

1.5 ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION &

1.6 CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

1.5- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

1.6- Identify the compromises debated at the Constitutional Convention.

By: Carter Greene

KICKOFF:

- ❖ Go to Google Classroom and complete the assignment “**2/3- K0**”
 - What do you think are some weaknesses to our current government structure?
 - What is a compromise you have had to make in your life (big or small)? Who was involved, what did each side want, and what was the compromise?
- ❖ Pick up a handout on the way in
- ❖ **Roll Call:** Favorite Holiday

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- ❖ **2/4-** Quiz
 - Friday and today's notes
- ❖ **2/7-** Unit 1 Test
- ❖ Missing Work/Late/Absent Work
- ❖ Why today important?
- ❖ Chiefs!!



#HISTORY

- ❖ You have 15 minutes to finish #History with your partner
- ❖ If you finish early you may begin working on the Declaration of Independence Scavenger Hunt
 - Due Friday
- ❖ Make sure you have submitted all completed work on GC (KOs, Closures, Syllabus Scav, etc)

1.5 ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION &

1.6 CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

1.5- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

1.6- Analyze the compromises debated at the Constitutional Convention.

By: Carter Greene

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION- U.S.'S 1ST CONSTITUTION

Weaknesses:

- ❖ Lacked:
 - Military
 - Power to tax
 - Executive or judicial branches
 - Power to enforce laws
- ❖ One vote per state
- ❖ States held all the power

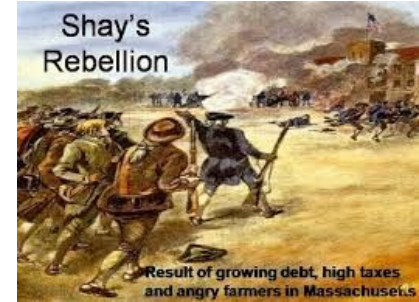
Strengths:

- 1) Northwest Ordinance- provided method for admitting new states to the union
- 2) Land Ordinance- set up standardized system whereby settlers could purchase farmland in undeveloped west

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WAS TOO WEAK

SHAYS' REBELLION

- ❖ Who? Daniel Shay
- ❖ What? Rebellion of Farmers
- ❖ Where? Philadelphia and Massachusetts
- ❖ When? 1786-1787
- ❖ Why? Against state and local enforcement of tax collections
- ❖ Significance: DEMONSTRATED WEAKNESSES OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



PHILADELPHIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

- ❖ Led by James Madison and George Washington
- ❖ 12 of 13 states agreed to meet to revise the Articles (at first)



DELEGATES

- ❖ 55 delegates chosen by their states because of their influence and power
- ❖ Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were not present
- ❖ 1787

❖ <http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/conlaw/marryff.html>



OPERATING PROCEDURES

- ❖ Each state = one vote
 - Simple majority wins
- ❖ Held in secrecy
 - Therefore delegates could talk freely
- ❖ Major debates:
 - Distribution of political power
 - Rights of individuals
 - Rights of states
 - Slavery



ANALYZING THE 1790 CENSUS

- ❖ Look at your handout of the 1790 Census. Reorder the states in descending order by population in the table on the left.
- ❖ A.
 - Which states do you think would want REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS based on POPULATION?
- ❖ B.
 - Which states do you think would want REPRESENTATION TO BE EQUAL for each state?

Write your answers to questions A & B on the back

1790 United States Census Data

United States Census 1790: Population by State

State	Total Population	Slaves	Slaves/ Total Population (Percentage)
VIRGINIA	747,550	292,627	39.14
PENNSYLVANIA	433,611	3,707	0.85
NORTH CAROLINA	395,005	100,783	25.51
MASSACHUSETTS	378,556	0	0.00
NEW YORK	340,241	21,193	6.23
MARYLAND	319,728	103,036	32.23
SOUTH CAROLINA	249,073	107,094	43.00
CONNECTICUT	237,655	2,648	1.11
NEW JERSEY	184,139	11,423	6.20
NEW HAMPSHIRE	141,899	157	0.11
GEORGIA	82,548	29,264	35.45
RHODE ISLAND	69,112	958	1.39
DELAWARE	59,096	8,887	15.04



PLANS AND COMPROMISES



Virginia Plan

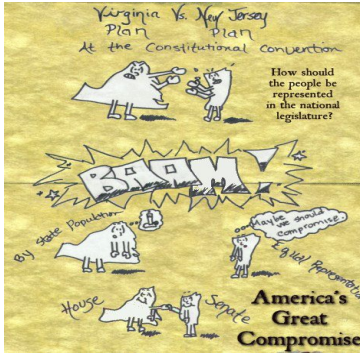
- ❖ James Madison was main contributor
- ❖ Representation based off of ***population.***
- ❖ Bicameral (two houses) Congress



New Jersey Plan

- ❖ Similar to AOC
- ❖ Equal Representation for each state
- ❖ Unicameral (one house) Congress

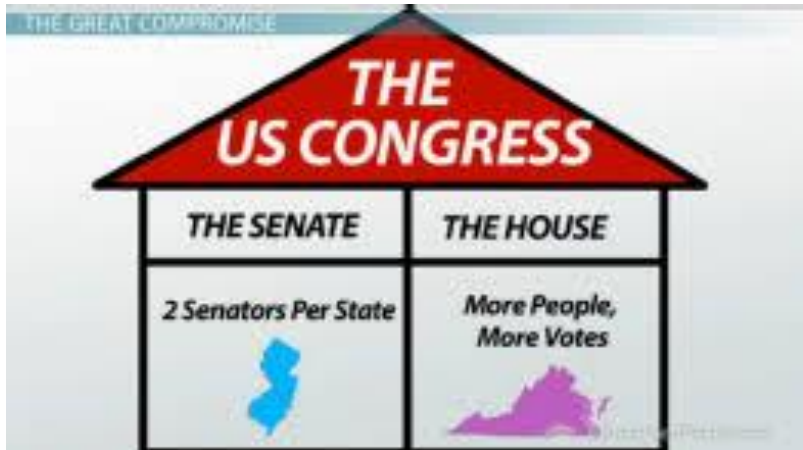
GREAT COMPROMISE = CONNECTICUT COMPROMISE



- ❖ Two house Congress (Bicameral)
- ❖ House of Representatives

- Based on population
- VA plan

- ❖ Senate
- Equal representation
- NJ plan



WHICH STATES WOULD BENEFIT THE MOST FROM SLAVES COUNTING TOWARDS POPULATION?

- 1) In the table on the right, reorder the states in descending order based on percentage of slaves making up their population.
- 2) Which states do you think would have wanted to have slaves count towards population? Which would not?

Write your answers on the back of the census.

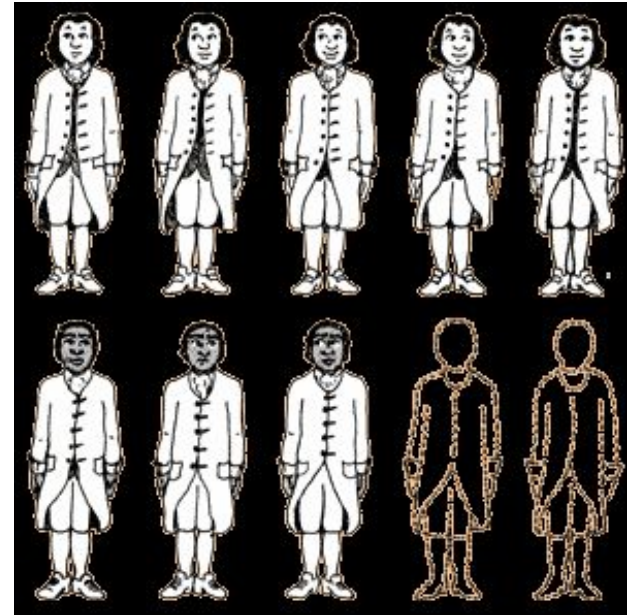
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THREE-FIFTHS COMPROMISE

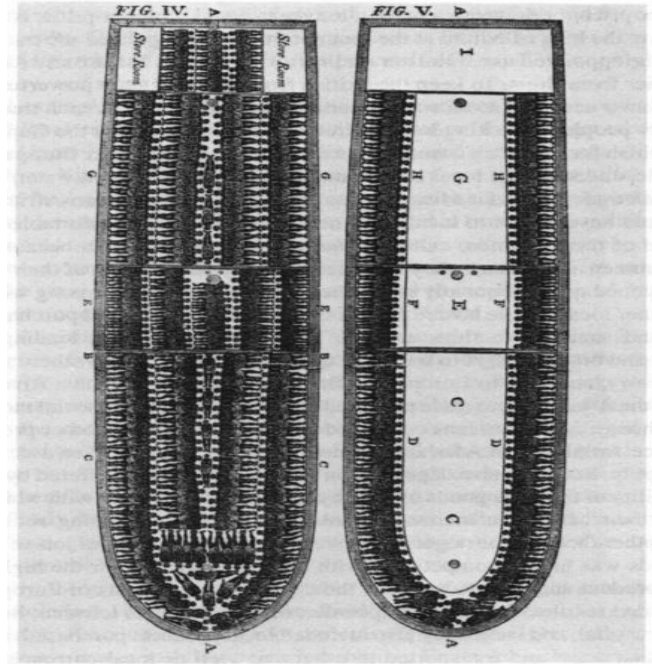
- ❖ Southern states wanted slaves to count towards population for representation
- ❖ Northern states obviously didn't
- ❖ Every slave would count as $\frac{3}{5}$ of a person

TO BE SOLD: on board the
Ship *Bance-Yland*, on tuesday the 6th
of May next, at *Abley-Ferry*, a choice
cargo of about 250 fine healthy
NEGROES,
just arrived from the
Windward & Rice Coast.
—The utmost care has
already been taken, and
shall be continued, to keep them free from
the least danger of being infected with the
SMALL-POX, no boat having been on
board, and all other communication with
people from *Charlot-Town* prevented.
Aubin, Laurens, & Appleby.
N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the
SMALL-POX in their own Country.



SLAVE TRADE AND COMMERCE

- ❖ North → congress to control all trade
- ❖ South → afraid of congress taxing exports and stopping importation of slaves
- ❖ Compromise → Congress controls trade, not tax exports, slave trade to end in 1808



ELECTORAL COLLEGE



❖ 538 total votes today

- ❖ How should we decide president?
 - Congress? The people?
- ❖ Each state gets votes based on number of total representatives in Congress.

COMPROMISES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION- GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

- ❖ With a partner, use your graphic organizer to organize the various compromises made at the Constitutional Convention.
- ❖ Use your own words to describe each compromise.
- ❖ Once you have completed this, work on your Declaration of Independence Scavenger Hunt.

CLOSURE:

- ❖ Go to Google Classroom and complete the assignment **“2/3- Closure”**
 - What do you think is the most significant and lasting compromise made at the Constitutional Convention? Why do you think it was the most significant *in comparison to the other compromises?*