

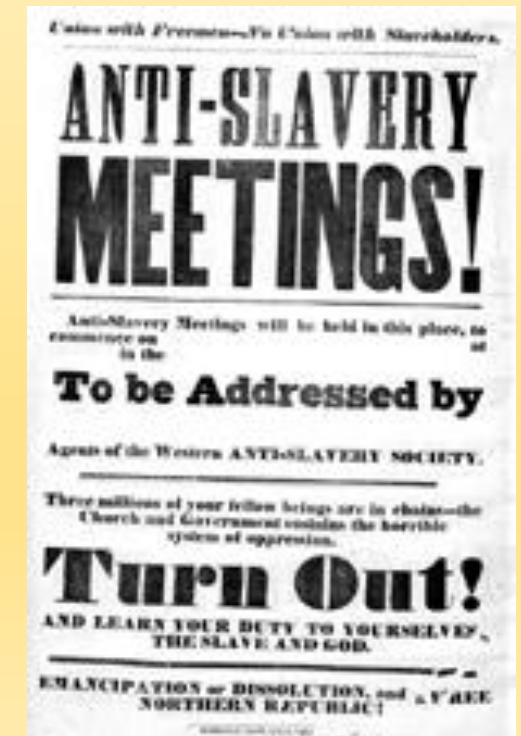
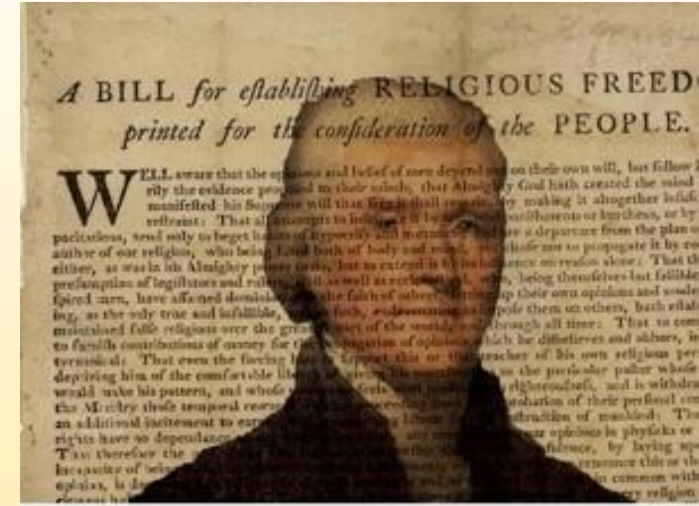
# APUSH

## Chapter 9: the Confederation and the Constitution



# The Pursuit of Equality

- **Virginia Statue for Religious Freedom**
- The Slavery issue
- **Civic Virtue:** democracy depended on the unselfish commitment of each citizen to the public good.
- Republican Motherhood – Women devoted to family



# Constitution Making in the States

- In **1776**, the 2nd Continental Congress called the colonies to draft **new constitutions**.
- State capitals moved westward during the Revolution.





# Economic Crosscurrents

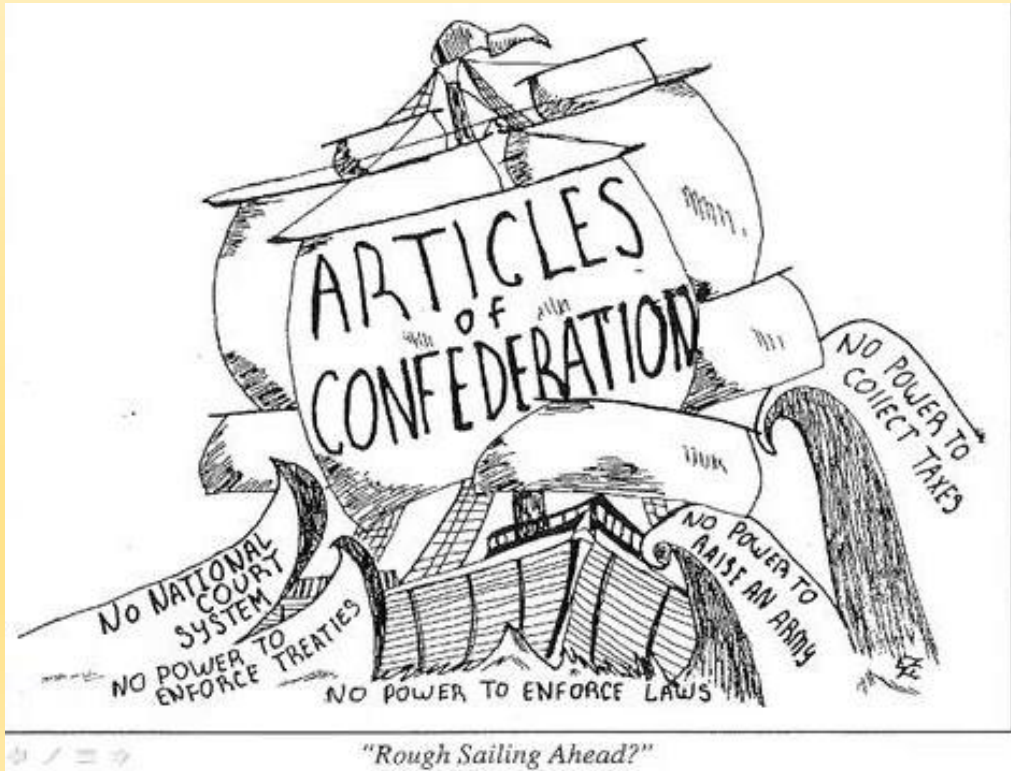
- Economic democracy preceded political democracy.
- America became more self-sufficient after the war.





# Creating a Confederation

- The **Articles of Confederation**.
- Adopted in 1777, wasn't **ratified by all 13 colonies until 1781**.

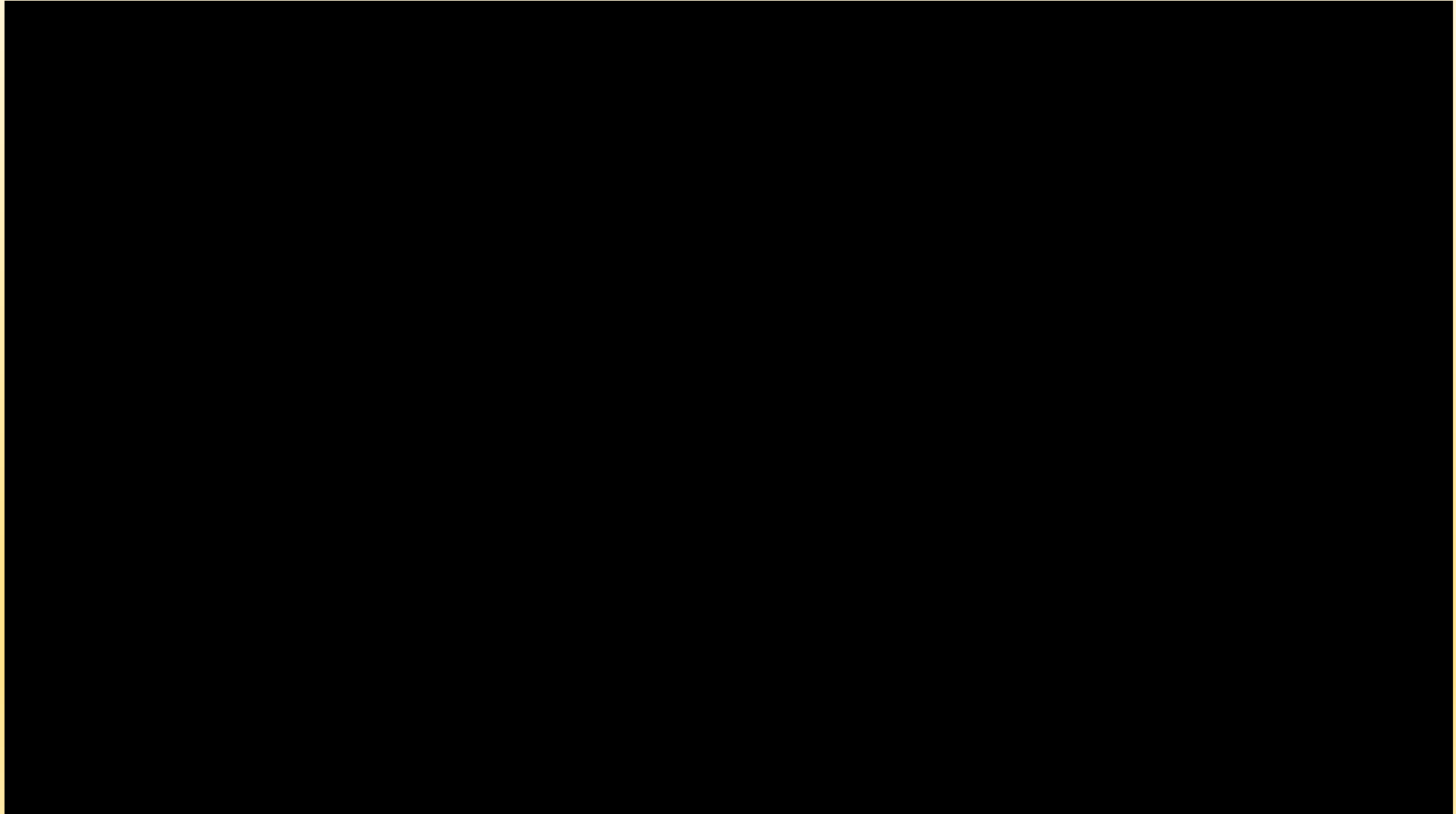


# The Articles of Confederation: America's First Constitution

- The 13 colonies joined together in dealing with common problems.
  - Foreign affairs, \*coining money\*, settling disputes
- **Congress had 2 major handicaps:**
  - 1) No power to regulate commerce
  - 2) Congress couldn't enforce its tax collection program.



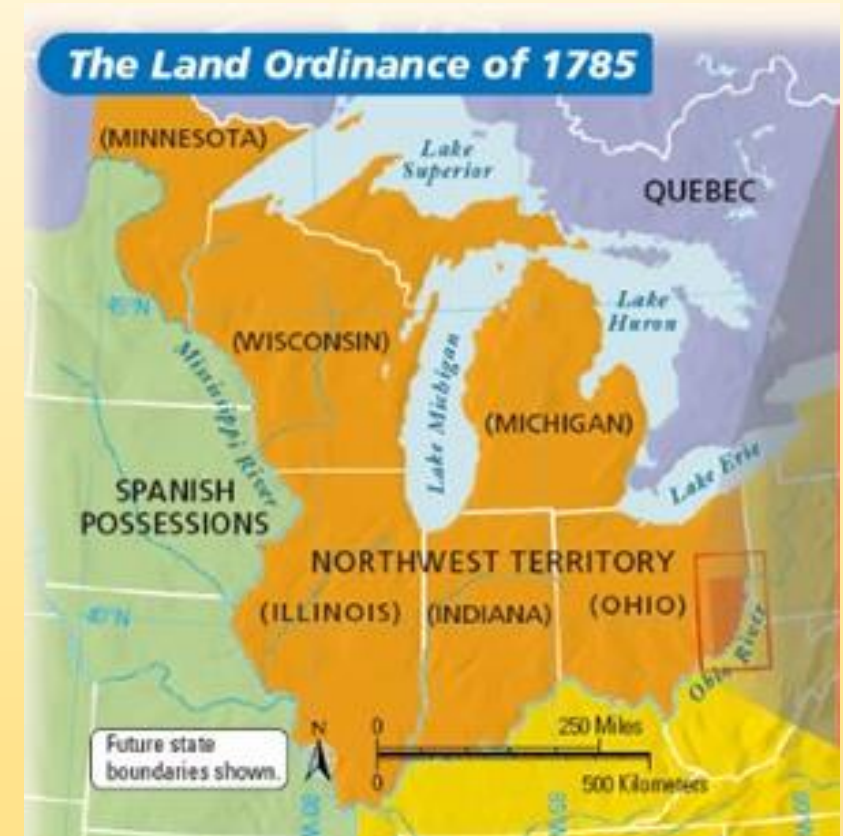
# The Articles of Confederation





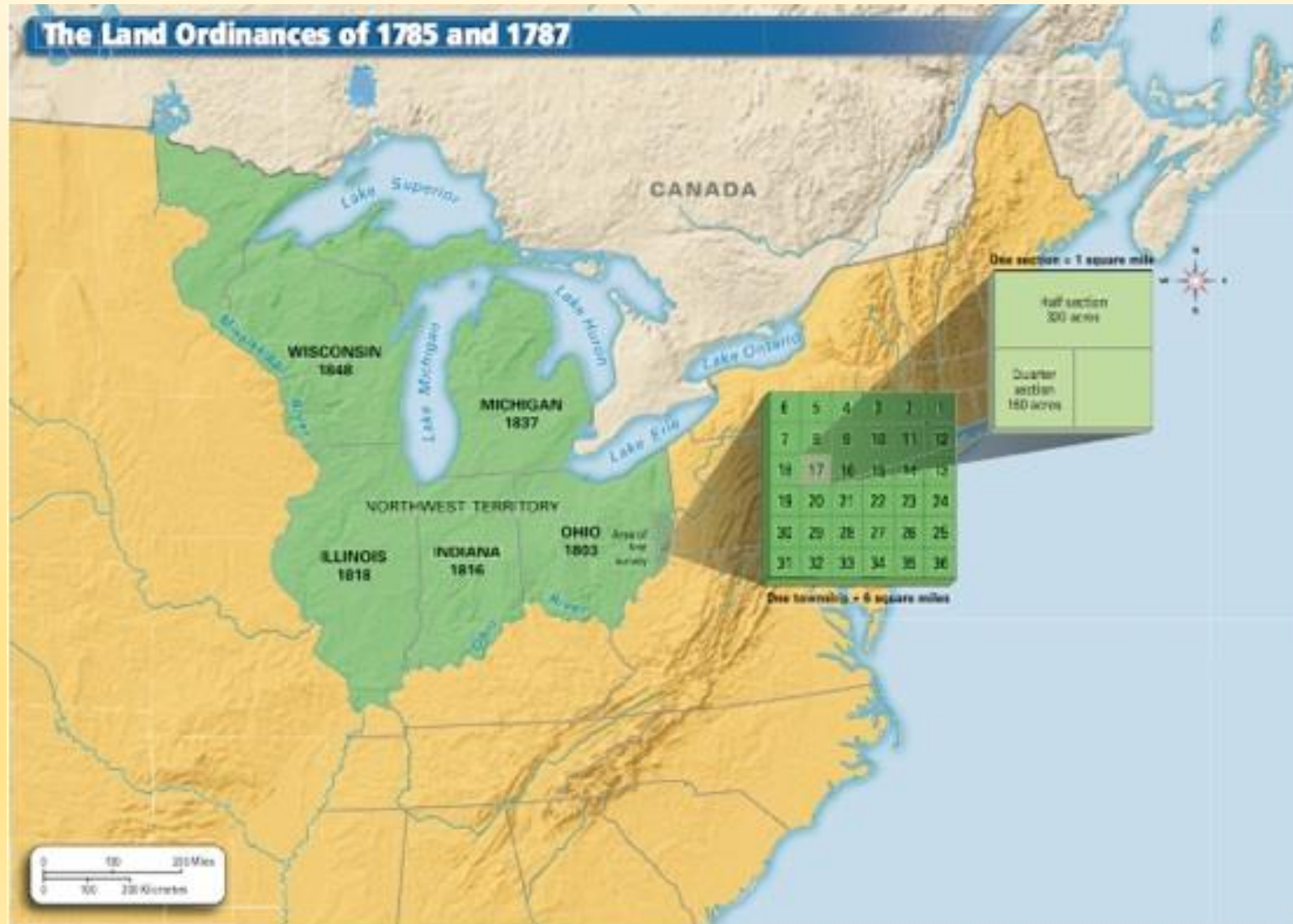
# Landmarks in Land Laws

- **Land Ordinance of 1785:** Sell off the Northwest and pay off the national debt.
- **Northwest Ordinance of 1787:** Rules for statehood – 60,000 people



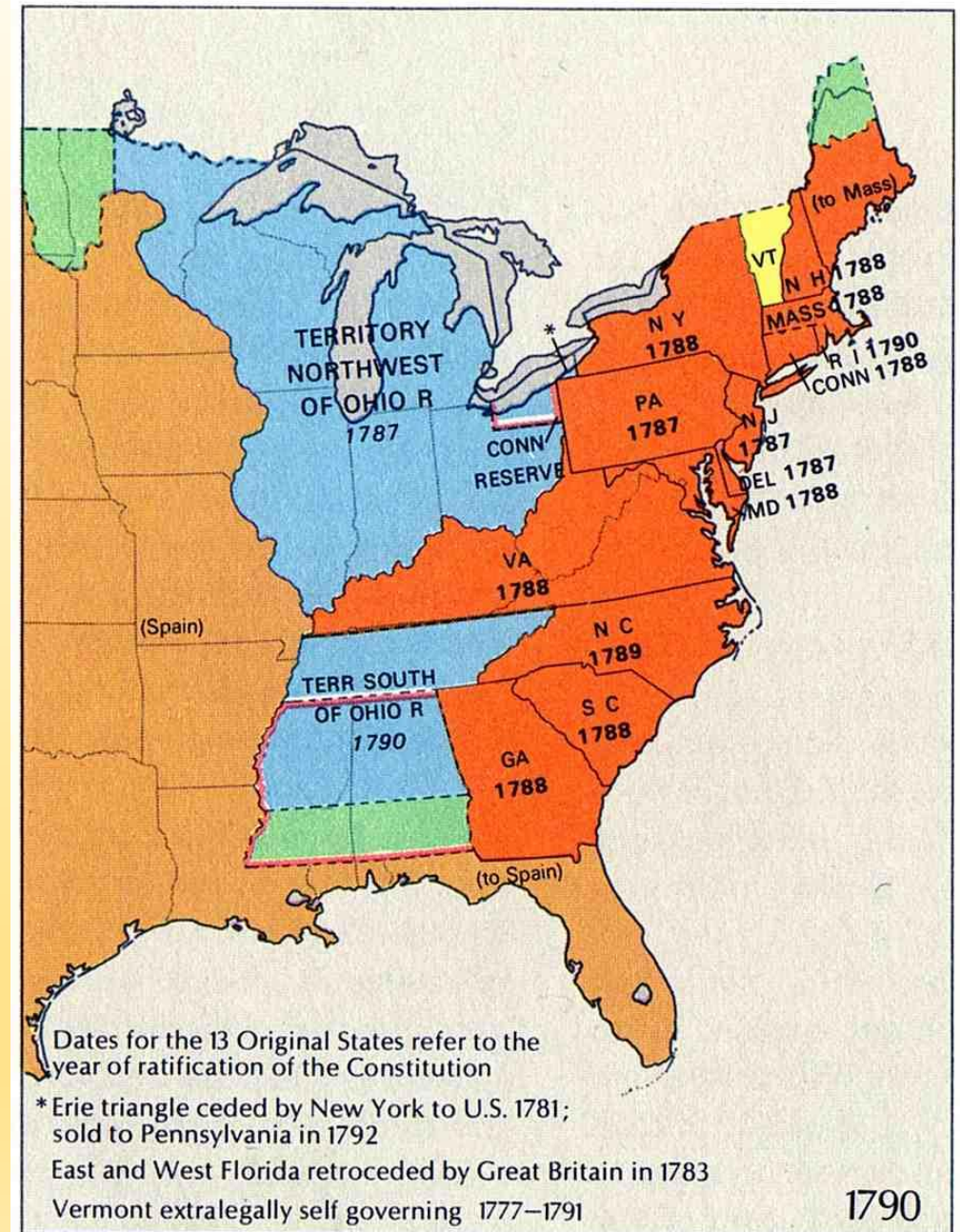


# Land Ordinances



# The World's Ugly Duckling

- Britain did not want to deal with America.
- The **British remained in the Americas** - maintained their fur trade with the Indians.
- Spain openly unfriendly to the Americans. It closed off the Mississippi river to commerce in **1784**.

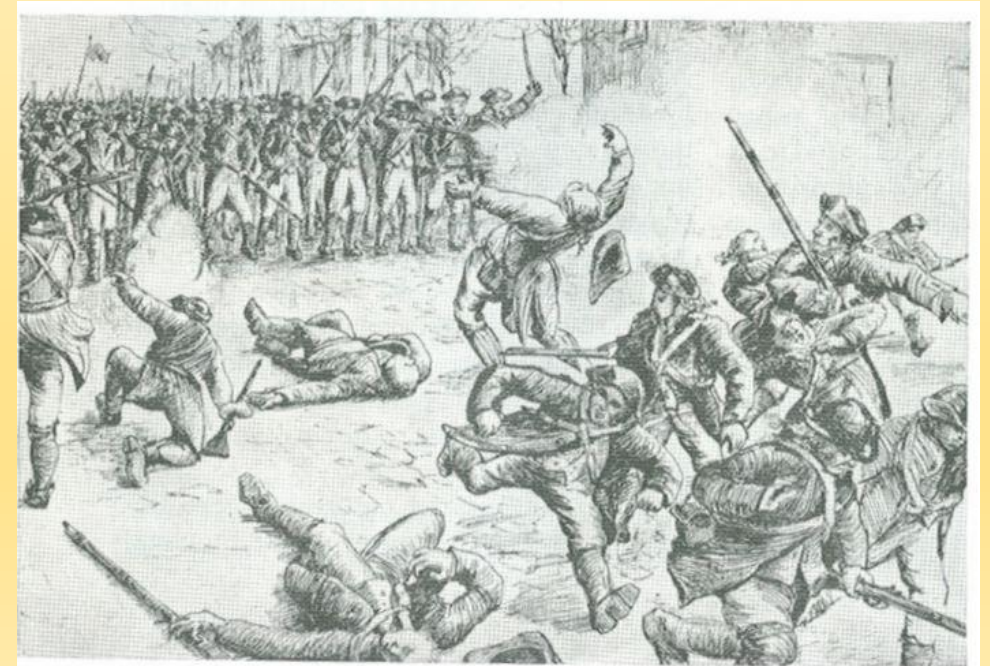




# The Horrid Specter of Anarchy



- **Shays Rebellion (1786):** western Massachusetts; back-country farmers losing farms (foreclosures).
  - Wanted cheap paper money, lighter taxes, and a suspension of property takeovers; led by Captain Daniel Shays. The uprising was crushed.

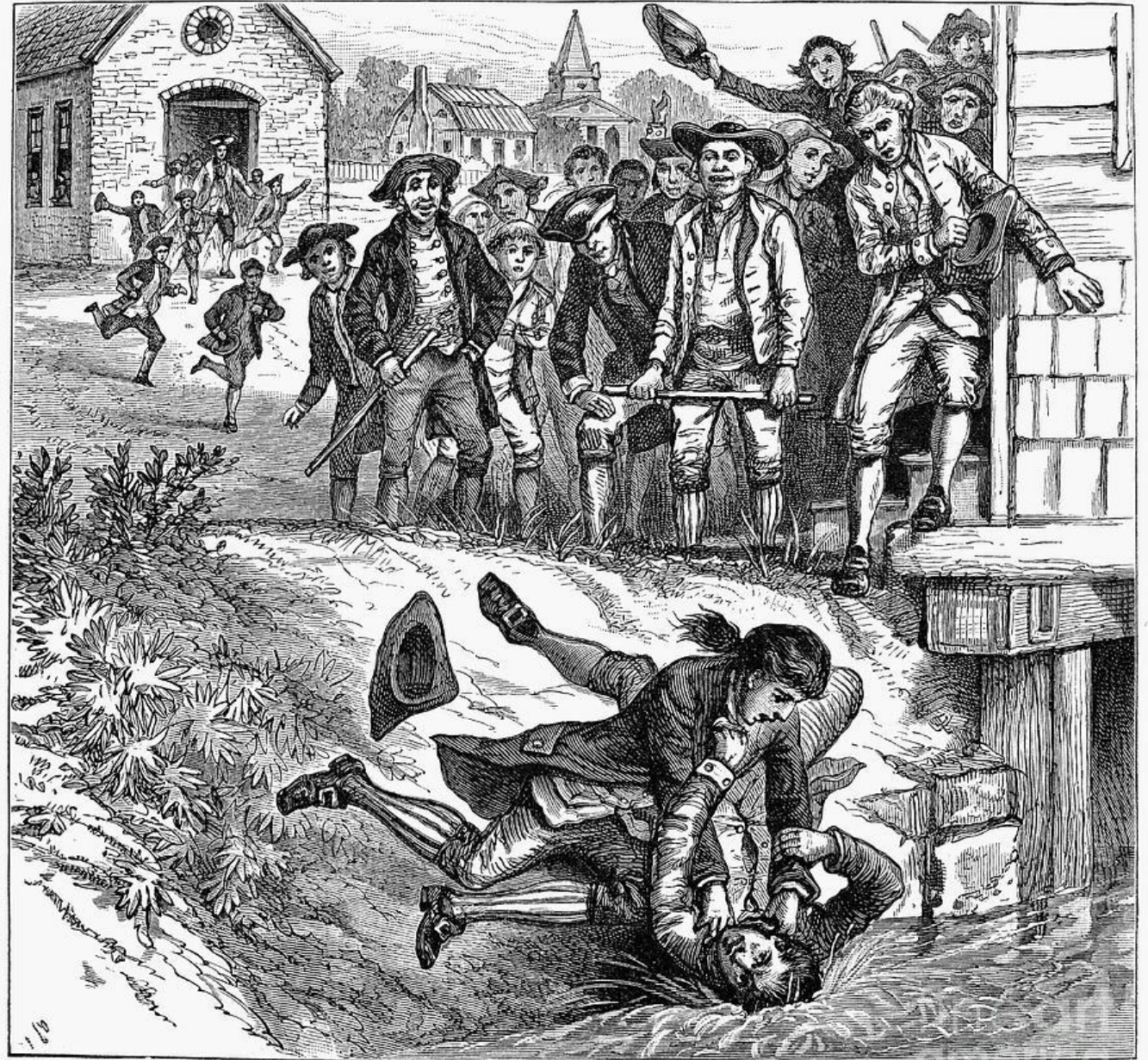




# Shays's Rebellion



Daniel Shays

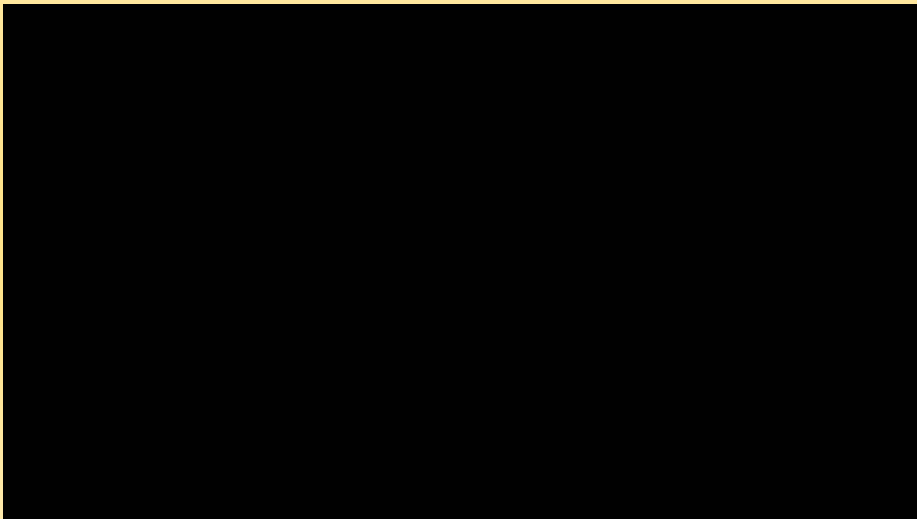
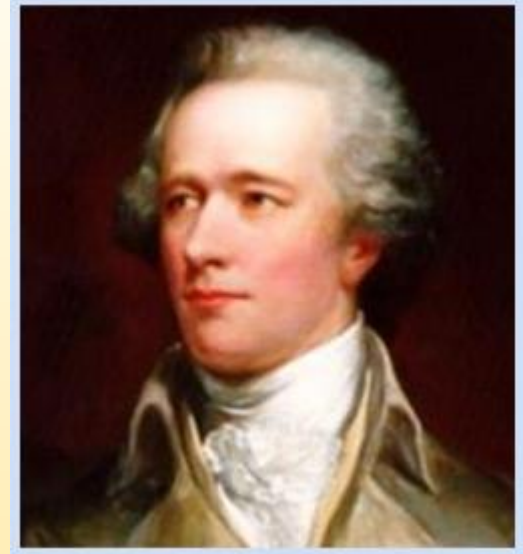


A Scene in Shays's Rebellion.



# A Convention of “Demigods”

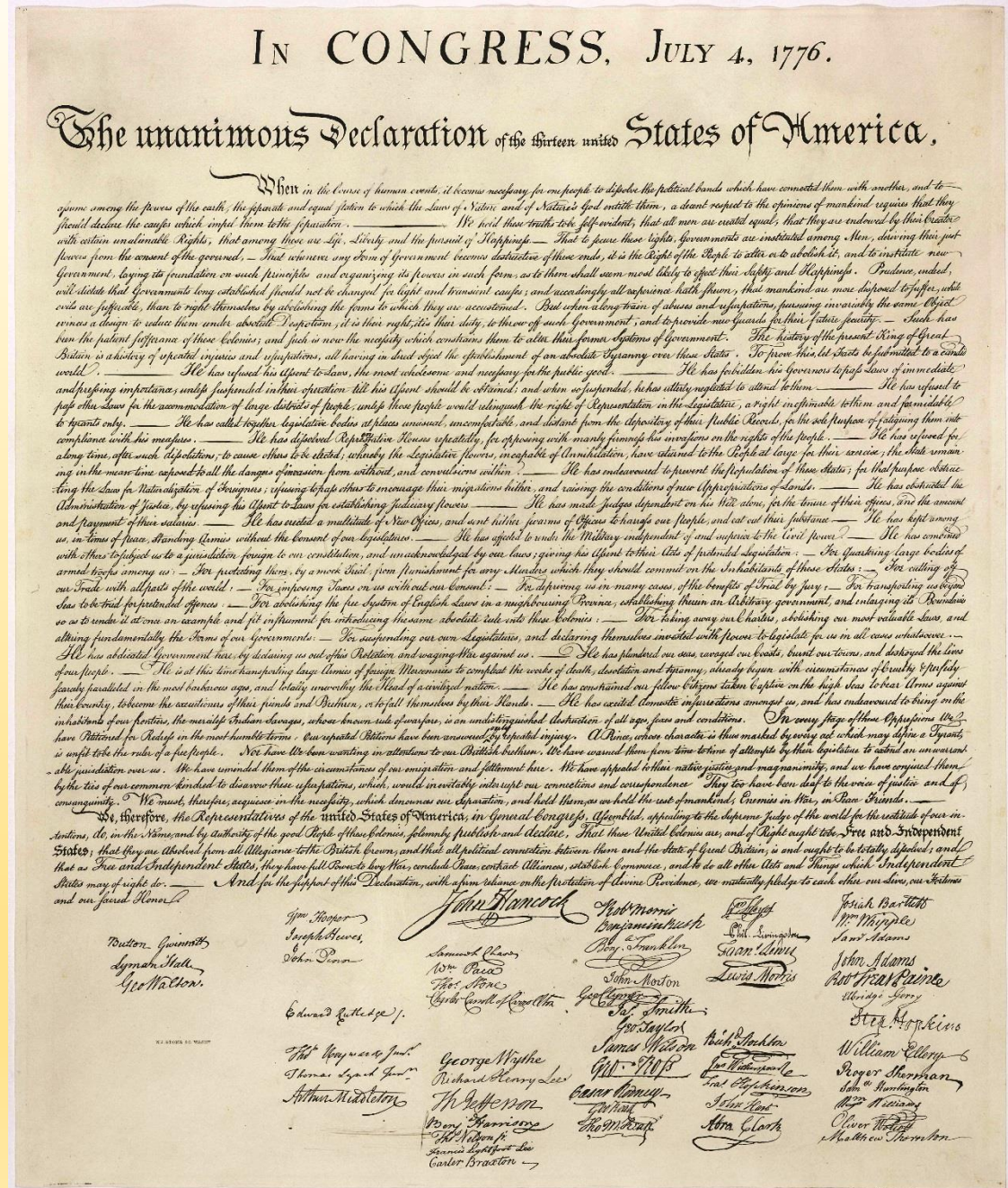
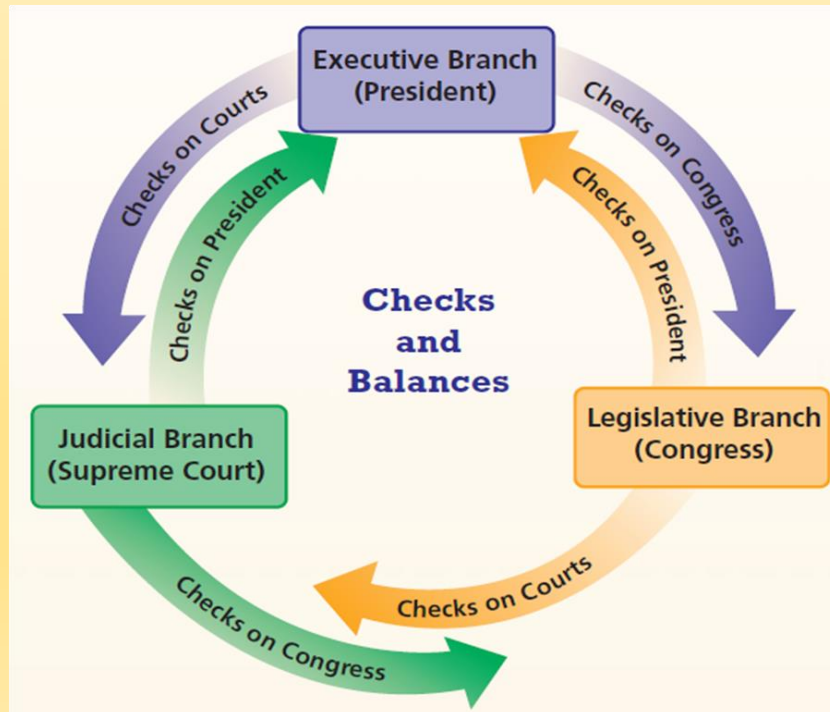
- Annapolis Convention (1786) - reform the Articles.
  - Few representatives show up.
- **May 25, 1787** – 55 total representatives sent to Philadelphia
  - **(Constitutional Convention)**





# Patriots in Philadelphia

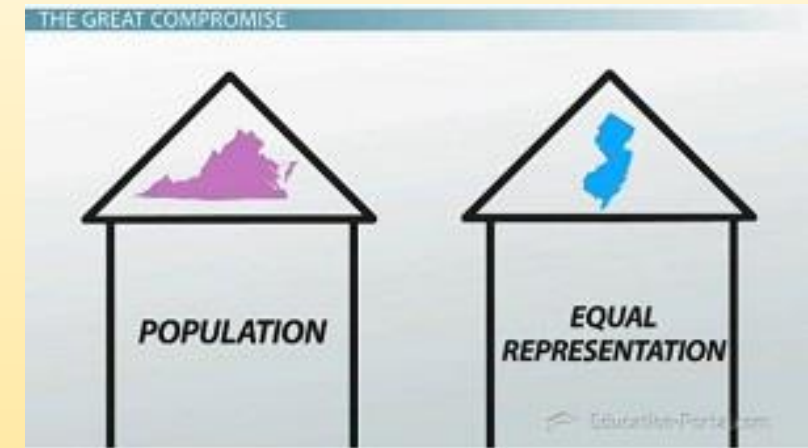
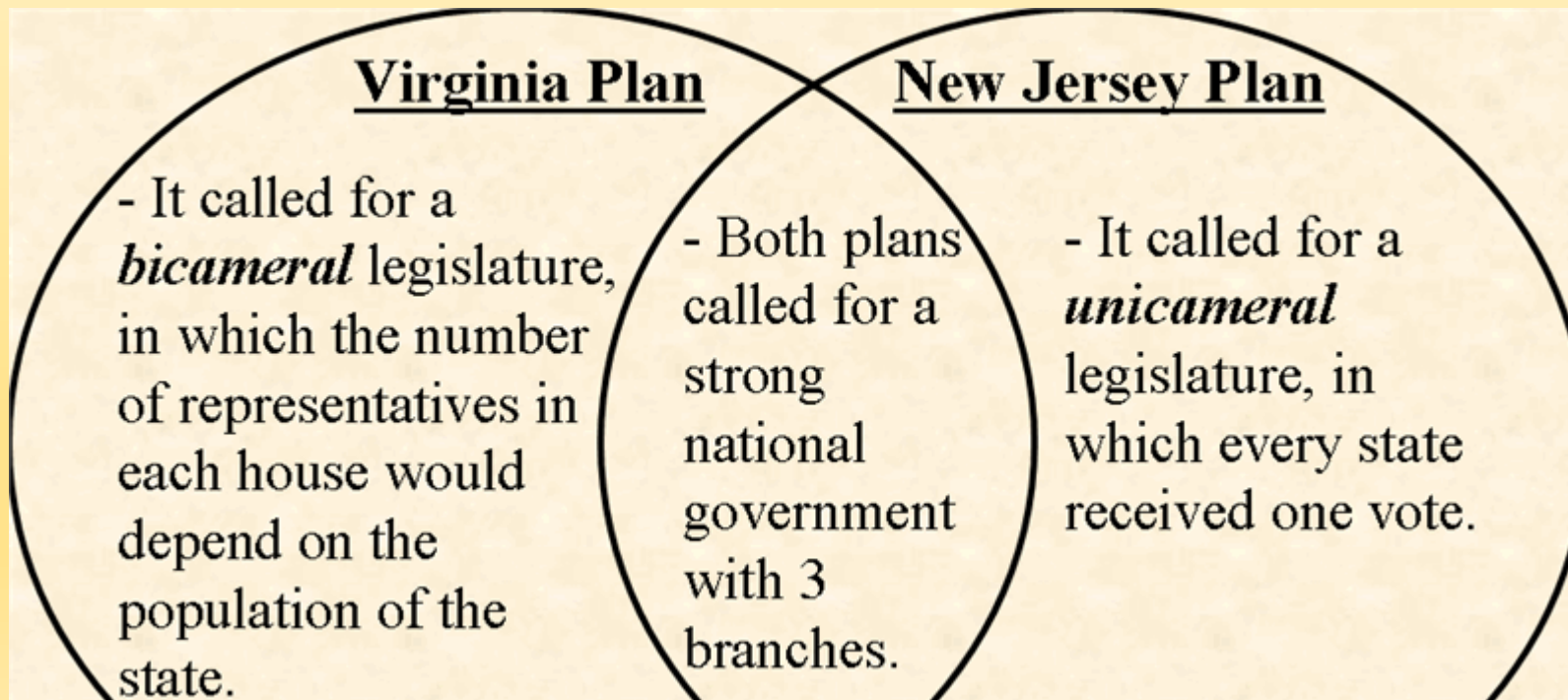
- Delegates hoped to save the revolutionary idealism – make a strong political structure.





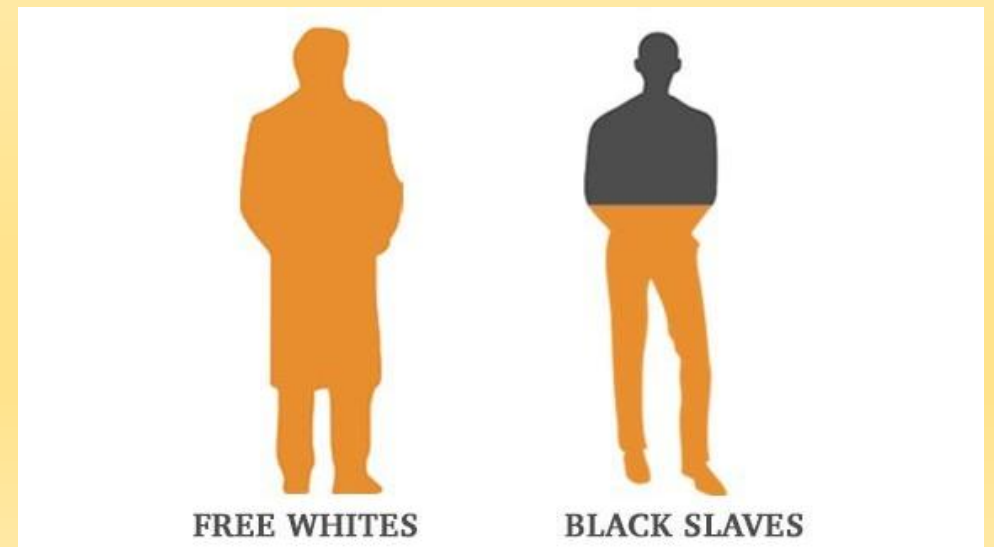
# Hammering Out a Bundle of Compromises

- Scrap the old Articles of Confederation
- The “Large” and “Small” State plans.



# Hammering Out a Bundle of Compromises

- A "**Great Compromise**" was eventually agreed upon.
  - House of Representatives and Senate
- The "**three-fifths compromise**"
  - End of the slave trade by the end of 1807.
- The Constitution was meant to be a broad document.
- No Rhode Island at this meeting



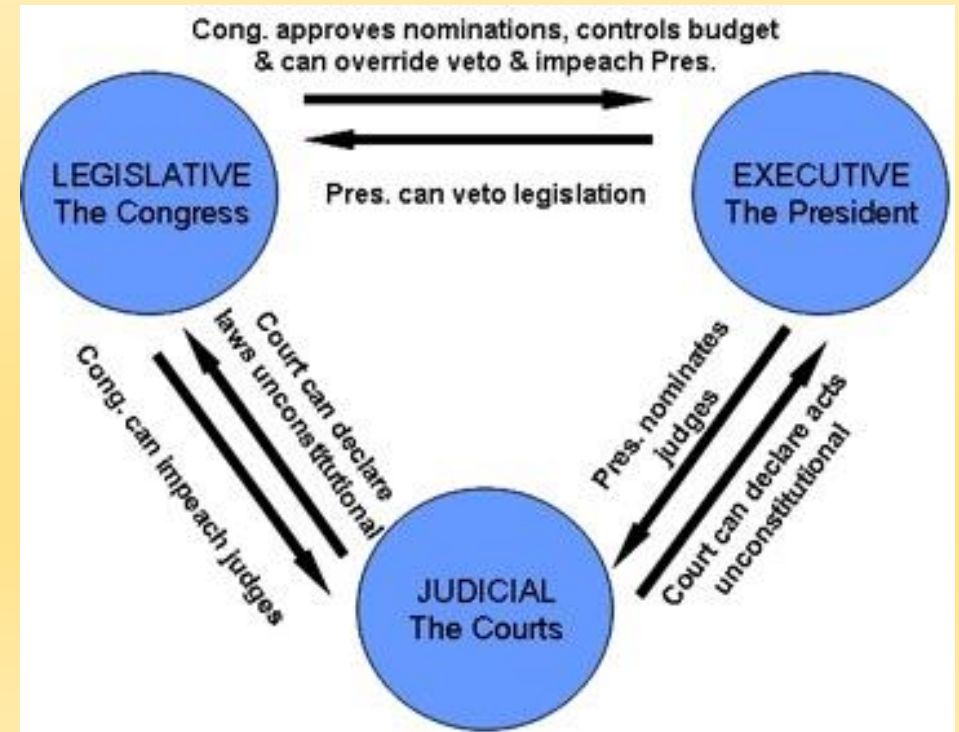
# The Compromises of the Constitution





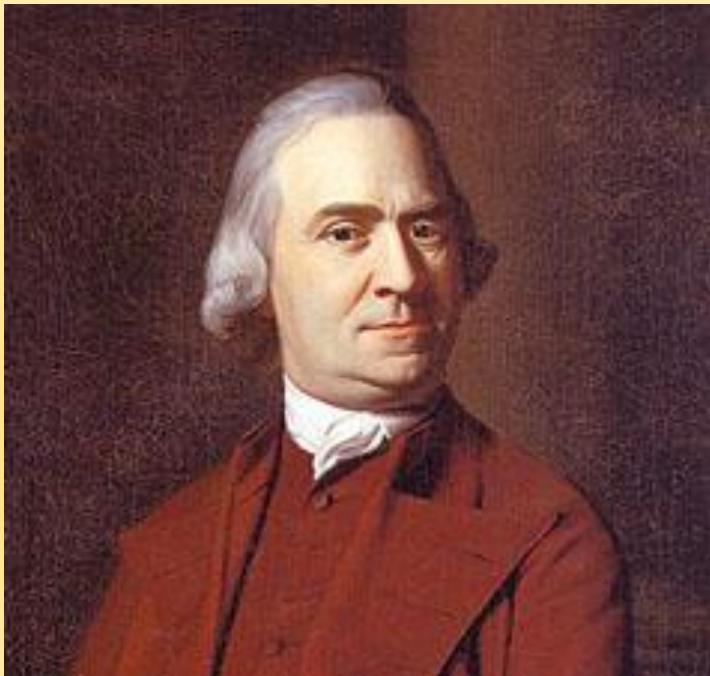
# Safeguards for Conservatism

- The Constitutional Convention **agreed economically** (sound money and protection of private property), and they **agreed politically** (stronger government - checks and balances).



# The Clash of Federalists and Anti-federalists

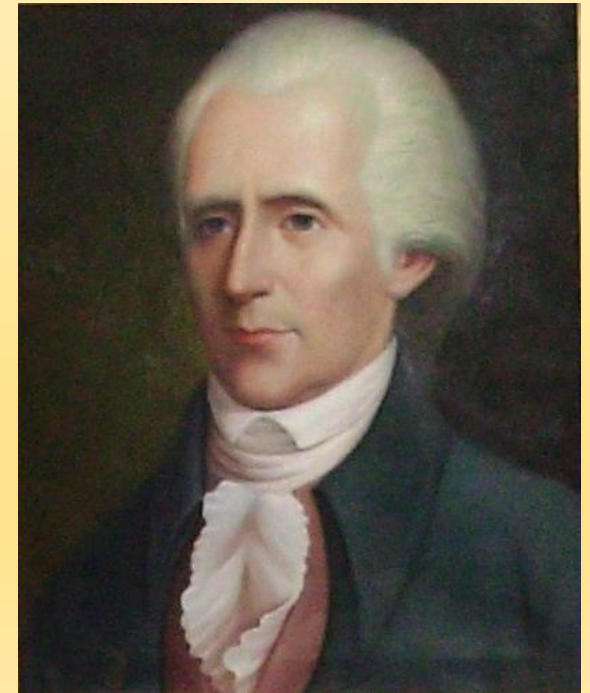
- **Anti-federalists** opposed stronger federal government – protect the power of the common man. Led by Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, and Richard Henry Lee. Poorest class



Sam Adams



Patrick Henry

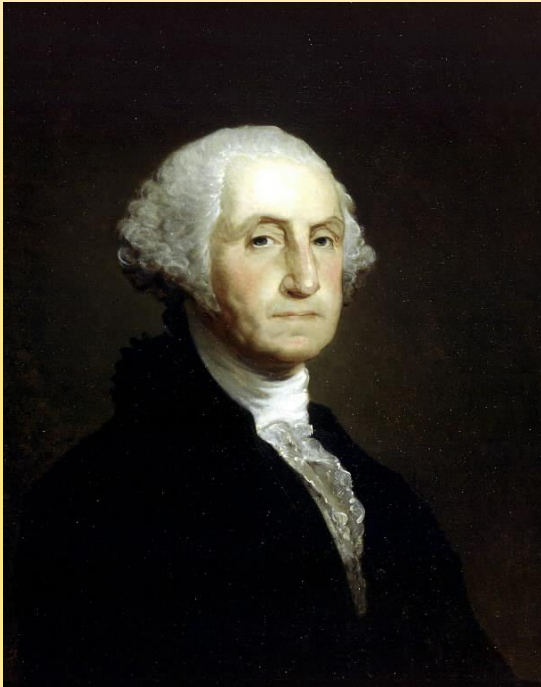


Richard Henry Lee

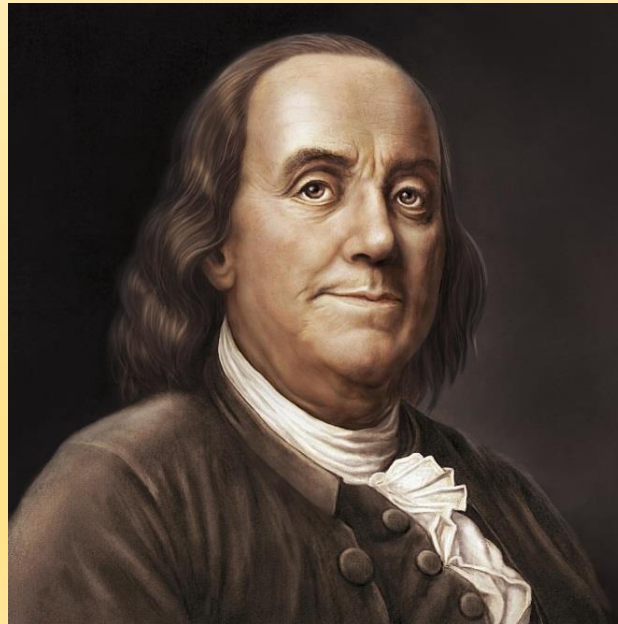


# The Clash of Federalists and Anti-federalists

- **Federalists** led by George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. Settled areas along the seaboard. Wealthier, more educated, and better organized than the anti-federalists.



George Washington

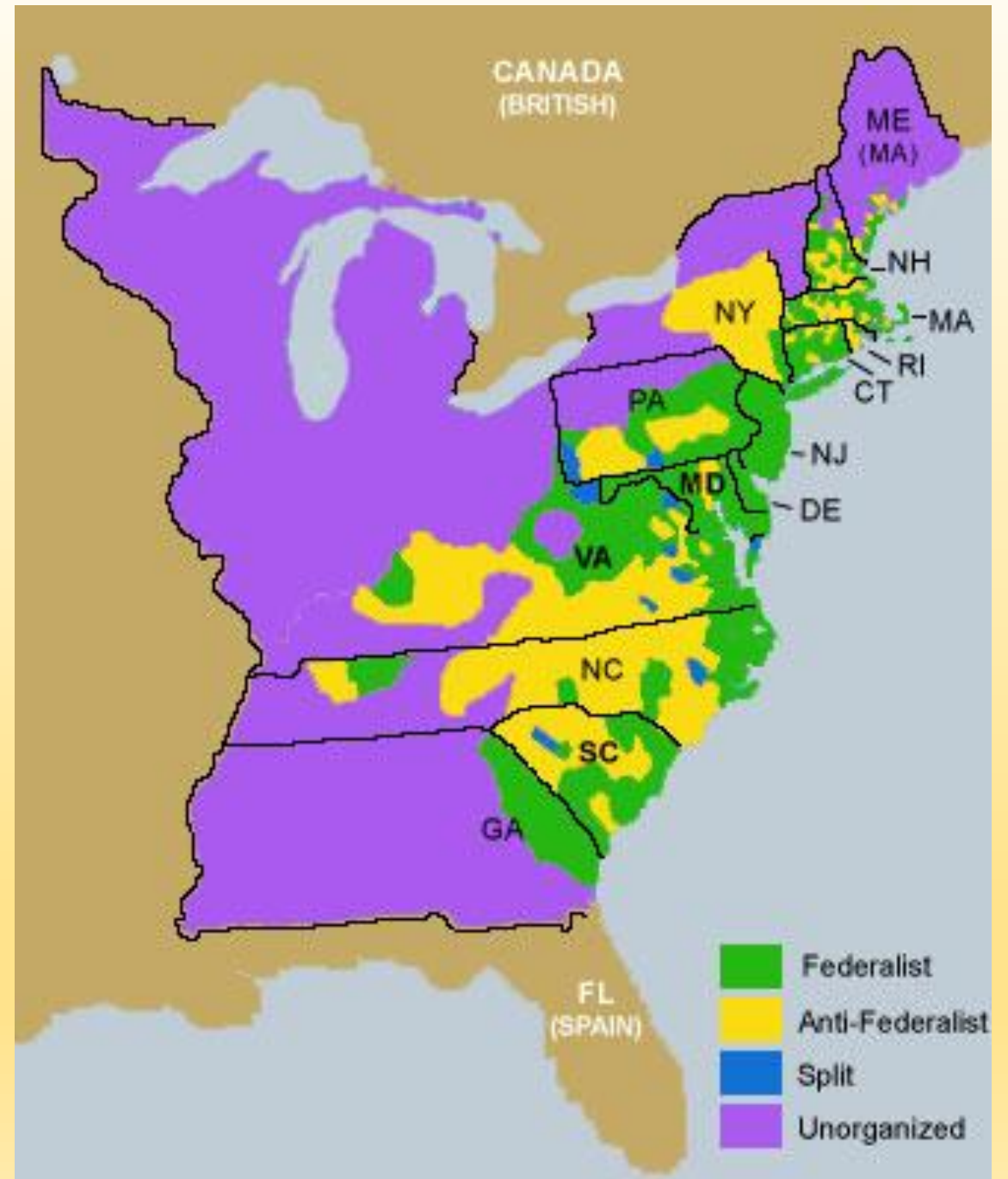
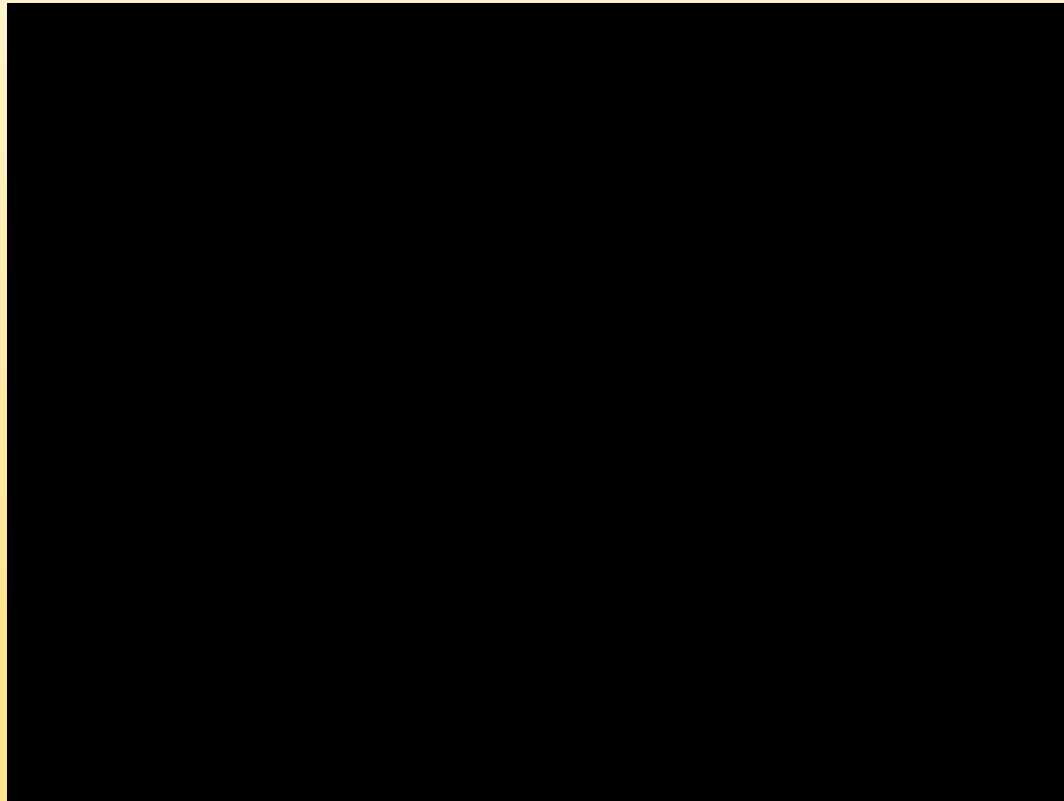


Ben Franklin



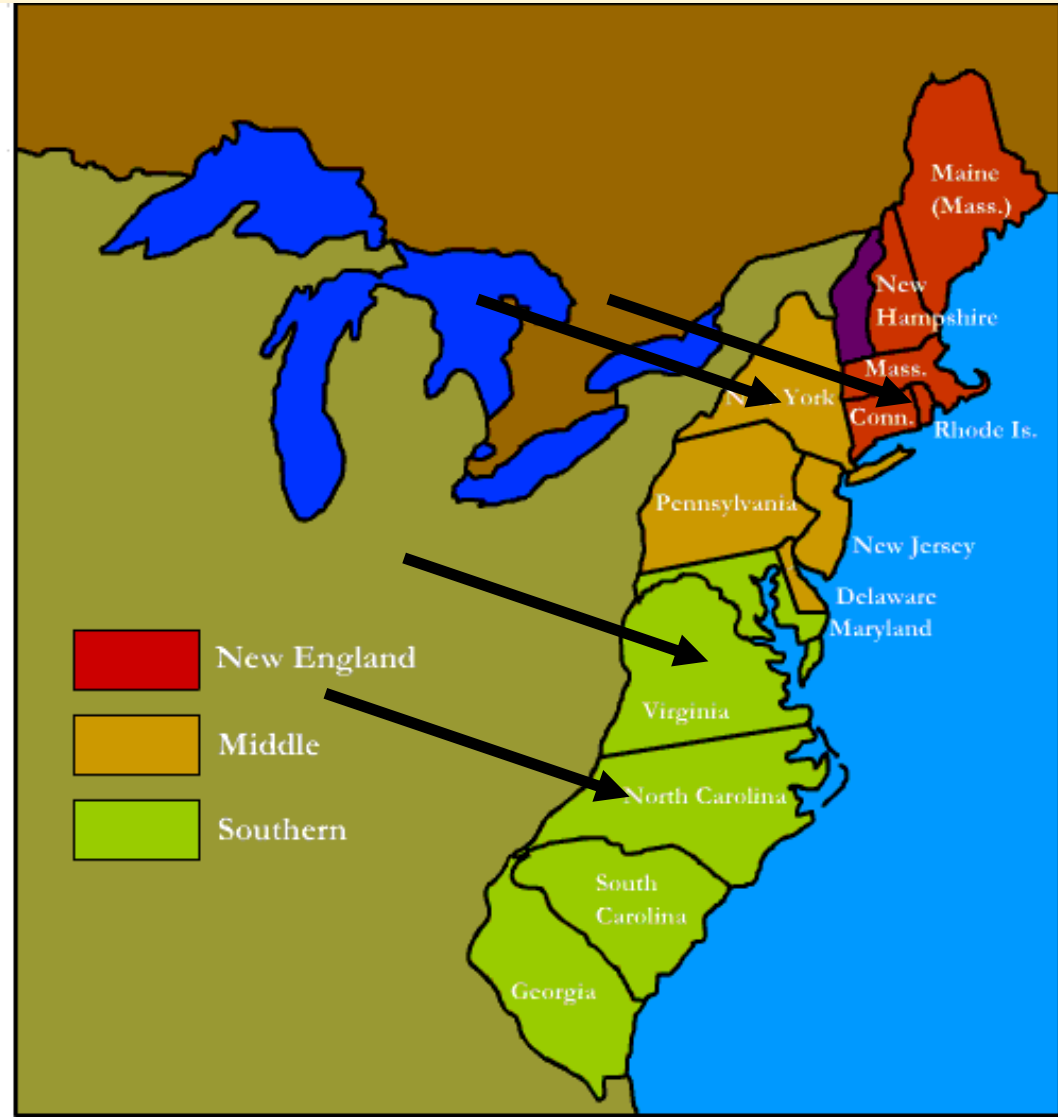


# Anti-Federalists vs Federalists



# The Great Debate in the States

- Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island were the only states to not sign the new constitution.
  - **(4 Laggard States)**



# A Conservative Triumph

- Architects of the Constitution believed every branch (executive, judiciary, and legislative) represented the people.

