

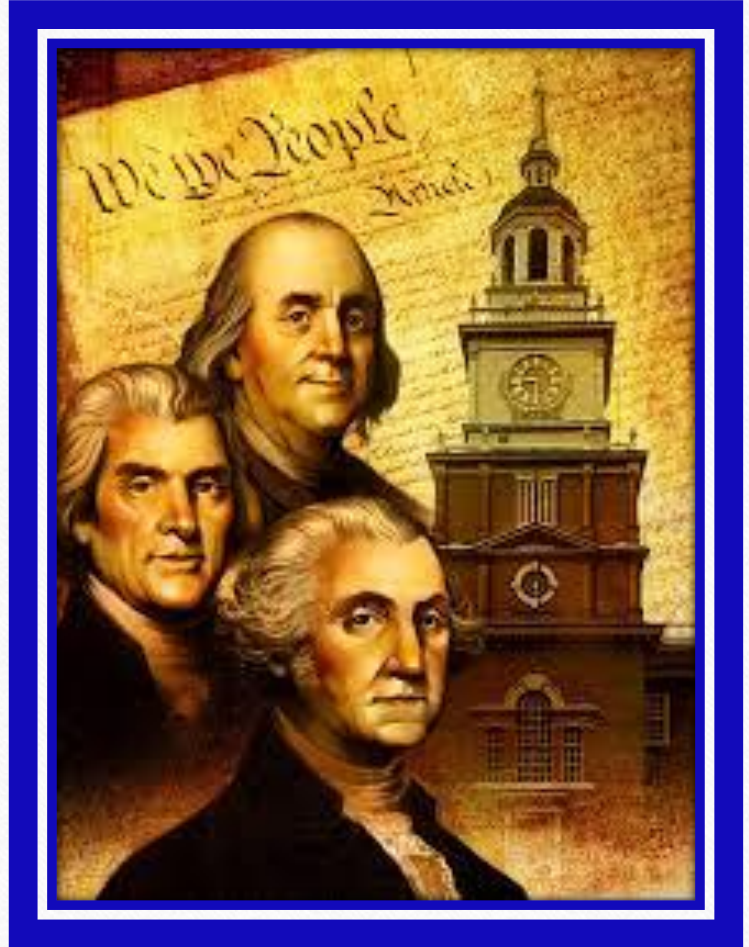
Necessary & Proper Clause

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



SOUTHERN STATES



I WANT SLAVES TO BE COUNTED FOR POPULATION SO WE CAN HAVE MORE REPRESENTATIVES IN COURT. BUT I DON'T WANT THEM TO COUNT FOR TAXES. THAT WAY WE CAN HAVE MORE REPRESENTATION THEN THE NORTHERN STATES AND STILL GET OFF THE HOOK FOR TAXES

THE 3/5 COMPROMISE

TO MAKE IT FAIR FOR BOTH SIDES, 3/5 OF THE SLAVES IN A STATE WOULD BE COUNTED AS POPULATION AND TAXES.

NORTHERN STATES



I WANT SALVES TO BE COUNTED FOR TAXES, SINCE WE DON'T HAVE MANY SLAVE UP HERE IN THE NORTH. THOUGH I DON'T WANT THEM TO COUNT FOR POPULATION BECAUSE THAT WOULD GIVE THE SOUTHERN STATES MORE POWER IN CONGRESS, AND WE DON'T WANT TO BE OVER POWERER BY THE SOUTHERN STATES

Issues of Slavery

- 3/5 Compromise
 - 3/5 of slave population would be counted for representation and taxation purposes
- Agreed not to interfere with the slave trade for 20 years
- Northern states would return run away slaves

Standard 5d

- Analyze how the Bill of Rights serve as a protector of individual rights



Bill of Rights

- James Madison—June 1789
- Approved by Congress September 1789 and ratified by April 1792
- First 9 protects individual rights
 - Freedom of religion, press, assembly, religion, free from self-incrimination, trial by jury,
- #10- rights not listed in the Articles belong to the state

CW#15—Bill of Rights (Your Own Paper)

Study Bill of Rights on pages 166-167

- Base on your and your group's prior knowledge, provide an example or a reason for each Amendment in the Bill of Rights
- Explain how each are still relevant today.
- Should any of the listed Amendments be revised? Why or Why not?

Bill of Rights

- Amendment 1 U.S. citizens have freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.
- Amendment 2 U.S. citizens have the right to keep and bear arms, or own guns.
- Amendment 3 The government may not force U.S. citizens to shelter soldiers in their homes.
- Amendment 4 U.S. citizens are protected from unreasonable searches of a person's property.
- Amendment 5 The government may not force U.S. citizens to testify against themselves in court.
- Amendment 6 U.S. citizens have the right to a fair and speedy trial.
- Amendment 7 U.S. citizens have the right to a trial by jury.
- Amendment 8 U.S. citizens are protected from cruel and unusual punishment.
- Amendment 9 U.S. citizens may have rights that are not listed in the Constitution.
- Amendment 10 Powers not given to the federal government by the U.S. Constitution belong to the state or to the people.

CW#15 (It's 15. I PROMISE. Change Studying Standards to #14)

Sept 09, 2016

Amendment	Protection	Why Created	Still Relevant?	Why/Why Not
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Standard 5e

- Explain the importance of the Presidencies of George Washington and John Adams; include the Whiskey Rebellion, non-intervention in Europe, development of political parties.

George Washington



- First president of US
- Served 2 terms
- Created an advisory board-Cabinet
 - Secretary of Treasury-Alexander Hamilton
 - Secretary of State-Thomas Jefferson
- Belief of isolationism

Executive Cabinet

- VP—John Adams
- Sec. of War—Henry Knox
- Sec. of Trea—Alexander Hamilton
- Sec. of State—Thomas Jefferson
- Att. General—Edmund Randolph



Washington's Farewell Address

- What suggestions did Washington have for our government?
- Did we follow his advice?
- If no, how would the country be different today? If yes, do you think our government leaders were wise to follow his advice?

First Political Parties

Federalists

- led by Alexander Hamilton
- strong central government led by industry and the wealthy
- emphasis on manufacturing, shipping, and trade
- loose interpretation of the Constitution
- favored the national bank
- favored protective tariffs
- pro-British

Democratic Republicans

- led by Thomas Jefferson
- strong state governments led by the “common man”
- emphasis on agriculture
“Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens.” – Thomas Jefferson
- strict interpretation of the Constitution
- opposed the national bank
- opposed protective tariffs
- pro-French

Federalist—
Northern States
Demo-Repub—
Southern States

CW#16—Political Parties

With your group: 20mins

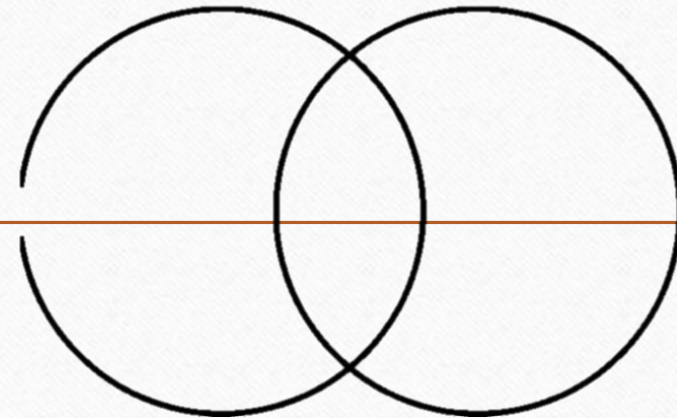
Also: <http://www.votekentucky.us/Dem%20and%20Repub%20Platform%20comparison.pdf>

- Review the *Early Political Parties* handout to answer following questions
- Considering our current “2 Party System” which present day political party would support the ideas of Federalists? Democrat-Republicans?
- Based on what you presently know, compare and contrast our first “2 Party System” to our current one.

You may use either format on the large tan paper.

VENN DIAGRAM

Different *Same* *Different*



Judiciary Act of 1789

- Created the Supreme Court
- 3 Federal Circuit Courts
- 13 Federal District Courts
- Constitution=Supreme Law of the Land

FIRST SUPREME COURT



John Jay first ★
Chief Justice
of the Supreme
Court

• Judiciary Act of 1789 ★

- Congress created lower courts to assist the Supreme Court.
- President Washington appoints 6 justices to the Supreme Court
- 3 from North and 3 from South



Hamilton's Economic Plan

Bank of the United States

- National government responsible for 2/3 of debt
- Buy up state's debt and pay off foreign debt (southern states almost debt free)
- Issue paper money
- Bank created by wealthy investors and federal government
- Exercised the "Necessary and Proper Clause"
- Moved the US Capital to DC from NY (for southern states approval)



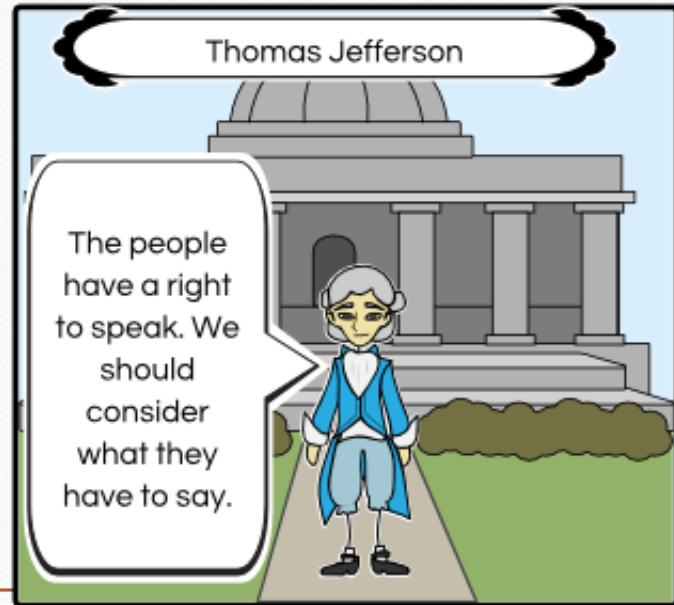
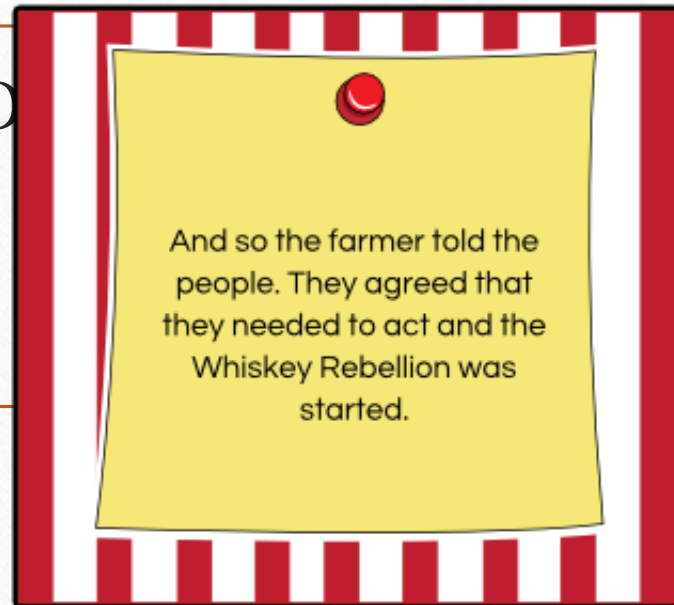
Question

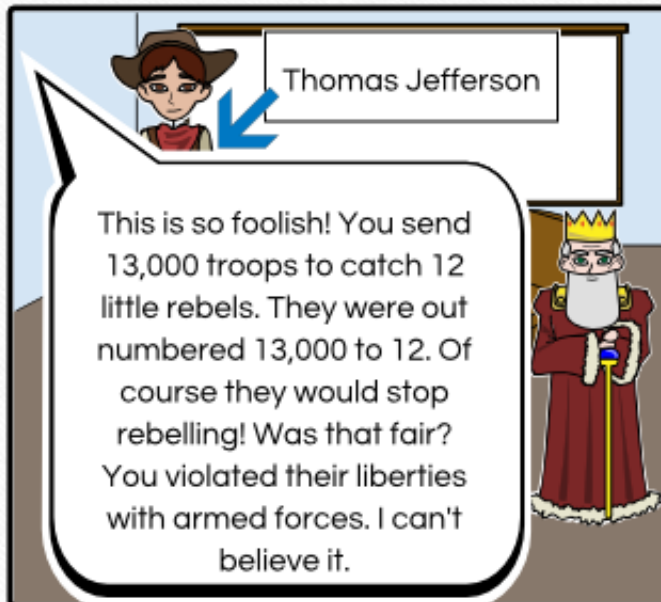
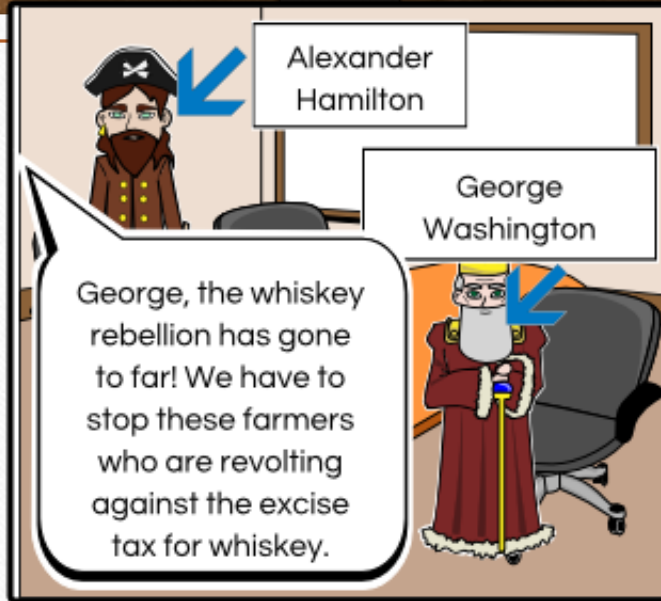
Discuss possible reasons why southern states would oppose the creation of a national bank?



The Whiskey Rebellion

Abuse of Power or Executive Branch's ability to Execute Law?





Agree/Disagree

President George Washington exhibited an extreme abuse of power while putting down the Whiskey Rebellion.



John Adams Presidency

XYZ Affair

- What took place
- How did act aid or hinder Adam's presidency?

Alien Sedition Act

- What took place
- How did act aid or hinder Adam's presidency?