

# Road to Ratification

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## Federalists-Support

- George Washington
- James Madison
- Alexander Hamilton
- John Jay

## Antifederalists-Against

- Samuel Adams
- Patrick Henry
- James Winthrop
- George Mason

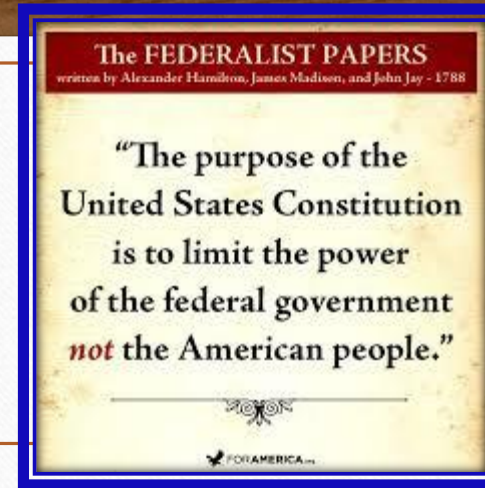
# Antifederalists Concerns

- Abuse of power by a strong central government
- Government would serve the interests of the rich
- Single government could not handle affairs of a large nation
- Little or no protections of individual rights

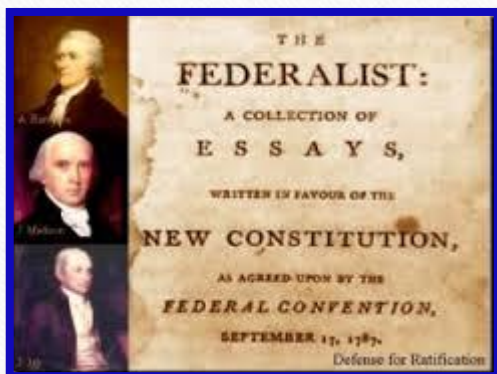


# Federalist Papers

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- Were written to lessen the fears and concerns presented by the Anti-Federalist
- Papers used actual excerpts from the Constitution to illustrate the protections and benefits of ratification

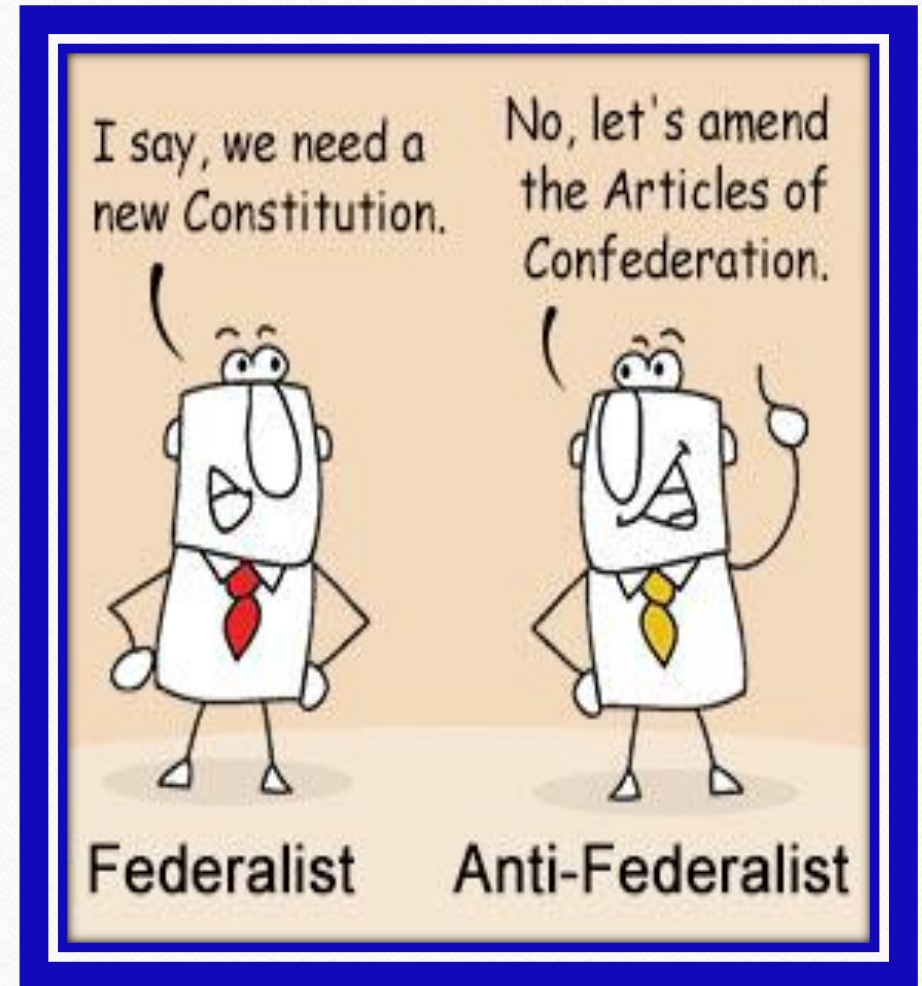


*Promised to make provisions to protect individual and state rights. What were those provisions?*

- Madison—Paper 39: Argued the benefits of a Republican form of government
- Papers 47-51: used Montesquieu's writings to support the idea of separation of powers protected through a service of checks and balances that would prevent one branch of government from becoming too powerful

## Questions?

- Were the concerns of the Antifederalists valid? Why or Why Not?
- Do you think the Constitution would have been ratified without the efforts of the Federalists Papers



## Standard 5c

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- Explain the key features of the Constitution, specifically the Great Compromise, separation of powers (influence of Montesquieu), limited government and the issue of slavery

# Creating the Legislative Body

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## VA Plan

- Representation based solely on population

## NJ Plan

- Representation equal regardless of state's population (1 per state)

# Question



- What are some potential problems from each plan?



# CW#14 Using Standards to Study

Sept 06,'16

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- Take out your Unit Calendar
  - Locate Standard 4 and write on your own paper
  - Make a list of Words from the standard and objectives that you think are significant by
  - Using only your prior knowledge, write down your understanding of each word
  - Turn each objective into a question
  - Answer the question using the key words

## Take Out Your Calendar

2. The student will identify the ideological, military and diplomatic aspects of the American Revolution

<p>3. <b><u>Standard's Key Words:</u></b> Ideological, Military Diplomatic</p>	<p><b><u>Objectives' Key Words:</u></b> DOI, John Locke, Thomas Jefferson, French Alliance, Benjamin Franklin, Marquis de Lafayette, George Washington, Delaware River and Valley Forge Geography of Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis, TOP 1783</p>
<p>4. Ideological—Philosophical or Scientific Thinking Military—War, Battles, Arms of Protection Diplomatic-Relationships b/w Nations</p>	<p>DOI-Declared Independence John Locke-Inalienable Rights (life, liberty, property) Thomas Jefferson-Author of DOI</p>
<p>5. a. How did intellectual thought (TJ and JL) influence DOI? b. Why is the French Alliance, Benjamin Franklin and Marquis de Lafayette significant to American Revolution? c. How did GW and his leadership at Valley Forge and crossing Delaware River impact American Revolution? d. How did geography impact the Battle of Yorktown? What geographical impact did Treaty of Paris 1783 d. have?</p>	

# QW#17

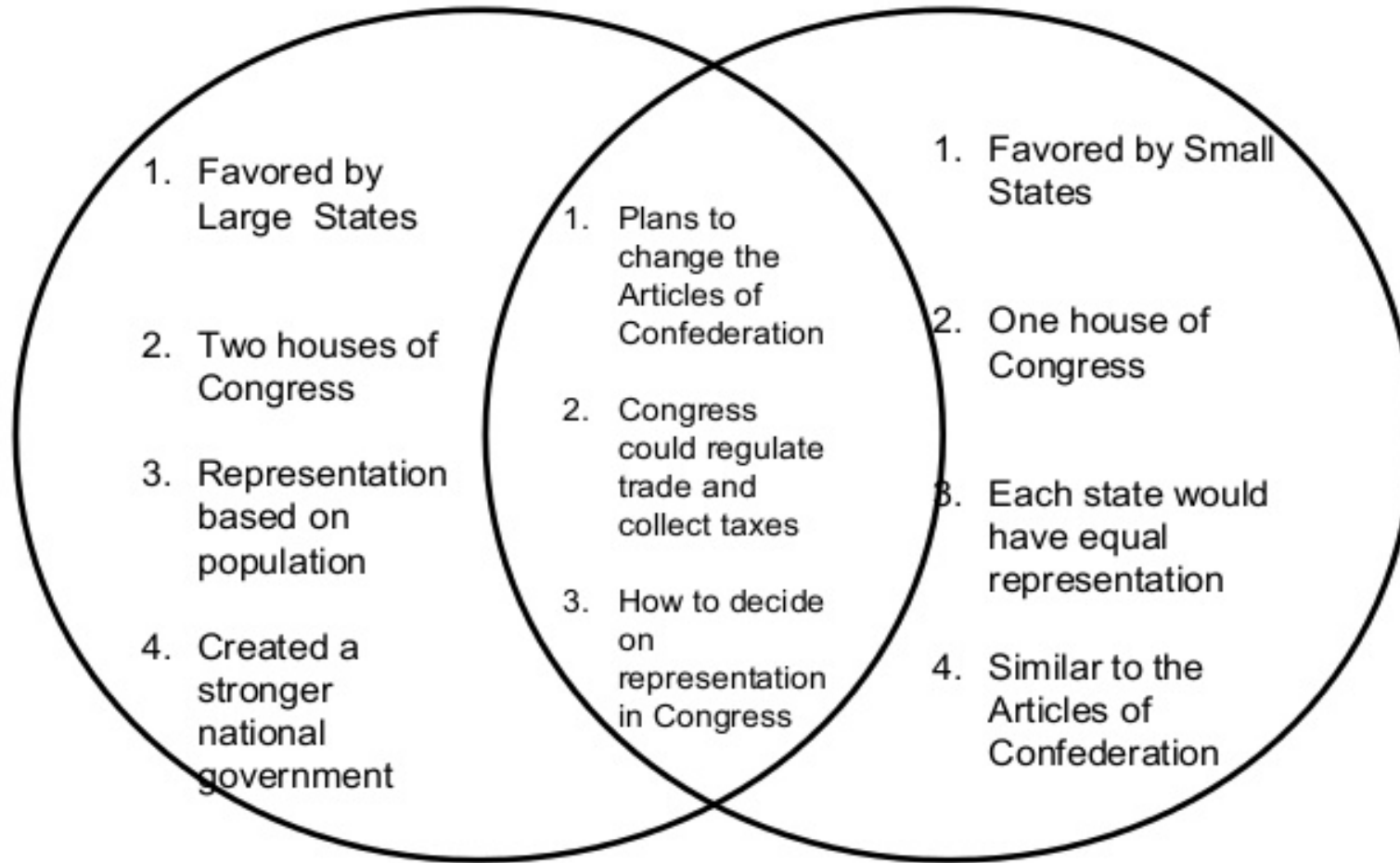
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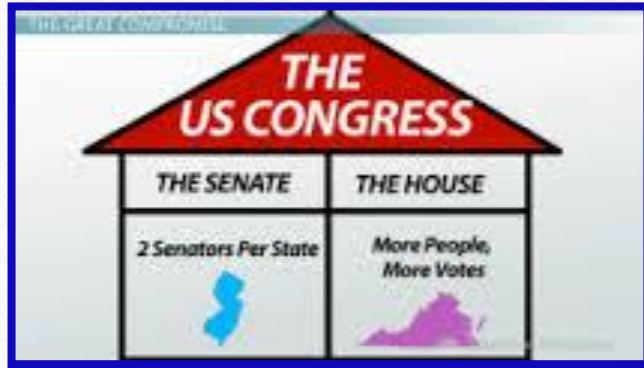
- How did Enlightenment Philosophers impact our governing system? (Include names and contribution)



## Virginia Plan

## New Jersey Plan



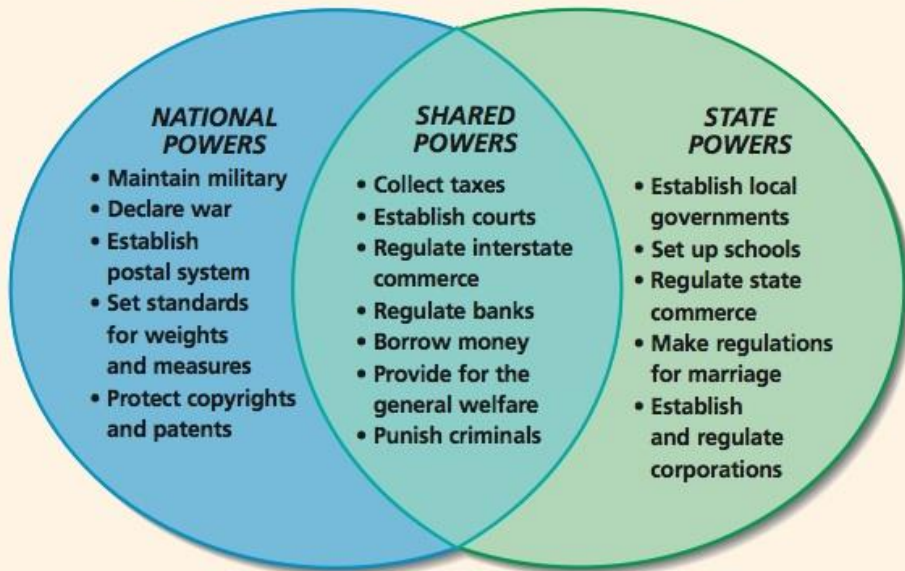


# The Great Compromise

- Roger Sherman
- Combined the principles of both legislative plans
- Bicameral Legislation
- House of Representatives based on population-Lower House
- House of Senate has 2 representatives per state-Upper House

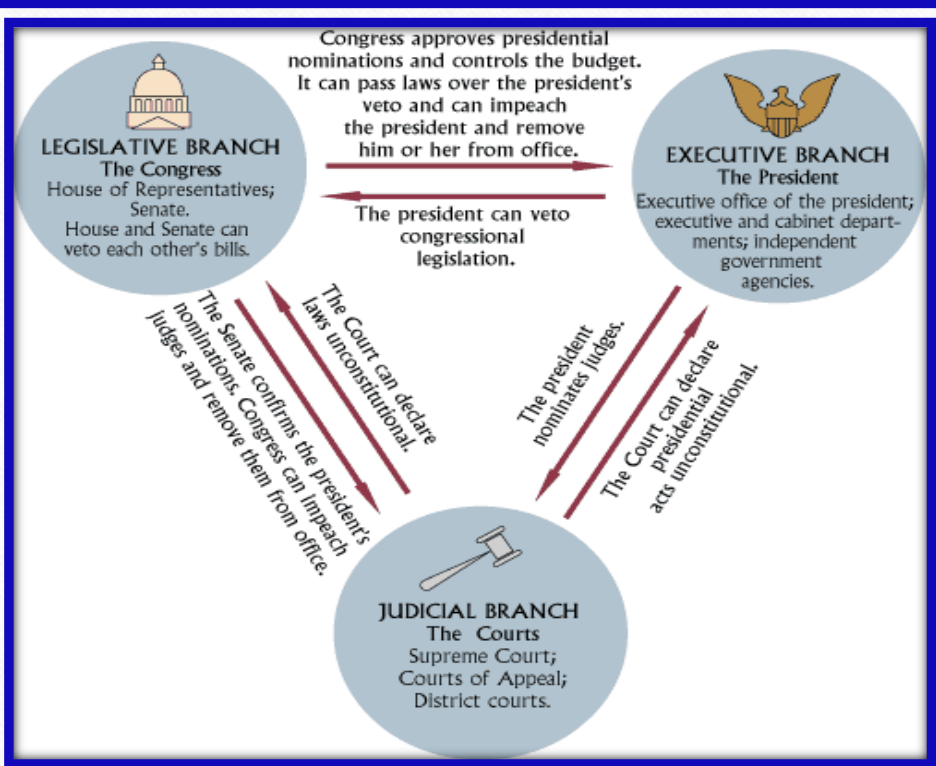
# Federalism: Division of Powers

**Americans live under both national and state governments.**



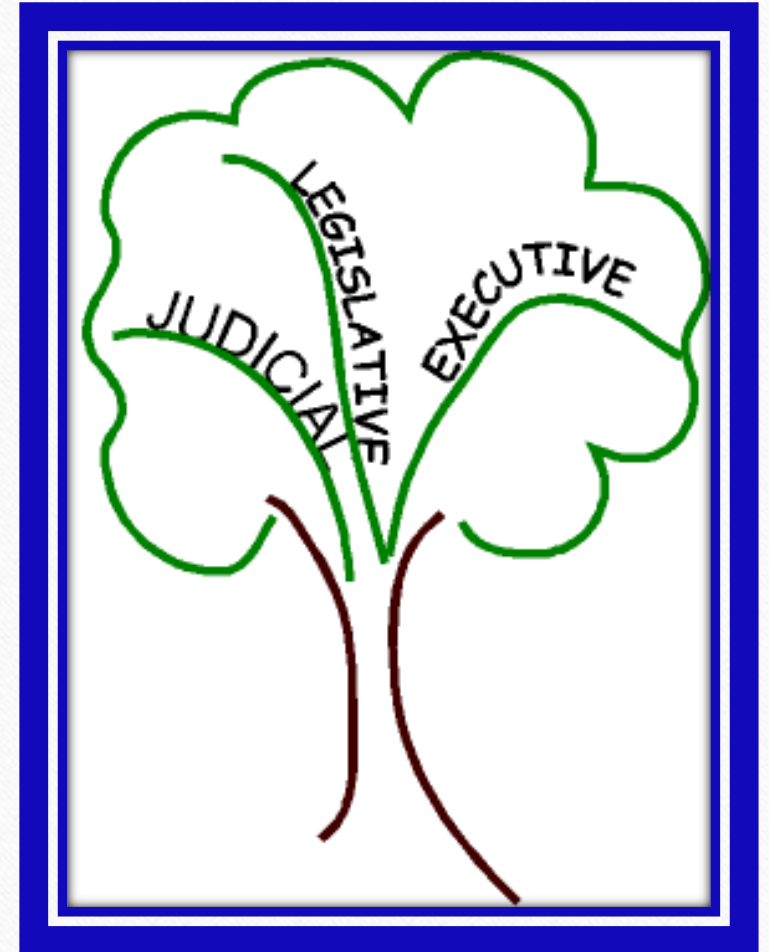
- Sharing powers between national, state and governments.
- *Which level has a more direct impact on citizens? Why?*

# Separation of Powers: Checks and Balances



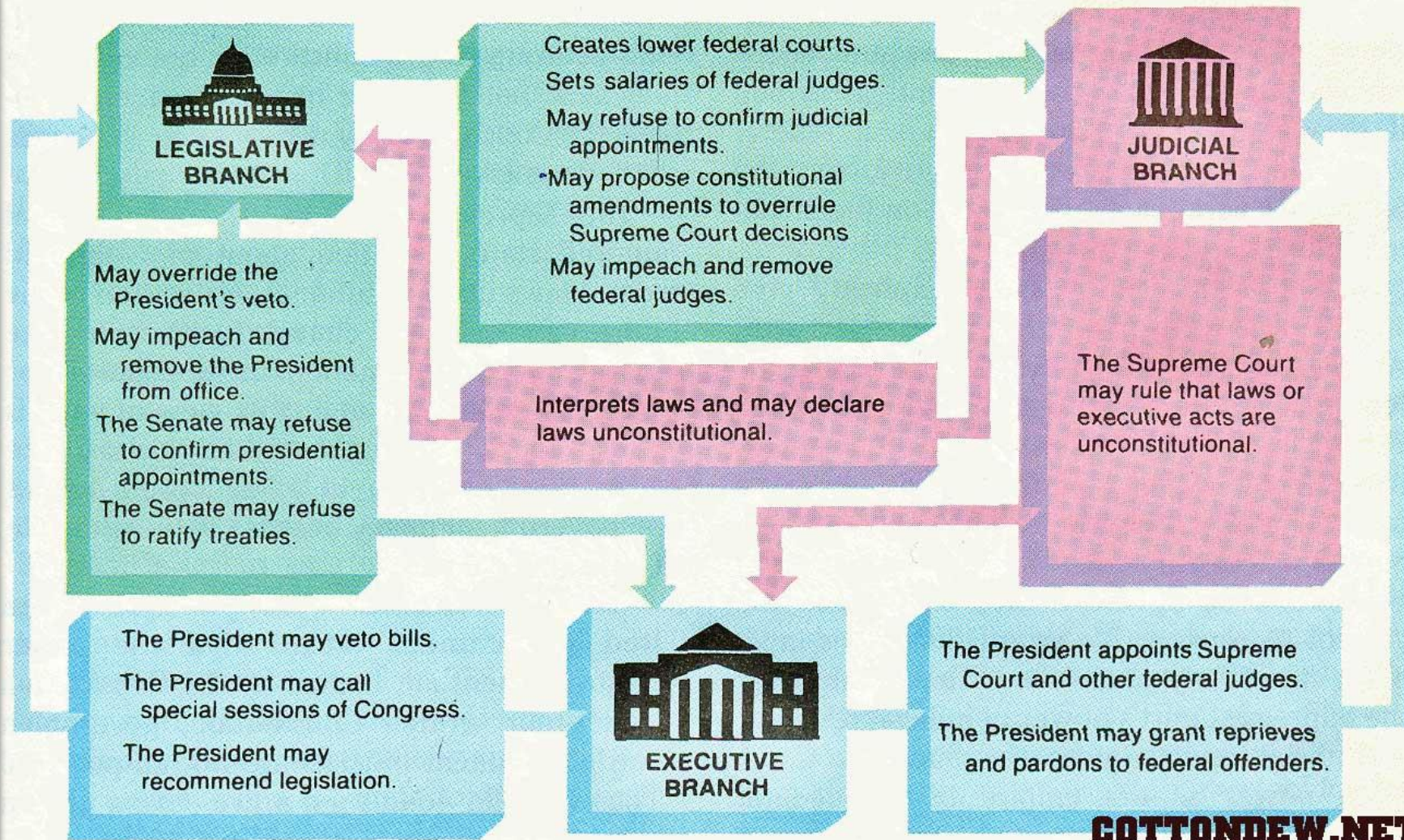
## 3 Branches of Government

- Executive—Execute and Carry out Law (President and Cabinet)
- Legislative—Law Makers (Congress)
- Judiciary—Judge or Interprets the Law (Supreme Court and District Courts)





## CHECKS AND BALANCES IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



# Limited Government

- Enumerated/Delegated Powers
  - National Government
- Reserved Powers
  - State Government
- Concurrent Powers
  - Shared Powers



How might this clause cause concerns for people resistant towards a strong central government and strong executive branch?



## Necessary & Proper Clause

- ❖ Article I, sec. 8, paragraph 18:  
*“To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.”*
- ❖ Also known as the ***Elastic Clause***
- ❖ This part of the Constitution gives Congress what are considered “implied powers” (those that are assumed to be true without being specifically stated).

# Necessary & Proper Clause

## Federalists

- ❖ favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution
- ❖ supported the “elastic clause”
- ❖ believed the government would need to adapt to unforeseen circumstances

## Antifederalists

- ❖ favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution
- ❖ opposed the “elastic clause”
- ❖ feared a government that could expand its powers would be more likely to abuse its power

