

AP U.S. HISTORY - PERIOD 3 (1754-1800)



British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies and the colonial reaction to these attempts produced a new American republic, along with struggles over the new nation's social, political, and economic identity.



Calendar – Unit 3: 1754-1800

Date	A/B Day	Class Topics	Homework
Sep 29/30	Mon/Tues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French & Indian War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and take notes on pages 185-200
Oct 1/2	Wed/Thu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and take notes on pages 200-205; 213-214
Oct 3/6	Fri/Mon	<i>(New 6-Weeks Begins)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlightenment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and take notes on pages 214-218
Oct 7/8	Tues/Wed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading Check #4 Declaration of Independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and take notes on pages 218-235
Oct 9/10	Thu/Fri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revolutionary War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and take notes on pages 235-251; 254-267
Oct 14/15	Tues/Wed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-Revolution & Articles of Confederation Newspaper Editorial Activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and take notes on pages 267-281 – editorial article due next class.
Oct 16/17	Thu/Fri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading Check #5 Bring Textbook to Class Today Articles of Confederation/Constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and take notes on pages 285-323 (Chapter 7)
Oct 20/21	Mon/Tues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution/International Post-War Issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read documents in preparation for Socratic Seminar (see BOK)
Oct 22/23	Wed/Thu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finish discussing International Post-War Issues Socratic Seminar (Bill of Rights and Federalism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finish Study Guide
Oct 24/27	Fri/Mon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BOK Unit 3 Due Bring Textbook to class today Unit 3 Multiple Choice Test with Short Answer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and take notes on pages 326-337

- The assignment calendar is subject to change throughout the six weeks and it is the student's responsibility to amend their calendar according to teacher direction.

Daily Grades	Minor Grades	Major Grades
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BOK Unit 3 (worth 2 daily grades) Textbook Notes (randomly checked three - four times) Class Discussion (each student will be called on daily and a tally of all participation will be used to calculate grade) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading Quiz #4 Newspaper Editorial Reading Quiz #5 Socratic Seminar <p>Students may use notes on reading quizzes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBQ Period 3 Unit Test (retest by Nov. 3) <p>In order to qualify for the curve on the test, students must complete the Test Review found in their BOK. This must be entirely completed prior to the test.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All major and minor grades are timed based on the timing of the AP US History exam. 	

DAILY QUICK WRITE / WARM-UP

September 29/30	Oct 1/2
Oct 3/6	Oct 7/8
Oct 9/10	Oct 14/15
Oct 16/17	Oct 20/21
Oct 22/23	

Test Review for Unit 3

Vocabulary & Essential Questions

Both the vocabulary and short answer must be completed in their entirety in order to “Buy the Curve” on the Unit 3 Test. Check the calendar for the due date.

Vocabulary: *(you must identify/define, put in historical context, and provide specific examples in relation to the units). Make sure to number your terms and write on your own paper. All work must be handwritten.*

- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Iroquois Confederation | 18. Hamilton's Financial Plan | 34. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions |
| 2. Seven Years War | 19. Regulator Movement | 35. Nullification |
| 3. Pontiac's Rebellion | 20. 3/5 Compromise | 36. Bill of Rights |
| 4. Proclamation of 1763 | 21. Great Compromise | 37. Whiskey Rebellion |
| 5. Stamp Act | 22. Slave Trade Compromise | 38. Judiciary Act of 1789 |
| 6. Committees of Correspondence | 23. Lord Dunmore's War | 39. George Washington |
| 7. Intolerable (Coercive) Acts | 24. <i>Washington's Farewell Address</i> | 40. Thomas Jefferson |
| 8. Sons of Liberty | 25. Jay's Treaty | 41. Alexander Hamilton |
| 9. the Enlightenment | 26. Pinckney's Treaty | 42. James Madison |
| 10. <i>Wealth of Nations</i> | 27. Republican Motherhood | 43. Benjamin Franklin |
| 11. <i>Common Sense</i> | 28. Sugar Act | 44. John Adams |
| 12. <i>Declaration of Independence</i> | 29. Townshend Acts | 45. Thomas Paine |
| 13. Articles of Confederation | 30. Federalists vs. Antifederalists | 46. Adam Smith |
| 14. Land Act of 1785 | 31. Federalists vs. Democratic - | 47. Abigail Adams |
| 15. Northwest Ordinance | Republicans | 48. Chief Pontiac |
| 16. Shays' Rebellion | 32. Republicanism | 49. Phillis Wheatley |
| 17. Gradual Emancipation Law | 33. Alien and Sedition Acts | |

Short Answer: *Consider and answer each of the following questions. You must supply specific evidence and examples to support your points to receive credit. Look at the key concepts for each unit as a guideline to your responses. Answers must be substantive--this means they must display careful thought and decent length. A minimum of 5-7 sentences per answer will be our standard. Please answer these question on your own paper and they must be handwritten.*

Unit 3 Questions

1. What factors ignited the Seven Years War in North America? In what ways did it alter the relationship between Indians, colonists, and European officials? What territorial changes did the treaty create?
2. In what ways did British colonists challenge the policies they perceived as oppressive in the period following the Seven Years War?
3. What ideologies served as a basis for the colonists who supported independence?
4. Was the Revolutionary War truly revolutionary? What were its social, political, and economic effects?
5. Why did some Americans call for a new Constitution to replace the Articles of Confederation? What tactics were used to gain support for its ratification?
6. What factors influenced the development of political parties during the Washington presidency?
7. In what ways did the new United States manage westward migration? In what ways did it manage international diplomacy?
8. How was Washington's Farewell Address an indication about future American foreign policy?

Unit 3 Key Concepts 1754-1800

Key Concept 3.1: Britain's victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America led to new conflicts among the British government, the North American colonists, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States.

- I. Throughout the second half of the 18th century, various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the new United States government.
 - A. English population growth and expansion into the interior disrupted existing French–Indian fur trade networks and caused various Indian nations to shift alliances among competing European powers.
 - B. After the British defeat of the French, white–Indian conflicts continued to erupt as native groups sought both to continue trading with Europeans and to resist the encroachment of British colonists on traditional tribal lands.
 - C. During and after the colonial war for independence, various tribes attempted to forge advantageous political alliances with one another and with European powers to protect their interests, limit migration of white settlers, and maintain their tribal lands.

- II. During and after the imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, new pressures began to unite the British colonies against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights, sparking a colonial independence movement and war with Britain.
 - A. Great Britain's massive debt from the Seven Years' War resulted in renewed efforts to consolidate imperial control over North American markets, taxes, and political institutions — actions that were supported by some colonists but resisted by others.
 - B. The resulting independence movement was fueled by established colonial elites, as well as by grassroots movements that included newly mobilized laborers, artisans, and women, and rested on arguments over the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, and the ideas of the Enlightenment.
 - C. Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain's apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the patriot cause succeeded because of the colonists' greater familiarity with the land, their resilient military and political leadership, their ideological commitment, and their support from European allies.

- III. In response to domestic and international tensions, the new United States debated and formulated foreign policy initiatives and asserted an international presence.
 - A. The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests.
 - B. The French Revolution's spread throughout Europe and beyond helped fuel Americans' debate not only about the nature of the United States' domestic order, but also about its proper role in the world.
 - C. Although George Washington's Farewell Address warned about the dangers of divisive political parties and permanent foreign alliances, European conflict and tensions with Britain and France fueled increasingly bitter partisan debates throughout the 1790s.

Key Concept 3.2: In the late 18th century, new experiments with democratic ideas and republican forms of government, as well as other new religious, economic, and cultural ideas, challenged traditional imperial systems across the Atlantic World.

- I. During the 18th century, new ideas about politics and society led to debates about religion and governance, and ultimately inspired experiments with new governmental structures.
 - A. Protestant evangelical religious fervor strengthened many British colonists' understandings of themselves as a chosen people blessed with liberty, while Enlightenment philosophers and ideas inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege.
 - B. The colonists' belief in the superiority of republican self-government based on the natural rights of the people found its clearest American expression in Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* and in the Declaration of Independence.
 - C. Many new state constitutions and the national Articles of Confederation, reflecting republican fears of both centralized power and excessive popular influence, placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship.

- II. After experiencing the limitations of the Articles of Confederation, American political leaders wrote a new Constitution based on the principles of federalism and separation of powers, crafted a Bill of Rights, and continued their debates about the proper balance between liberty and order.
 - A. Difficulties over trade, finances, and interstate and foreign relations, as well as internal unrest, led to calls for significant revisions to the Articles of Confederation and a stronger central government.
 - B. Delegates from the states worked through a series of compromises to form a Constitution for a new national government, while providing limits on federal power.

- C. Calls during the ratification process for greater guarantees of rights resulted in the addition of a Bill of Rights shortly after the Constitution was adopted.
- D. As the first national administrations began to govern under the Constitution, continued debates about such issues as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, and the conduct of foreign affairs led to the creation of political parties.

III. While the new governments continued to limit rights to some groups, ideas promoting self-government and personal liberty reverberated around the world.

- A. During and after the American Revolution, an increased awareness of the inequalities in society motivated some individuals and groups to call for the abolition of slavery and greater political democracy in the new state and national governments.
- B. The constitutional framers postponed a solution to the problems of slavery and the slave trade, setting the stage for recurring conflicts over these issues in later years.
- C. The American Revolution and the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence had reverberations in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future rebellions.

Key Concept 3.3: Migration within North America, cooperative interaction, and competition for resources raised questions about boundaries and policies, intensified conflicts among peoples and nations, and led to contests over the creation of a multiethnic, multiracial national identity.

I. As migrants streamed westward from the British colonies along the Atlantic seaboard, interactions among different groups that would continue under an independent United States resulted in competition for resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending.

- A. The French withdrawal from North America and the subsequent attempt of various native groups to reassert their power over the interior of the continent resulted in new white–Indian conflicts along the western borders of British and, later, the U.S. colonial settlement and among settlers looking to assert more power in interior regions.
- B. Migrants from within North America and around the world continued to launch new settlements in the West, creating new distinctive backcountry cultures and fueling social and ethnic tensions.
- C. The Spanish, supported by the bonded labor of the local Indians, expanded their mission settlements into California, providing opportunities for social mobility among enterprising soldiers and settlers that led to new cultural blending.

II. The policies of the United States that encouraged western migration and the orderly incorporation of new territories into the nation both extended republican institutions and intensified conflicts among American Indians and Europeans in the trans-Appalachian West.

- A. As settlers moved westward during the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states and sought to promote public education, the protection of private property, and the restriction of slavery in the Northwest Territory.
- B. The Constitution's failure to precisely define the relationship between American Indian tribes and the national government led to problems regarding treaties and Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of Indian lands.
- C. As western settlers sought free navigation of the Mississippi River, the United States forged diplomatic initiatives to manage the conflict with Spain and to deal with the continued British presence on the American continent.

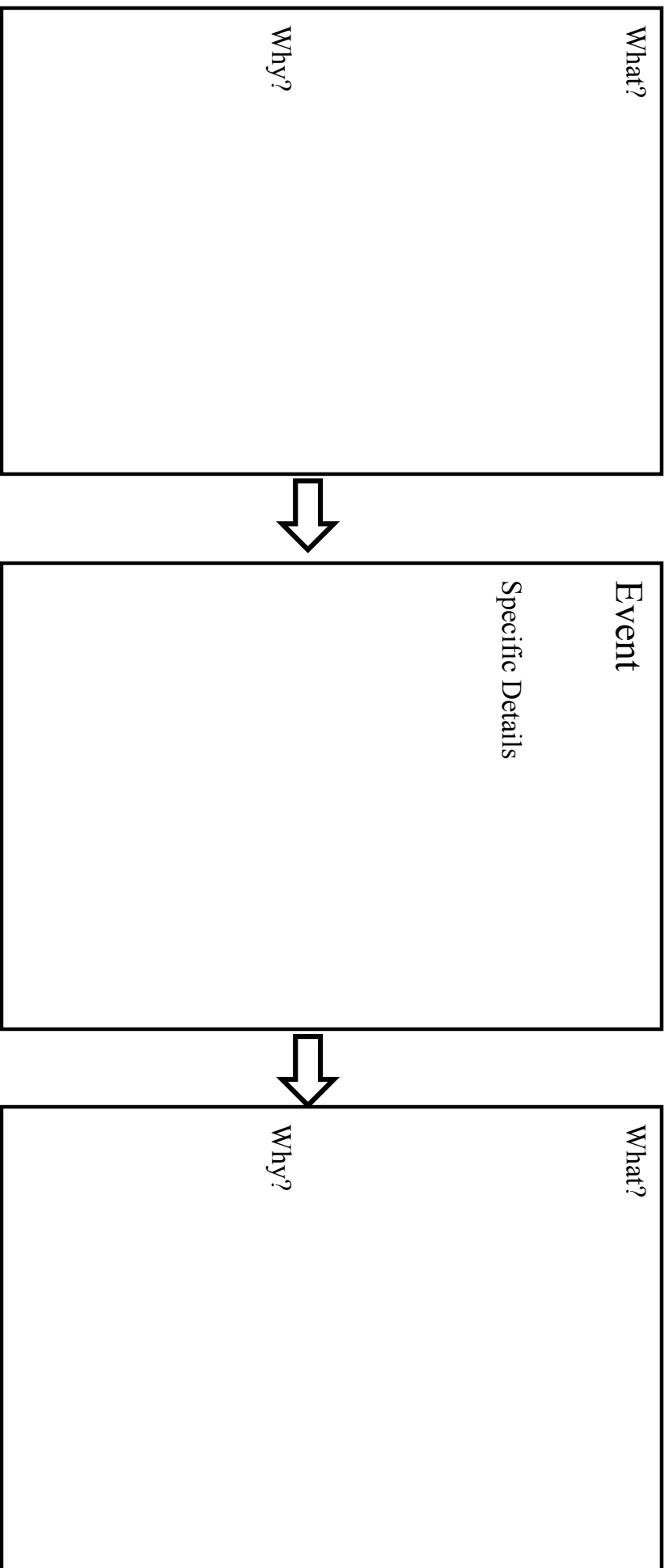
III. New voices for national identity challenged tendencies to cling to regional identities, contributing to the emergence of distinctly American cultural expressions.

- A. As national political institutions developed in the new United States, varying regionally based positions on economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues promoted the development of political parties.
- B. The expansion of slavery in the lower South and adjacent western lands, and its gradual disappearance elsewhere, began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward the institution.
- C. Enlightenment ideas and women's experiences in the movement for independence promoted an ideal of "republican motherhood," which called on white women to maintain and teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture.

Historical Context: (Broader and Other)

Circle One: Identity | Work-Exchange-Technology | Peopling | Politics-Power | America in the World | Environment & Geography | Ideas-Beliefs-Culture

Explain the BROADER Historical Context:



French and Indian War: Stations Activity

Framing question: In what ways did the French and Indian War (1754-63) alter the political, economic and ideological relations between Britain and its American colonies?

	Station-Specific Questions	How do the events and/or documents in this station help you address the framing question?
Station #1: The Conference of Albany	<i>What was the purpose of the Albany Plan of Union? Why do you think the plan was not ratified by colonial legislatures? What was the message of Franklin's political cartoon? What might have been some arguments in support of the plan? Against the plan?</i>	
Station #2: Pontiac's War and the Proclamation of 1763	<i>What led to Pontiac's War? Given what you know about the difference between French and British colonialism in North America, why might Chief Pontiac have once said, "I am French, and I want to die French"? Why might the Proclamation of 1763 have angered American colonists?</i>	

	Station-Specific Questions	How do the events and/or documents in this station help you address the framing question?
Station #3: Cultural and Ideological Ties	<p><i>What do these documents show about colonial loyalties during this time?</i></p> <p><i>What implications can we see about the development of colonial leadership?</i></p> <p><i>What do these documents show about the colonists' role in the shaping of the future of the Colonies either in conjunction with or opposition to England?</i></p>	
Station #4: The Stamp Act		

TWO ACCOUNTS OF THE BOSTON MASSACRE

I. John Tudor, a Boston merchant, was an eyewitness to the events of March 5, 1770.

He wrote:

On Monday evening the 5th, a few minutes after nine o'clock, a most horrid murder was committed in King Street before the customhouse door by eight or nine soldiers under the command of Captain Thomas Preston.

This unhappy affair began when some boys and young fellows threw snowballs at the sentry placed at the customhouse door. At this, eight or nine soldiers came to his aid. Soon after, a number of people collected. The captain commanded the soldiers to fire, which they did, and three men were killed on the spot and several mortally wounded, one of which died the next morning. The Captain soon drew off his soldiers up to the main guard; if he had not done this, the results might have been terrible, for when the guns fired, the people were alarmed and set the bell a-ringing as if for a fire, which drew many to the place of action.

Lt. Governor Hutchinson, who was commander-in-chief, was sent for and came to the Council Chamber, where some of the judges waited. the Governor desired the crowd to separate about ten o'clock and go home peaceably. He said he would do all in his power to see that justice was done. The 29th Regiment was then under arms on the south side of the Town-house, but the people insisted that the solders should be ordered to their barracks first before they would separate. When this was done, the people separated about one o'clock.

Captain Preston was arrested by a warrant given to the high sheriff by Justices Dana and Tudor. He was questioned at about two o'clock, and we sent him to jail soon after three, having enough evidence to commit him, because he ordered the soldiers to fire; so about four o'clock the town became quiet. The next day the eight soldiers that fired on the inhabitants were also sent to jail.

II. General Gage, a British General, wrote the following to a friend in England, five days after the incident:

On the evening of March 5th, the people of Boston had a general uprising. they began by attacking several soldiers in a small street, near the barracks of the 29th Regiment. The noise of the attack caused several officers to come out of the barracks and investigate. they found some of the soldiers greatly hurt, but they took the soldiers into the barrack.

The mob followed them to the barrack door, threatening and waving clubs over the officers' heads. The officers tried to make peace, and asked the mob to leave.

Part of the mob then broke into a meetinghouse, and rang the bell as if there were a fire. This seems to have been a prearranged signal. Immediately, many people assembled in the streets. Some of them were armed with guns, but most carried clubs and similar weapons.

Many people came out of their houses, thinking there was a fire. Several soldiers, thinking the same thing, headed for their duty posts as they were supposed to do. On the way they were insulted and attacked. Those who could not escape were knocked down and treated very badly.

Different mobs moved through the streets passing different barracks. These mobs tried to make the soldiers angry and urged them to come outside. One group went to the main guard and tried to stir up trouble, but they failed. The guard soldiers stood their positions quietly.

From there the mob moved to the customhouse, and attacked a single soldier on guard there. He defended himself as well as he could, and called for help. Several people ran to the main guard to tell of the danger to the soldier.

Captain Preston, who was in charge of the guard that day, was at the main guard station. When he heard of the attack on the soldier, he sent a sergeant and twelve men to aid him. The Captain soon followed to help prevent the troops from starting unnecessary trouble.

The mob attacked the group of soldiers. Some of the mob threw bricks, stones, pieces of ice, and snowballs at the soldiers. Others moved up to the soldiers' bayonets, trying to use their clubs. People in the mob called out to the soldiers to fire their guns, and used insulting language.



HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION - BOSTON MASSACRE

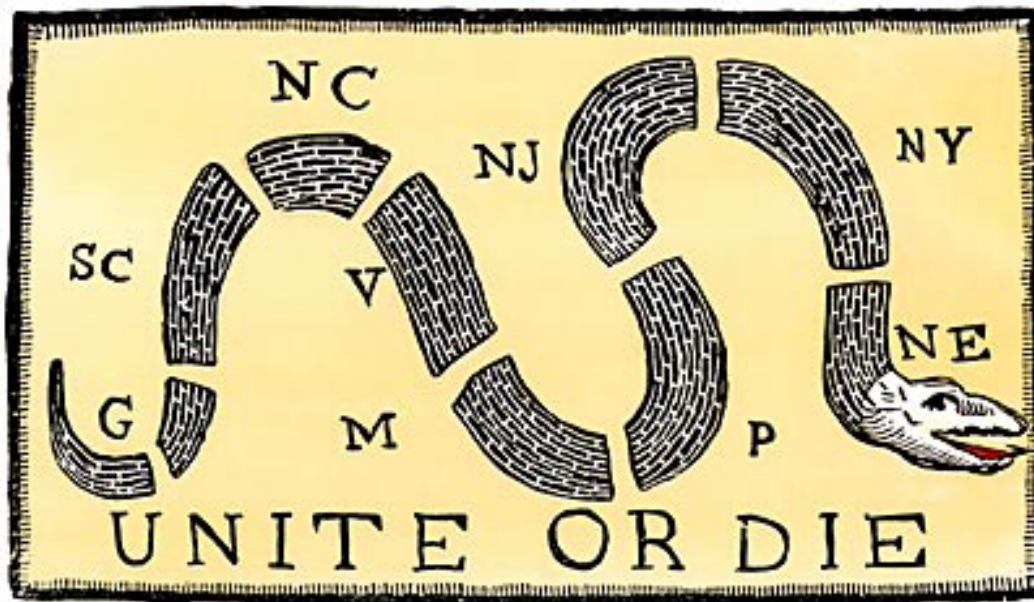
<i>John Tudor</i>	<i>General Gage</i>

Explain the difference between the two accounts about the Boston Massacre.

[illegible]

How do the images by Paul Revere and the 19th century lithograph change your interpretation of the Boston Massacre?

[illegible]



These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it NOW, deserves the love and thanks of man and women. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly--Tis dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated.

Thomas Paine, *The American Crisis* (December 19, 1776)

Excerpts from John Locke's *The Second Treatise of Civil Government* 1690

CHAP. II. --- Of the State of Nature

Sec. 4. To understand political power right, and derive it from its original, we must consider, what state all men are naturally in, and that is, a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons, as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature, without asking leave, or depending upon the will of any other man.

A state also of equality, wherein all the power and jurisdiction is reciprocal, no one having more than another; there being nothing more evident, than that creatures of the same species and rank, promiscuously born to all the same advantages of nature, and the use of the same faculties, should also be equal one amongst another without subordination or subjection, unless the lord and master of them all should, by any manifest declaration of his will, set one above another, and confer on him, by an evident and clear appointment, an undoubted right to dominion and sovereignty.

CHAP. VIII. --- Of the Beginning of Political Societies

Sec. 95. MEN being, as has been said, by nature, all free, equal, and independent, no once can be put out of this estate, and subjected to the political power of another, without his own consent. The only way whereby any one divests himself of his natural liberty, and puts on the bonds of civil society, is by agreeing with other men to join and unite into a community for their comfortable, safe, and peaceable living one amongst another, in a secure enjoyment of their properties, and a greater against any, that are not of it. This any number of men may do, because it injures not the freedom of the rest; they are left as they were in the liberty of the state of nature. When any number of men have so consented to make one community or government, they are thereby presently incorporated, and make one body politic, wherein the majority have a right to act and conclude the rest

Sec. 96. For when any number of men have, by the consent of every individual, made a community, they have thereby made that community one body, with a power to act as one body, which is only by the will and determination of the majority: for that which acts any community, being only the consent of the individuals of it, and it being necessary to that which is one body to move one way; it is necessary the body should move that way whither the greater force carries it, which is the consent of the majority: or else it is impossible it should act or continue one body, one community, which the consent of every individual that united into it, agreed that it should; and so everyone is bound by that consent to be concluded by the majority. And therefore we see, that in assemblies, empowered to act by positive laws, where no number is set by that positive law which empowers them, the act of the majority passes for the act of the whole, and of course determines, as having, by the law of nature and reason, the power of the whole.

Sec. 97. And thus every man, by consenting with others to make one body politic under one government, puts himself under an obligation, to everyone of that society, to submit to the determination of the majority, and to be concluded by it; or else this original compact, whereby he with others incorporates into one society, would signify nothing, and be no compact, if he be left free, and under no other ties than he was in before in the state of nature. For what appearance would there be of any compact? What new engagement if he were no farther tied by any decrees of the society, than he himself thought fit, and did actually consent to? This would be still as great a liberty, as he himself had before his compact, or any one else in the state of nature hath, who may submit himself, and consent to any acts of it if he thinks fit.

CHAP. IX --- Of the Ends of Political Society and Government.

Sec. 123. If man in the state of nature be so free, as has been said; if he be absolute lord of his own person and possessions, equal to the greatest, and subject to no body, why will he part with his freedom? Why will he give up this empire, and subject himself to the dominion and controul of any other power? To which it is obvious to answer, that though in the state of nature he hat such a right, yet the enjoyment of it is very uncertain, and constantly exposed to the invasion of others; for all being kings as much as he, every man his equal, and the greater part no strict observers of equity and justice, the enjoyment of the property he has in this state is very unsafe, very insecure. This makes him willing to quit a condition, which, however free, is full of fears and continual dangers: and it is not without reason, that he seeks out, and is willing to join in society with others, who are already united, or have a mind to unite, for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties and estates, which I call by the general name, property.

Sec. 124. The great and chief end, therefore, of men's uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under government, is the preservation of their property. To which in the state of nature there are many things wanting.

CHAP. XIX. --- Of the Dissolution of Government.

Sec. 243. To conclude, the power that every individual gave the society, when he entered into it, can never revert to the individuals again, as long as the society lasts, but will always remain in the community; because without this there can be no community, no common-wealth, which is contrary to the original agreement: so also when the society hath placed the legislate in any assembly of men, to continue in them and their successors, with direction and authority for providing such successors, the legislative can never revert to the people whilst that government lasts; because having provided a legislative with power to continue for ever, they have given up their political power to the legislative, and cannot resume it. But if they have set limits to the duration of their legislative, and made this supreme power in any person, or assembly, only temporary; or else, when by the miscarriages of those in authority, it is forfeited; upon the forfeiture, or at the determination of the time set, it reverts to the society, and the people have a right to act as supreme, and continue the legislative in themselves; or erect a new form, or under the old form place it in new hands, as they think good.

Declaration of Independence

One of the foremost documents in American history is the one that explained the reasons that the colonies were declaring their independence from Great Britain in 1776, shortly after the outbreak of the American Revolution. The Second Continental Congress delegated the task of writing the Declaration of Independence to a committee of five men consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson did the initial drafting, and the document was subsequently debated and revised by Congress as a whole. Congress voted to accept the document on July 4, 1776, and it was signed over the next several months.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

1. He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.
2. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.
3. He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.
4. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository or their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.
5. He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.
6. He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.
7. He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.
8. He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.
9. He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.
10. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.
11. He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures.

12. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.
13. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:
14. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
15. For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:
16. For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:
17. For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:
18. For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:
19. For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:
20. For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:
21. For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:
22. For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.
23. He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
24. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
25. He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.
26. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.
27. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every state of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

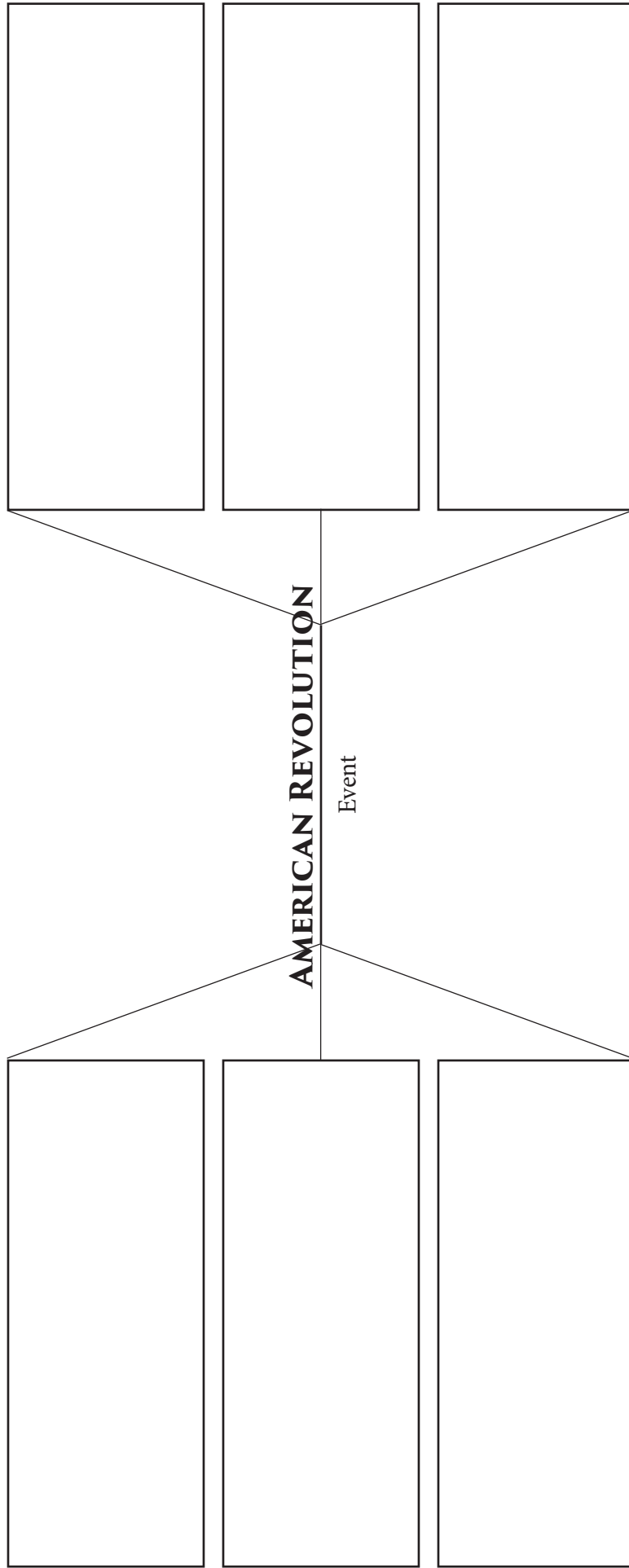
We, Therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

[Signators]

The Declaration of Independence

1. What is the purpose of the Declaration of Independence as stated in the introductory paragraph?
2. What groups did the Continental Congress hope to sway by this document?
3. According to Jefferson, who has the right to create a government?
4. According to Jefferson, what is the purpose of a government?
5. According to Jefferson, what should be done if a government fails to fulfill its purpose?
6. Using your answers for questions 3-6, summarize in your own words Jefferson's philosophy of government (This philosophy is Jefferson's major premise or assumption in the Declaration of Independence.)
7. Select any five grievances against George III and the English government that Jefferson lists in the Declaration of Independence. Copy the number of the grievance, and state for each one a British law or action which may have prompted that complaint.
8. What sacrifices were the signers willing to make to gain their independence?

CAUSE & EFFECT



Causes - Which are the most and least important? Why?

Effects- Which are the most and least important? Why? Also identify if they are short or long-term effects.

Condensed Version of the “Articles of Confederation”

Preamble: To everyone who reads this document, we the undersigned delegates send greeting.

Articles of Confederation and permanent union among the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Article I: The new nation will be called “The United States of America.”

Article II: All states are independent from one another. The state governments will retain all powers that are not specifically given to the national Congress.

Article III: The states agree to maintain friendly relationships. They will defend one another in times of trouble and protect their shared liberties and mutual welfare.

Article IV: To maintain friendly relations among the states, all free inhabitants can move among the states and conduct business therein without extra taxes. If fugitives from one state are living in another state, they should be sent back to face prosecution. All records and judicial rulings applying to individuals in one state shall be accepted by all other states.

Article V: Every year, state legislatures will send representatives to the national Congress. Each state shall send no less than two and no more than seven delegates, each state will have only one vote in Congress.

Article VI: No state can enter into a formal alliance with any foreign power. Neither states nor Congress shall give any title of nobility to anyone in the United States. Two or more states cannot enter into their own treaty. States cannot maintain standing armies or navies without Congress’ approval. Unless invaded, no state shall wage war without permission from Congress.

Article VII: In times of war, states will receive money from the national Treasury in proportion to the amount of land they own. The state legislature will collect the taxes needed to fund the Treasury.

Article IX: The national Congress will have the power to: declare war, negotiate foreign treaties, settle disputes between states, regulate currency, direct the operations of land and naval forces, borrow money from the states. Congress cannot carry out any resolution unless nine of the thirteen states agree. Congress will have a president to organize debate for a one-year term.

Article X: A committee of the states will be given the power to run the United States during the times Congress is in recess.

Article XI: Canada will be allowed admission in the United States. Any other colony requesting admission will need nine votes in Congress.

Article XII: Congress pledges to repay any money borrowed from the individual states during the Revolution.

Article XIII: All states agree to abide by the Articles of Confederation. To amend the Articles, Congress and all of the state legislatures must unanimously agree.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

<i>State Government Powers</i>	<i>National Government Powers</i>
Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation	

George Washington to Henry Knox Mount Vernon, Virginia - February 3, 1787

I feel myself exceedingly obliged to you for the full, & friendly communications in your letters of the 14th, 21st, & 25th and shall (critically as matters are described in the latter) be extremely anxious to know the issue of the movements of the forces that were assembling, the one to support, the other to oppose the constitutional rights of Massachusetts. – The moment is, indeed, important! – If government shrinks, or is unable to enforce its laws; fresh maneuvers will be displayed by the insurgents – anarchy & confusion must prevail – and every thing will be turned topsy turvey in that State; where it is not probable the mischiefs will terminate.[...]

But I may be speaking without book, for scarcely ever going off my own farms I see few people who do not call upon me; & am very little acquainted with the sentiments of the great world; [strikeout] indeed, after what I have seen, or rather after what I have heard, I shall be surprized at nothing; for if three years ago any person had told me that at this day, I should see [strikeout] such a formidable [inserted: rebellion] against the laws & constitutions of our own making [inserted: as now appears] I should have thought him a bedlamite – a fit subject for a mad house.

“This dreadful situation has alarmed every man of principle and property in New England. [People wake] as from a dream and ask what has been the cause of our delusion. What [will] give us security against the violence of lawless men? Our government must be [strengthened], changed, or altered to secure our lives and property.”

(Letter to George Washington from Henry Knox)

Daniel Gray Explains the Shaysites' Grievances (1786)

Gentlemen,

We have thought proper to inform you of some of the principal causes of the late risings of the people, and also of their present movements.

1st - The present expensive mode of collecting debts, which, by reason of the great scarcity of cash, will of necessity fill our goals with unhappy debtors and thereby a reputable body of people rendered incapable of being serviceable either to themselves or the community.

2nd - The monies raised by impost and excise being appropriated to discharge the interest of governmental securities, and not the foreign debt, when these securities are not subject to taxation.

3rd – A suspension of the writ of Habeas corpus, by which those persons who have stepped forth to assert and maintain the rights of the people, are liable to be taken and conveyed even to the most distant part of the Commonwealth, and thereby subjected to an unjust punishment.

Pro Slavery Petition from Virigina (1784)

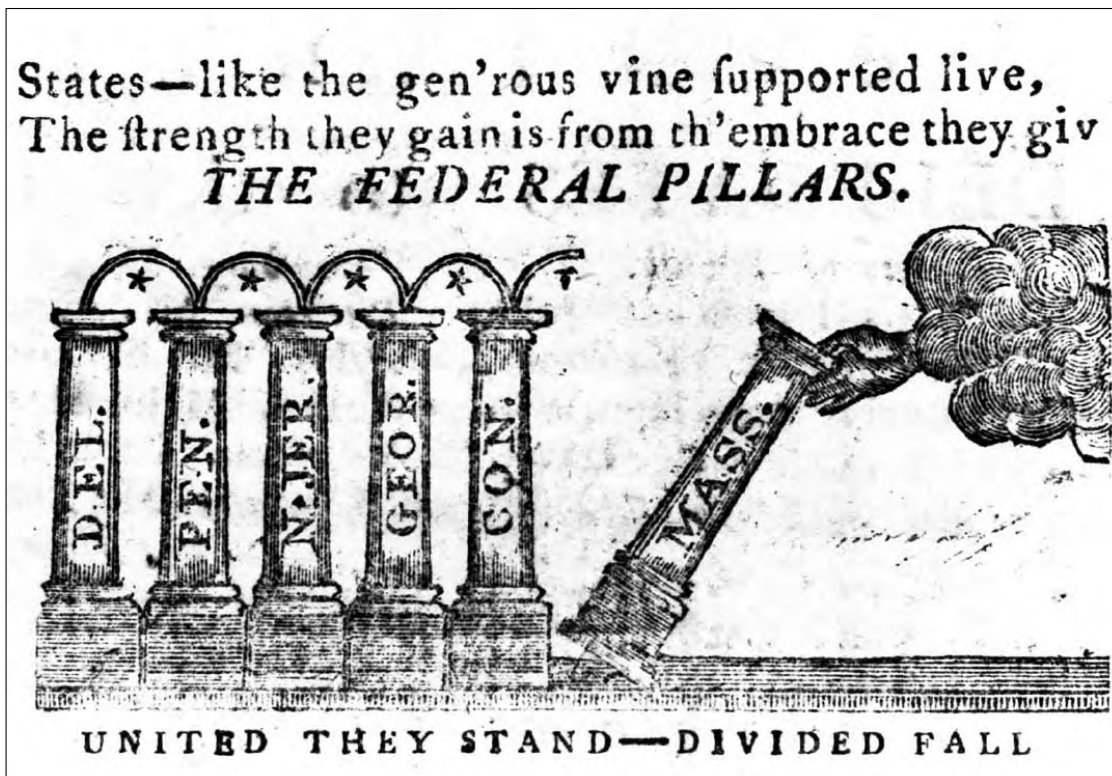
Gentlemen,

When the British parliament usurped a Right to dispose of our Property without our consent we dissolved the Union with our parent country and established a ...government of our own. We risked our Lives and Fortunes, and waded through Seas of Blood...we understand a very subtle and daring attempt is made to dispossess us of a very important Part of our Property...TO WREST US FROM OUR SLAVES, by and act of Legislature for general emancipation.

It is unsupported by Scripture. For we find in the Old Testament...slavery was permitted by the Deity himself... It is also exceedingly impolitic. For it involves in it, and is productive of Want, Poverty, Distress, and Ruin to FREE citizens, Neglect, Famine and Death to the black Infant...The Horrors of all Rapes, Murders, and Outrages which a vast multitude of unprincipled unpropertied, revengeful and remorseless Banditti are capable of perpetrating...sure and final Ruin to this now flourishing free and happy Country.

We solemnly adjure and humbly pray that you will discountenance and utterly reject every motion and proposal for emancipating our slaves.

"Pro-slavery Petitions in Virginia." PBS. PBS, Web. 18 Sept. 2014.



"The Federal Pillars," *Massachusetts Centinel* (Boston, MA), January 16, 1788. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, Serial and Government Publications Division.

POST-REVOLUTION AMERICA

Slavery
Women
Loyalists
Expansion
Economy

The European Magazine and London Review, in which this extract appeared in December 1784, reflected important segments of English opinion.

North America... appears to be in a very distracted and broken condition... Their Indian neighbors threaten them with hostilities.... The different States are at a variance among themselves, disputing territories, removing boundaries, and contesting other questions of property! They are not less divided about... the proportion each State shall contribute to the support of their Government-general, the Congress; what degree of power this... body shall be invested with any authority at all.... These, and many other important questions, agitate them exceedingly. To crown all, their boasted friends the French and they hate one another most cordially....

Such are the blessed fruits of American Independency...! How fatal has that chimera, that false light... that shining nothing, that IGNIS FATUUS, called INDEPENDENCY, been to you! How it has led you through all the paths of error and delusion, from you... safe dwelling, under the... protecting wing of British Government.... Generations yet unborn will lament your folly, and curse your false policy and base ingratitude to your parent country.

The American People: Creating a Nation and a Society (6th Edition)- Nash, Jeffrey, Howe, Frederick, Davis, Winkler, Mires, Pestana.

By 1787, Benjamin Franklin was a respected senior statesman who had been an influential publisher, scientist, and diplomat. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and his participation helped to give the Constitution legitimacy. After the failures of the federal government created by the Articles of Confederation, many Americans were suspicious of the Constitution and feared that it would fail as well. Franklin believed otherwise, as he states in this speech given at the conclusion of the convention. Do you think Franklin's call to put aside differences and unanimously support the Constitution was practical and necessary, or was it undemocratic and intended to stifle open debate? Why?

Mr. President

[...]Sir, I agree to this Constitution, with all its faults,---if they are such; because I think a general Government necessary for us, and there is no form of government but what may be a blessing to the people, if well administered;...

...If therefore astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does; and I think it will astonish our enemies, who are waiting with confidence to hear, that our councils are confounded like those of the Babel, and that our states are on the point of separation, only to meet hereafter for the purpose of cutting one another's throats. Thus I consent, Sir, to this Constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best...I hope, therefore, for our own sakes, as a part of the people, and for the sake of our posterity, that we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution, wherever our Influence may extend, and turn our future thoughts and endeavours to the means of having it well administered.

On the whole; Sir, I cannot help expressing a wish, that every member of the Convention who may still have objections to it, would with me on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility, and, to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this Instrument.

Benjamin Franklin: Writings, edited by J. A. Leo Lemay (New York: The Library of America, 1987), pp. 1139-1141.

The Virginia Plan

Written by James Madison, the Virginia Plan (1787) proposed two legislative houses. One house would be comprised of members elected by the people for three-year terms, while the other house would have members elected to seven-year terms by state legislatures. Representation in each house would be proportional to a state's population. Because Virginia was the largest state, the plan drew immediate criticism from the other smaller states. Other aspects of Madison's Virginia Plan also generated considerable discussion:

The combined legislature would choose the chief executive and federal judges;

- A division of federal powers between three branches: "Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive";
- The legislature would have the power of taxation;
- The legislature could veto state laws.

With the Virginia Plan, each branch would have that ability to check and balance the power of the other two. This, Madison reasoned, would prevent an abuse of power by any one branch.

New Jersey Plan

After about two weeks of debate at the Constitutional Convention, representatives of the small states became concerned about the direction the deliberations were taking. William Paterson introduced what became known as the New Jersey Plan on their behalf, in direct response to the previously proposed Virginia Plan.

Features under the New Jersey Plan:

- Congress had the additional powers of setting and collecting taxes.
- Federal laws were supreme over state laws.
- Congress to select an executive council, which would serve one four-year term, and which would be subject to recall by state governors.
- The judiciary would be appointed by the executive and would serve for life.
- Equal state representation in the Senate

Many delegates from small states feared that under a system of proportional representation, which was favored by most of the delegates, large states would become too powerful. The New Jersey Plan attempted to give small states powers in Congress equal to those of large states.

However, in addition to the supremacy clause, the New Jersey Plan's proposal of equal state representation in the Senate was embodied in the Constitution. Just as important, the New Jersey Plan introduced positions and arguments (especially those representing the views of the smaller states) that might not otherwise have been heard at the convention, leading the delegates to see the need to compromise in order to achieve a more perfect union.

Socratic Seminar Instructions

In preparation for our Socratic Seminar you will need to read the four articles on the following pages:

1. A Republic Must Be Small and Uniform to Survive
2. A Viable Republic Can Be Large and Diverse
3. The Constitution Needs a Bill of Rights
4. The Constitution Does Not Need a Bill of Rights

Follow the marking the text instructions below to annotate your documents. Please write your wavy words and definitions, discussion questions and summaries of the documents on page 36-39 of your BOK. You will have to show your annotated documents the day of the Socratic Seminar in order to participate in the discussion. If you do not have the work completed you will receive a zero for the seminar and will be given an alternative assignment.

1. Number the Paragraphs

Write a small number at the beginning of each paragraph next to the first word.

2. Wavy words and write definitions

Draw a wavy line under any words that you are not 100% confident that you know what they mean. Find at least two words in each article and write these words and definitions on pgs 36-39.

3. Circle important words

Circle the key words/phrases used in each article. These are words or phrases that are repeated multiple times in the reading (3-5x). These same words should appear in the summary of the article.

4. Underline main ideas

Underline the main ideas (or highlight with a yellow highlighter). The main ideas are the author's claims or argument. Each paragraph should have one main idea that you highlight.

5. Write questions

Write 3-5 discussion questions FOR EACH ARTICLE. Please write these questions on pages 36-39 of your BOK. These questions will be used as part of your Socratic Seminar. Therefore, they should be quality questions that require more than a simple response.

6. Summarize Article

Use the underlined main ideas and circled words from the article to write a summary for each article. This summary needs to be written on pages 36-39.

A Republic Must Be Small and Uniform to Survive (1787) “Brutus”

Viewpoint 1A (Opposing Viewpoints, Vol 1.)

The U.S. Constitution was written by delegates meeting in a special convention in Philadelphia from May to September 1787. The product of the Constitutional Convention, which then had to be ratified by the states, faced widespread debate. Numerous pamphlets and newspaper articles were published as federalists (supporters of the Constitution) sparred with anti-federalists. The following viewpoint is taken from the first of sixteen articles by “Brutus” published in the New York Journal between October 1787-April 1788 and widely reprinted elsewhere. Some historians have suggested that the author was Robert Yates, a New York delegate to the Constitutional Convention who refused to sign the Constitution. What arguments and reasons does the author use to support the idea that free republics only exist in small areas? Which, if any, of his predictions have come true?

The first question that presents itself on the subject is, whether a confederated government be the best for the United States or not? Or in other words, whether the thirteen United States should be reduced to one great republic, governed by one legislature, and under the direction of one executive and judicial; or whether they should continue thirteen confederated republics, under the direction and control of a supreme federal head for certain defined national purposes only?...

Can a Nation Be Large and Free?

It is here taken for granted, that all agree to this, that whatever government we adopt, it ought to be a free one; that it should be so framed as to secure the liberty of the citizens of America, and such an one as to admit of a full, fair, and equal representation of the people. The question then will be, whether a government thus constituted, and founded on such principles, is practicable, and can be exercised over the whole United States, reduced into one state?

If respect is to be paid to the opinion of the greatest and wisest men who have ever thought or wrote on the science of government, we shall be constrained to conclude, that a free republic cannot succeed over a country of such immense extent, containing such a number of inhabitants, and these increasing in such rapid progression as that of the whole United States. Among the many illustrious authorities which might be produced to this point, I shall content myself with quoting only two. The one is the baron [Charles-Louis] de Montesquieu, spirit of laws, chap. xvi. vol.1 [book VIII]. “It is natural to a republic to have only a small territory, otherwise it cannot long subsist. In a large republic there are men of large fortunes, and consequently of less moderation; there are trusts too great to be placed in any single subject; he has interest of his own; he soon begins to think that he might be happy, great and glorious, by oppressing his fellow citizens; and that he may raise himself to grandeur on the ruins of his country. In a large republic, the public good is sacrificed to a thousand views; it is subordinate to exceptions, and depends on accidents. In a small one, the interest of the public is easier perceived, better understood, and more within the reach of every citizen; abuses are of less extent, and of course are less protect.” Of the same opinion is the marquis Beccarari [Cesare di Beccaria].

History furnishes no example of a free republic, any thing like the extent of the United States. The Grecian republics were of small extent; so also was that of the Romans. Both of these, it is true, in process of time, extended their conquests over large territories of country; and the consequence was, that their governments were changed from that of free governments to those of the most tyrannical that ever existed in the world...

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The Consent of the People

In a free republic, although all laws are derived from the consent of the people, yet the people do not declare their consent by themselves in person, but by representatives, chosen by them, who are supposed to know the minds of their constituents, and to be possessed of integrity to declare this mind....

Now, in a large extended country, it is impossible to have a representation, possessing the sentiments, and of integrity, to declare the minds of the people, without having it so numerous and unwieldy, as to be subject in great measure to the inconveniency of a democratic government...

The Diversity of the United States

In a republic, the manners, sentiments, and interests of the people should be similar. If this be not the case, there will be a constant clashing of opinions; and the representatives of one part will be continually striving against those of the other. This will retard the operations of government and prevent such conclusions as will promote the public good...

In a republic of such vast extent as the United States, the legislature cannot attend to the various concerns and wants of its different parts. It cannot be sufficiently numerous to be acquainted with the local condition and wants of the different districts, and if it could, it is impossible it should have sufficient time to attend to and provide for all the variety of cases of this nature, that would be continually arising.

The Abuse of Power

In so extensive a republic, the great officers of government would soon become above the control of the people, and abuse their power to the purpose of aggrandizing themselves, and oppressing them. The trust committed to the executive offices, in a country of the extent of the United States, must be various and of magnitude...They will use the power, when they have acquired it, to the purposes of gratifying their own interest and ambition, and it is scarcely possible, in a very large republic, to call them to account for their misconduct, or to prevent their abuse of power.

These are some of the reasons by which it appears that a free republic cannot long subsist over a country of the great extent of these states. If then this new constitution is calculated to consolidate the thirteen states into one, as it evidently is, it ought not to be adopted.

A Viable Republic Can Be Large and Diverse (1787) - James Madison

Viewpoint 1B (Opposing Viewpoints, Vol 1.)

Political theorists and future president James Madison played a significant role in both instigating and influencing the 1787 Constitutional Convention. During the ensuing months of debate he wrote numerous articles and pamphlets urging ratification of the Constitution. These included the famous Federalist Papers, a series of newspaper articles he coauthored with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay under the pseudonym "Publius." The following viewpoint is taken from The Federalist 10, Madison's first and most famous contribution to the series; the article was originally published on November 22, 1787, in the New York Daily Advertiser. How does Madison define and describe "factions"? How does he differentiate between a republic and a democracy? Which of the arguments found here can be seen as direct answers to arguments by "Brutus" in the opposing viewpoint.

To the People of the State of New-York

Among the numerous advantages promised by a well-constructed Union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and control the violence of faction...

The Dangers of Factions

By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.

There are two methods of curing the mischiefs of faction: the one, by removing its causes; the other, by controlling its effects...Liberty is to a faction what air is to fire, an aliment without which it instantly expires. But it could not be less folly to abolish liberty, which is essential to political life, because it nourishes faction, than it would be to wish the annihilation of air, which is essential to animal life, because it imparts to fire its destructive agency

The Causes of Faction

The latent causes of faction are thus sown in the nature of man;... A zeal for different opinions concerning religion, concerning government, and many other points, as well of speculation as of practice; an attachment to different leaders ambitiously contending for preeminence and power; or to persons of other descriptions whose fortunes have been interesting to the human passions, have in turn, divided mankind into parties, inflamed them with mutual animosity, and rendered them much more disposed to vex and oppress each other than to co-operate for their common good. So strong is this propensity of mankind to fall into mutual animosities, that where no substantial occasion presents itself, the most frivolous and fanciful distinctions have been sufficient to kindle their unfriendly passions and excite their most violent conflicts...Those who hold and those who are without property have ever formed distinct interests in society. Those who are creditors, and those who are debtors, fall under a like discrimination. A landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile interest...The regulation of these various and interfering interests form the principal task of modern legislation...

The inference to which we are brought is, that the causes of faction cannot be removed, and that relief is only to be sought in the means of controlling its effects.

continued on next page...

If a faction consists of less than a majority, relief is supplied by the republican principle, which enables the majority to defeat its sinister views by regular vote. It may clog the administration, it may convulse the society; but it will be unable to execute and mask its violence under the forms of the Constitution...

Comparing Republics and Democracies

From this view of the subject it may be concluded that a pure democracy, by which I mean a society consistent of a small number of citizens who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischief of faction. A common passion or interest will in almost every case, be felt by a majority of the whole...Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths...

A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking...The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: first, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended.

The effect of the first difference is...through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interests of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations. Under such a regulation, it may well happen that the public voice, pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good than if pronounced by the people themselves...

It must be confessed that in this, as in most other cases, there is a mean, on both sides of which inconveniences will be found to lie...The federal Constitution forms a happy combination in this respect; the great and aggregate interests being referred to the national, the local and particular to the State legislatures.

Extending the Sphere

...the greater number of citizens and extent of territory which may be brought within the compass of republican than of democratic government; and it is this circumstance principally which renders factious combinations less to be dreaded in the former than in the later....Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens; or if such a common motive exists, it will be more difficult for all who feel it to discover their own strength, and to act in unison with each other...

Hence, it clearly appears, that the same advantage which a republic has over a democracy, in controlling the effects of faction, is enjoyed by a large over a small republic,--is enjoyed by the Union over the States composing it...

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...

In the extent and proper structure of the Union, therefore, we behold a republican remedy for the disease most incident to republican government. And according to the degree of pleasure and pride we feel in being republicans, ought to be our zeal in cherishing the spirit and supporting the character of Federalists.

The Constitution Needs a Bill of Rights (1788) Patrick Henry (1736-1790)

Viewpoint 2A (Opposing Viewpoints, Vol 1.)

A recurring criticism of the Constitution created in Philadelphia in 1787 was that it lacked a bill of rights---a list of fundamental freedoms retained by the people that the government could not infringe upon. Beginning in Virginia in 1776, many of the new states had included a bill of rights in the constitutions they wrote during the American Revolution. However, the new federal constitution did not include such a list. Those opposed to creating a more powerful national government argued that this omission was evidence that such a government could threaten people's liberties. One influential of this view was Patrick Henry, a longtime Virginian political leader whose oratorical skills had helped to inspire the American Revolution. The following viewpoint is taken from a speech made in June 1788 before a special convention meeting to decide whether to ratify the new Constitution. Henry argues that the Constitution--lacking a bill of rights--will supersede Virginia's constitution and in state bill or rights, thus endangering the people's freedoms. What examples of government abuses of rights does Henry suggest might happen? Some historians have argued that Henry and other anti-federalists were more concerned about retaining the powers of the state governments than about individual liberties; do the excerpts presented here support or refute that theory?

Virginia's Example

Let us consider the sentiments which have been entertained by the people of America on this subject. At the revolution, it must be admitted, that it was their sense to put down those great rights which ought in all countries to be held inviolable and sacred. Virginia did so we all remember. She made a compact to reserve, expressly, certain rights, when fortified with full, adequate, and abundant representation, was she satisfied with that representation? No.----She most cautiously and guardedly reserved and secured those invaluable, inestimable rights and privileges, which no people, inspired with the least glow of patriotic love of liberty, ever did, or ever can, abandon. She is called upon now to abandon them, and dissolve that compact which secure them to her. She is called upon to accede to another compact which most infallibly supersedes and annihilates her present one. Will she do it?----That is the question...

It was expressly declared in our Confederation that every right was retained by the States respectively, which was not given up to the Government of the United States. But there is no such thing here. You therefore by a natural and unavoidable implication, give up your rights to the General Government. Your own example furnishes an argument against it. If you give up these powers, without a Bill of Rights, you will exhibit the most absurd thing to mankind that ever the world saw----A Government that has abandoned all its powers--The powers of direct taxation, the sword, and the purse. You have disposed of them to Congress, without a Bill of Rights---without checks and guards---still you keep barriers---pointed where? Pointed against your weakened, prostrated, enervated State Government! You have a Bill of Rights to defend you against the State Government, which is bereaved of all power; and yet you have none against Congress, though in full and exclusive possession of all power! You arm yourself against the weak and defenceless, and expose yourselves naked to the armed and powerful. Is not this a conduct of unexampled absurdity?...

continued on next page...

The People Want A Bill of Rights

In this business of legislation, your Members of Congress will lose the restriction of not imposing excessive fines, demanding excessive bail, and inflicting cruel and unusual punishments.----These are prohibited by your Declaration of Rights. What has distinguished our ancestors?-----That they would not admit of tortures, or cruel and barbarous punishments. But Congress may introduce the practice of the civil law, in preference to that of the common law.-----They may introduce the practice of France, Spain, and Germany---Of torturing to extort a confession of the crime. They will say that they might as well draw examples from those countries as from Great-Britain; and they will tell you, that there is such a necessity of strengthening the arm of Government that they must have a criminal equity, and extort confession by torture, in order to punish will still more relentless severity. We are then lost and undone.-----And can an man think it troublesome, when we can by a small interference prevent our rights from being lost?----If you will, like the Virginian Government, give them knowledge of the extent of the right retained by the people, and the powers themselves, they will, if they be honest men, thank you for it.----Will they not wish to go on sure grounds?---But if you leave them otherwise they will not know how to proceed; and being in a state of uncertainty, they will assume rather than give up powers by implication.

A Bill of Rights may be summed up in a few words. What do they tell us?---That our rights are reserved.----Why not say so? Is it because it will consume too much paper? Gentlemen's reasonings against a Bill of Rights, do not satisfy me Without saying which has the right side, it remains doubtful. A Bill of Rights is a favorite thing with the Virginians, and the people of the other States likewise. It may be their prejudice, but the Government ought to suit their geniuses, otherwise its necessity be doubtful, will exclude the possibility of dispute, and with great submission, I think the best way is to have no dispute. In the present Constitution, they are restrained from issuing general warrants to search suspected places, or seize persons not named, without evidence of the commission of the fact, etc. There was certainly some celestial influence governing those who deliberated on that Constitution;----For they have with the most cautious and enlightened circumspection, guarded those indefeasible rights, which ought ever to be held sacred. The officers of Congress may come upon you fortified with all the terrors of paramount federal authority.----Excisemen may come in multitudes;---For the limitation of their numbers no man knows. ---They may, unless the General Government be restrained by a Bill of Rights, or some similar restriction, go into your cellars and rooms, and search, ransack and measure, everything you eat, drink, and wear. They ought to be restrained within proper bounds. With respect to the freedom of the press, I need say nothing; for it is hoped that the Gentlemen who shall compose Congress, will take care as little as possible, to infringe the rights of human nature.-----This will result from their integrity. They should from prudence, abstain from violating the rights of their constituents. They are not however expressly restrained.----But whether they will intermeddle with that palladium of our liberties or not. I leave you to determine.

The Constitution Does Not Need a Bill of Rights (1788) by Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804)

Viewpoint 2B (*Opposing Viewpoints, Vol 1.*)

Alexander Hamilton a military aide to General George Washington during the Revolutionary War, and later secretary of the treasury during Washington's presidency, was one of the leading pro-Constitution participants in the debate over whether the states should ratify the document. He collaborated with James Madison and John Jay in writing a series of letters to newspapers under the pseudonym "Publius". What are the true sources of liberty, according to Hamilton? In his view, in what ways is the whole Constitution a bill of rights?

To the People of the State of New-York.

In the course of the foregoing review of the constitution I have taken notice of, and endeavoured to answer, most of the objections which have appeared against it...Bills of rights....are not only unnecessary in the proposed constitution, but would even be dangerous.

The most considerable of these remaining objections is, that the plan of the convention contains no bill of rights.....

It has been several times truly remarked, that bills of rights are in their origin, stipulations between kings and their subjects, abridgments of prerogative in favor of privilege, reservations of rights not surrendered to the prince. Such was Magna Carta, obtained by the Barons, sword in hand from King John....Such also was the declaration of right presented by the lords and commons to the prince of Orange in 1688, and afterwards thrown into the form of an act of parliament, called the bill of rights. It is evident, therefore, that according to their primitive signification, they have no application to constitutions professedly founded upon the power of the people, and executed by their immediate representatives and servants. Here, in strictness, the people surrender nothing, and as they retain every thing, they have no need of particular reservations. "We the people of the United States to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, so ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." Here is a better recognition of popular rights than volumes of those aphorisms which make the principal figure in several of our state bills of rights, and which would sound much better in a treatise of ethics than in a constitution of government.

A Bill of Rights Would be Dangerous

I go further, and affirm that bills of rights, in the sense and in the extent in which they are contended for, are not only unnecessary in the proposed constitution, but would be dangerous. They would contain various exceptions to powers which are not granted; and on this very account, would afford a colourable pretext to claim more that were granted. For why declare that things shall not be done which there is no power to do? Why for instance, should it be said, that the liberty of the press shall not be restrained, when no power is given by which restrictions may be imposed?...

continued on next page...

On the subject of the liberty of the press, as much has been said, I cannot forbear adding a remark or two: In the first place, I observe that there is not a syllable concerning it in the constitution of this state, and in the next, I contend that whatever has been said about it in that of any other state, amounts to nothing. What signifies a declaration that “the liberty of the press shall be inviolably preserved”? What is the liberty of the press? Who can give it any definition which would not leave the utmost latitude for evasion? I hold it to impracticable; and from this, I infer, that its security, whatever fine declarations may be inserted in any constitution respecting it must altogether depend on public opinion, and on the general spirit of the people and of the government. And here, after all, as intimated upon another occasion, must we seek for the only solid basis of all our rights.

The Constitution is a Bill of Rights

There remains but one other view of this matter to conclude the point. The truth is, after all the declamation we have heard, that the constitution is itself in every rational sense, and to every useful purpose, a Bill of Rights. The several bills of rights, in Great-Britain, form its constitution, and conversely the constitution of each state is its bill rights. And the proposed constitution, if adopted will be the bill of rights of the union. Is it one object of a bill of rights to declare and specify the political privileges of the citizens in the structure and administration of the government? This is done in the most ample and precise manner in the plan of the convention, comprehending various precautions for the public security, which are not to be found in any of the state constitutions. Is another object of a bill of rights to define certain immunities and modes of proceeding, which are relative to personal and private concerns? This we have seen has also been attended to, in a variety of cases, in the same plan. Adverting therefore to the substantial meaning of a bill of rights, it is absurd to allege that it is not to be found in the work of the convention. It may be said that it does not go far enough, though it will not be easy to make this appear; but it can with no propriety be contended that there is no such thing. It certainly must be immaterial what mode is observed as to the order of declaring the rights of the citizens, if they are to be found in any part of the instrument which establishes the government. And hence it must be apparent that much of what has been said on this subject rests merely on verbal and nominal distinctions, which are entirely foreign from the substance of the thing.

A Republic Must Be Small and Uniform to Survive	
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A Viable Republic Can Be Large and Diverse

Wavy Words

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The Constitution Needs a Bill of Rights	
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The Constitution Does Not Need a Bill of Rights

Wavy Words

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Summary of Article

Farewell Address (1796) by George Washington

President George Washington presented this farewell address, an excerpt of which is presented here, to the American people on September 17, 1796, shortly before he finished his second term of office.

...Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all....In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated...As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest guided by our justice shall counsel...

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world...I repeat it, therefore: let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them. Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectably defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies...

Alien & Sedition Acts 1798

A series of four laws championed by the Federalists in the U.S. Congress and President John Adams, the Alien and Sedition Acts made it more difficult for immigrants to obtain U.S. citizenship, enacted stricter laws against immigrants that increased the risk of deportation, and limited the rights of freedom of assembly and freedom of the press for U.S. citizens under the guise of preparing the United States for its entry into the Napoleonic Wars against France. Democratic-Republicans maintained that the acts were a weapon to suppress political dissent, and the acts themselves proved wildly unpopular. The Sedition Act, was seen as a direct assault on the Bill of Rights. The laws included here are the Alien Enemies Act (passed July 6) and the Sedition Act (passed July 14). The other two laws were the Naturalization Act (passed June 18) and the Alien Act (passed June 25). Below are excerpts from both the Alien and Sedition Acts.

Alien Enemies Act

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President of the United States shall make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed, as alien enemies...

Sedition Act

Section 1. Be it enacted That if any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together, with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government of the United States, which are or shall be directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding a place or office in or under the government of the United States, from undertaking, performing or executing his trust or duty;..., shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor exceeding five years; and further, at the discretion of the court may be holden to find sureties for his good behaviour in such sum, and for such time, as the said court may direct.

Section 2. That if any person shall write, print, utter. Or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government...or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years...

CHANGES & CONTINUITY OVER TIME

TOPIC: **ANGLICANISM**

Start Date:

End Date:

Key Dates/Events: _____

Characteristics of the country before:

Characteristics of the country after: