

## Guided Reading & Analysis: The Constitution and The New Republic, 1787 - 1800

### Chapter 6- The Constitution and New Republic, pp 103-129

#### **Reading Assignment:**

Ch. 6 AMSCO or other resource for content corresponding to Period 3.

#### **Purpose:**

This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for *reflections and analysis* using higher level thinking skills with new knowledge gained from the reading.

#### **Basic Directions:**

1. **Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. **Skim:** Flip through the chapter and note the titles and subtitles. Look at images and their read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read.*
3. **Read/Analyze:** Read the chapter. Remember, the goal is not to "fish" for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider the whole chapter!**
4. **Write** Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided.



#### **Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 3:**

**Key Concept 3.1:** British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War.

**Key Concept 3.2:** The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.

**Key Concept 3.3:** Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.

## Section 1: HIPP+ Format Introduction

Source: Articles of Confederation : March 1, 1781, National Archives, Public Domain

VII. When land forces are raised by any State for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each State respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

**Historical Context:** (What was happening during this time period that makes this document relevant?)

**Intended Audience** for this text:

**Author's Purpose** in writing this text:

**Author's Point of View:**

## Section 2 Guided Reading, pp 103-119

As you read the chapter, jot down your notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the Objectives and Main Ideas presented in the left column. When you finish the section, analyze what you read by answering the question in the right hand column.

### 1. The United States Under the Articles pp 103-104

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>After experiencing the limitations of the <b>Articles of Confederation</b>, American political leaders wrote a new <b>Constitution</b> based on the principles of <b>federalism</b> and <b>separation of powers</b>, crafted a <b>Bill of Rights</b>, and continued their debates about the proper balance between liberty and order.</p> <p><b>Difficulties</b> over trade, finances, and interstate and foreign relations, as well as internal unrest, led to calls for significant revisions to the <b>Articles of Confederation</b> and a <b>stronger central government</b>.</p>	<p>Benjamin Franklin quote and intro paragraph...</p> <p>The United States Under the Articles, 1781-1787...</p> <p>Foreign Problems...</p> <p>Economic Weaknesses and Interstate Quarrels...</p> <p>The Annapolis Convention...</p>	<p>List three motivations of those organizing and attending the Annapolis Convention.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol> <p>What was the conclusion reached at the Annapolis Convention?</p>

### 2. Drafting the Constitution at Philadelphia, pp 104-106

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p><b>Delegates</b> from the states worked through a series of <b>compromises</b> to form a <b>Constitution</b> for a new national government, while providing <b>limits</b> on federal power.</p> <p><b>Delegates</b> from the states worked</p>	<p>Drafting the Constitution at Philadelphia...</p> <p>The Delegates...</p> <p>Key Issues...</p> <p>Continued on next page...</p> <p>Representation...</p>	<p>Why did James Madison and Alexander Hamilton want to draft an entirely new document rather than just amending the Articles of Confederation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol> <p>Why did Rhode Island refuse to participate?</p>

<p>through a series of <b>compromises</b> to form a <b>Constitution</b> for a new national government, while providing <b>limits</b> on federal power.</p>	<p>Slavery....</p> <p>Trade...</p> <p>The Presidency...</p> <p>Ratification...</p>	<p>Explain the role of compromise at the Convention in Philadelphia.</p> <p>Why did the framers decide only 9 of 13 states would need to ratify the Constitution, rather than 13 of 13 needed for the Articles of Confederation?</p>
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3. **Federalists and Anti-Federalists**, pp 106-107

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p><b>Delegates</b> from the states worked through a series of <b>compromises</b> to form a <b>Constitution</b> for a new national government, while providing <b>limits</b> on federal power.</p> <p><b>Delegates</b> from</p>	<p>Federalists and Anti-Federalists...</p> <p>The Federalists Papers...</p> <p>Outcome...</p> <p>Debating the Constitution (comparing Federalists and Anti-Federalists Chart)</p> <p>Leaders...</p> <p>Arguments...</p> <p>Strategy..</p> <p>Advantages...</p> <p>Disadvantages...</p> <p>Continue on next page...</p>	<p>What was the most significant argument of the Anti-Federalists?</p> <p>How did George Clinton respond differently than Benjamin Franklin to the proposition that the new federal government have a strong executive branch?</p> <p>Look up (Google) and List the writers of the Federalist Papers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol> <p>List the writers of the Anti-Federalist Responses.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>

<p>the states worked through a series of <b>compromises</b> to form a <b>Constitution</b> for a new national government, while providing <b>limits</b> on federal power.</p>	<p>Virginia...  Final States...</p>	<p>Thomas Jefferson was not at the Convention. He was serving as minister to France and was abroad. He called the Convention "An Assembly of Demigods." Does this indicate a tendency toward the Federalist or Anti-Federalist side of the Constitutional debate?</p>
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4. **Adding the Bill of Rights**, pp 108-109

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Calls during the <b>ratification process</b> for greater guarantees of rights resulted in the addition of a <b>Bill of Rights</b> shortly after the <b>Constitution</b> was adopted.</p>	<p>Adding the Bill of Rights...  Arguments for a Bill of Rights...  Arguments Against a Bill of Rights...  The First Ten Amendments  First Amendment...  Second Amendment...  Third Amendment...</p>	<p>How does the Bill of Rights differ today than their original intent in 1791?</p> <p>Which Amendment was the most important to the Anti-Federalists? Explain why.</p> <p>Which Amendment is the most important to you? Explain why.</p>

5. **Washington's Presidency** pp 109-113

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>In response to <b>domestic and international tensions</b>, the new United States debated and formulated <b>foreign policy</b> initiatives and asserted an international presence.  The continued presence</p>	<p>Washington's Presidency...  Organizing the Federal Government...  Executive Departments...</p>	<p>Summarize Thomas Jefferson's response to each of the following parts of Alexander Hamilton's financial plan.</p> <p>a. Assumption of debt</p> <p>b. Tariffs</p>

<p>of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its <b>borders</b>, maintain neutral <b>trading rights</b>, and promote its <b>economic interests</b>.</p> <p>The <b>French Revolution's</b> spread throughout Europe and beyond helped fuel Americans' debate not only about the nature of the United States' <b>domestic order</b>, but also about its proper <b>role in the world</b>.</p> <p>The <b>American Revolution</b> and the ideals set forth in the <b>Declaration of Independence</b> had <b>reverberations</b> in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future <b>rebellions</b>.</p> <p>As the <b>first national administrations</b> began to govern under the <b>Constitution</b>, continued <b>debates</b> about such issues as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, and the conduct of foreign affairs led to the creation of <b>political parties</b>.</p> <p>Migration within North America, cooperative interaction, and competition for resources raised questions about boundaries and policies, intensified conflicts among peoples and nations, and led to contests over the creation of a multiethnic, multiracial national identity.</p> <p>The <b>French</b> withdrawal from North America and the subsequent attempt of various native groups to</p>	<p>Federal Court System...</p> <p>Hamilton's Financial Program...</p> <p>Debt...</p> <p>National Bank...</p> <p>Foreign Affairs...</p> <p>The French Revolution...</p> <p>Proclamation of Neutrality (1793)...</p> <p>"Citizen" Genet...</p> <p>The Jay Treaty (1794)...</p> <p>The Pinckney Treaty (1795)...</p> <p>Domestic Concerns...</p> <p>American Indians...</p> <p>Whiskey Rebellion...</p>	<p>c. National bank</p> <p>d. Excise taxes</p> <p>How did Thomas Jefferson's view of the French Revolution differ from Alexander Hamilton's?</p> <p>Following Jay's Treaty, George Washington's approval rating, to borrow a modern phrase, plummeted and there was even talk in the House of impeaching him. Why was this treaty so offensive to some?</p> <p>Pinckney's Treaty was the silver lining on the cloud of Jay's Treaty. What was the long term impact of this treaty?</p> <p>To what extent did the British honor the Treaty of 1783 which stated they recognized the United States and its new boundaries? What does this foreshadow?</p> <p>How did the Whiskey Rebellion end differently than Shays' Rebellion?</p> <p>What is the significance of this difference?</p>
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<p>reassert their power over the interior of the continent resulted in new <b>white-Indian conflicts</b> along the western borders of British and, later, the U.S. <b>colonial settlement</b> and among settlers looking to assert more power in interior regions.</p> <p><b>Migrants</b> from within North America and around the world continued to launch <b>new settlements</b> in the West, creating new distinctive <b>backcountry cultures</b> and fueling <b>social and ethnic tensions</b>.</p> <p>The <b>Spanish</b>, supported by the <b>bonded labor of the local Indians</b>, expanded their mission settlements into <b>California</b>, providing opportunities for social mobility among enterprising soldiers and settlers that led to new cultural blending.</p>	<p>Western Lands...</p>	<p>How did westward migration impact American Indians living in the Ohio Valley and Mississippi Territory?</p> <p>How did California differ from the United States in terms of interactions of Whites and Natives?</p>
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6. **Political Parties**, pp 113-115

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>As the <b>first national administrations</b> began to govern under the <b>Constitution</b>, continued <b>debates</b> about such issues as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, and the conduct of foreign affairs led to the creation of <b>political parties</b>.</p>	<p>Political Parties...</p> <p>Origins...</p> <p>Differences Between the Parties...</p>	<p><b>Explain how the first two-party system illustrated the evolving American System and American identity.</b></p>

**Main Idea:** Although George Washington’s **Farewell Address** warned about the dangers of divisive **political parties** and **permanent foreign alliances**, European conflict and tensions with Britain and France fueled increasingly bitter **partisan** debates throughout the 1790s.

How long did the nation follow Washington’s example of serving only 2-terms as president?

How long did the nation follow Washington’s lead on neutrality in foreign affairs?

Why did Washington believe political parties were dangerous?

Food For Thought: Why is George Washington’s Farewell Address read aloud on the floor of the Senate annually...every year since 1862? Is it worth reading?

7. John Adams' Presidency, pp 115-117

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>As national <b>political institutions</b> developed in the new United States, varying regionally based positions on economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues promoted the development of <b>political parties</b>.</p> <p>As national <b>political institutions</b> developed in the new United States, varying regionally based positions on economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues promoted the development of <b>political parties</b>.</p> <p>As the <b>first national administrations</b> began to govern under the <b>Constitution</b>, continued <b>debates</b> about such issues as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, and the conduct of foreign affairs led to the creation of <b>political parties</b>.</p>	<p>John Adams' presidency...</p> <p>Comparison of Federalist and Democratic-Republican Parties (chart)</p> <p>Leaders...</p> <p>View on Constitution...</p> <p>Foreign Policy...</p> <p>Military Policy...</p> <p>Economic Policy...</p> <p>Chief Supporters...</p> <p>The XYZ Affair...</p> <p>The Alien and Sedition Acts...</p> <p>The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions...</p>	<p><b>Explain the weakness in the Presidential election process in 1796. What does this flaw reveal about the Framers?</b></p> <p><b>These two political parties are NOT the same as the Federalists and Anti-Federalists of the Constitutional Convention and ratification process.</b></p> <p><b>What is similar?</b> (between Feds &amp; Anti-Feds and the first two political parties)</p> <p><b>What is different?</b> (between Feds &amp; Anti-Feds and the first two political parties)</p> <p><b>John Adams is one of the most underrated presidents. Support, refute, or modify this statement.</b></p> <p><b>Explain how James Madison and Thomas Jefferson illustrated the continued American spirit of rebellion after independence and the creation new republic?</b></p>

**8. The Election of 1800, pp 117-118**

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>... continued <b>debates</b> about such issues as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, and the conduct of foreign affairs led to the creation of <b>political parties</b>.</p>	<p>The election of 1800...</p> <p>Election Results...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Continued on next page...</p> <p>A Peaceful Revolution...</p>	<p><b>What role did Alexander Hamilton play in the election of 1800?</b></p> <p><b>Did this cause his death?</b></p> <p><b>Why is this election sometimes called the “Revolution of 1800?”</b></p>

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