### Big Idea Questions

**Should representation be equal, or based on population? Why?**

**Who benefits from imports?**

### Guided Notes

#### Framing a New Government

- Many Americans championed a new, strong, central government.
- ____________ Conspiracy
  - Military members were upset about not receiving pensions
  - ____________ helped prevent the rebellion
- Major weakness of Articles?
  - Lack of ability to ______
- Annapolis Convention (1786):
  - _____ states show up to discuss commerce
  - ____________ gains a promise to meet the following year in Philadelphia
- ____________ Rebellion helped people demand a strong central government
- Constitutional Convention:
  - 55 delegates from 12 states (save RI)
- Key Players:
  - George Washington – president of the Convention
  - Edmund Randolph (VA) – proposed 3 branches
- Issue of Representation:
  - VA Plan (James Madison):
    - ____________ (2-house) legislature based on __________________________
  - NJ Plan (William Paterson)
    - ____________ (1-house) legislature with each state having equal representation
  - Great (Connecticut) Compromise (Roger Sherman):
    - Bicameral legislature: lower house (House of Reps) would be based on ______________; upper house (Senate) would have ___ representatives per state
    - Side note: Senators were to be elected by __________________________, NOT by popular vote
- Other Compromises
  - 3/5 Compromise
    - ____________ would count towards 3/5 of a person when determining population in the House
  - Slave-Trade Compromise:
    - Slave importation could not be stopped prior to ______
  - Commerce Compromise:
    - Congress could tax imports (_____________), but not exports
- Sovereignty:
  - Where does it lie? Who has ultimate power?

### Areas of Concern
• Supremacy Clause:
  o Constitution would be the supreme law of the land
• Necessary and Proper (Elastic)
  o Congress could make laws that are “_________________ ____________________”
• Federalists:
  o Those that favored a ___________________________ central government and the Constitution
• Antifederalists:
  o Those that favored a ___________________________ central government and were weary of the Constitution
• The ____________________________:
  o Written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay
  o Purpose: to gain support for the ____________________________ of the Constitution
• The Bill of Rights (1791):
  o Added after the Constitution was ratified
  o Federalists promised to add them to gain support of the ____________________________
• Washington was unanimously elected president and was inaugurated on April 30, 1789
• Judiciary Act of 1789:
  o Created the Supreme Court with 1 chief justice and 5 associate justices
• Creation of Executive Departments:
  o ____________________________
• The Cabinet:
  o Part of “_________________________” Constitution
  o Heads are appointed by the President, approved by the Senate
    • State – Jefferson
    • Treasury – Hamilton
    • War - Knox
  o Throughout Washington’s 1st term, ________________ ____________________________ battled over government role and philosophy

Federalists and Republicans

• Federalists (Political Party):
  o Led by ____________________________
  o Favored a strong ___________________________ government
  o Supported by wealthy and merchants
• Hamilton’s Financial Plan:
  o Federal government would __________ state debts
  o Federal government would pay off debt at full face value (funding at par)
  o Creation of the ____________________________ (BUS)
    • Hamilton ____________________________ interpreted
How did the Whiskey Rebellion differ from Shays’ Rebellion?

- Constitution, referred to the Elastic Clause
  - Excise Tax – tax on manufactured goods
  - Tariff – tax on imported goods

- Jefferson and his supporters (Republicans) agreed to the plan when the __________ was moved to the South

- Republican Party (Democrat-Republicans or Jeffersonians):
  - Led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
  - Believed ____________________ were the backbone of the economy
  - Pro-_____________________

- French Revolution
  - Republicans supported the revolution, Federalists were horrified by the horror of the revolution

### Establishing National Sovereignty

- __________________ Rebellion (1794):
  - In response to the excise tax on Whiskey
  - Washington summoned state militias
  - Rebellion was quickly stopped
  - Demonstrated the ___________________________

- Native Americans:
  - Were not granted citizenship
  - Not considered “foreign Nations” as European countries were
  - No direct ____________________ in government

- US Neutrality:
  - Washington urged neutrality in war between France and Britain

- “____________________”
  - French diplomat that urged the Americans to go to war against Britain

- Jay’s Treaty:
  - Treaty with _______________
  - US received compensation for damaged ships (upset the South)
  - Britain promised to leave posts (_____________)

- Pinckney’s Treaty:
  - Treaty with Spain
  - US granted ________________________ on the Mississippi River (Right of Deposit) in ________________

### The Downfall of the Federalists

- Election of 1976:
  - Adams becomes President, Jefferson his VP

- Washington’s Farewell Address:
  - Warned against __________________________

- XYZ Affair:
  - 3 US diplomats sent to France
Were the Alien and Sedition Acts Constitutional?

- 3 French diplomats, “XYZ” demanded ____________
- War hysteria ensues

- ____________ War:
  - Undeclared naval war between US and France
  - Ends with Napoleon’s reign

- Alien and Sedition Acts (1798):
  - Purpose: to punish opposition to _________________
    Party and the Adams’ administration
  - Alien Act:
    - Increased residency requirement for foreigners to become citizens
    - President could _________________ foreigners
  - Sedition Act:
    - Made it illegal to criticize the _________________
    - 10 Republican newspaper editors were convicted under the law

- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions:
  - Written by Jefferson (KY) and Madison (VA):
  - Urged states to ________________ the Alien and Sedition Acts
  - More symbolic at the time

- The “Revolution” of 1800
  - Adams v. Jefferson in election of 1800
  - Jefferson and Burr tie for presidency, Jefferson eventually wins, Burr becomes VP

- Why is it called a revolution?
  - ________________

- Judiciary Act of 1801:
  - Passed by Federalist Congress while Adams was still president
  - Created many new federal judgeships
  - Adams appointed many in his last days of office
    - “__________________ Judges”
  - A showdown is coming..........

Past Essay Topics

- Analyze the reasons for the Anti-Federalists’ opposition to ratifying the Constitution (2008 Free Response)
- To what extent was the United States Constitution a radical departure from the Articles of Confederation? (2005 Form B Free Response)