives each of the three branches of government some degree of _____ the actions of the others.
- » _____ System
- > Plan of government in _____ governments.

Compromise is the name of the game

The Virginia Plan: gave _____ more _____ because it was _____	The New Jersey Plan: gave _____ with large states
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- » The _____ resolved the issue with a _____ (two-house) legislature
- » An upper house— the Senate —provided for two representatives from each state.
- » A lower house— the House of Representatives —provided for representation based on state population.
- » AKA the _____ because it _____ both plans.

How to Count Population

- » _____
- » Northern states stated that as slaves were considered property, the North might as logically demand additional representation based on its horses.

- » Result: _____
- » *Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.*

The Electoral College

_____ using the electoral college, rather than by direct means.

Ratification

- » Before the Constitution could be considered official, it had to be _____ (_____) by _____.
- » An intense debate between federalists and anti-federalists emerged, almost dooming the newborn document.

Battle for Ratification

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Support ratification » George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, _____ » Favored a _____ government » Leaders should be rich, well-born, and able (as most supporters were) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Do not support ratification » Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee _____ » Favored a _____, more _____. » Mostly states rights devotees, backcountry dwellers, and one horse farmers (poorest classes)
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What do the pillars represent? Why are N. Carolina and R. Island shown in their current state? How does the cartoon show they can still be "saved"? _____

Federalist Papers

- » A _____ of the United States Constitution
- » The authors of The Federalist wanted both to _____ in favor of ratification and to _____ of the Constitution.
- » The authors used the pseudonym "Publius". Three authors: _____

The Bill of Rights