

# SSUSH#5

New Govt

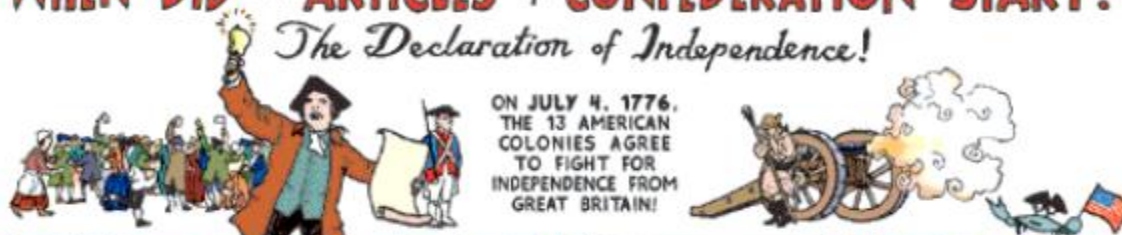
# **A New Country Is Born**

- Debate over how the American republic should be organized leads to the Articles of Confederation
- National gov't and state gov't agree to share power
- Articles of Confederation aren't strong enough or well thought out and led to eventual stress and disarray among the states
- Shay's Rebellion exposes the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation leads to the adoption of our current Constitution

CHESTER THE CRAB 1676 BACON'S REBELLION 1706 BEN FRANKLIN BORN 1733 GEORGIA FOUNDED 1776

# WHEN DID The ARTICLES of CONFEDERATION START?

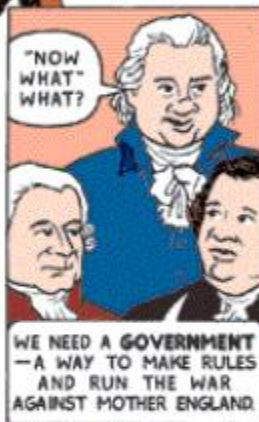
*The Declaration of Independence!*



ON JULY 4, 1776,  
THE 13 AMERICAN  
COLONIES AGREE  
TO FIGHT FOR  
INDEPENDENCE FROM  
GREAT BRITAIN!



NOW  
WHAT?



"NOW  
WHAT"  
WHAT?

WE NEED A GOVERNMENT  
—A WAY TO MAKE RULES  
AND RUN THE WAR  
AGAINST MOTHER ENGLAND.



MY GOVERNMENT IS IN  
MY COLONY — MARYLAND!

MINE IS IN NEW YORK! WE  
ARE FIGHTING TO DITCH A  
STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.  
NOT START A NEW ONE HERE!



BUT... WE MUST  
WORK **ARG**  
TOGETHER!

AFTER A LOT  
OF DEBATE...  
BLAHBLAHBLAHBLAH  
ON JULY 9, 1778,  
CONGRESS SIGNS THE  
*Articles of  
Confederation.*  
A CONFEDERATION IS  
A COLLECTION OF  
INDEPENDENT STATES  
THAT CAN SUGGEST  
RULES TO EACH OTHER  
BUT NOT FORCE  
INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS  
TO DO ANYTHING.



I DON'T  
BELONG  
TO YOU!

WE'RE  
JUST  
FRIENDS.

THE COLONIES WIN THE  
WAR AND THEIR FREEDOM  
IN 1783. THE ARTICLES  
OF CONFEDERATION STAY.  
THREE STICKY ISSUES  
REMAIN UNSOLVED:



HOW VOTES  
WILL BE  
COUNTED IN  
CONGRESS



WHO WILL  
CONTROL  
AMERICA'S  
WESTERN LANDS



WHO PAYS THE  
COSTS OF THE  
AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION

*next:*  
hunt and peck

## POWERS GRANTED BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



- Congress could raise armies
- Congress could declare war



- Congress could sign treaties

## POWERS WITHHELD BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- Congress could not raise revenue through taxes



- Congress could not regulate trade and collect tariffs



# **Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation**

- Congress couldn't collect taxes
- Congress couldn't regulate interstate commerce
- Every state had 1 vote in congress
- 2/3 Majority needed in Congress to pass a law
- No executive branch
- No federal court system
- 13 separate states trying to work as one

# **Compromises lead to our New Constitution**

- VA Plan-James Madison wanted a bicameral congress based on state's population
- New Jersey Plan- William Patterson proposed a single house congress with all states having 1 vote
- Great Compromise-Roger Sherman authors the Great Compromise suggested a bicameral congress with 1 house based on population (House of Reps) and the other house having 2 votes each(Senate)

- 3/5 Compromise- Slaves would be counted as 3/5 of a person when determining population of a state
- Federalism-divided power between state and national govt, but the national gov't is supreme

## **Federalists**

- James Madison
- Alexander Hamilton
- George Washington
- Favored Strong Central Gov't
- Madison and Hamilton write 85 essays called "the Federalist" defending the strong central gov't

## **Antifederalists**

- Patrick Henry
- Sam Adams
- Feared strong central gov't
- Proponents of States' Rights



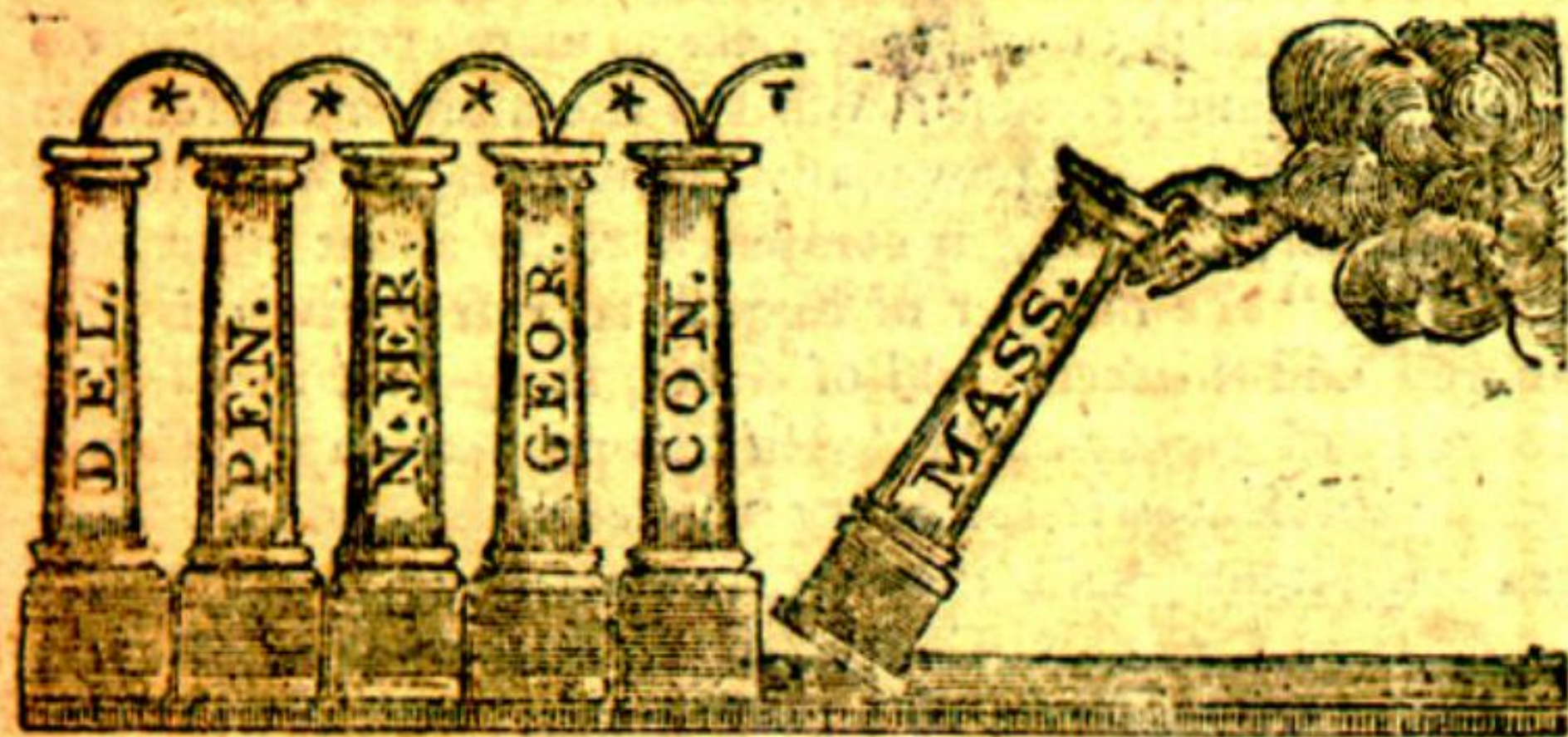
# **Ratification**

- 3/4 of the states needed to ratify (agree/sign) the constitution to put it into law
- December 1791, the Constitution meets the 3/4 requirements and becomes the new gov't of the United States
- The Bill of Rights made many people agree to ratify the Constitution

# **Bill of Rights**

- 1. Religious and political freedom
- 2. Right to bear arms(guns)
- 3. Freedom of quartering of troops
- 4. Freedom against unreasonable searches
- 5. Rights of accused people
- 6. Right to a speedy, public trial
- 7. Right to a trial by jury
- 8. Limits of criminal fines and punishments
- 9. Rights of the people
- 10. Powers of the states and people

*FEDERAL SUPERSTRUCTURE.*



# **Constitution Structure**

- Preamble
- Article 1: Legislature(Congress)
- Article 2: Executive(President)
- Article 3: Judiciary(Courts)
- Article 4: States
- Article 5: Amending the Constitution
- Article 6: Supremacy of National Gov't
- Article 7: Ratification
- Bill of Rights