

Mr. Rodefeld
Room 22
Irondale High School
U.S. Government
October 8th, 2018



1st Hour 8:35 - 9:31

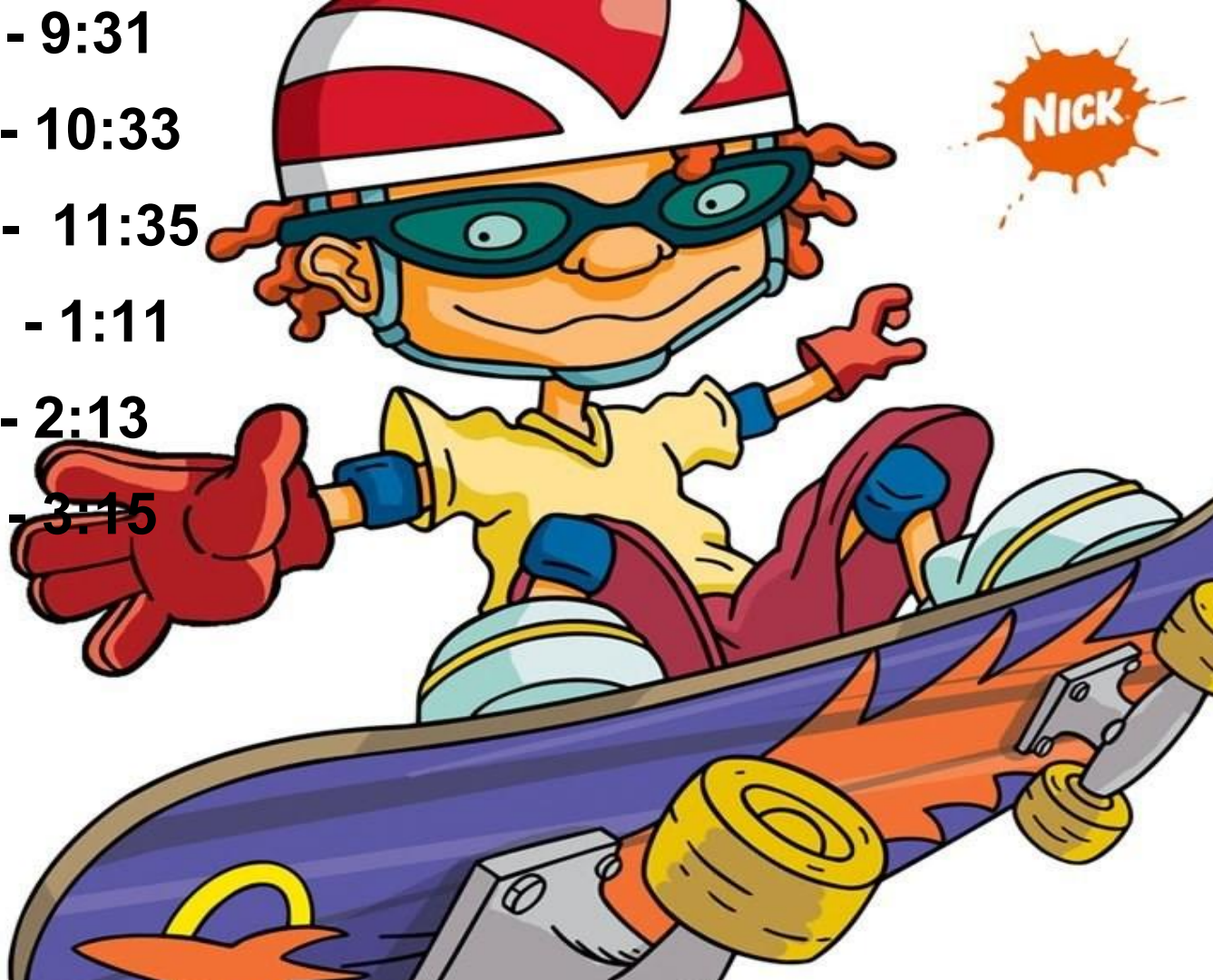
2nd Hour 9:37 - 10:33

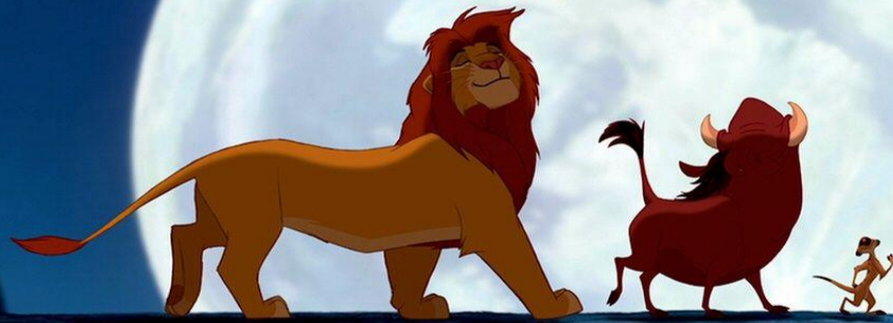
3rd Hour 10:39 - 11:35

4th Hour 11:41 - 1:11

5th Hour 1:17 - 2:13

6th Hour 2:19 - 3:15





Today in Class:

(2.4) Creating the U.S. Constitution

Today's Homework:

Read P. 76-83



Tomorrow in Class
Constitution vs A.of C.



**MRI
CENTER**



RELAX, IT'S
PERFECTLY
NORMAL FOR
THIS TIME OF
YEAR...

WALT HANDERSMAN
THE NEW ORLEANS
ASSOCIATE

Review first steps

- Revolution ends - now what?
Next steps?
- Articles of confederation (1781)
 - first attempt at government
 - Success, but many more struggles/weaknesses
 - Citizens viewed themselves more connected to their state than the country as a whole
- Calls demanding stronger government
 - Economic challenges
 - Shay's rebellion - impact of this event
- A call to action =
Constitution convention
 - Philadelphia (1787)

Life with the Articles of Confederation

Confederation Congress Powers (only 1 branch)

- Borrow money
- Make treaties
- Declare war
- Deal with the Indians
- Control Western lands
- Deal with foreign problems
- Run Postal Service
- 9/13 states had to approve any decision

Weaknesses of the federal government under the AOC

- No power to levy or collect taxes (states collected money and could turn it into the national treasury)
- No power to regulate trade between states or with foreign countries
- No power to enforce laws (no commander in chief and no way to call up an army) States didn't have to follow laws or treaties.
- No power to set up courts (judicial branch) to settle disputes between states
- Laws needed 9/13 states for approval.
- To amend (change) 13/13

Creating the U.S. Constitution

- View TED.ed Lesson -
 - [Who made the constitution?](#)

The Framers Meet

- **Framers of the Constitution** = delegates who attended the Philadelphia Convention (1787)
- Met in the Pennsylvania State House (now Independence Hall)
- Secret meeting
- Very tense atmosphere



Background of the Framers

- **Delegate influences**

- Had fought in the Revolution
- Members of the Continental Congress
- Served in Constitutional Conventions
- Signed the Declaration of Independence
- Read the enlightenment philosophers
 - Purpose of govt to protect natural rights
 - Govt and people work via social contract
 - Govt exists only by consent of the people
 - Ideas: separation of powers / checks and balances

Plans for a new government

- The Framers resolved to replace the Articles of Confederation.
 - *Initially had met to revise the AOC*
- Agreed to create 3 branches of government
 - Legislative
 - Executive
 - Judicial



Two plans for government

- The disagreement over representation in Congress was critical.
- Two major plans were offered for the new government, the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan.
 - The larger States (Virginia) expected to dominate the new government.
 - The smaller States (New Jersey) feared that they would not be able to protect their interests.
- Leads to the Connecticut (Great) Compromise
 - Bicameral legislature
 - HOR (435) and Senate (100)

Two plans for government

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE VIRGINIA PLAN

— CREATED A —
NEW GOVERNMENT WITH
THREE SEPARATE BRANCHES:
**EXECUTIVE,
LEGISLATIVE,
JUDICIAL**

CONGRESS COULD TAKE
**CONTROL OF
INDIVIDUAL
STATES**
IN EXTREME CASES



MEMBERS OF THE
LOWER HOUSE
WOULD BE ELECTED BY
POPULAR VOTE ✓

REPRESENTATION BASED ON
**POPULATION OR THE
AMOUNT OF MONEY** 
— EACH STATE GAVE TOWARD —
THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

CONGRESS WOULD BE
BICAMERAL

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE
— WOULD BE —
**CHOSEN
BY THE HOUSE**
FROM A LIST SUGGESTED BY THE
STATE LEGISLATURES

**A NATIONAL EXECUTIVE
AND
A NATIONAL JUDICIARY,**
CHOSEN BY CONGRESS, WOULD HAVE THE
POWER TO **VETO**
CONGRESSIONAL ACTS

Two plans for government

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW JERSEY PLAN

SUGGESTED CHANGES TO THE
*** **ARTICLES OF** ***
CONFEDERATION
BUT NOT AS COMPLETE A REVISION
AS THE VIRGINIA PLAN

— EACH STATE —
EQUALLY
REPRESENTED



IN CONGRESS

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE OF
MORE THAN
ONE PERSON
CHOSEN BY CONGRESS,
— AND WHO COULD BE —

REMOVED
AT THE REQUEST OF A MAJORITY OF THE
STATES' GOVERNORS

CONGRESS WOULD GAIN
— THE POWERS TO —

TAX A stack of golden coins, symbolizing taxation and revenue.

AND

REGULATE TRADE
BETWEEN THE STATES

RETAINED THE
UNICAMERAL
CONGRESS

SET UP IN THE ARTICLES
OF CONFEDERATION

FEDERAL JUDICIARY
— WOULD BE —
APPOINTED BY THE
FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

Two plans for government

- Study Guide: Explain the major difference(s) between the Virginia and New Jersey Plans
 - Representation in Congress,
 - 1 or 2 house legislative branch,
 - how the Constitution would be ratified

New Jersey (small states) = equal state representation, unicameral legislative branch, ratification by the states

Virginia (large states) = representation by population, bicameral legislative branch, ratification by the people

Debates and Compromises

Major Compromises of the Constitutional Convention

COMPROMISE	ISSUE TO RESOLVE	COMPROMISE REACHED	PROS/CONS
The Connecticut Compromise	How should the States be represented in Congress?	Congress should have two houses. In the Senate, States would be represented equally. In the House, representation would be based on population.	Enabled the small States to support the creation of a strong central government
The Three-Fifths Compromise	Should the enslaved be counted when figuring the populations of the States?	All free persons in each State would be counted, and "three fifths of all other persons" would also be counted. "Three fifths of all other persons" was generally recognized to be referring to those who were enslaved.	The southern States were able to count a portion of their slaves, but they also had to count them when figuring any direct tax that was levied by Congress.
The Commerce/ Slave Trade Compromise	Should Congress have the power to regulate foreign and interstate trade?	Congress could not tax the export of goods from any State or interfere with the slave trade for at least 20 years.	Southerners agreed to the inclusion of the commerce power, but northerners had to wait 20 years to ban the slave trade.

Debates and Compromises

- “A Bundle of COMPROMISES”
 - The Connecticut (Great) Compromise
 - The Three-Fifths Compromise
 - The Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise
 - Election of the office of the President
- Each delegate/framer represented the different interests of their own state. Bringing those interests together with the idea of unity required compromise.
 - *Note: The Framers agreed on many of the basic issues - most of what shaped the Constitution did not come from compromises*

Constitution in final form

- As the convention wraps up, the new Constitution was far from a “slam dunk” agreement. Still needed official ratification...
- The Constitution in its final form would be approved by the states still present at the convention. It would then be sent to the different states to debate and ultimately ratify for official acceptance.

Review / Conclusions

- Quick write and report out - explain the process that went into creating the U.S. Constitution.