

From Confederation to Constitution

□ **State Constitutions**

- All had – A bill of rights, limited powers, fear of central authority
- Differed – voting rights/suffrage

From Confederation to Constitution

- ❑ **Big Questions for the New Gov't**
- ❑ representation of the states
- ❑ division of powers between state govts and the federal government
- ❑ how to organize the west – some states claimed land, others blocked ratification

The Good?
The Bad?
The Ugly?

ARTICLES
OF
CONFEDERATION

AND
PERPETUAL UNION

BETWEEN THE
STATES

OF

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CONNECTICUT, NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, SOUTH-CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA.



EXETER, New-Hampshire,
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From Confederation to Constitution

□ **The Articles of Confederation 1781-1787**

□ **Powers** – Declare war, make peace, sign treaties, borrow \$, set standards, establish post office, deal w/ NAs

From Confederation to Constitution

☐ **Weaknesses of the Confederation**

☐ no separate executive branch

☐ no national court system

☐ no power to tax states

☐ no standing military

☐ unanimous consent to amend


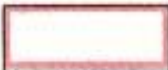
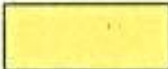




☐ multiple currencies

TERRITORIAL GROWTH

COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

-  Original Thirteen Colonies
-  Other British territories

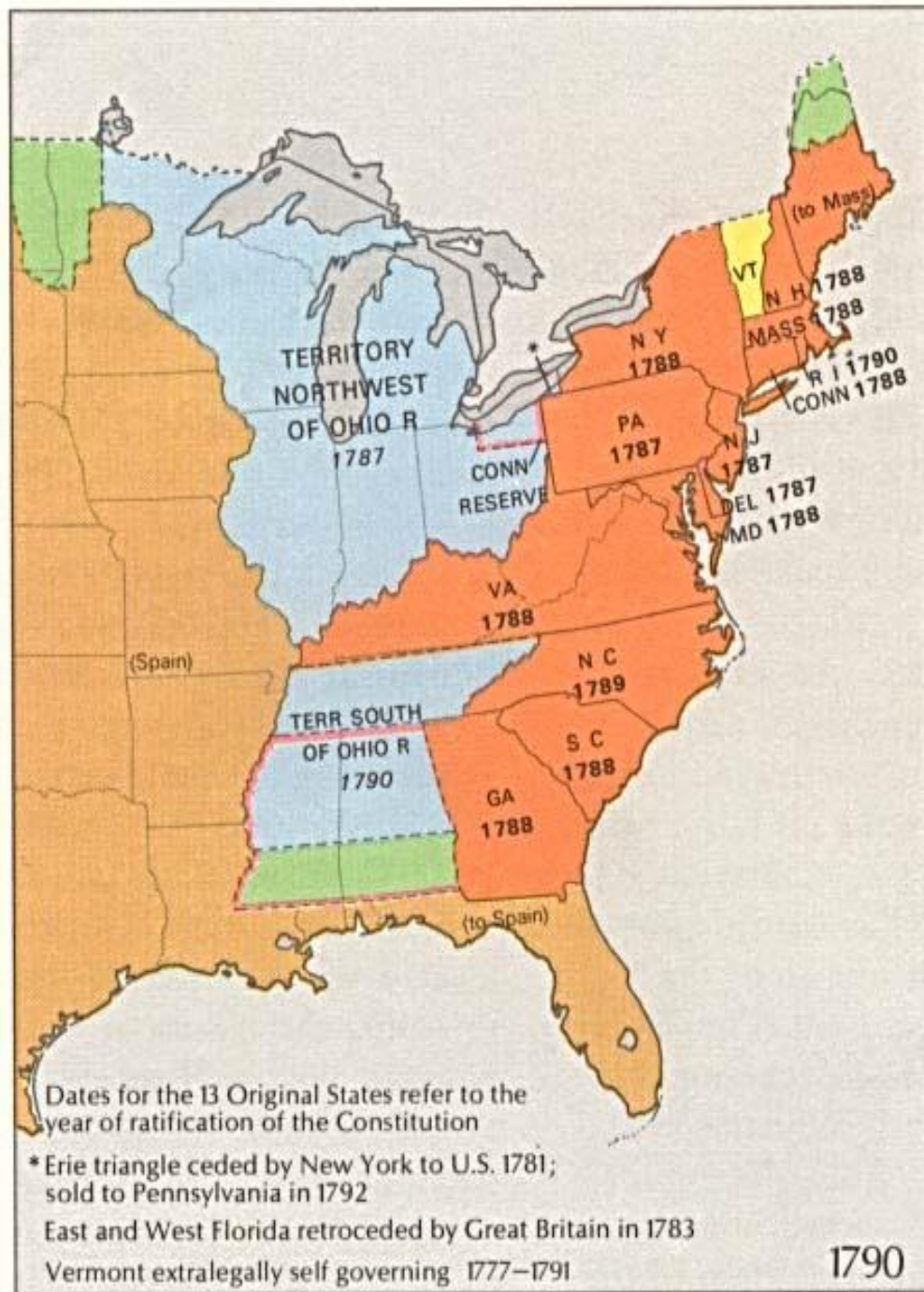
UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

-  States
-  State claims
-  Special status areas
-  Territories
-  Unorganized territories
-  Claimed areas
-  Foreign areas

- 03 Dates of territorial acquisitions
- 805 Dates of initial territorial organization
- 809) Dates of latest change within given time period
- 812 Dates of admission to the Union

Map scale 1:34,000,000

Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967;
by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970



From Confederation to Constitution

☐ **Strengths of the Confederation**

☐ **A. It won the war vs. England**

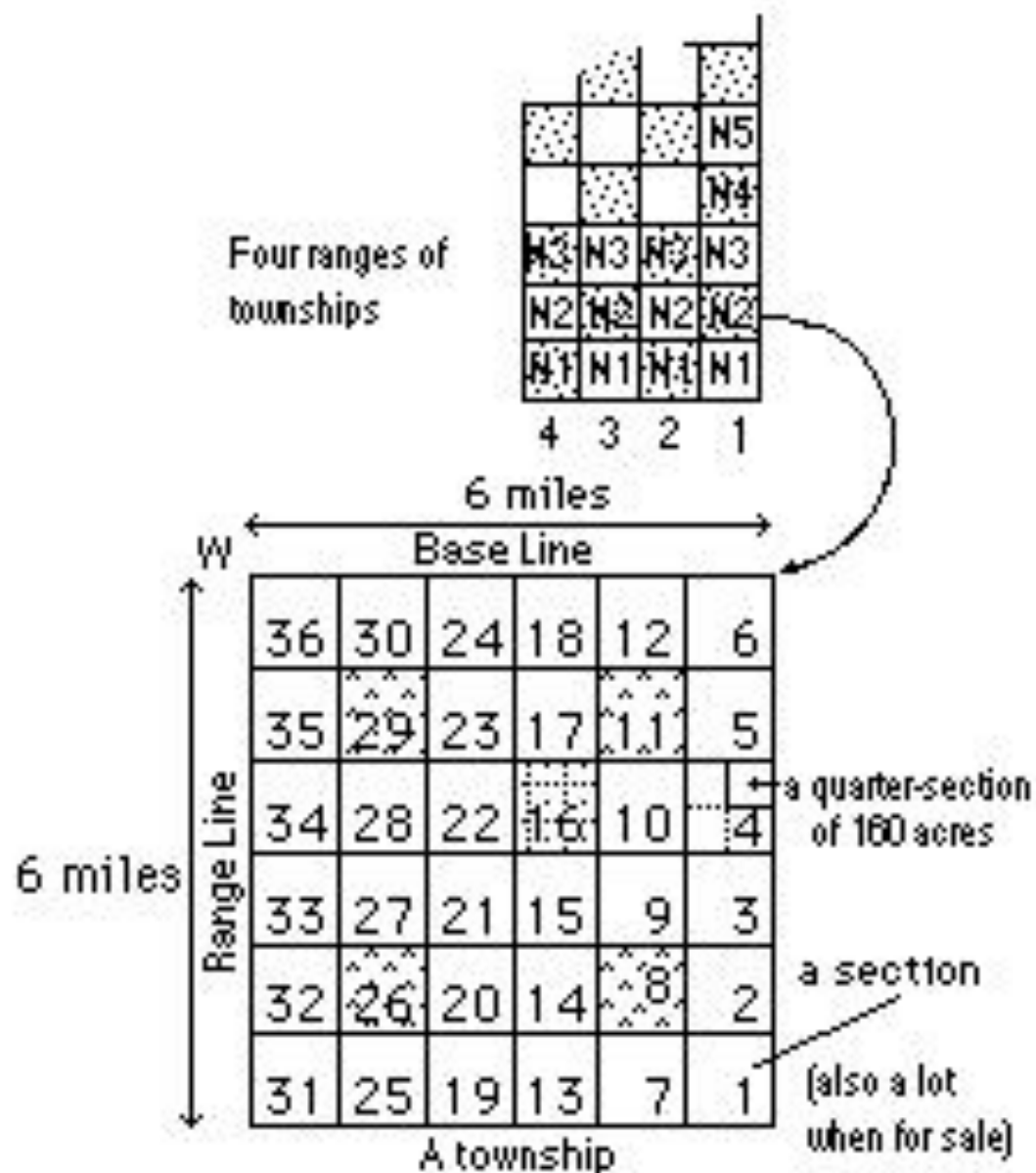
☐ **B. It efficiently organized the West**

☐ **1. Land Ordinance of 1785**

☐ **Created 6x6 mile “townships”**

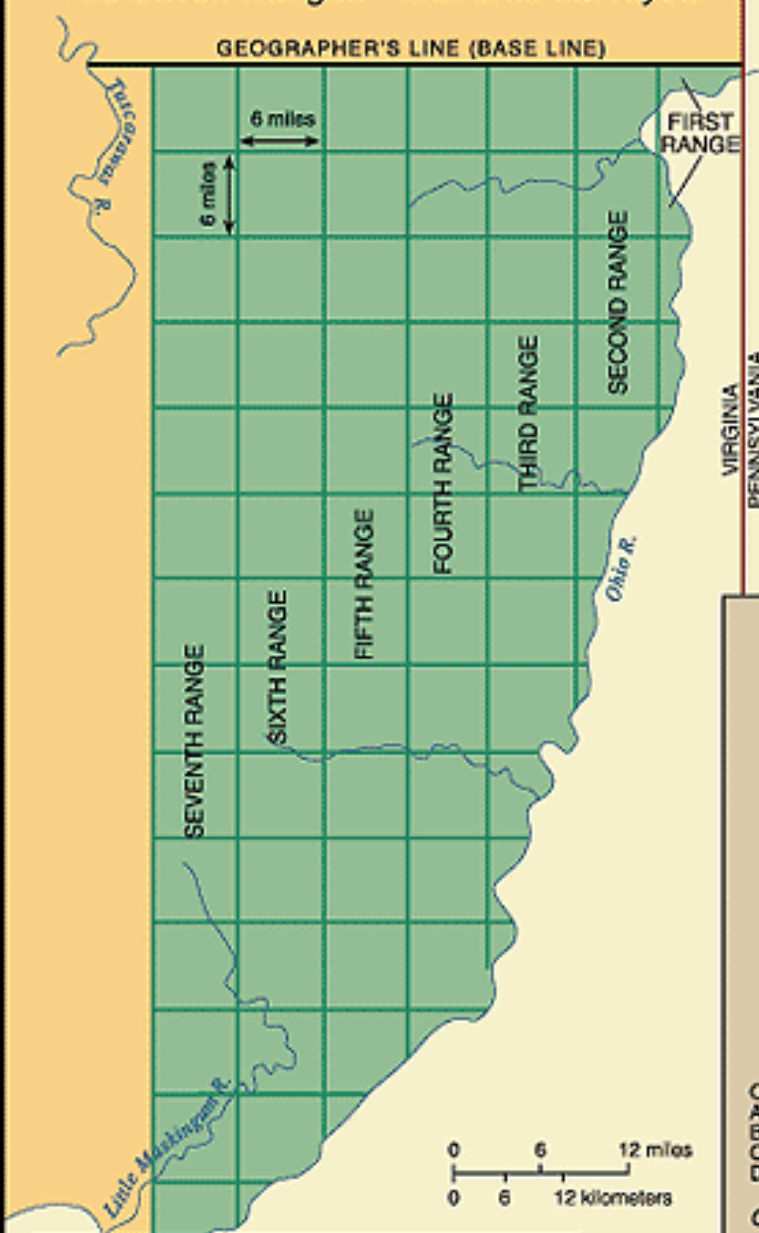
From Confederation to Constitution

- divided into 36 1x1 square mile (640 acre) plots
- \$1 per acre but had to purchase in 640 acres segments
- sub-divisions within lots resulted
- one section (#16) for school



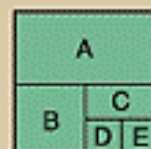
The township numbering system set up under the Ordinance of 1785.

The Seven Ranges—first area surveyed



* Four sections reserved for subsequent sales

Section 16 reserved for school funds



One Section = 360 acres (1 mile square)

A Half section = 180 acres

B Quarter section = 90 acres

C Half-quarter section = 45 acres

D & E Quarter-quarter section = 22.5 acres

One township (36 miles square)

Land Ordinance of 1785

From Confederation to Constitution

- **2. Northwest Ordinance of 1787** – outlined the process for adding new states
- population of 60,000
- submit state constitution to Congress with two requirements
 - A) B)
- Congressional approval

The Northwest Ordinance

- “Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.”



Northwest Territory



1787-1800



Connecticut
claim, 1776-1800

Jefferson's

From Confederation to Constitution

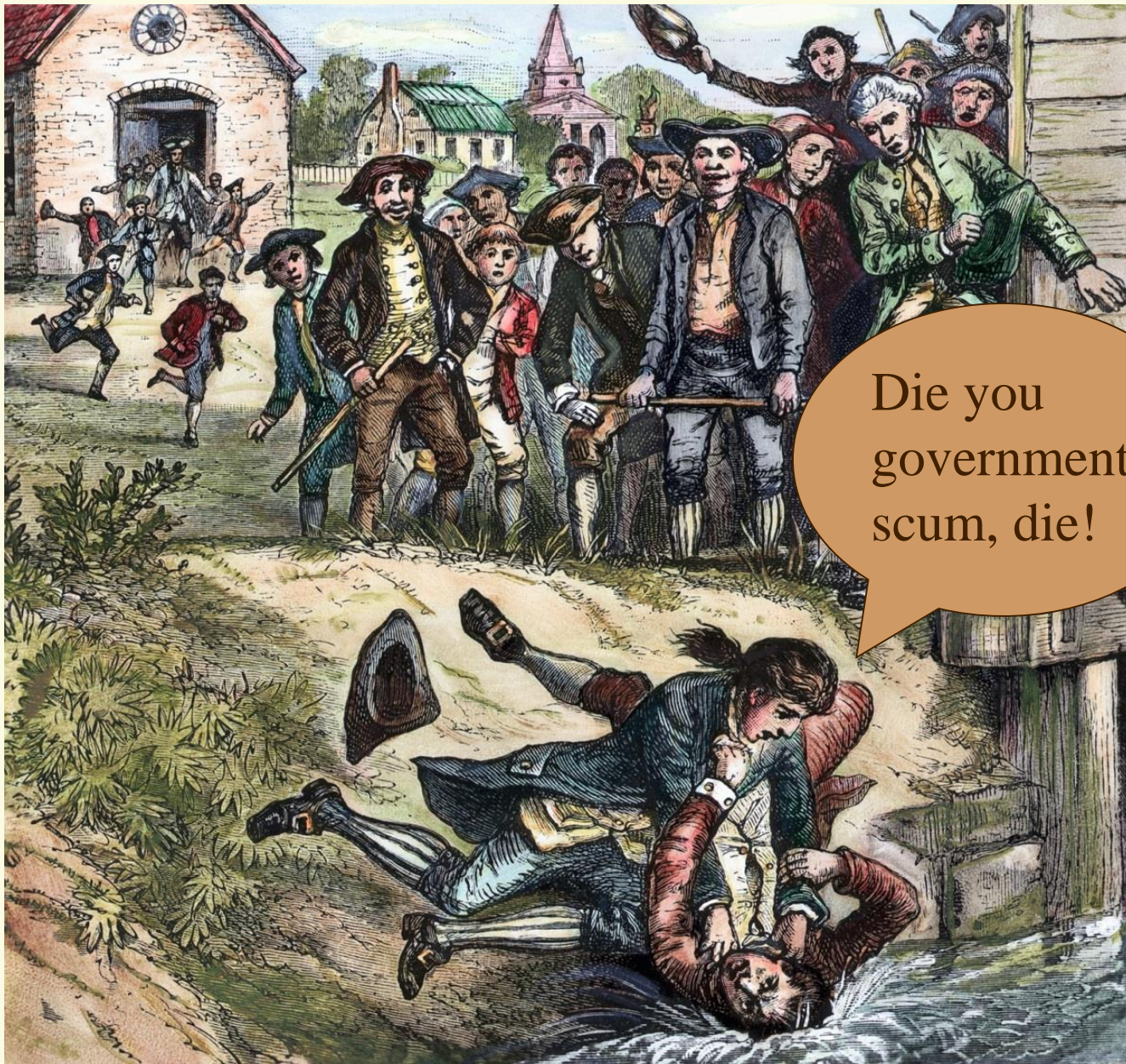
- ❑ **Problems with Foreign Countries**
- ❑ England – refused to evacuate NW forts – b/c of debts owed to Engl.
- ❑ Spain – closed Miss. River, hurt W and S farmers

From Confederation to Constitution

□ **Trouble At Home**

□ **Shays' Rebellion 1786**

- discontented Mass. farmers protest increased property taxes and land foreclosures
- rebelled vs. the Mass. gov't/banks
- lasted for weeks
- exposed weaknesses of the Confed.



Die you
government
scum, die!

Shays' Rebellion

- George Washington wrote to James Madison: "We are either a united people or we are not. If the former, let us act as a nation. If we are not, let us no longer act a farce by pretending to it."

Shays' Rebellion

- Thomas Jefferson wrote to James Madison: “A little rebellion now and then is a good thing.”

The Good?
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From Confederation to Constitution

□ **The Philadelphia Convention 1787**

- Purpose – to revise the Articles of Confederation
- Questions – how to create a stronger national gov't w/o taking away state powers

From Confederation to Constitution

- how to protect the rights of all people – the majority (those in power) and the minority (those not in power)
- decide to scrap the Articles!

Writing the U.S. Constitution

- **Representation of the states**
- the Virginia Plan (large sts.)
- the New Jersey Plan (small)
- each called for a unicameral legislature

Writing the U.S. Constitution

- Solution – **The Great Compromise** (Connecticut)
- created a bicameral legislature
- Senate – equal (2) for each state – small states satisfied

Writing the U.S. Constitution

- House of Representatives –
number of reps based on state's
population – large states satisfied
- U.S. Congress today?

Writing the U.S. Constitution

□ **3/5 Compromise**

- how to calculate the populations in the southern states, settles the first major N/S argument
- one slave = $\frac{3}{5}$ of a person

Writing the U.S. Constitution

- ❑ **Slave Trade Compromise**
- ❑ Legislative Branch – trade
- ❑ southern states feared Congress would push to end slave importation
- ❑ guaranteed protection of slave trade for 20 years – 1808

Writing the U.S. Constitution

- **Division of Powers**
- Creation of a federal system aka federalism
- Powers divided – fed and st. govts
- Delegated (federal) – postal service, coin money, treaties

Writing the U.S. Constitution

- Reserved (states) – est. school systems, maintain roads, 10th amendment
- Concurrent (shared)tax

Writing the U.S. Constitution

- **Separation of Powers**

- Checks and balances

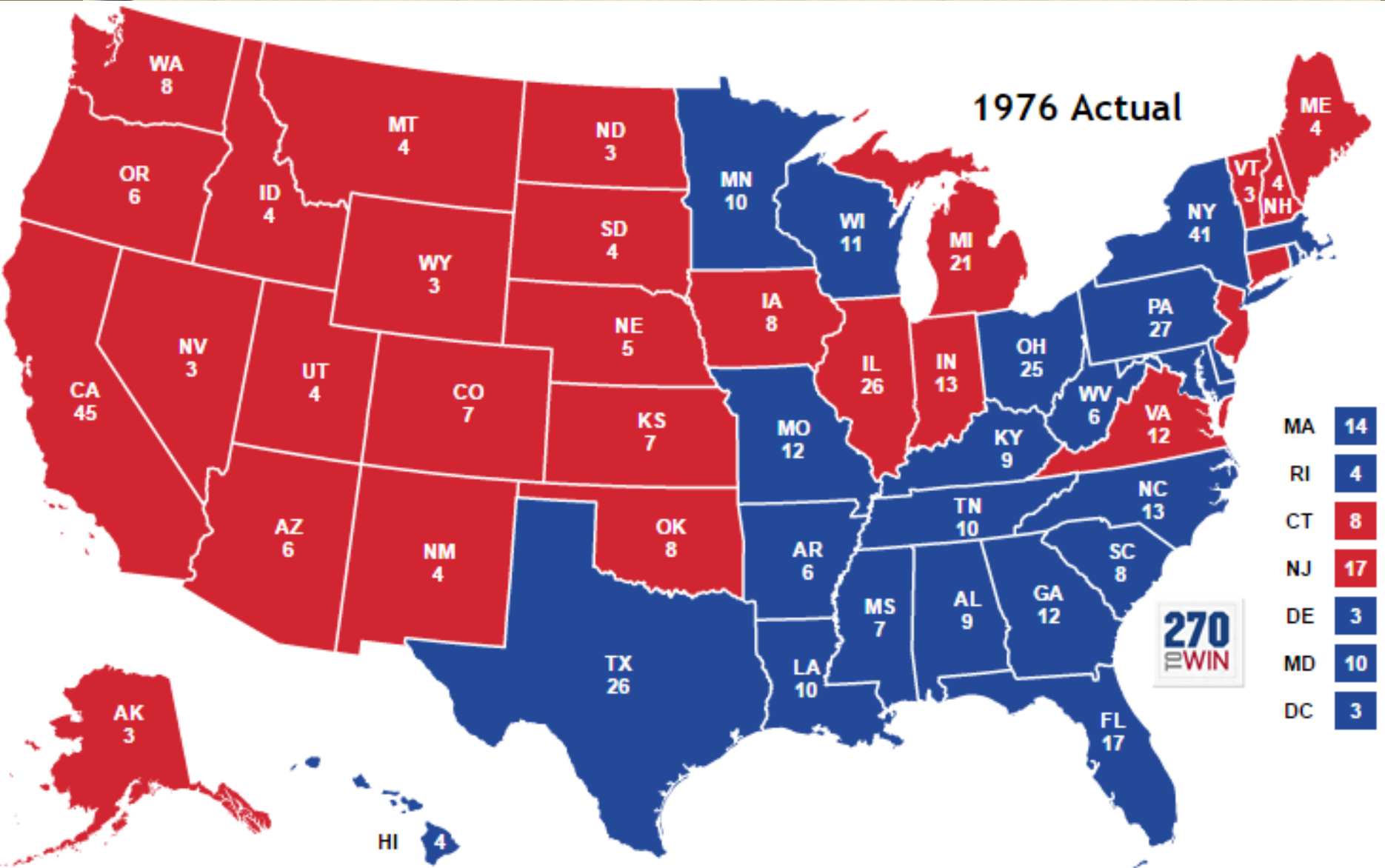
- Montesquieu

- 3 branches – executive, legislative, judicial

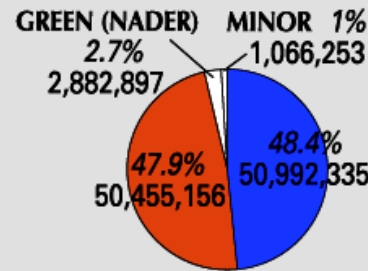
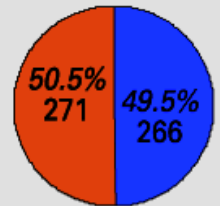
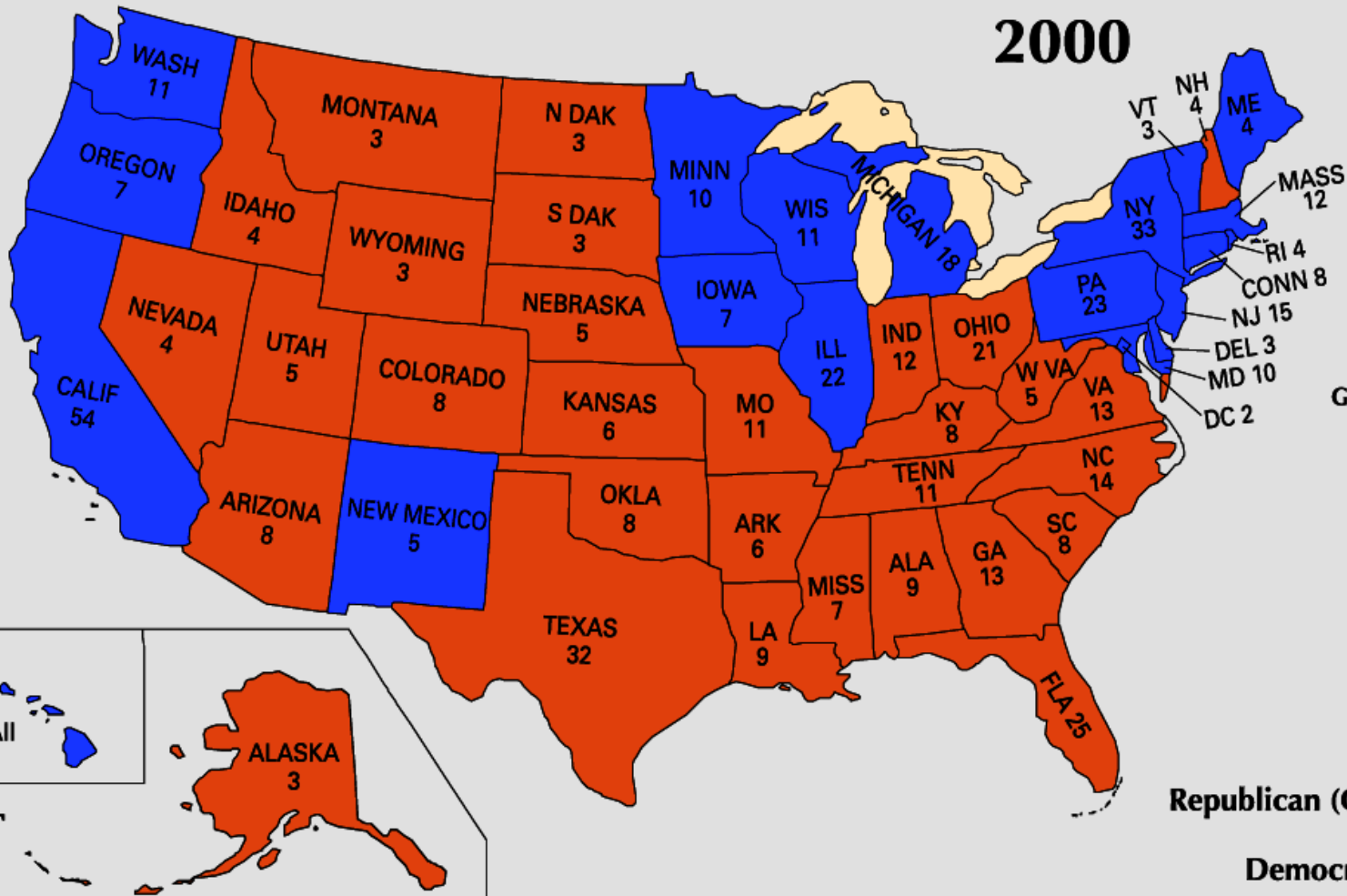
Writing the U.S. Constitution

- ❑ **Compromise on Having, and Electing, the President**
- ❑ The Electoral College
- ❑ 4 year term compromise
- ❑ leaders did not trust the “people” – indirect method created
- ❑ # of reps + two senators

1976 Actual



2000



Republican (G. W. Bush)

Democratic (Gore)

Writing the U.S. Constitution

☐ **Amending the Constitution**

☐ $\frac{3}{4}$ of the states

☐ incredibly difficult

☐ points to strength of our gov't

☐ 27 amendments in 200+ years

Approving the U.S. Constitution

□ **Ratification**

□ the process by which the new U.S. Constitution had to be approved by the states

□ 9 of 13 needed

□ Method – state conventions or vote of state legislatures

Approving the U.S. Constitution

- **Emergence of Political Parties (Factions)**
- **Refer to Chart!**
- Differences emerged over the debates on adopting the new Constitution
- Two factions evolved – Federalists and Anti-Federalists

The Federalists and Anti-federalists

Position on the:	Federalists	Anti-federalists
Constitution	In favor	Against
Articles of Conf.	Abandoned	Amended or fixed.
Power of the States	Curb power of states by a central government.	States power is highest.
Bill of Rights	Saw no need, state constitutions already gave a bill of rights.	Lack of a bill of rights was a threat to liberties.
Size of the Republic	Large was best	Small was best
Who supported	Majority was wealthy, but common citizens also.	Small farmers & debtors.

Approving the U.S. Constitution

☐ **Federalists**

- ☐ wanted the new Constitution
- ☐ wanted stronger central gov't
- ☐ support base in NE region
- ☐ economy based on industry
- ☐ believed in a strong executive branch

Approving the U.S. Constitution

☐ **Anti-Federalists**

- ☐ supported improving the Articles
- ☐ want powers centered in states
- ☐ support in South and West
- ☐ economy based on agriculture
- ☐ feared executive power

Approving the U.S. Constitution

- **The Federalist Papers**

- Hamilton, Madison, Jay

- Purpose – to convince the states to ratify the U.S. Const.

- To persuade the states

- series of 85 essays

Approving the U.S. Constitution

- **Federalist No. 10 and No. 51**
- A large republic guards against extreme factions therefore the Constitution helps prevent those factions from spreading
- **Constitution Ratified (11-2) but....**
- NY and VA did not vote for it
- why was this a problem? how solved?

Federalist No. 10 – Madison (Publius)

The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular States, but will be unable to spread a general conflagration through the other States. A religious sect may degenerate into a political faction in a part of the Confederacy; but the variety of sects dispersed over the entire face of it must secure the national councils against any danger from that source. A rage for paper money, for an abolition of debts, for an equal division of property, or for any other improper or wicked project, will be less apt to pervade the whole body of the Union than a particular member of it; in the same proportion as such a malady is more likely to taint a particular county or district, than an entire State...

Federalist No. 51 – Madison (Publius)

Madison also discusses the way republican government can serve as a check on the power of factions, fanatics, and the tyranny of the majority. “[I]n the federal republic of the United States... all authority in it will be derived from and dependent on the society, the society itself will be broken into so many parts, interests, and classes of citizens, that the rights of individuals, or of the minority, will be in little danger from interested combinations of the majority.” All of the Constitution’s checks and balances, Madison concludes, serve to preserve liberty by ensuring justice.

Approving the U.S. Constitution

- **Final Compromise**
- **The Bill of Rights**
- Protections for the people outlined clearly
- The first 10 Amendments to the U.S. Constitution 1791
- the “key” to ratification
- Still excluded slaves, free blacks, women, NAs

Federalists:

- ▶ Favored ratification of the Constitution
- ▶ Favored a powerful federal government
- ▶ Argued a Bill of Rights was not needed, as federal power was limited
- ▶ "The Federalist Papers"

V.

Anti-Federalists:

- ▶ Opposed ratification of the Constitution
- ▶ Wanted a weak federal government that would not threaten states rights
- ▶ Wanted a Bill of Rights to declare and protect the rights of the people

Look: They Compromised!

RATIFICATION:

- Federalists promise addition of a Bill of Rights
- Ratification succeeded, new government formed 1789
- James Madison drafts 10 amendments to the Constitution, these become the U.S. Bill of Rights

George Washington 1789-1796



The Federalist Period

- ❑ **Organizing the Judicial Branch**
- ❑ **Judiciary Act of 1789**
- ❑ Supreme Court – five judges plus Chief Justice, also set up federal court system in the states
- ❑ Constitution becomes the “supreme law” of the nation

The Federalist Period

- **Washington's 1st Precedent**
- Jefferson – Sec of State
- Hamilton – Sec of Treasury
- Henry Knox – Sec of War
- **Cabinet** – evolved, advisors, not part of Constitution
- Bush – most recent?

The Federalist Period

- **Political Parties Strengthen**
- **1. Democratic Republicans**
- strong state govt's with popular participation
- Economy based on agriculture
- support in South and West
- Led by **Thomas Jefferson**

The Federalist Period

□ 2. Federalists

- strong central gov't
- Economy based on commerce and industry – north/east
- leadership by a prosperous elite of citizens
- Led by **Alexander Hamilton**

Hamilton's Economic Plan

□ **The National Debt**

□ \$160 million owed to states, citizens, foreign countries, and soldiers (war bonds)

□ **1. Report on Public Credit**

□ Hamilton – wanted state debts assumed to strengthen gov't

Hamilton's Economic Plan

- Southern sts had paid most of their debt, feared being taxed
- **National Bank** proposed
- Madison – argued it would “marry” the fed gov’t to wealthy business and that it was “unconstitutional”

Hamilton's Economic Plan

- Bank controversy triggers debates on how the U.S. Constitution should be interpreted
- **Loose** – “necessary and proper” clause, AH, Federalists supported
- **Strict** – literal interpretation, word for word, TJ, DRs supported

Hamilton's Economic Plan

□ 2. Establishing the Capital

- AH and TJ – deal to build a capital city centered on the east coast along Potomac River
- a more southern location in exchange for **debt assumption plan** of AH

Hamilton's Economic Plan

- Washington DC – designed by Pierre L'Enfant, surveyed by Benjamin Banneker

Hamilton's Economic Plan

- **A Divided Cabinet** – AH vs. TJ – over Hamilton's plan
- GW and others saw political parties as a danger to national unity
- Jefferson later resigns over disagreements with GW

Hamilton's Economic Plan

□ 3. Hamilton's Protective tariff

□ Report on Manufactures

□ to protect what?

□ fails to pass b/c of S. st. opposition

□ 4. Hamilton's Excise tax – luxury tax, whiskey for example

EFFECT OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF

In the United States

In Britain

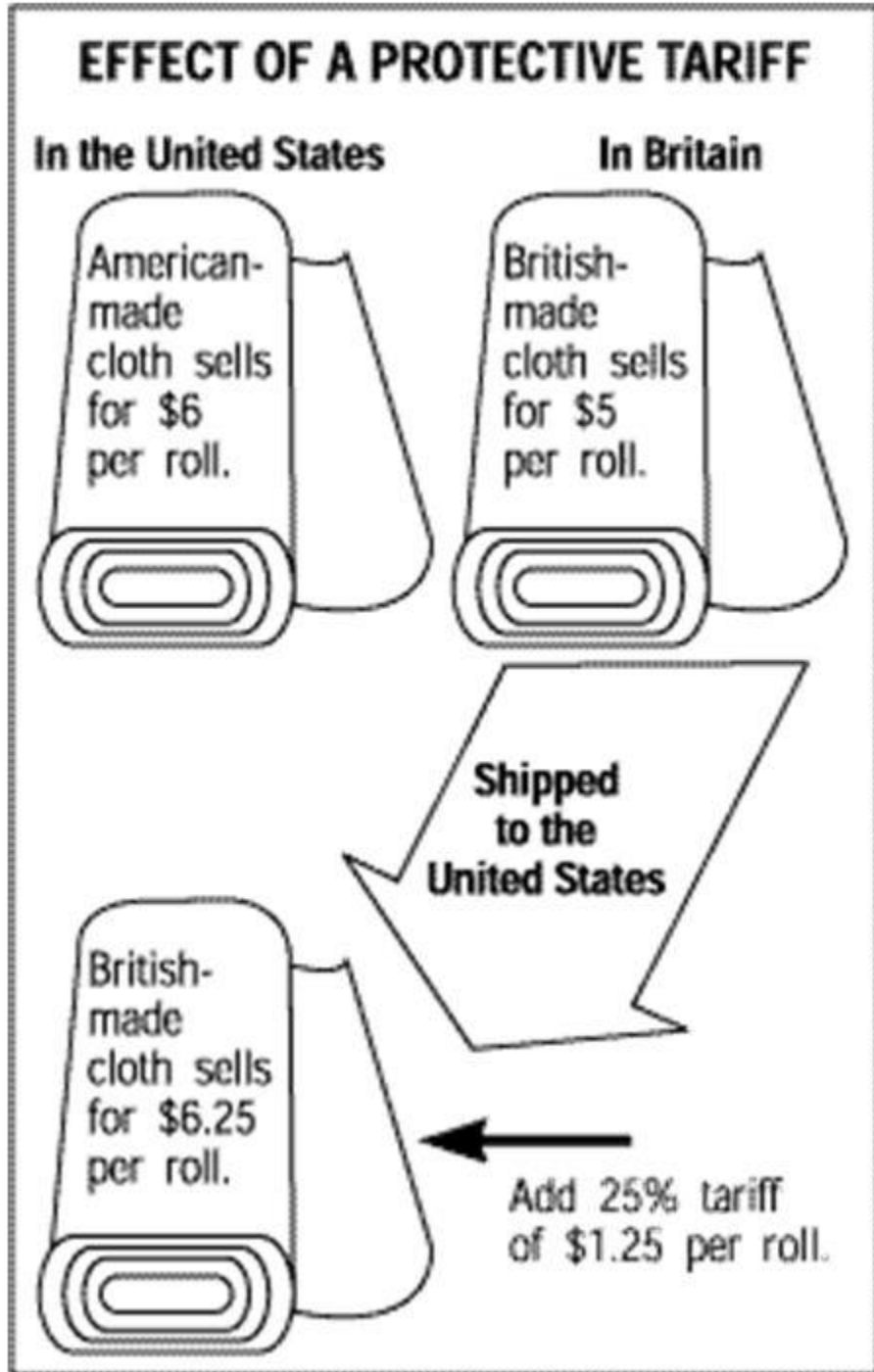
American-made cloth sells for \$6 per roll.

British-made cloth sells for \$5 per roll.

Shipped to the United States

British-made cloth sells for \$6.25 per roll.

Add 25% tariff of \$1.25 per roll.



Hamilton's Economic Plan

□ **The Whiskey Rebellion**

□ Penn farmers protesting the excise tax

□ GW and AH respond quickly with a militia to stop the rebellion

□ Significance?

	Shays' Rebellion	Whiskey Rebellion
Who?		
When?		
Where?		
Why?		
Results? Significance?		

	Shays' Rebellion	Whiskey Rebellion
Who?	Farmers	Farmers
When?	1786	1794
Where?	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Why?	High prop taxes and land foreclosures	Excise tax on alcohol prod.
Results? Significance?	Showed weaknesses of A of C No fed govt response Lasted ten weeks Sent leaders to Philadelphia Convention to fix A of C	GW and AH to Penn with a militia Put rebellion down quickly So what??

BOTTLING UP THE WHISKEY REBELLION



WALT HANDELSMAN
A 1997 Lifetime Achievement Award
Official cartoonist for the

Foreign Relations under GW

□ **The French Revolution**

□ Jefferson – supported the French people's revolutionary spirit

□ **GW – Proclamation of Neutrality** – established a precedent of U.S. **isolationism** in foreign affairs

http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/neutra93.asp

□ French reaction?

Neutrality Proclamation 1793

□ Whereas it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part, and France on the other; and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent Powers;

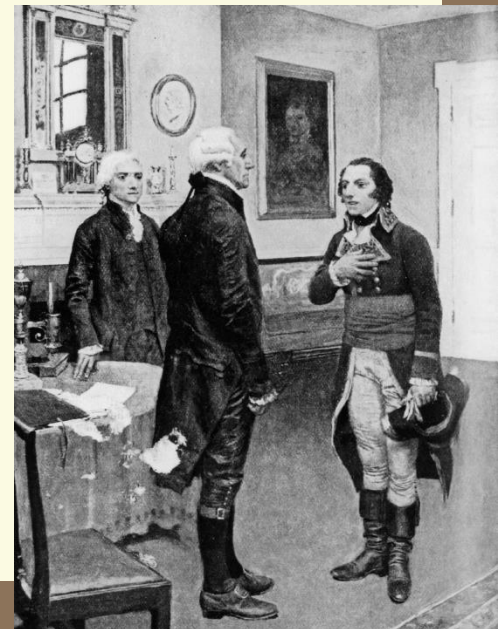
□ I have therefore thought fit by these presents to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those Powers respectfully; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

Neutrality Proclamation 1793

And I do hereby also make known, that whatsoever of the citizens of the United States shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding, or abetting hostilities against any of the said Powers, or by carrying to any of them those articles which are deemed contraband by the modern usage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States, against such punishment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given instructions to those officers, to whom it belongs, to cause prosecutions to be instituted against all persons, who shall, within the cognizance of the courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with respect to the Powers at war, or any of them.

Foreign Relations under GW

- **“Citizen” Edmund Genet** – French citizen to U.S.
- tried recruit Americans to support France in their Revolution
- mistake with GW?



Foreign Relations under GW

- **Jay's Treaty** w/ Britain 1794
- Positive – British forts in NW are finally dismantled
- Negative – did not resolve new problem of “impressment” – seizing of Am ships and sailors

Foreign Relations under GW

- U.S. had claimed neutral shipping rights
- both FR and GB feared a U.S. alliance with the other
- Americans furious but treaty passed

Foreign Relations under GW

- **Pinckney's Treaty** w/ Spain 1795
- Provided shared navigation rights with Spain on the Mississippi River
- Spain threatened by perceived U.S. alliance with G.B. (Jay's)

Native American Problems

- **Battle of Fallen Timbers 1794**
- “Mad” Anthony Wayne defeated the Miami Confederacy
- ended NA resistance in the Ohio River Valley

Native American Problems

- **Treaty of Greenville 1795**
- ended NA influence in region
- NAs gave up land in exchange for \$10,000 annuity – *annual payment from USG*

Washington's Farewell Address

- GW decides to step down after two terms – last precedent
- won't be broken until FDR mid-20th c.

Washington's Farewell Address

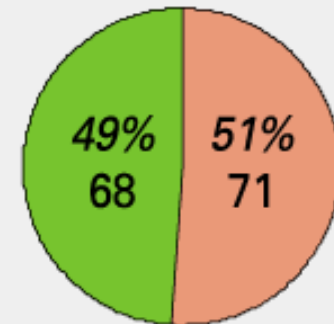
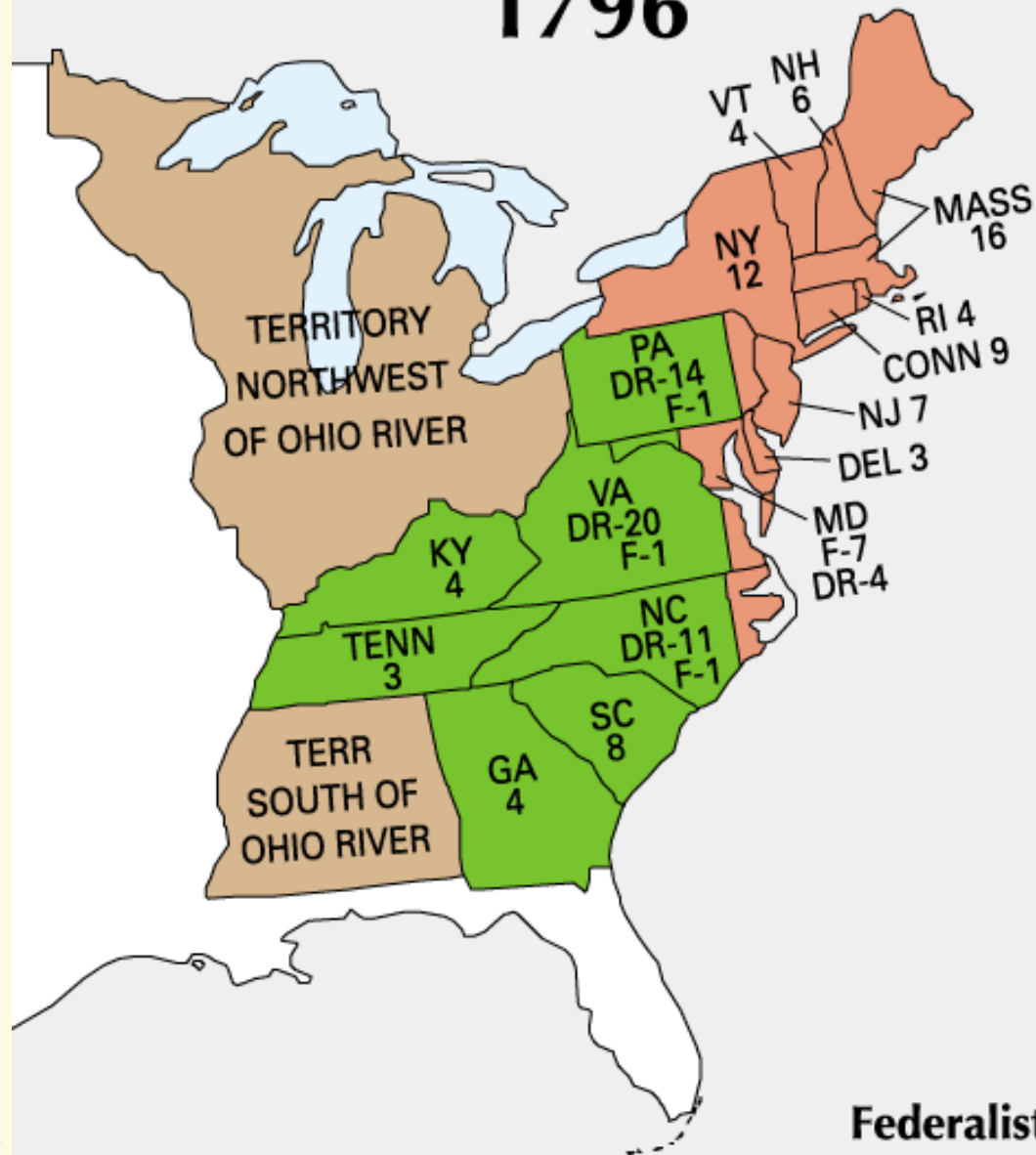
Warns the nation:

- A. to steer clear of permanent foreign alliances – promotes “isolationism”
- B. of the dangers of political parties – esp. along sectional lines

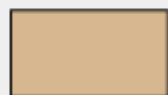
John Adams 1796-1800



1796*



ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 139



Territories

Federalist (J. Adams)



Democratic-Republican
(Jefferson)



The Adams Administration

□ Election of 1796

□ Federalist – John Adams (Mass)

□ Demo/Repub – Jefferson (VA)

□ Constitution – runner up becomes VP – so TJ is Adams' VP

□ Strange?

The Adams Administration

- **Sectionalism** evident
- electors in south voted for TJ
- electors in north for Adams

The Adams Administration

□ Relations With France

□ The XYZ Affair

□ France suspicious of Jay's Treaty

□ negotiators sent to France by President Adams – to end French harassment of Am ships (300+)

The Adams Administration

- told by three French leaders (X, Y, Z) that the price of a meeting with Talleyrand (Fr. PM) would be \$250,000
- Americans outraged: “Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute!”

The Adams Administration

- U.S. builds up size of navy
- Undeclared “quasi-war” naval with France for next two years
- Adams keeps U.S. out of formal war – but does political damage to himself – *most Federalists wanted war with France*



The Adams Administration

- **Isolationism Continues –**
*controversial laws are passed to
reduce foreign influence at home*
- **1. Alien Act**
- allowed the President to deport
aliens who might threaten U.S.
security
- Constitutional?

The Adams Administration

- ❑ **2. Sedition Act** – fines and jail for anyone expressing opinions damaging to the gov't
- ❑ many Democratic Republicans affected – jailed
- ❑ said a violation of 1st Am.
- ❑ Constitutional?

The Adams Administration 1796

□ Seditious Act

- Fines and imprisonment could be used against those who "write, print, utter, or publish . . . any false, scandalous and malicious writings" against the government.

The Adams Administration – add

□ **3. Naturalization Act**

- Allowed for the extension of citizenship for immigrants from 5 to 14 years
- A Federalist political ploy or national security?

The Adams Administration

□ **DRs Respond**

□ Jefferson and Madison proclaim these laws are unconstitutional

□ write the **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions** in protest

□ introduce the doctrine of nullification – defined?

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

Congress was exercising “a power not delegated by the Constitution, but on the contrary, expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto.

James Madison, Virginia Resolutions

“[T]he several states who formed that instrument [the Constitution], being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction; and that a nullification, by those [states], of all unauthorized acts....is the rightful remedy.”

Thomas Jefferson, Kentucky Resolutions

Moving Forward

- Next week – M/T off, W is PSAT, T/F at training in Atl.
- You will probably:
- Take an open notes test on Period 3B – MC only
- Write a Take Home Short Answer response on Period 3B
- *(We will focus on essays over the 2nd and 3rd Nine Weeks – fewer Sh Ans.)*
- Do a reading quiz on elements of Period 4
- *(This could change – all will count on the 2nd Nine Weeks)*

Moving Forward

- Test – 30 MC, 1 SA –
Confederation, Constitution,
Federalists

Review Topics

- Articles of Confederation
- Creating the Constitution
- Major Compromises
- Evolution of Political Parties
- Washington's Presidency
- Hamilton's Economic Plan
- Adams' Presidency

Review Topics

- Short Answer – Foreign Policy
- Washington/Adams
- England/France/Spain

	Washington 1789-1796	Adams 1796-1800
Foreign Policy		

Writing Notes

- Seperate, seperation
- Today – avoid
- Stick with past tense
- Many sentences were not sentences – this is a serious problem – proofread!
- This essay will discuss – avoid
- Seemed to not understand the 1st question
- New England is not a colony, the Chesapeake is not a colony

Writing Notes

- The colonist
- Develope
- Huge
- Independence, dant
- Came up with
- I will now, Let us now
- Don't
- Good and bad
- Emotions
- Don't ask questions

Writing Notes

- **The 3 non-negotiable minimum sentences**
- 1 – a broad statement which place the question into context
- 2 – a thesis statement indicating the position the writer is taking
- 3 – an organization statement indicating where the essay is going from there
- Peer reviewers did a poor job