

ARTICLES  
OF  
CONFEDERATION and PERPETUAL UNION

BETWEEN THE STATES OF  
NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, RHODE-  
ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CON-  
NECTICUT, NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENN-  
SYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA,  
NORTH-CAROLINA, SOUTH-CAROLINA, and  
GEORGIA.

ARTICLE I.  
THE title of this confederacy shall be,  
"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

ARTICLE II.  
Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom,  
and independence, and every power, jurisdiction,  
and right, which is not by this confederation  
expressly delegated to the United States in Con-  
gress assembled.

# UNIT 3

# ESTABLISHING

# A NEW

# GOVERNMENT



# ESTABLISHING A NEW GOVERNMENT

## STRENGTHS

- Congress could declare war
- Make treaties
- Coin money
- The Northwest Ordinance
- (How territories would become states - 60,000 people needed to become a state)*

## WEAKNESSES

- Weak Federal Government
- No President
- No Federal Courts
- Federal Government couldn't tax
- Couldn't enforce National laws
- Couldn't regulate trade
- All 13 had to agree to make amendments



# ESTABLISHING A NEW GOVERNMENT



LAST BATTLE  
OF  
SHAYS  
REBELLION  
WAS HERE  
FEB. 27.  
1787.

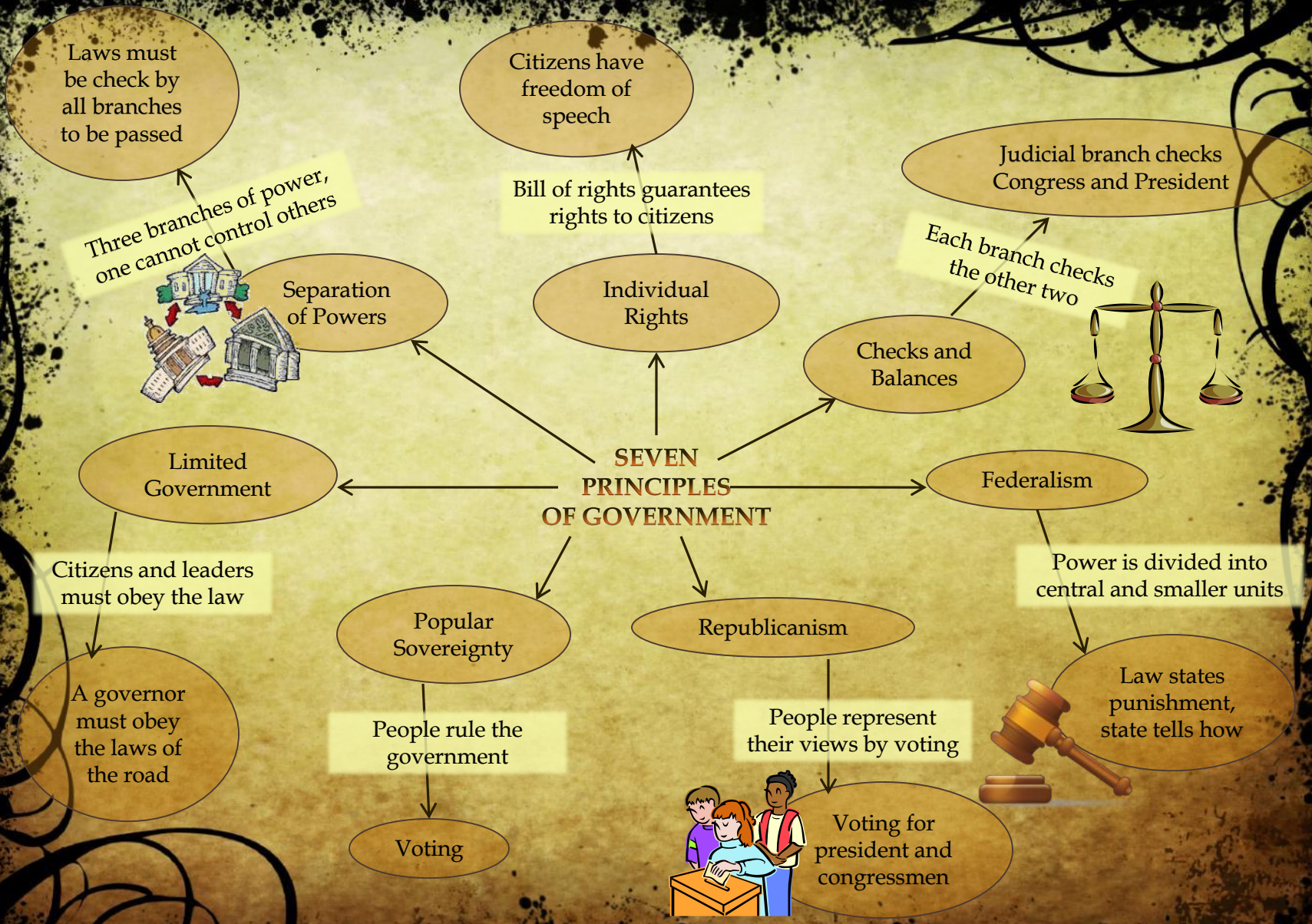


ARTICLES OF



CONFEDERATION







# THE GREAT COMPROMISE

## The Great Compromise

### VIRGINIA PLAN

- The legislative branch would have two houses.
- Both houses in the legislature would assign representatives according to state population or wealth.

### NEW JERSEY PLAN

- The legislature would have one house.
- Each state would have one vote in the legislature.

The Great  
Compromise

- The Senate would give each state equal representation.

The legislature would have two houses.

- The House of Representatives would have representation according to state population.



### SKILLBUILDER Interpreting Charts

1. Which plan appealed more to the small states?
2. Did the Great Compromise include more of what the large states wanted or more of what the small states wanted?



# THE THREE FIFTHS COMPROMISE

SOUTHERN STATES



I WANT SLAVES TO BE COUNTED FOR POPULATION SO WE CAN HAVE MORE REPRESENTATIVES IN COURT, BUT I DON'T WANT THEM TO COUNT FOR TAXES. THAT WAY WE CAN HAVE MORE REPRESENTATION THAN THE NORTHERN STATES AND STILL GET OFF THE HOOK FOR TAXES

THE 3/5 COMPROMISE

TO MAKE IT FAIR FOR BOTH SIDES, 3/5 OF THE SLAVES IN A STATE WOULD BE COUNTED AS POPULATION AND TAXES.

NORTHERN STATES

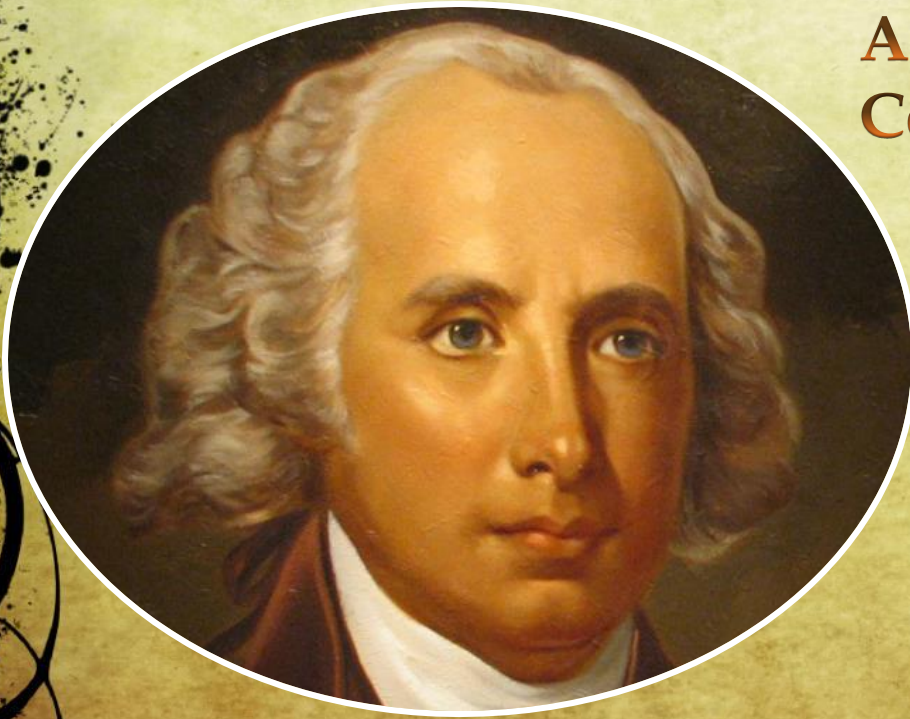


I WANT SLAVES TO BE COUNTED FOR TAXES, SINCE WE DON'T HAVE MANY SLAVES UP HERE IN THE NORTH. THOUGH I DON'T WANT THEM TO COUNT FOR POPULATION BECAUSE THAT WOULD GIVE THE SOUTHERN STATES MORE POWER IN CONGRESS, AND WE DON'T WANT TO BE OVERPOWERED BY THE SOUTHERN STATES



# JAMES MADISON

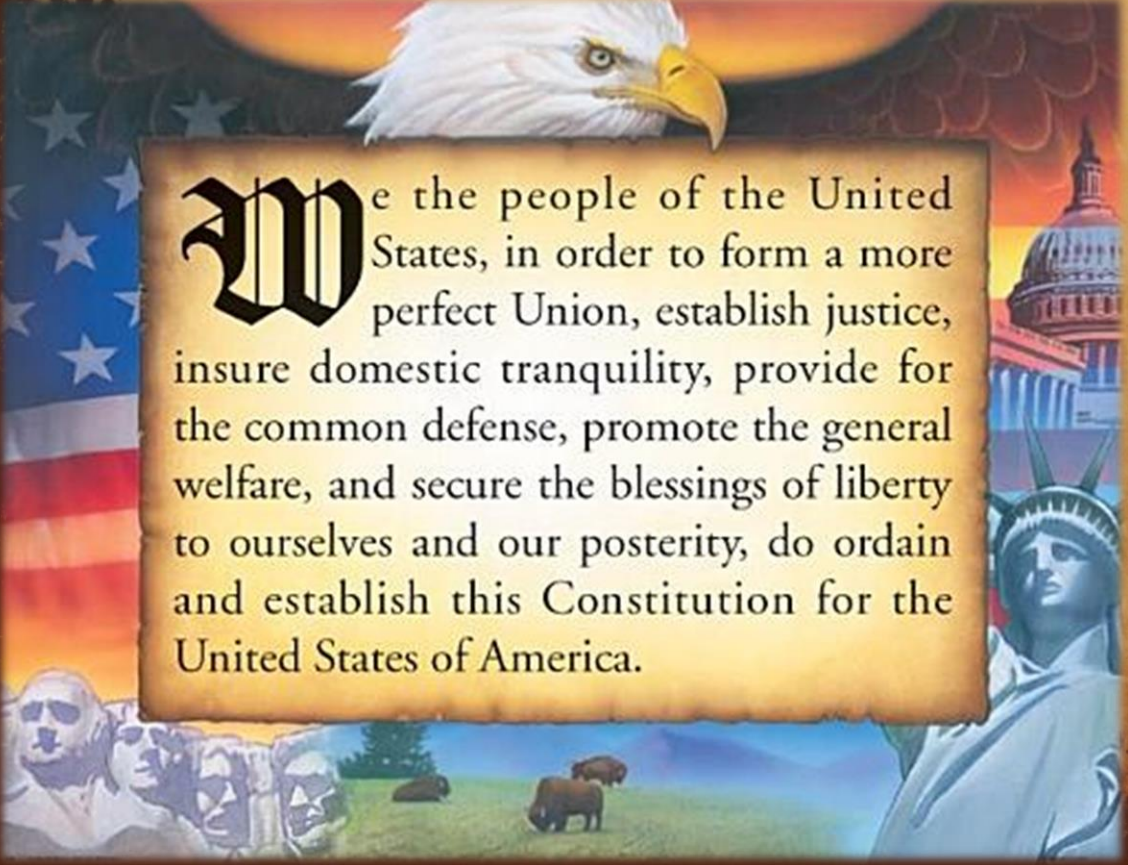
Appointed to write the  
Constitution in 1787



Known as:  
“The Father of  
the Constitution”



# THE PREAMBLE TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION



**W**e the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

*Establishes the  
purpose of the new  
government*





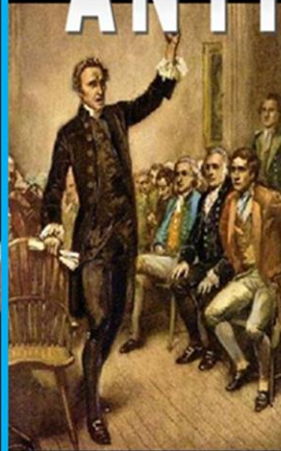
HAMILTON

MADISON

JAY

**FEDERALISTS**

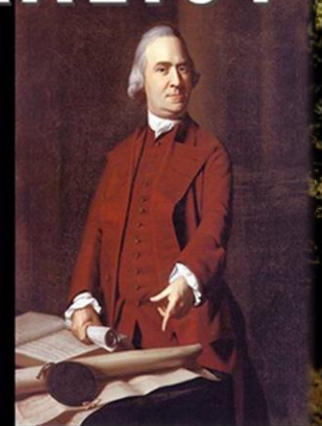
**ANTI-FEDERALIST**



HENRY



MASON



ADAMS



# Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights were made to protect the citizens and give them rights.

The Bill of Rights are the first 10 out of the 27 Amendments.



## Amendment 1 The 5 Freedoms

The government promises the Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly and Petition.



## Amendment 2 Right to Bear Arms

A national guard is allowed to have guns and use them to help.

## Amendment 3 Soldiers stay in a Personal House

Prevents the soldiers from going to live in someone else's property.



## Amendment 4 Search and Seizure

Gives protection to Americans from unreasonable search. Only allowed with a warrant.



## Amendment 5 Right for Accused

An accused person's life, liberty, or property can not be taken without process of law. He also can not be a witness against himself.



## Amendment 6 Right to Speedy Trial

Accused person must be allowed a lawyer. He must be told of the charges and must see and hear the witness against him.



## Amendment 7 Trial by Jury

A Jury trial will take place if atleast \$20 are at stake.



## Amendment 8 Punishment

The judge can not give cruel and unusual punishment that the prisoner does not deserve.



## Amendment 9 Right Reserved to People

Some rights are written in the Constitution, but people also have rights that are not written in it.



## Amendment 10 Rights Reserved to the States

There are powers that are given to the states, but not with the federal government.



States' Rights



# RATIFICATION

## CONVENTION:

- Calling of delegates from each state to ratify the Constitution

## ESTABLISHES:

### Ratification process

- 9 out of 13 states had to approve to ratify



# WHO IS GUARANTEED THESE RIGHTS?

Naturalized Citizens



Natural born  
Citizens

