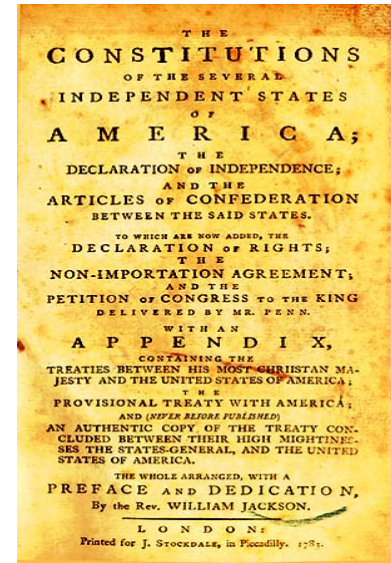


From Revolution to Government

- The Second Continental Congress declared independence from Britain in 1776. The Revolutionary War lasted from 1775 to 1783.
- Congress developed a new government for America: The Articles of Confederation
- Created a Confederation Congress as the new government of the United States.



Hi-lite: What did the 2nd Continental Congress have to develop after 1776?

Accomplishments

- Accomplishments of America's first government:
 - Won the Revolutionary War against Britain
 - Created the land Ordinance of 1785
 - Created the Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 - The 2 land laws helped settle new territory and create states in the United States



Hi-lite: What did the 2 land laws help do?

Weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation

- The government under the Articles of Confederation had many
- **weaknesses:**
 - The government could not raise an army
 - 9 of 13 states had to vote yes for laws to pass.
 - Congress did not have the power to settle arguments between states.
 - There was no president or court system



Hi-lite: What were 2 weaknesses in the government under the Articles of Confederation?

Shays' Rebellion

- The Congress was so weak, it could not control the fights in the states.
- Shays' Rebellion, a revolt of farmers in Massachusetts, made Americans realize that we needed to create a
- STRONGER national government.



Why did Americans decide they had to get rid of the Articles of Confederation?

New State Constitutions

- States began to create constitutions to set up their governments.
- The states wanted to protect natural rights by listing the rights of its citizens and limiting the power of the government.
- Most states had a governor and a legislature.



The Constitutional Convention

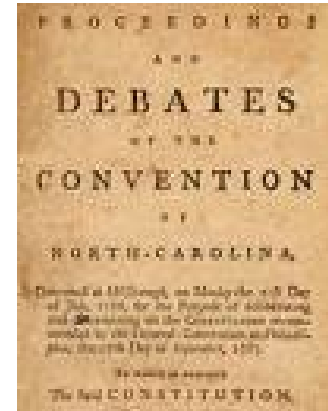
- Congress called for a Convention to deal with the problems in the government.
- The Convention met in Philadelphia at Independence Hall in 1787.
- Representatives from 12 of the 13 states met to revise the Articles of Confederation.
- The representatives wrote a new American Government called the United States Constitution.



Hi-lite: What did the state representatives do in Philadelphia in 1787?

Debate at the Convention

- Delegates argued about slavery, the power of the national government and representation in Congress.
- After 4 months of compromises, the Convention created an outline for a new government.
- The representatives voted for the Constitution on September 17, 1787.
- 9 of the 13 states had to vote for the Constitution.
- The Constitution became the law of the land in 1788.

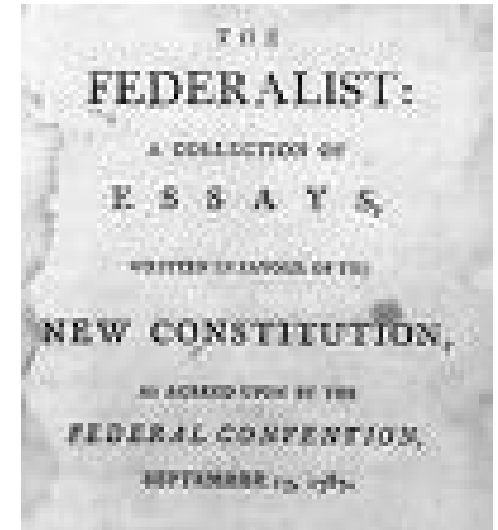


Hi-lite:

*What were 2 things delegates to the Convention argued about?
When did the Constitution become the law?*

Ratifying the Constitution

- The states had to ratify or approve the new Constitution.
- People who liked the new government were called Federalists.
 - They preferred a strong national government
- People who were against the new government were called anti-Federalists.
 - They preferred a weak national government and stronger states



Hi-lite: What was the difference between Federalists and Anti-federalists?

- List 2 accomplishments of the government under the Articles of Confederation:
 - Won the American Revolution
 - Created rules for statehood (NW Ordinance)
- List 3 weaknesses of the American government under the Articles of Confederation:

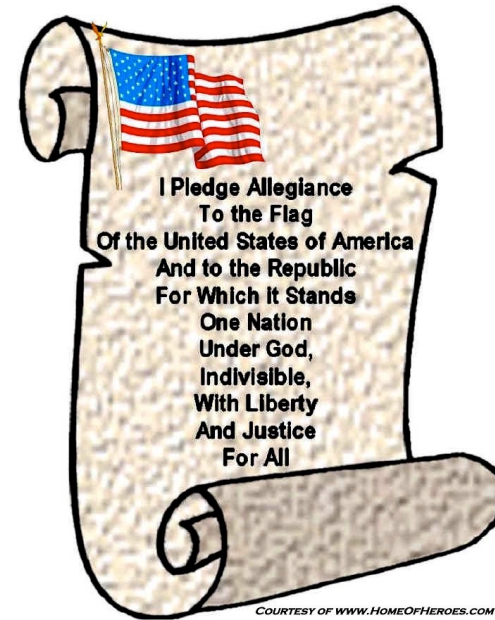
- Why was Shay's Rebellion important in the creation of a new American government?

- The Constitutional Convention met to fix the Articles of Confederation. What did the Convention do instead?

- How many states had to ratify the Constitution?

Shared Ideas of the Framers

- A Republic style of Government means citizens choose representatives to promote their interests in the government.
- Rule of Law means those who govern and those who are governed must follow the rules and laws.
 - Men don't rule a country, the law, under the Constitution, does.



Hi-lite:

- What is a Republic?
- What is Rule of Law?

Shared Ideas of the Framers

- The Social Contract means the people agree to give power to their rulers. In exchange, the rulers agree to protect the people's rights.
- Popular Sovereignty means the people rule.
 - “People Power!”

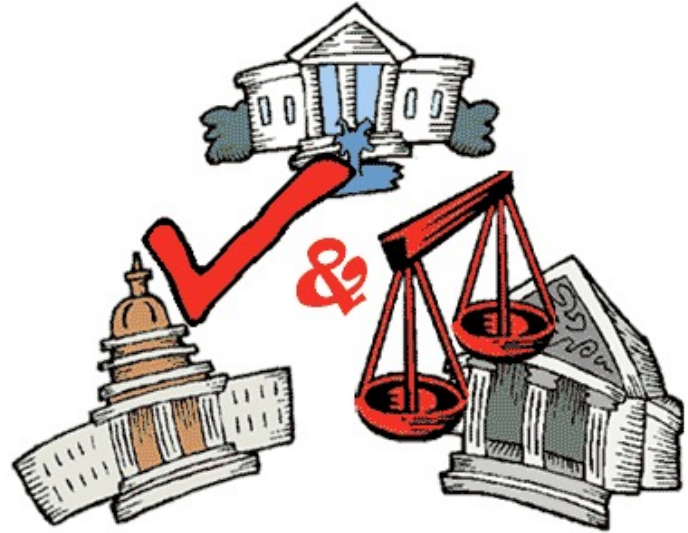


Hi-lite:

- The idea of a Social Contract.
- People _____

Shared Ideas of the Framers

- Separation of Power means to create different branches, or parts, in a government
- Checks and Balances means each branch of government can limit the power of the other branches.
 - No group can have too much power in the government.



Hi-lite: Why are checks and balances important?

- Briefly explain a Republic:

- Why is the idea of Rule of Law important?

- What is the agreement between the ruler and the ruled in the Social Contract?

- How does the idea of checks and balances in a government work?

- Briefly, Popular Sovereignty means _____

Password: Big Ideas

- Republic
- Rule of Law
- Social Contract

Password: Big Ideas

- Popular Sovereignty
- Separation of Powers
- Checks and Balances

First Government

- Shays' Rebellion
- Articles of Confederation
- Constitutional Convention
- James Madison

First Government

- Northwest Ordinance
- Great Compromise
- 3/5th Compromise
- Federalists