

## Guided Reading & Analysis, Chapter 6: The Constitution and New Republic, pp 103-119

### Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 3:

- Key Concept 3.1:** British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the **Revolutionary War**.
- Key Concept 3.2:** The American Revolution's **democratic and republican ideals** inspired new experiments with different forms of government.
- Key Concept 3.3:** Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.



Hamilton vs Jefferson: Balancing Order & Liberty  
...and epic rap battles

### SECTION 1 Guided Reading, pp 103-119

As you read the chapter, take notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the **selected Key Concepts** presented in the left column. When you finish **reading** the section and **recording** notes, **reflect** on what you read by answering the question in the right hand column. You do not need to write in complete sentences.

#### 1. The United States Under the Articles pp 103-104

**Key Concept 3.2, II:** After declaring independence, American political leaders created new constitutions and declarations of rights that articulated the role of the state and federal governments while protecting individual liberties and limiting both centralized power and excessive popular influence.

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p><b>Key Concept 3.2, II</b></p> <p>B) <b>The Articles of Confederation</b> unified the newly independent states, creating a central government with limited power. After the Revolution, difficulties over international trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, and internal unrest led to calls for a stronger central government.</p>	<p>Benjamin Franklin quote and intro paragraph</p> <p><b>The United States Under the Articles, 1781-1787</b></p> <p><b>Foreign Problems</b></p> <p><b>Economic Weaknesses and Interstate Quarrels</b></p> <p><b>The Annapolis Convention</b></p>	<p>List three motivations of those organizing and attending the Annapolis Convention.</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>What was the conclusion reached at the Annapolis Convention?</p>

## 2. Drafting the Constitution at Philadelphia, pp 104-106

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p><b>Key Concept 3.2, II</b></p> <p>C) Delegates from the states participated in a <b>Constitutional Convention</b> and through negotiation, collaboration, and compromise proposed a constitution that created a limited but dynamic central government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches.</p> <p>D) <b>The Constitutional Convention</b> compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the international slave trade after 1808.</p>	<p><b>DRAFTING THE CONSTITUTION AT PHILADELPHIA</b></p> <p><i><b>The Delegates</b></i></p> <p><i><b>Key Issues</b></i></p> <p>Representation</p> <p>Slavery</p> <p>Trade</p> <p>The Presidency</p> <p>Ratification</p>	<p>Why did James Madison and Alexander Hamilton want to draft an entirely new document rather than just amending the Articles of Confederation?</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>Why did Rhode Island refuse to participate?</p> <p>Explain the role of compromise at the Convention in Philadelphia.</p> <p>Why did the framers decide only 9 of 13 states would need to ratify the Constitution, rather than 13 of 13 needed for the Articles of Confederation?</p>

### 3. Federalists and Anti-Federalists, pp 106-107

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect																		
<p><b>Key Concept 3.2, II</b></p> <p>E) In the debate over ratifying the Constitution, <b>Anti-Federalists</b> opposing ratification battled with Federalists, whose principles were articulated in the <b>Federalist Papers</b> (primarily written by <b>Alexander Hamilton and James Madison</b>). Federalists ensured the ratification of the Constitution by promising the addition of a <b>Bill of Rights</b> that enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted the powers of the federal government.</p>	<p><b>FEDERALISTS AND ANTI-FEDERALISTS</b></p> <p><i>The Federalists Papers</i></p> <p><i>Outcome</i></p>	<p>What was the most significant argument of the Anti-Federalists?</p>																		
<p><b>Debating the Constitution (comparing Federalists and Anti-Federalists Chart)</b></p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Federalists</th><th>Anti-Federalists</th></tr> <tr> <td><b>Leaders</b></td><td>George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton</td><td>From Virginia: George Mason &amp; Patrick Henry; From Massachusetts: James Winthrop &amp; John Hancock; From New York: George Clinton</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Arguments</b></td><td>Stronger central govt was needed to maintain order &amp; preserve the Union</td><td>Stronger central govt. would destroy the work of the Revolution, limit democracy, &amp; restrict states' rights</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Strategy</b></td><td>Emphasized the weaknesses of the AOC; showed their opponents as merely negative opponents w/ no solutions</td><td>Argued that the proposed Constitution contained no protection of individual rights, that it gave the central govt. more power than the British ever had</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Advantages</b></td><td>Strong leaders; well organized</td><td>Appealed to popular distrust of govt. based on colonial experience</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Disadvantages</b></td><td>Constitution was new &amp; untried; as orgi. written, it lacked a bill of rights</td><td>Poorly organized; slow to respond to Federalist challenge</td></tr> </table>				Federalists	Anti-Federalists	<b>Leaders</b>	George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton	From Virginia: George Mason & Patrick Henry; From Massachusetts: James Winthrop & John Hancock; From New York: George Clinton	<b>Arguments</b>	Stronger central govt was needed to maintain order & preserve the Union	Stronger central govt. would destroy the work of the Revolution, limit democracy, & restrict states' rights	<b>Strategy</b>	Emphasized the weaknesses of the AOC; showed their opponents as merely negative opponents w/ no solutions	Argued that the proposed Constitution contained no protection of individual rights, that it gave the central govt. more power than the British ever had	<b>Advantages</b>	Strong leaders; well organized	Appealed to popular distrust of govt. based on colonial experience	<b>Disadvantages</b>	Constitution was new & untried; as orgi. written, it lacked a bill of rights	Poorly organized; slow to respond to Federalist challenge
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	<p>Virginia</p> <p>Final States</p>	<p>Thomas Jefferson was not at the Convention. He was serving as minister to France and was abroad. He called the Convention "An Assembly of Demigods." Does this indicate a tendency toward the Federalist or Anti-Federalist side of the Constitutional debate?</p>																		

#### 4. Adding the Bill of Rights, pp 108-109

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p><b>Key Concept 3.2, II</b></p> <p>E) In the debate over ratifying the Constitution, <b>Anti-Federalists</b> opposing ratification battled with Federalists, whose principles were articulated in the <b>Federalist Papers</b> (primarily written by <b>Alexander Hamilton and James Madison</b>). Federalists ensured the ratification of the Constitution by promising the addition of a <b>Bill of Rights</b> that enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted the powers of the federal government.</p>	<p><b>ADDING THE BILL OF RIGHTS</b></p> <p><i>Arguments for a Bill of Rights</i></p> <p><i>Arguments Against a Bill of Rights</i></p> <p><i>The First Ten Amendments</i></p> <p>First</p> <p>Second</p> <p>Third</p> <p>Fourth</p> <p>Fifth</p> <p>Sixth</p> <p>Seventh</p> <p>Eighth</p> <p>Ninth</p> <p>Tenth</p>	<p>How does the Bill of Rights differ today than their original intent in 1791?</p> <p>Which Amendment was the most important to the Anti-Federalists? Explain why.</p> <p>Which Amendment is the most important to you? Explain why.</p> <p>Which Amendment do you think is at the highest risk of being removed? Explain why.</p>

## 5. Washington's Presidency pp 109-113

**Key Concept 3.2, III:** *New forms of national culture and political institutions developed in the United States alongside continued regional variations and differences over economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues.*

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p><b>Key Concept 3.2, III</b></p> <p>A) During the presidential administrations of <b>George Washington</b> and <b>John Adams</b>, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice.</p> <p>B) Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties — most significantly the <b>Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton</b>, and the <b>Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson</b> and <b>James Madison</b>.</p>	<p><b>WASHINGTON'S PRESIDENCY</b></p> <p><i><b>Organizing the Federal Government</b></i></p> <p>Executive Departments</p> <p>Federal Court System</p> <p><i><b>Hamilton's Financial Program</b></i></p> <p>Debt</p> <p>National Bank</p>	<p>Summarize Thomas Jefferson's response to each of the following parts of Alexander Hamilton's financial plan.</p> <p>a. Assumption of debt</p> <p>b. Tariffs</p> <p>c. National bank</p> <p>d. Excise taxes</p>

## 5. Washington's Presidency pp 109-113 (continued)

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p><b>Key Concept 3.2, III</b></p> <p>A) During the presidential administrations of <b>George Washington and John Adams</b>, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice.</p> <p>B) Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties — most significantly the <b>Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.</b></p>	<p><b>Foreign Affairs</b></p> <p>The French Revolution</p> <p>Proclamation of Neutrality (1793)</p> <p>"Citizen" Genet</p> <p>The Jay Treaty (1794)</p> <p>The Pinckney Treaty (1795)</p>	<p>How did Thomas Jefferson's view of the French Revolution differ from Alexander Hamilton's?</p> <p>Following Jay's Treaty, George Washington's approval rating, to borrow a modern phrase, plummeted and there was even talk in the House of impeaching him. Why was this treaty so offensive to some?</p> <p>Pinckney's Treaty was the silver lining on the cloud of Jay's Treaty. What was the long term impact of this treaty?</p> <p>To what extent did the British honor the Treaty of 1783 which stated they recognized the United States and its new boundaries? What does this foreshadow?</p>

## 5. Washington's Presidency pp 109-113 (STILL!) *(WILL LIKELY HAVE TO SUPPLEMENT)*

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p><b>Key Concept 3.2, III</b></p> <p>A) During the presidential administrations of <b>George Washington and John Adams</b>, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice.</p> <p>B) Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties — most significantly the <b>Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.</b></p>	<p><b>Domestic Concerns</b></p> <p>American Indians</p> <p>Whiskey Rebellion</p> <p>Western Lands</p>	<p>How did the Whiskey Rebellion end differently than Shays' Rebellion?</p> <p>What is the significance of this difference?</p> <p>How did westward migration impact American Indians living in the Ohio Valley and Mississippi Territory?</p> <p>How did California differ from the United States in terms of interactions of Whites and Natives?</p>

## 6. Political Parties, pp 113-115

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
<p><b>Key Concept 3.2, III</b></p> <p>B) Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties — most significantly the <b>Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.</b></p>	<p><b>POLITICAL PARTIES</b></p> <p><i>Origins</i></p> <p><b>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PARTIES</b></p>	<p>Explain how the first two-party system illustrated the evolving American System and American identity.</p>

## 7. John Adams' Presidency, pp 115-117

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect																					
<p><b>Key Concept 3.2, III</b></p> <p>A) During the presidential administrations of <b>George Washington and John Adams</b>, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice.</p>	<p><b>JOHN ADAMS' PRESIDENCY</b></p>	<p>Explain the weakness in the Presidential election process in 1796. What does this flaw reveal about the Framers?</p>																					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Federalists</th><th>Democratic-Republicans</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Leaders</b></td><td>John Adams Alexander Hamilton</td><td>Thomas Jefferson James Madison</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>View of the Constitution</b></td><td>Interpret loosely Create strong central govt.</td><td>Interpret strictly Create a weak central govt.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Foreign Policy</b></td><td>Pro-British</td><td>Pro-French</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Military Policy</b></td><td>Develop large peacetime army &amp; navy</td><td>Develop small peacetime army &amp; navy</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Economic Policy</b></td><td>Aid business Create a national bank (BUS) Support high tariffs</td><td>Favor agriculture Oppose a national bank Oppose tariffs</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Chief Supporters</b></td><td>Northern business owners Large landowners</td><td>Skilled workers Small farmers Plantation owners</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Federalists	Democratic-Republicans	<b>Leaders</b>	John Adams Alexander Hamilton	Thomas Jefferson James Madison	<b>View of the Constitution</b>	Interpret loosely Create strong central govt.	Interpret strictly Create a weak central govt.	<b>Foreign Policy</b>	Pro-British	Pro-French	<b>Military Policy</b>	Develop large peacetime army & navy	Develop small peacetime army & navy	<b>Economic Policy</b>	Aid business Create a national bank (BUS) Support high tariffs	Favor agriculture Oppose a national bank Oppose tariffs	<b>Chief Supporters</b>	Northern business owners Large landowners	Skilled workers Small farmers Plantation owners	<p><i>These two political parties are NOT the same as the Federalists and Anti-Federalists of the Constitutional Convention and ratification process.</i></p> <p>What is similar? (between Feds &amp; Anti-Feds and the first two political parties)</p> <p>What is different?(between Feds &amp; Anti-Feds and the first two political parties)</p>
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**John Adams re. the Alien and Sedition Acts**

**8. The Election of 1800, pp 117-118**

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Record	Reflect
	<p><b>THE ELECTION OF 1800</b></p> <p><i>Election Results</i></p> <p><i>A Peaceful Revolution</i></p>	<p>What role did Alexander Hamilton play in the election of 1800?</p> <p>Did this cause his death?</p> <p>Why is this election sometimes called the "Revolution of 1800?"</p>

## 9. Historical Perspectives: What Does the Constitution Mean? pp 118-119

Contextualization of the Constitution... notes on Historical Perspectives	Analysis-Context
Continuing subject of controversy	Anti-Federalists vs Federalists, 1780s
Unresolved dispute	Local Context:
Pre-Civil War chief issue	Broad Context:
Post-Civil War chief issue	Other Context:
Charles Beard's <i>An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution</i>	
Opposing viewpoint to Beard	

## Food For Thought

"I have been greatly abused, have been obliged to do more than my part in the war; been loaded with class rates, town rates, province rates, Continental rates and all rates... been pulled and hauled by sheriffs, constables and collectors, and had my cattle sold for less than they were worth... The great men are going to get all we have and I think it is time for us to rise and put a stop to it, and have no more courts, nor sheriffs, nor collectors nor lawyers."

**Source: A Massachusetts farmer and "Shays-ite," 1786**

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How much power should government have?

Is anarchy preferable to a powerful government?

"New claims will arise; women will demand the vote; lads from 12-21 will think their rights not enough attended to; and every man who has not a farthing, will demand an equal voice with any other." **Source: John Adams, warning against expanding suffrage, 1776**

"Give the votes to the people who have no property, and they will sell them to the rich." **Source: Gouverneur Morris, 1787**

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Who had the right to vote in the early republic?

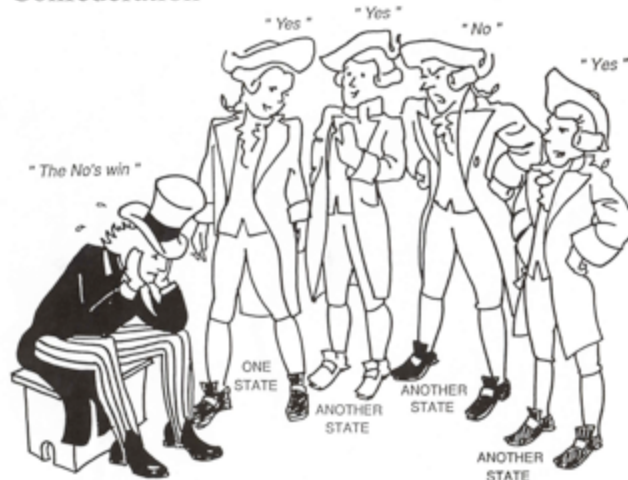
Why were some founders afraid of universal suffrage?

In what ways has suffrage changed since the early republic?

**Reading Guide written by Rebecca Richardson, Allen High School, edited and updated by Dale Fritch, Westwood High School**

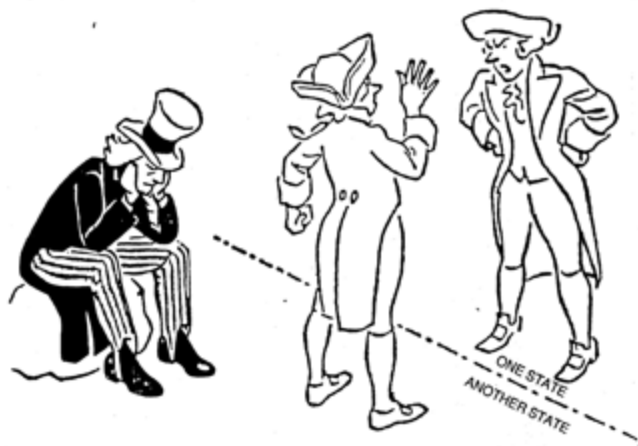
Sources include but are not limited to: 2018 edition of AMSCO's *United States History Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*, Wikipedia.org, College Board Advanced Placement United States History Framework, writing strategies developed by Mr. John P. Irish, Carroll High School, 12<sup>th</sup> edition of *American Pageant*, *USHistory.org*, *Britannica.com*, *LatinAmericanHistory.about.com*, and other sources as cited in document and collected/adapted over 20 years of teaching and collaborating

## Confederation



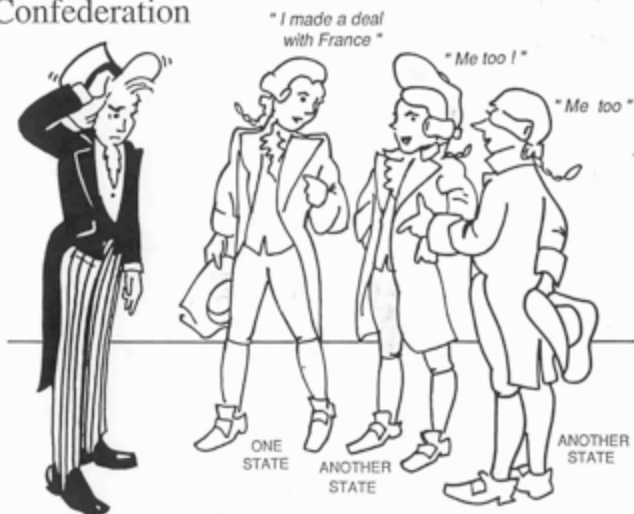
*Amendments require the approval of all*

## Confederation



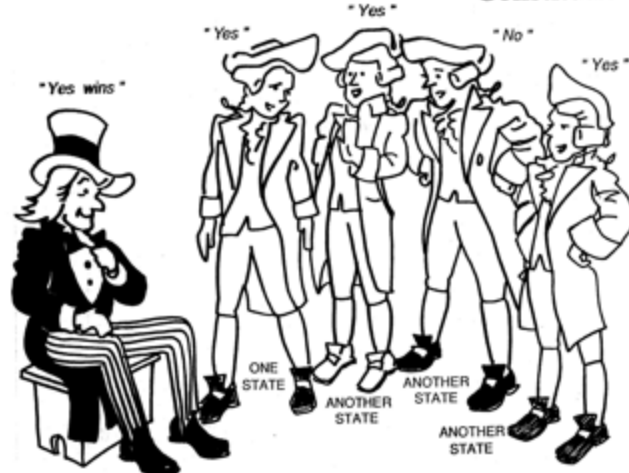
*No way to settle quarrels between states*

## Confederation



*States made agreements with other nations*

## Constitution



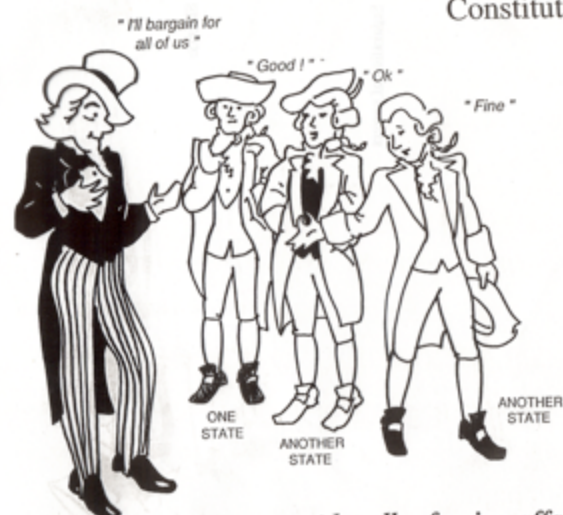
*A three-fourths majority needed*

## Constitution



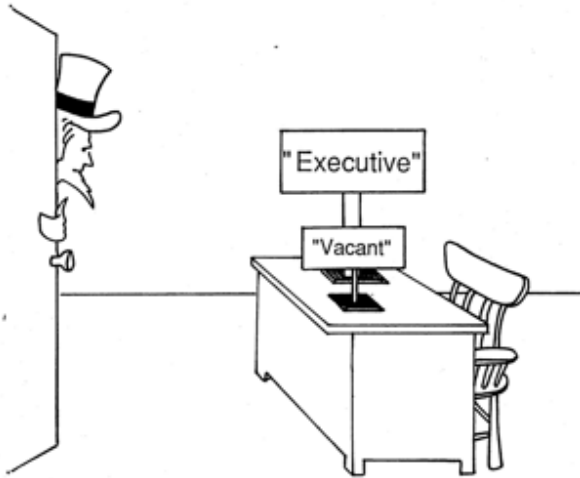
*Courts to settle quarrels between states*

## Constitution



*The National Government handles foreign affairs*

## Confederation



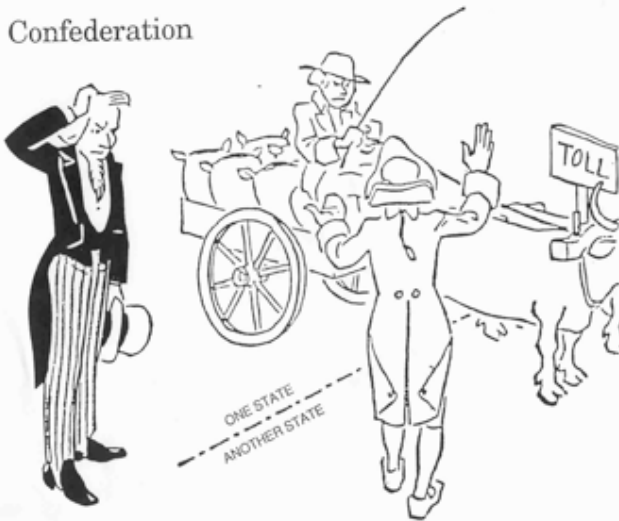
*No full-time executive to carry out the laws*

## Constitution



*A President to carry out the laws*

## Confederation



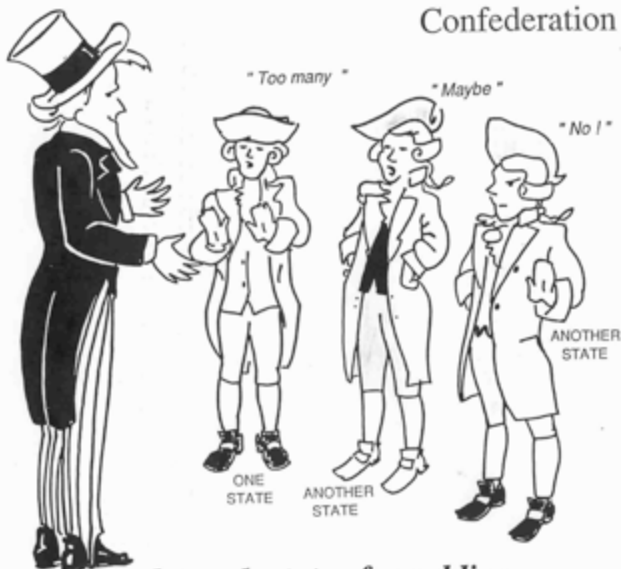
*No control over trade between states*

## Constitution



*Supervision of trade between states*

## Confederation



*Had to ask states for soldiers*

## Constitution



*Could draft soldiers for the army*



As part of your homework, please read [“Opposing Viewpoint #14, Creating a New Government”](#) and complete the following (**this part IS due for a grade, & these last 2 pages WILL be turned in**):

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Block:</b>
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**Name three connections to the textbook (6 points)**

1.
2.
3.

**Summary of the article (15 points)**

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(not done yet, turn over to complete)

**Two things you learned from the article (5 points)**

1.

2.

**Three Questions you have from the article (9 points)**

1.

2.

3.