



**Enlightened
America
Act II: A New
Government**

It's a Brave New World in America

American Revolution: How did we get here?

- French & Indian War: Britain Needs \$ → Blame Colonies for Cost SO....

- TAX THE COLONIES



- Stamp Act & Townsend Act



- Boston Massacre



- Boston Tea Party



- Intolerable Act



REVOLT (build up weapons → Britain send more troops)



- Lexington and Concord 1775



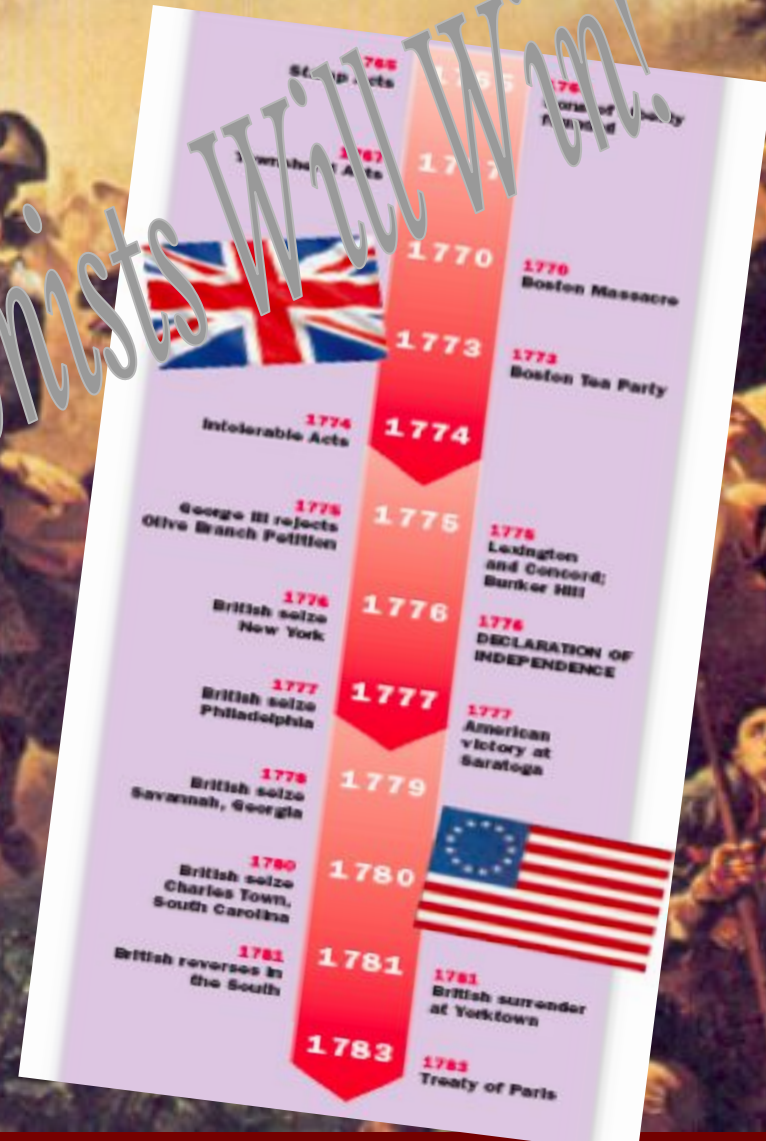
- Declaration of Independence 1776



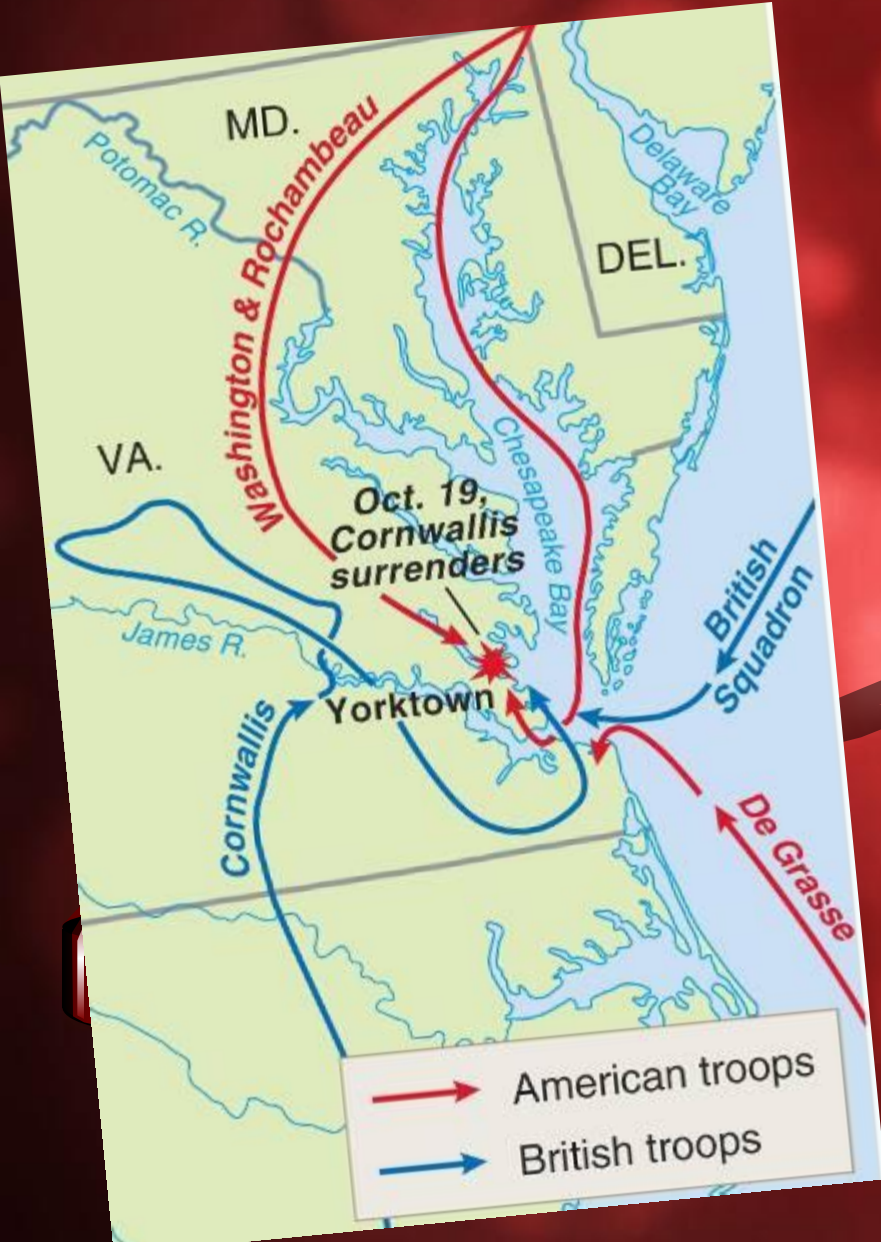
The American Revolution

Course of the War:

- Early British Victories
- Followed by Surprise Colonial Attacks
 - When?
 - How?
 - Allies?
- Battle of Yorktown 1781



The Final Battle: Yorktown 1781



- Washington trapped British General Cornwallis between the Continental Army & the French navy
- Cornwallis surrendered to Washington

“Day the world turned upside down”

Treaty of Paris 1783

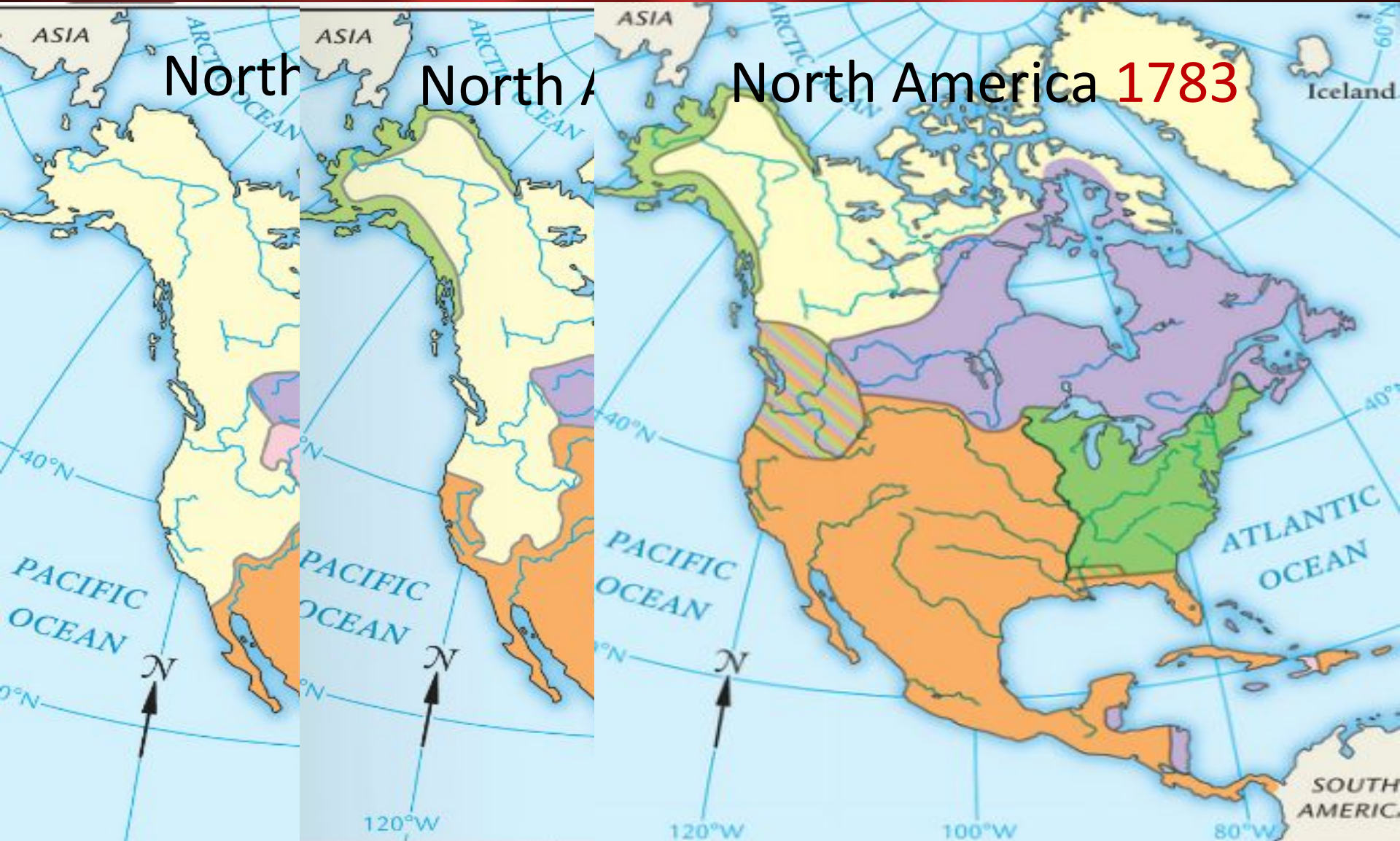
American Gains:

1. Full Independence
2. All Territory from Atlantic Ocean to Mississippi River
3. All Territory between Canada and Florida
4. Removal of British Troops from Land Claims

British Gains & Losses:

1. Merchants May Collect Debts owed from Americans
2. Patriots Give Loyalists Stolen Items Back
3. Huge Chunk of American Empire

Land Claims in America



Patriots WON...Now What?

A screenshot of the Hamilton website interface. At the top, there is a black bar. Below it is a yellow banner with a black bar at the top. On the left of the banner is a small icon of a person on a horse. In the center, the word "HAMILTON" is written in a serif font, with a white star replacing the letter 'A'. Below "HAMILTON" is the text "AN AMERICAN MUSICAL". To the right of "HAMILTON" is a black box with the number "21" in white. Below the banner, the text "WHAT COMES NEXT?" is displayed in a bold, black, sans-serif font. At the bottom left, there is a grey button with the word "LYRICS" in white. On the right side of the banner, there is a cartoon illustration of King George III sitting on a purple throne, wearing a crown and a red and white coat, holding a book.

The Americans are free from the tyranny of King George III...so who gets to rule America?

Creation of American Government:

*Out with monarchy and in with
democracy!*

Rights of individuals!

Government must answer to the people!

Articles of Confederation 1781-1789

Never again would
a king tell Americans
what to do!



Articles of Confederation: Structure

National Government:

- Unicameral Legislative
 - Sole authority to government nation
 - Each state could send 2-7 delegates
 - Each state had 1 vote
- No Executive Power
- No Judicial Power

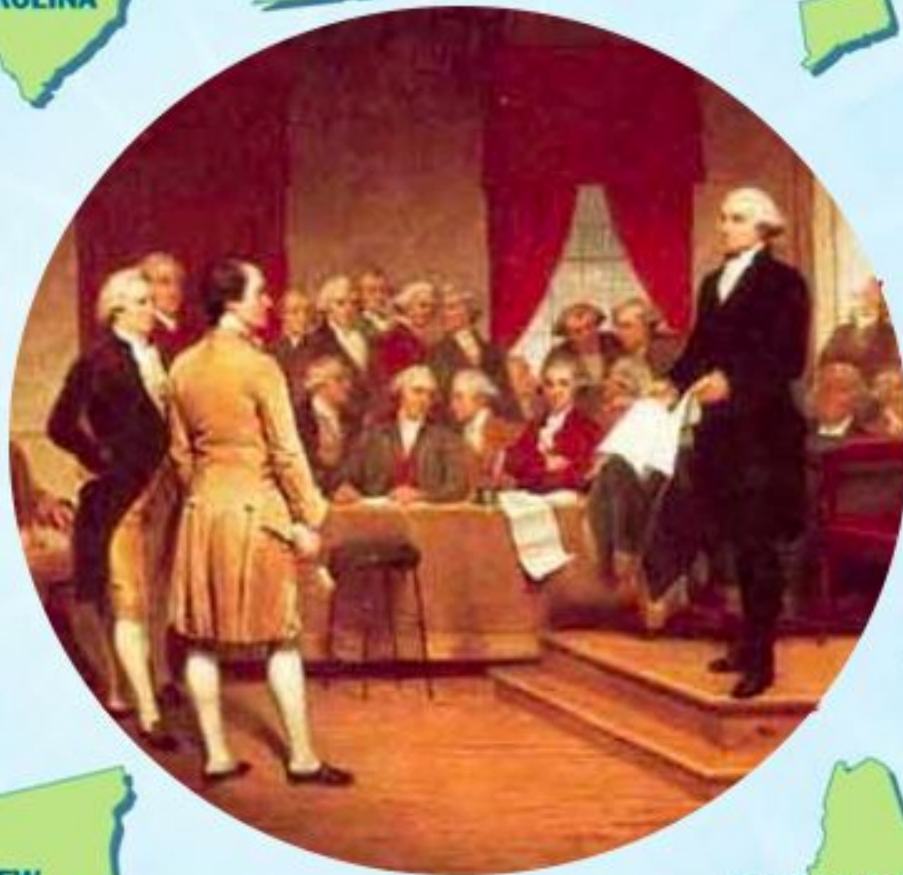


State Government:

- 13 Sovereign States
 - Acted as individual nations
 - Held most of the power
 - Created a League of Friendship

Problems?

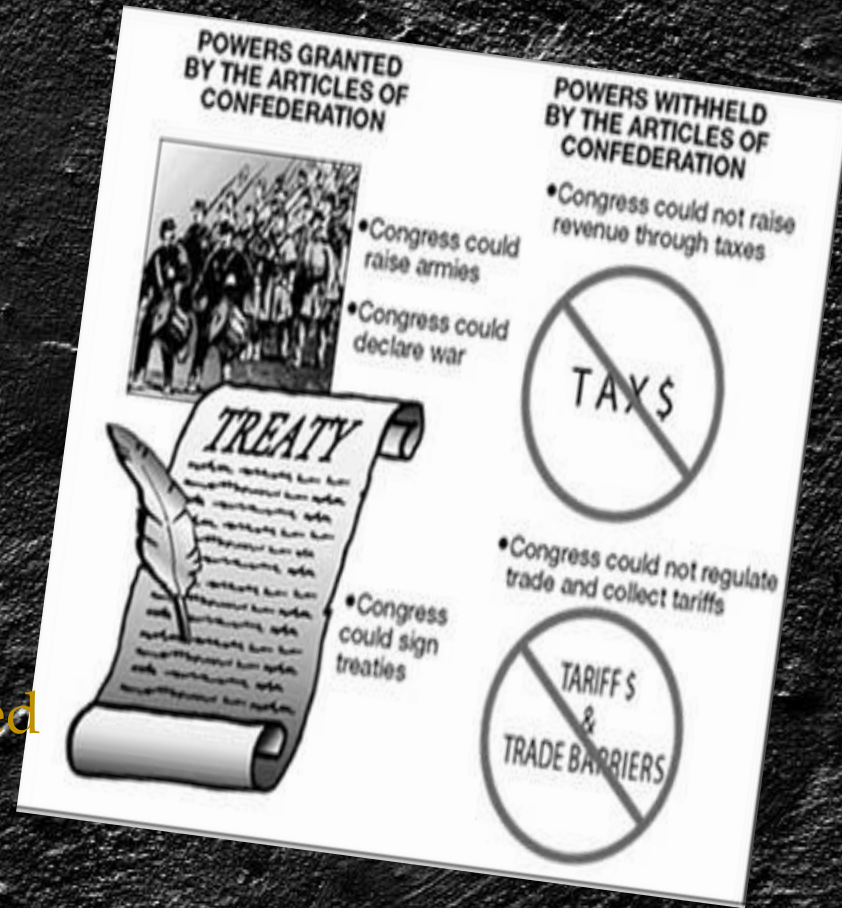
Problems?



Articles of Confederation: Congressional Powers

Congress Could...

- Declare War
- Negotiate Peace
- Negotiate Treaties with Foreign Nations
- Establish Army & Navy
- Appoint High Ranking Military
- Operate Postal Service
- Establish Weights & Measures
- Coin & Borrow Money
- Hear Disputes Between States Related to Trade & Boundaries
- Regulate Indian Affairs



What Couldn't Congress Do?

Articles of Confederation: Successes

Successes:

- Negotiated peace with the British
- Opening Western Land Claims
 - Northwest Territory
 - All land west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - Significance?



Opening the Northwest Territory

Post Treaty of Paris (1783)

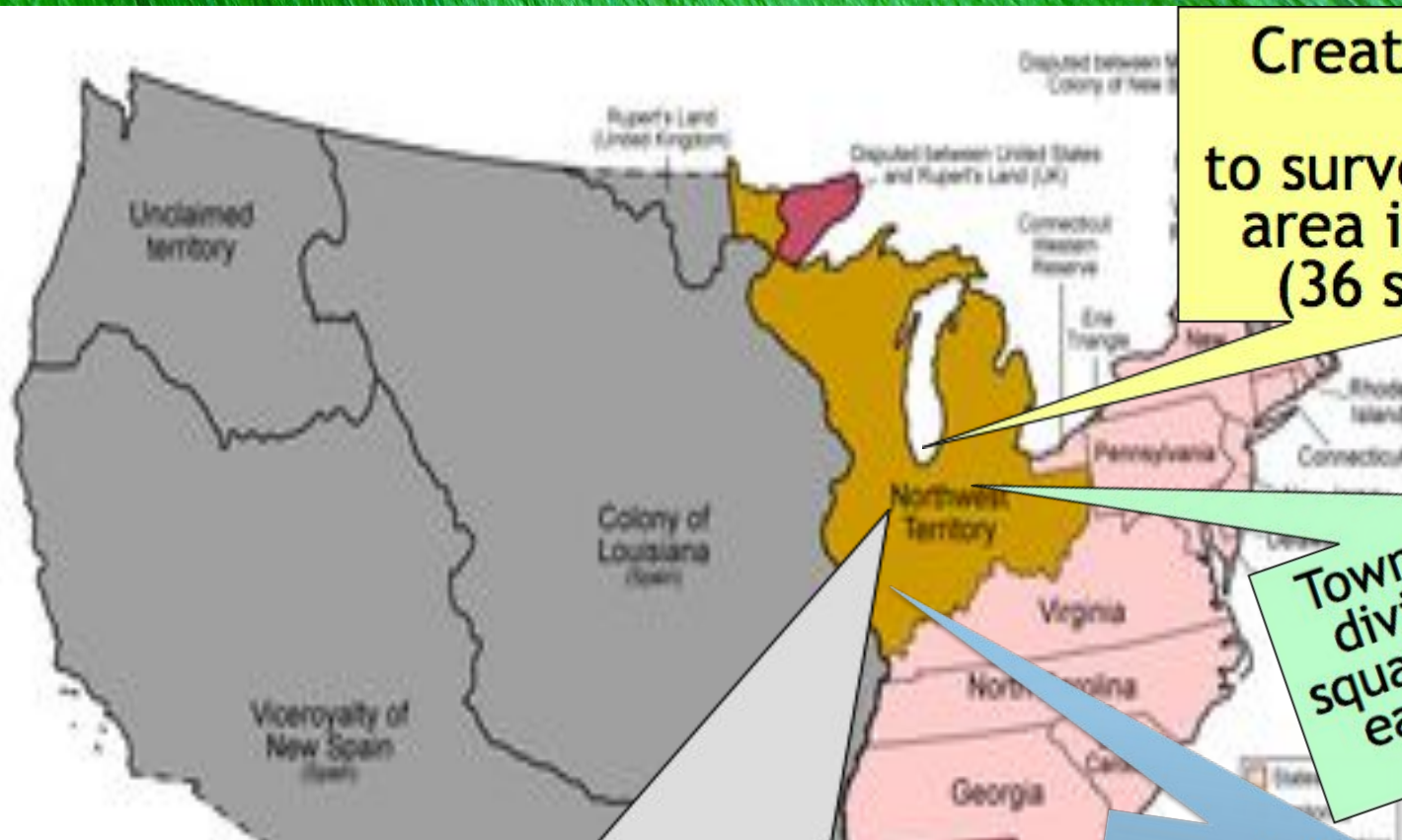
- Many of the original 13 states started to claim lands causing **CONFLICT**
 - Many land claims overlapped

Why not create new states from newly acquired land?

Land Ordinance of 1785

- Designed way to partition & settle land
- Land was ceded by states to the national government
- Per ordinance land would then be sold at auction
 - Way to raise money for new nation...

Land Ordinance of 1785



Created an orderly way to survey & divide the area into townships (36 square miles)

Townships were then divided into 36 one square mile sections ... each 1 mile section was 640 acres



Public Auctions: 31 of the 36 sections were sold at public auction... Land was available for \$1 per acre!!!

The Catch:
Auctions were ONLY available to those who could purchase an entire 640 acres!
Individual sales of smaller portions of land could occur AFTER the initial auction

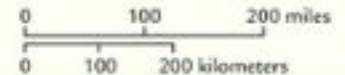
Land Ordinance of 1785

D The Northwest Territory was divided into townships. Each township was then divided into 36 sections. The same system divided the land in most later territories and brought order to their settlement.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

-  Northwest Territory
-  State boundary today (in Northwest Territory)

Other boundaries are those of 1787.



Section 16

Reserved for support of public schools.

TOWNSHIP
6 miles

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

6 miles

Section 31

$\frac{1}{4}$ section 160 acres	$\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}$ 40 acres	$\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}$ 40 acres
	$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}$ 80 acres	
$\frac{1}{2}$ section 320 acres		

1 mile

1 mile








"Old America seems to be breaking up and moving westward."

—ANONYMOUS

Land Ordinance of 1785

Special Sections

36		24	18		6
35	29	23	17	11	5
34	28	22		10	4
33	27	21	15	9	3
32		20	14		2
31	25	19	13	7	1

Military Sections: 8, 11, 26, 29

- Congress unable to pay war veterans
- Reserved four sections in each township for veterans as payment

Education Section: 16

- Every township reserved one section for the placement of schools

Northwest Ordinance of 1787

Gave Government to Territories

From Territory to Statehood

Established the Northwest Territory

&

Provided basis for temporary governance in the territory until statehood was granted

3 Step Process to Statehood

Statehood Process

1. Few settlers = government appointed by Congress
2. When the territory reaches 5,000 free, adult males they can create a self-governing legislature
3. When the territory reaches 60,000 they can draft a state constitution and apply to Congress to become a US state

Northwest Ordinance of 1787

From Territories to Statehood



Northwest Ordinance of 1787

One Last Thought



- New states had same rights as other states!
 - Citizens had certain rights that were guaranteed...
 - a. Freedom of religion
 - b. Right to a trial by jury
 - c. Public education
 - d. No cruel or unusual punishment
- NO slavery was allowed in the territory or new states

Then why did the Articles of Confederation FAIL?



Articles of Confederation: A Failure

National Government:

- Structure?
- What was missing?
- Powers?
- Who held most power?
- Why?



Articles of Confederation: Weaknesses

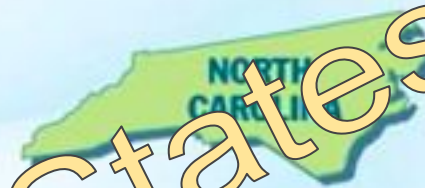
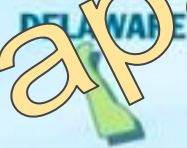
Denied Many Powers:

- Congress could not levy or collect taxes
 - State would collect money and turn over to national treasury
 - Couldn't pay debt to France, Spain or own Citizens/Soldiers
- Congress could not regulate trade
- Congress could not raise an army
- Congress could not force anyone to obey laws or abide by Articles

Difficult to Enforce & Change:

- No executive branch
 - No unity
- No national court system
 - State courts enforced and interpreted laws
- Approval of 9/13 states needed to pass laws
 - Not all delegates were in congress at same time
 - 5 small states could block what larger states wanted
- ALL states needed to agree to make an amendment

The weakness the national government was originally seen as good because it eliminated tyranny



States were drifting apart

Later, these same weaknesses kept the government from solving serious national problems

Articles of Confederation: Problems

Congress had no power to lay or collect taxes.

1

The government was always short of money.

Congress had no power to regulate interstate or foreign trade.

2

Economic quarrels among the states broke out. There was difficulty in arranging for trade with other countries.

Congress had no power to enforce its laws.

3

The government depended on the states to enforce the laws.

Approval of nine states was needed to enact laws.

4

It was difficult to enact laws.

Amendments to the Articles required the consent of all thirteen states.

5

There was no practical way to change the powers of the government.

The government had no executive branch.

6

There was no effective way to coordinate the work of the government.

There was no national court system.

7

The central government had no way of settling disputes among the states.

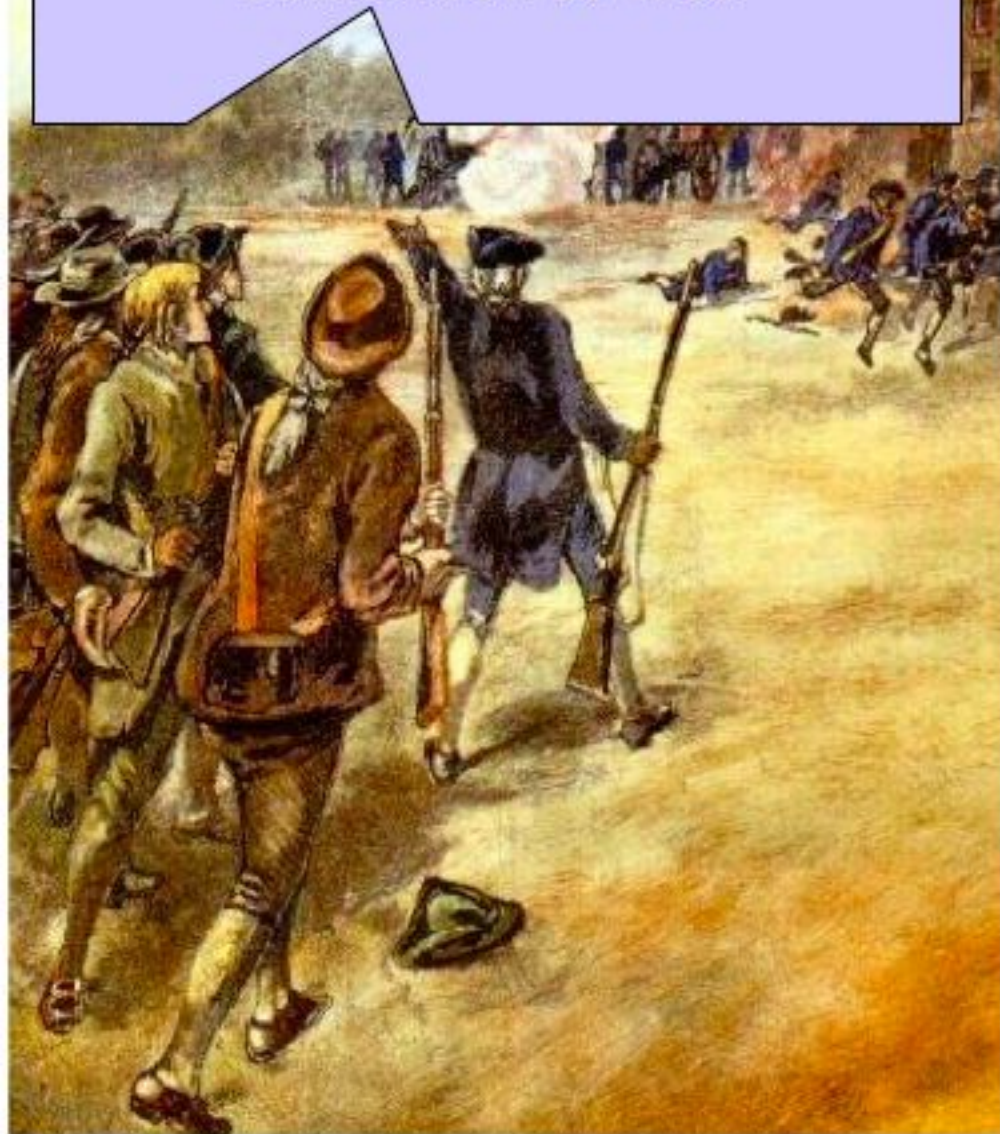
COTTONDEW.NET

Couldn't Solve National Issues

- National government was too weak
 - No army, no way to collect taxes, no court system, etc
- No State Unity
 - Created their own money, taxed people from other states

Shays' Rebellion

proved to be the convincing event that led to the Constitutional Convention of 1787



Property foreclosures led an uprising among Massachusetts farmers that the government could not pay for an army to stop

Poor farmers in western Massachusetts were angered over high taxes & prospect of debtors jail

Daniel Shays led an uprising & closed debt courts & threatened a federal arsenal

Shays Rebellion

Background Cause:

- Massachusetts raised taxes
 - Government in debt...why?
- Many farmers were unable to pay debts and high taxes
 - Many sent to jail
 - Many had property seized
- Daniel Shays led mobs of farmers in violent revolt against state courthouses to prevent states from taking farms away
- Revolt failed, but...

The Reaction:

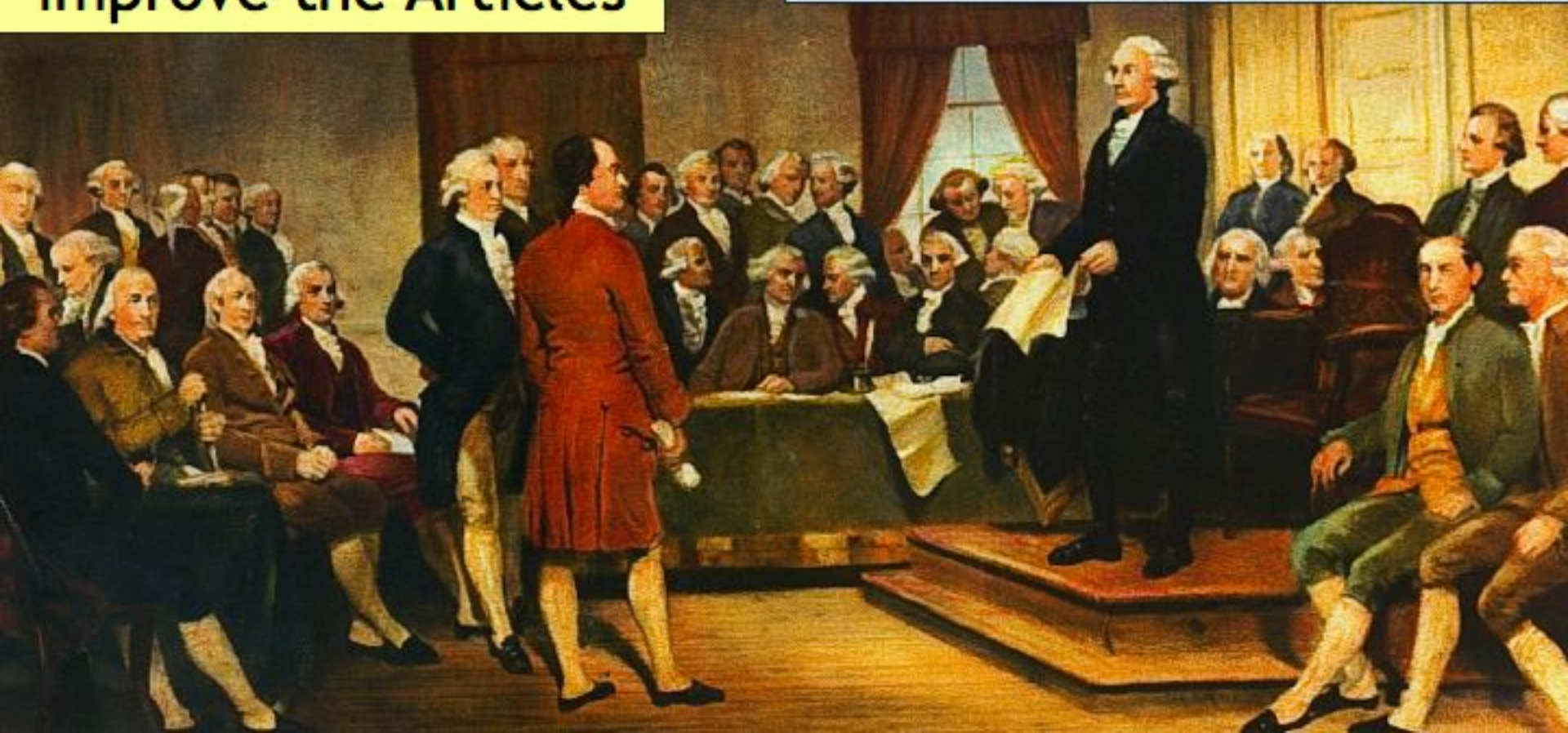
- Showed national government had no power to meet needs of a crisis
- Fear of future revolts loomed
- National government needed to be stronger



After Shays' Rebellion, people like Hamilton & Madison began calling for a stronger national gov't

In 1787, delegates met in Philadelphia to discuss ways to improve the Articles

Instead of revising the Articles of Confederation, the delegates replaced it with the Constitution



Making Something New: The Constitution (1789)

Time to FIX the Articles of
Confederation!!!

Constitutional Convention of 1787

- Creating a NEW Democratic Government
 - Separation of Powers
 - Specific Powers/Jobs
 - Bicameral Legislature
 - Federalism
 - Amending Process
 - Popular Sovereignty
 - Rights of the People



We the People
insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence
and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution

Article 1
Section 1 All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
Section 2 The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.
Section 3 The Senate shall be composed of two thirds of the States, each State having one Senator, and two thirds of the Senators shall be chosen for six Years; and when vacancies shall happen in the Course of the Term, the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.
Section 4 The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State, but the Manner of holding the Elections of Representatives shall be uniform throughout the United States.
Section 5 The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.
Section 6 The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, which shall be ascertained from Time to Time by the Law. They shall, in all other Things, hold their Offices as Civil Magistrates.
Section 7 All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.
Section 8 The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; to borrow Money on the Credit of the United States, to emit and regulate the Value of Money, the Value of foreign Money, and of new Gold and Silver Coins, to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures, to define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations; to declare and regulate Bankruptcies; to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, to define and punish Offences against the Law of Nations; to grant and regulate the Trade and Commerce of the United States with foreign Nations; to regulate the Commerce with the Indian Tribes; to exercise exclusive Legislation over all Districts ceded to the United States, and over such Places as may be purchased by the United States; to exercise exclusive Legislation respecting the District of Columbia, which shall sit in the City of Washington; to exercise all the Powers herein granted, except those reserved to the States or to the People.

Ratification Debate (2/3 vote for Constitution to Work)

Alexander Hamilton
John Jay
James Madison

Federalists:


- Supported strong national government - supported Constitution
- STRONG NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
 - Needed strong national government to control uncooperative states
 - Needed a strong executive
 - Strong national government would protect the citizens
 - 3 Branches of Government will assure no tyranny
 - LARGE republic is necessary
- No Bill of Rights needed

Anti-Federalists:

- Adjust the Articles of Confederation - opposed Constitution
- STATES RIGHTS
 - A strong national government threatens states rights
 - A strong national government threatens rights of the common people
 - Legislative branch should be strongest
 - A strong national government creates tyranny
- **NEEDED** a Bill of Rights to protect the people

Patrick Henry
Samuel Adams
Thomas Jefferson

Ratification Process

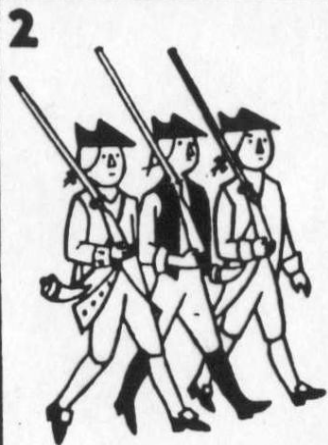
- Federalist Papers
 - Written to gain support for the Constitution
 - Written to defend the government created by the Constitution
 - Addition of Bill of Rights
 - Anti-Federalists wouldn't sign unless added
 - Added after ratification
 - Amendments 1-10
 - Protected the citizens from a strong government
 - Assure no British repeat
- 

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

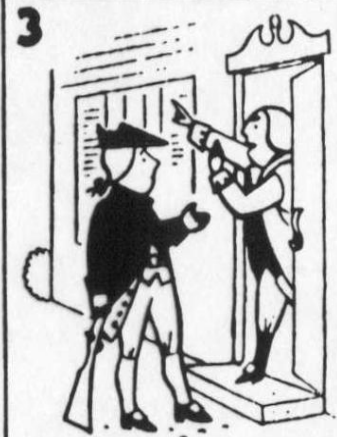
The First Ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution



**FREEDOM OF SPEECH,
RELIGION, PRESS,
ASSEMBLY, AND
PETITION**



**RIGHT TO
BEAR ARMS**



**QUARTERING
OF SOLDIERS**



**ARRESTS
AND SEARCHES**



**RIGHTS OF PERSONS
ACCUSED OF CRIMES**



**RIGHTS OF PERSONS
ON TRIAL FOR CRIMES**



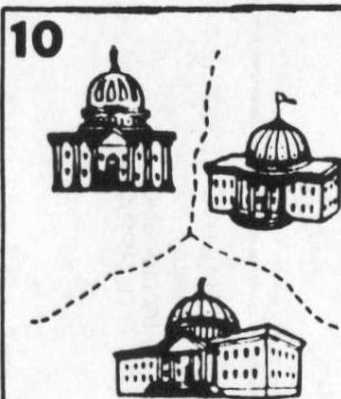
**JURY TRIALS
IN CIVIL CASES**



**LIMITATIONS
ON BAIL AND
PUNISHMENTS**



**RIGHTS KEPT
BY THE PEOPLE**



**POWERS KEPT BY
THE STATES OR
THE PEOPLE**