Name:	
Give Me Liberty!, Chapter 7 Video Guide	

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Questions	America Under the Confederation	
What does unicameral mean? How did Daniel Shays help contribute to calls for a new governing document?	The Articles of Confederation Created a very central government - fear of too much power Congress - unicameral, each state had one vote, regardless of National government had few powers - declaring war, foreign affairs, treaties Congress and the West	
	 Indians lived in land that extended to the Mississippi River Selling land became an important source of revenue - federal government could NOT under the Articles	
	 The Land Ordinances 1784 - established self-government 1785 - sold in the Old Northwest: 16th square mile of a section would provide \$ for 	
	 Northwest Land Ordinance of 1787: Eventually carved into 5 states - OH, MI, IN, IL, WI Once a territory reached 60,000 people, it could apply to become a was prohibited in all the North West Territory 	
	The Confederation's Weaknesses National government in> couldn't tax Americans were barred from trading with the West Indies States contributed to economic issues: Imposed tariffs,	
	Shays' Rebellion Rebellion of farmers in debt in MA (1786 - 1787) Protested farm, attacked court houses Used similar tactics to protests of the 1760s and 1770s The rebellion helped demonstrate to many that a stronger national government was needed (lasted) Better economic policies and a national military	
	Nationalists of the 1780s Madison and Hamilton argued for a stronger government Annapolis Convention: Meeting to discuss issues, led to a meeting in Philadelphia the next year to amend the Articles Turned into the Convention	
	A New Constitution	

Slavery in the Constitution Fugitive Slave clause - a slaves would remain slaves, even if they to a free state National government could not interfere with slavery in states What does Most early presidents owned slaves (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, interstate etc.) mean? The Final Document helped persuade delegates to ratify the document National economy was strengthened due to Congressional powers: • Interstate trade, tariffs, coining money, etc. The Ratification Debate And The Origin Of The Bill Of Rights The Federalist Also known as The Federalist Papers essays (Hamilton, Madison, Jay), urged _____ of the Constitution • Hamilton argued the Constitution protected individual liberties, did not limit them "Extend The Sphere" Federalist #10 and #51 (video in description) Argued for separation of powers and benefits of a large republic, controlling factions (_____) The more diverse the country became, the more liberties people had The Anti-Federalists Key figures such as _____ were weary of a strong central government Biggest argument was a lack of ____ • Madison promised a Bill of Rights would be added after the Constitution was ratified The Bill of Rights State Constitutions had their own Bill of Rights Some Amendments: 1 - Freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly, petition 2 - bear arms 4 - _____ needed to search a home 5 - No double jeopardy, can't be forced to testify against oneself 9 - Rights not listed can't be _____ away 10 - powers given to states (______ Education, licensing professionals, etc. Until the 20th century, the Bill of Rights ONLY applied to the government, NOT states (More in AP Gov) No mention of God in the Constitution We The People National Identity Preamble references liberty, posterity (later echoed by _____ in the Civil War) Indians were not considered Americans No mention of ______, referred to as "other persons" Indians in the New Nation • Westward expansion led to debates over treatment of Natives

	Treaties often only had support of a portion of tribe, yet all
	and to abide by it
	leader of Miami Confederacy
	Defeated Americans in Northwest Territory, eventually were
	defeated at the Battle of Fallen Timbers
	• Treaty of:
	Natives lost a significant amount of land in Ohio and Indiana
	Jefferson argued Natives could become members of American society:
What does	• Focus on>
autonomy	Connect to Dawes Act of 1887
mean?	Indians were considered "civilized" when:
	Adopted America ways and roles
	Many Natives still sought to keep
	Blacks and the Republic
	Not until the amendment was citizenship defined in the
	Constitution
	Some free blacks had rights
	Letters from an American Farmer - Hector St. John de Crevecoeur
	Wrote that American culture was similar to a melting pot
	Throughout most of the 19th century, the US had a policy of open,
	Jefferson, Slavery, and Race
	Many Americans viewed blacks as intellectually inferior
	Jefferson viewed Natives as nearly equal intellectually "
	, ,
	Envisioned Natives becoming part of American society - did NOT
	favor intermarriages
	Jefferson and others believed if slavery ended, they could not remain in
	sought to move free
	blacks to Africa; form of gradual emancipation
	Principles of Freedom
	Racism was increasingly used to justify and the harsh
	treatment of African Americans, in spite of a country built on freedom
	Quick Recap
	Quick Neoup
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