

Unit 3 Chapter 6 The Constitution and the New Republic

- Confederation(160)
 - Became unpopular by the 1780's
- National Government(160-161)
 - For economic problems
 - People wanted:
 - 13 diff policies to become one
 - No more paper money
 - Protection
- 1786 - change(161)
 - A Broadside Against "Nobility" 1783
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - Wanted a national government and found James Madison of Virginia
 - Proposal was to render the constitution
 - Annapolis - meeting, 5 delegates showed up and the proposal of Hamilton was approved
 - Thomas Jefferson did not care much at that time
- 1787 - Convention(162)
 - All 55 reps except Rhode Island
 - The founding fathers
 - James Madison rep. Virginia
 - Edmund Randolph first proposed the idea of a nation government
 - The Virginia Plan
 - Lower house people selected upper house
 - A new national legislature with 2 houses
 - Lower- Proportional to population
 - William Paterson Proposed a Federal plan
 - One house
 - Equal representation
 - Extended powers to congress
 - tax
 - regulate commerce
- The Great Compromise - July 2nd -16th(163)
 - Lower house - rep would be based on population
-

- Slaves would be counted as $\frac{3}{5}$ due to the fact that they thought slaves were not as productive and only contributed to $\frac{3}{5}$ of the wealth
 - Upper house- each states had 2 rep
 - Legislature could not tax exports
 - Congress could not have a duty of more than 10\$ on a slave and could not stop the slave trade for the next 20 years
 - Constitution-1787(163-166)
 - James Madison - Question of Sovereignty and limiting power
 - Separation of powers
 - Senatate
 - House of rep
 - Chosen by the people
 - Would check on each other
 - Both agree on a law before it could be passed
 - President can veto acts
 - Federal would have protection from the other two
 - Judges and justices would serve for life once approved by president and senate
 - Federal
 - protect the people
 - finance
 - protect from oppression
 - Federalists and Antifederalists(166-168)
 - Instead of changing the constitution, the convention wanted to change the government
 - They needed up changing the rules
 - 9 out of 13 states had to ratify
 - Congress accepted it
 - Supporting the constitution meant you had the support of washington and Franklin
 - Federalists
 - Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and john Jay
 - wrote essays explaining the constitution
 - Antifederalists
 - wanted a new government
 - increase taxes
 - obliterate the states
 - wield dictatorial powers

- favor well born over common people
 - and individual liberty
 - Constitution lacked bill of rights
- Debating the constitution(167)
 - Placed obstacles between the people and exercise of power
 - 1787-1788 delaware convention and soon after so did the others
 - new york thought that the bill of rights would be added
- Bill of rights(1789)
 - 12 amendments
 - September 25 1789
 - 10 ratified by 1791
 - Tenth amendment states had all power except delegated ones to the federal government
 - Judiciary act of 1789
 - supreme court
 - 6 member
 - chief justice
 - 5 associate justices
 - 13 district courts
 - one judge a court
 - 3 circuit courts of appeal
 - 1 district with 2 supreme judges
 - Made final decision- constitutionality of state laws
- The Cabinet
 - State
 - Treasury
 - Hamilton
 - War
 - Henry Knox
 - General Attorney
 - Edmund Randolph
- Federalists and Republicans(1787-1792)
 - Centralizers known as federalists
 - wanted to remain rural and agrarian
 - Hamilton
 - power in the hands of the state and people
 - Republicans
 - Madison
 - Hamilton/Federalists

- Had power for 12 years
 - from the support of George Washington
 - Hamilton resigned in 1794
 - New government for the debt
 - wanted the wealthy to help
 - As old bonds were paid
 - new bonds would be made
 - Help keep the government
 - Hamilton wanted a bank(1790)
 - keep government bond through judicious bonds
 - chartered by the federal government
 - controlled by directors
 - 1/3 would be chosen by government
 - It would keep the government stable
 - 2 new types of taxes
 - excise to be paid by distillers(Whiskey)
 - Tariff on imports(Increase revenue)
 - Report on manufactures 1791
 - Hamilton's proposal eventually won
 - to sort out the deal the capital was moved back to Philadelphia
 - Republican(1790)
 - Some people believed federalists were creating a tyrannical structure and were doing many of the same things British governments were doing
 - formed
 - committees, societies, caucus
 - Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
 - Agrarian republic
 - manufacturing capacity
 - Differences in support(1790)
 - republican- rural areas and the south and the west
 - federalists- Commercial centers northeast and seaports southern
 - Hamilton remained dominant because Washington supported him
- National Sovereignty(1790)
 - 1794- Whiskey rebellion- western Pennsylvania
 - An army of about 15,000 went to Pennsylvania and the rebellion collapsed due to intimidation
 - Vermont became the 14th state in 1791

- Tennessee became a state in 1796
- Native Americans
 - Ordinances 1784-1787
 - Indians were not mentioned in the constitutions(A little)
 - No direct representations
 - not a foreign nation
 - were not taxed
 - They did not sort out their relation(whites and Indians)
- The British(173)
 - threats to place restrictions on trading for british ships
 - french went to war with britain
 - 1794 royal navy seized american ships
- Jay's and Pinckney's Treaty (174)
 - 1794 - jay negotiated with britain through a treaty which failed but helped prevent a predicted war
 - created sovereignty in the north west
 - good commercial relationship
 - Pinckney treaty
 - Mississippi to new orleans
 - northern boundary of florida
 - prevents indians to go to florida
- Downfall of the Federalists(174-176)
 - 1796 they lost the elections
 - John Adams became nominee after thomas jefferson
 - Even after having JOhn adams as president Hamilton was still the dominant
- Two American men go to France to negotiate a
 - Resulted in an undeclared war two years after
 - 1798 warships were made and won 85 ships from france
 - Ultimately became an ally with britain in The war with France(Quasi War)
- Alien and Sedition Acts
 - Sedition Act
 - prosecute those who were engaged in sedition against the government
 - Alien
 - New obstacles for foreigners trying become a citizen
 - discourage immigration
 - Virginia and Kentucky resolution(177)
 - by Madison

- used John Locke's ideas
 - Federal government was made by a compact
 - certain delegate powers
- People were divided politically(violence)
- The election of 1800
 - The two parties accused each other for doing horrible things
 - after a deadlock between burr and jefferson
 - Jefferson won
 - Judiciary Act of 1801

Crash Course 8 Notes

- Government Continental Congress- Article of Confederation
 - lasted for ten years
 - no president
 - no judiciary
 - Decisions required 9 of 13 votes
 - limited to declare war, conduct foreign affair and make treaties
 - Coin money but no taxes
 → Meant to be a bad government
- Accomplishments
 - Won The war
 - Ohio - got land north of the ohio river
 - Northwest ordinance of 1787
 - 5 new states made between ohio and mississippi river
 - Outlawed slavery
 -
 - Indians had to treated properly
 → Still could not tax
- 1786/1787- Shays Rebellion
- The constitution
 - 55 men decided
 - Executive
 - Legislative
 - judicial
 - Republican with rep.
 - Alexander hamilton - senate + president - life time - bad idea

- No tyranny
 - Populations
 - Big- James Madison's- Virginia plan
 - two house legislature with reps. in both
 - Small - New Jersey plan
 - Roger Sherman
 - Two house
 - 1) Rep. proportional to population
 - $\frac{3}{5}$ compromise - All white people + $\frac{3}{5}$ other people
 - House Members 2 year terms
 - responsible for people
 - 2) Senate from 2 members per state
 - 6 year terms
 - $\frac{1}{3}$ for election
- Separation of powers and federalism
 - National and state authority
 - 3 branches
 - Legislative - Laws
 - Executive - Veto laws
 - Judiciary - declare laws void to
 - Senators were elected by states - leading citizens
 - Elector college
- 9/13 - ratified the constitution
 - 3 men wrote 85 essays which were known as the The federalist papers
 - National government and not necessarily a threat
- Anti federation- farmers supported
 - State government- smaller