

Chapter 1 : New Nation Quiz

EQ: What made George Washington a great president and what advice did he give to the nation when he left office?

Workers in various trades and professions demonstrated. Blacksmiths carted around a working forge, on which they symbolically beat swords into farm tools. Christian clergymen meanwhile marched arm-in-arm with Jewish rabbis. The grand procession represented what many Americans hoped the United States would become: In April, for example, thousands gathered in New York to see George Washington take the presidential oath of office. Although the officials of the new federal government and the people who supported it placed great emphasis on unity and cooperation, the country was often anything but unified. The Constitution itself had been a controversial document adopted to strengthen the government so that it could withstand internal conflicts. Whatever the later celebrations, the new nation had looked to the future with uncertainty. Less than two years before the national celebrations of 1793, the United States had faced the threat of collapse. In 1786, a few years after the Revolution ended, thousands of farmers in western Massachusetts were struggling under a heavy burden of debt. Their problems were made worse by weak local and national economies. Many political leaders saw both the debt and the struggling economy as a consequence of the Articles of Confederation, which provided the federal government with no way to raise revenue and did little to create a cohesive nation out of the various states. The farmers wanted the Massachusetts government to protect them from their creditors, but the state supported the lenders instead. As creditors threatened to foreclose on their property, many of these farmers, including Revolutionary War veterans, took up arms. Governor James Bowdoin, however, saw the Shaysites as rebels who wanted to rule the government through mob violence. He called up thousands of militiamen to disperse them. Daniel Shays and other leaders were indicted for treason, and several were sentenced to death, but eventually Shays and most of his followers received pardons. The Constitutional Convention The uprising in Massachusetts convinced leaders around the country to act. After years of goading by James Madison and other nationalists, delegates from twelve of the thirteen states met at the Pennsylvania state house in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787. Only Rhode Island declined to send a representative. The delegates arrived at the convention with instructions to revise the Articles of Confederation. That weakness meant that the burden of paying back debt from the Revolutionary War fell on the states. The states, in turn, found themselves beholden to the lenders who had bought up their war bonds. That was part of why Massachusetts had chosen to side with its wealthy bondholders over poor western farmers. He intended to produce a completely new national constitution. In the preceding year, he had completed two extensive research projects—one on the history of government in the United States, the other on the history of republics around the world. He used this research as the basis for a proposal he brought with him to Philadelphia. John Vanderlyn, Portrait of James Madison, The Virginia Plan was daring. Classical learning said that a republican form of government required a small and homogenous state: Citizens who were too far apart or too different could not govern themselves successfully. Conventional wisdom said the United States needed to have a very weak central government, which should simply represent the states on certain matters they had in common. Otherwise, power should stay at the state or local level. The Virginia Plan, therefore, proposed that the United States should have a strong federal government. It was to have three branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—with power to act on any issues of national concern. The legislature, or Congress, would have two houses, in which every state would be represented according to its population size or tax base. The national legislature would have veto power over state laws. But they did not agree on what kind of government should replace them. In particular, they disagreed about the best method of representation in the new Congress. Representation was an important issue that influenced a host of other decisions, including deciding how the national executive branch should work, what specific powers the federal government should have, and even what to do about the divisive issue of slavery. For more than a decade, each state had enjoyed a single vote in the Continental Congress. Small states like New Jersey and Delaware wanted to keep things that way. The Connecticut delegate Roger Sherman, furthermore, argued that members of Congress should be appointed by the state legislatures. James Wilson of Pennsylvania argued

that since the Virginia Plan would vastly increase the powers of the national government, representation should be drawn as directly as possible from the public. This proposal, after months of debate, was adopted in a slightly altered form as the Great Compromise: In addition to establishing both types of representation, this compromise also counted a slave as three fifths of a person for representation and tax purposes. The delegates took even longer to decide on the form of the national executive branch. Should executive power be in the hands of a committee or a single person? How should its officeholders be chosen? On June 1, James Wilson moved that the national executive power reside in a single person. Coming only four years after the American Revolution, that proposal was extremely contentious; it conjured up images of an elected monarchy. They endlessly debated these questions, and not until early September did they decide the president would be elected by a special electoral college. In the end, the Constitutional Convention proposed a government unlike any other, combining elements copied from ancient republics and English political tradition but making some limited democratic innovations—all while trying to maintain a delicate balance between national and state sovereignty. It was a complicated and highly controversial scheme. Ratifying the Constitution Delegates to the Constitutional Convention assembled, argued, and finally agreed in this room, styled in the same manner as during the Convention. Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3. The convention voted to send its proposed Constitution to Congress, which was then sitting in New York, with a cover letter from George Washington. The plan for adopting the new Constitution, however, required approval from special state ratification conventions, not just Congress. During the ratification process, critics of the Constitution organized to persuade voters in the different states to oppose it. This omission became a rallying point for opponents of the document. Many of these Anti-Federalists argued that without such a guarantee of specific rights, American citizens risked losing their personal liberty to the powerful federal government. The pro-ratification Federalists, on the other hand, argued that including a bill of rights was not only redundant but dangerous; it could limit future citizens from adding new rights. Some of the most famous, and most important, arguments came from Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison in the Federalist Papers, which were published in various New York newspapers in and . At first, the Anti-Federalists at the Massachusetts ratifying convention probably had the upper hand, but after weeks of debate, enough delegates changed their votes to narrowly approve the Constitution. But they also approved a number of proposed amendments, which were to be submitted to the first Congress. This pattern—“ratifying the Constitution but attaching proposed amendments”—was followed by other state conventions. After nearly a month of debate, Virginia voted 89 to 79 in favor of ratification. Yet this did not mean the debates were over. North Carolina, New York, and Rhode Island had not completed their ratification conventions, and Anti-Federalists still argued that the Constitution would lead to tyranny. The New York convention would ratify the Constitution by just three votes, and finally Rhode Island would ratify it by two votes—a full year after George Washington was inaugurated as president. By , the term Anti-Federalist would be essentially meaningless. Yet the debates produced a piece of the Constitution that seems irreplaceable today. Ten amendments were added in . Together, they constitute the Bill of Rights. James Madison, against his original wishes, supported these amendments as an act of political compromise and necessity. He had won election to the House of Representatives only by promising his Virginia constituents such a list of rights. There was much the Bill of Rights did not cover. Women found no special protections or guarantee of a voice in government. Many states continued to restrict voting only to men who owned significant amounts of property. And slavery not only continued to exist; it was condoned and protected by the Constitution. Of all the compromises that formed the Constitution, perhaps none would be more important than the compromise over the slave trade. Americans generally perceived the transatlantic slave trade as more violent and immoral than slavery itself. Many northerners opposed it on moral grounds. But they also understood that letting southern states import more Africans would increase their political power. The Constitution counted each black individual as three fifths of a person for purposes of representation, so in districts with many slaves, the white voters had extra influence. On the other hand, the states of the Upper South also welcomed a ban on the Atlantic trade because they already had a surplus of slaves. Banning importation meant slave owners in Virginia and Maryland could get higher prices when they sold their slaves to states like South Carolina and Georgia that were dependent on a

continued slave trade. New Englanders agreed to include a constitutional provision that protected the foreign slave trade for twenty years; in exchange, South Carolina and Georgia delegates had agreed to support a constitutional clause that made it easier for Congress to pass commercial legislation. As a result, the Atlantic slave trade resumed until when it was outlawed for three reasons. First, Britain was also in the process of outlawing the slave trade in , and the United States did not want to concede any moral high ground to its rival. Second, the Haitian Revolution , a successful slave revolt against French colonial rule in the West Indies, had changed the stakes in the debate. The image of thousands of armed black revolutionaries terrified white Americans. The ban on the slave trade, however, lacked effective enforcement measures and funding. Moreover, instead of freeing illegally imported Africans, the act left their fate to the individual states, and many of those states simply sold intercepted slaves at auction. Thus, the ban preserved the logic of property ownership in human beings. The new federal government protected slavery as much as it expanded democratic rights and privileges for white men. John Trumbull, Portrait of Alexander Hamilton, The vice president was John Adams, and Washington chose Alexander Hamilton to be his secretary of the treasury. Both men wanted an active government that would promote prosperity by supporting American industry.

Chapter 2 : Unit 1, a new nation! by Caleb Terry on Prezi

Civics: Unit 1, A New Nation. STUDY. PLAY. Civics is the study of the organization and structure of _____. 1. led the nation of Israel out of the land of Egypt 2.

Rothermel depicts Patrick Henry giving his famous "If this be treason, make the most of it! Almost from their founding, the English colonies in America were moving toward independence. The government in England was never able to govern the colonies closely enough to monitor their day-to-day activities. Over time, the colonists developed economic and political independence much like children become more independent from their parents as they grow older. Children may even become rebellious as teenagers and desire independence as they become adults. Click here to view the instructions for logging in to Discovery Education Streaming videos. Between the end of the French and Indian War in and the signing of the Declaration of Independence in , a series of events led by many colonists occurred to propel many colonists to favor fighting for their rights as Englishmen and later for their independence during the American Revolution. Taxation without Representation A tax collector is "tared and feathered" by members of the Sons of Liberty. Following the French and Indian War, England felt it was only fair that the colonists do their part in paying for the costs of providing protection. England also began to impose strict rules and new taxes on the colonies in an attempt to raise revenue. The colonists had lived for many years without strict English supervision. They refused to submit to the new, oppressive rules and regulations, and what they considered "taxation without representation". Watch October, March, The British viewed the tighter regulations and rules as a vital way to maintain order, whereas the colonies saw them as a denial of liberty. These tensions further escalated in with a series of events that eventually led to war. The colonies decided to hold a meeting to discuss how to react to the Coercive Acts. Watch First Continental Congress 1: First Continental Congress Although the colonies were not declaring independence at this meeting, the decisions made there ultimately forced the colonies in that direction. The First Continental Congress adopted several measures including: Renewed boycott and call to the people of all English colonies to arm themselves and form militias Direct letter to King George III appealing for protection and a peaceful solution as British citizens Agreement to meet again in the Spring if no resolution The meeting ended on October 26, and the delegates vowed to meet again in May Read "First Continental Congress" to learn more about the meeting. First Continental Congress Outbreak of the Revolution Between the First Continental Congress and the planned second meeting of the Continental Congress, the struggle for power and victory between the American colonists and Great Britain escalated. Though there was now a struggle on the battlefield, there was a deeper struggle taking place among Americans concerning the role of government in the lives of citizens. Watch Outbreak of American Revolution 2: This second meeting would now have to focus on dealing with the military crisis against the British. The Second Continental Congress was responsible for several decisions, including: Read "Second Continental Congress" to learn more about the meeting. Second Continental Congress Second Continental Congress The Second Continental Congress served as a temporary government during the early years of the war while a formal system under the Articles of Confederation was being adopted after independence was declared. Watch "The Second Continental Congress" 2: The introduction, or preamble, explained the purpose of the Declaration. Jefferson included, "inalienable rights" and "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. On July 4, , the Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, which formally declared the colonies independent from British authority. Watch The Declaration of Independence 1:

Chapter 3 : us-history | New Nation

American History 1 - A New Nation study guide by GAIL_LOCKLEAR8 includes 46 questions covering vocabulary, terms and more. Quizlet flashcards, activities and games help you improve your grades.

Chapter 4 : Unit 1 - Origins of a New Nation- DocsBay

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"Faces of a New Nation: American Portraits of the 18th and Early 19th Centuries": The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin, v. 61, no. 1 (Summer,) Barratt, Carrie Rebora () This title is out of print.

Chapter 5 : Lesson Forming a New Nation

But the new nation was never as cohesive as its champions had hoped. Although the officials of the new federal government "and the people who supported it" placed great emphasis on unity and cooperation, the country was often anything but unified.

Chapter 6 : Unit 3 The New Nation - CPUSH

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Chapter 7 : Z Nation " Show | SYFY

The nation's leaders created a government for the new nation and selected George Washington to lead them. A key issue for Washington and the new government was a financial plan. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton took this on.

Chapter 8 : US History - - - Shaping a New Nation by McDaris on Prezi

theMe one exCerpts Unit 6 The New Nation 1. Toward A New National Government [The Articles of Confederation provided for a weak federal government that might be unable to deal with internal strife and external diplomacy].

Chapter 9 : A New Nation | THE AMERICAN YAWP

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