**C:\Users\Shelley\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\05A7W7CP\MC900391166[1].wmfSocial Studies Study Guide**

**Unit 5: Challenges of a New Nation**

***(WE WON!!! …….What do we do now?????????????????????????)***

**Articles of Confederation**

After the Declaration of Independence was signed, the Second Continental Congress created a plan for the government of the United States called the **Articles of Confederation.** Two problems they had to address were:

1) The people feared a strong national government.

2) The people feared that some states would have more power than other states in the new government. To address these fears, the founders wrote the Articles to set up a loose union of states with equal powers. The national government had very little power.

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| **Articles of Confederation** | |
| **Congress Could** | **Congress Could NOT** |
| * **Declare war and peace** * **Deal with other nations** * **Print and borrow money** * **Organize new territories** | * **Regulate trade.** * **Set up army.** * **Raise money with taxes.** * **Force states to obey laws.** |

**Constitutional Convention**

The Articles of Confederation were not working. So, a convention was scheduled to deal with the problems. They worked to establish a government with a stronger central government while still protecting the states’ rights.

**When: May-September 1787**

**Where: Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

**Why: To discuss changing the Articles of Confederation.**

**Who: 55 delegates from 12 colonies (Rhode Island was not represented)**

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| **A Few Important Delegates** | |
| **James Madison** | **Known as the “Father of the Constitution” He believed the government needed to be a republic. Proposed the Virginia Plan. He took detailed notes during the convention.** |
| **George Washington** | **Elected as the President of the Convention** |
| **Benjamin Franklin** | **Strong supporter of the Constitution. Influenced others to support it too.** |
| **Edmund Randolph** | **Presented Madison’s Virginia Plan** |
| **Roger Sherman** | **Presented the Great Compromise** |
| **(Thomas Jefferson was not at the convention because he had been sent to France. He sent word that he wanted a Bill of Rights added to the Constitution “to guard the people against the federal government…”)** | |

**They began to create a whole new framework for our government. It would become our Constitution. We still use it today.**

**Virginia Plan**

**Approved by the Convention. To limit the government’s powers, there would be three branches of government…..There would be Checks and Balances. Each branch of government would limit the power of the other two. (The delegates voted against the New Jersey Plan that proposed one house and each state getting one vote.)**

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|  | **Legislative** | **Executive** | **Judicial** |
| **Job** | **Make laws** | **Carries out federal laws** | **Interpreting the Constitution & reviewing laws. Settle legal arguments.** |
|  | **Legislative** | **Executive** | **Judicial** |
| **People** | **Congress- Senate & House of Representatives** | **President** | **Supreme Court** |
| **Serve** | **Senator -6 year term**  **House- 2 year term** | **4 year term** | **For life or until retire** |
| **How get into office** | **Elected** | **Elected**  **Electoral College** | **Appointed by the President and approved by the Senate** |
| **Building** | **Capitol Building**  Capitol_B... | **White House**  [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/af/WhiteHouseSouthFacade.JPG/248px-WhiteHouseSouthFacade.JPG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:WhiteHouseSouthFacade.JPG) | **Supreme Court**  supreme-c... |

**Compromises-Two Big Problems**

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| **Problem** | **How will we decide how many representatives each state will send to congress?** | **Who will count as part of the population of a state?** |
| **The arguments** | **The states with more people wanted the number of representatives sent to Congress to be based on the population. The states with fewer people wanted all states to have the same number of representatives.** | **The states with slaves wanted the slaves to be counted as part of the population. The states without slaves did not want them to count toward the population total number.** |
| **Solution** | **THE GREAT COMPROMISE** | **THE THREE-FIFTHS RULE** |
|  | **There would be 2 Houses in Congress. The number of representatives in the House would be based on population. In the Senate, all the states would have 2 Senators.** | **Five slaves would be counted as three free people. The slave trade could continue until 1808.** |

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**The Preamble**

**The Introduction to the Constitution**

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| **“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure** [**domestic Tranquility**](http://www.usconstitution.net/glossary.html#DOMTRAN)**, provide for the common** [**defense**](http://www.usconstitution.net/constmiss.html)**, promote the general** [**Welfare**](http://www.usconstitution.net/glossary.html#WELFARE)**, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our** [**Posterity**](http://www.usconstitution.net/glossary.html#POSTERITY)**, do** [**ordain**](http://www.usconstitution.net/glossary.html#ORDAIN) **and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”** |

**The Rising or Setting Sun**

**In 1787 at a Constitutional Convention, Benjamin Franklin was waiting to sign a document that would hold the fate and destiny of our nation. As he stood, his eyes fell upon a carving on the back of George Washington's chair, a carving of half a sun. He stared thoughtfully at it for a minute, then proclaimed words that would be remembered forever, "I have often looked at that picture behind the president without being able to tell whether it was a rising or setting sun. Now at length I have the happiness to know that it is indeed a rising, not a setting sun."**

**By this, he meant that we had risked everything, and won. The sun will continue to shine over America. If we had lost, it would have been declared a setting sun, bringing darkness upon our nation.**

**Ratification**

**In order for the new Constitution to become the law of the land, nine states had to ratify it (vote for it.) However, some people objected to the Constitution because it did not say exactly what rights Americans had as citizens of the United States. Ten amendments were added to the Constitution that explain these rights. (James Madison wrote these amendments.) The first ten amendments became known as the Bill of Rights. All 13 states ratified the Constitution, and it became law in 1788. The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791.**

**The Bill of RightsC:\Users\Shelley\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\RD7MVAL5\MC900239971[1].wmf**

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| **1st- Basic freedoms-Freedom of speech, religion, the press, and assembly.** | **6th- Right to a fair trial** |
| **2nd – Weapons (Arms) and the militia** | **7th- Jury trial in civil cases** |
| **3rd- Housing soldiers- no quartering** | **8th- Bail and Punishment** |
| **4th- Search and Seizure** | **9th- Powers reserved to the people** |
| **5th –Rights of the accused** | **10th-Powers reserved to the states** |

**The Nation Begins Working with the New Constitution**

**The First Presidents**

**The United States elected the first President in 1789. It was the job of the Electoral College to vote for President. All the members voted for George Washington. He accepted the job, but he worried that: “My Countrymen will expect too much of me.”**

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| **Name** | **Term of Presidency**  **Year of Death** | **First Lady** |
| **C:\Users\Shelley\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\K3J6CGCI\MC900151401[1].wmfGeorge Washington** | **1789-1797**  **Died 1799** | **Martha Custis Washington** |
| **C:\Users\Shelley\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\IG8KGRL2\MC900151403[1].wmfJohn Adams** | **1797-1801**  **Died July 4, 1826** | **Abigail Adams** |
| **Thomas JeffersonThomas Jefferson** | **1801-1809**  **Died July 4, 1826** | **Martha Jefferson Randolph (daughter)** |
| **C:\Users\Shelley\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\D7O776EH\MC900151407[1].wmfJames Madison** | **1809-1817**  **Died 1836** | **Dolley Madison** |

**WAR OF 1812**

**The United States against England,,,,,again**

**Reasons for the War**

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| **Reasons on Land** | **Reasons on the Sea** |
| **After the Revolution, Britain was supposed to leave forts in the western territories. They stayed and supplied guns to Native Americans.** | **British and French ships stopped American ships from carrying goods to Europe.** |
| **Britain was still in Canada and many Americans wanted them to leave.** | **Thousands of American sailors were captured and made to work on British and French ships.(Impressment)** |

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| **War of 1812- Important Consequences** | |
| **1814- British attack Washington D.C.** | **Burned down the Capitol and White House. Dolley Madison saved George Washington’s portrait before she left the White House.** |
| **1814- Britain attacked Fort Henry in Baltimore, Maryland** | **U. S. Army keeps the fort. Francis Scott Key witnesses the battle and writes “The Star-Spangled Banner.”** |
| **1814-Declared peace** | **No one won the war. However, Americans had a new sense of Nationalism- devotion to one’s country.** |

**C:\Users\Shelley\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\TPN57OE0\MC900285664[1].wmfThe Star-Spangled Banner**

Oh, say can you see, by the dawn’s early light,

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight’s last gleaming?

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,

O’er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?

And the rockets’ red glare, the bombs bursting in air,

Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave

O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

**Footnote: On July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, John Adams died at his home in Quincy, Massachusetts. Told that it was the Fourth, he answered clearly, "It is a great day. It is a *good* day." His last words have been reported as "Thomas Jefferson survives." Jefferson himself, however, had died hours before he did. His death left** [**Charles Carroll**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Carroll_of_Carrollton) **as the last surviving signatory of the Declaration of Independence. John Adams died while his son** [**John Quincy Adams**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Quincy_Adams) **was president.**

**GLOSSARY**

**Amendment**-A change to the Constitution.

**Checks and balances**-A system that lets each branch of government limit the power of the other two.

**Compromise**- a settlement in which both sides give up something they want.

**Federal**- States share power with a central government, but the central government has more power.

**Impressment**- British taking sailors off ships and forcing them into their navy.

**Nationalism**- devotion to one’s country.

**Population**- the number of people in a certain area.

**Ratification**- acceptance- voting for approval.

**Republic**- a government in which the citizens elect leaders to represent them.

**Veto**- to reject. Example: The President may veto a bill passed by Congress.

**Strickland/4th**