

APUSH

PowerPoint #3.4

(Part 1 of 2)

Unit #3 - Revolution & Republican Culture

Chapters 6-7

BFW Textbook

TOPIC - Shaping a Federal Union

Topic 7

Shaping a Federal Union

I. Government of the
Confederation Period

A. Congressional Authority under the Articles of Confederation

Authority under the Articles

- Weak national government (states dominated)
- Formulated land policy (successful)
- No executive branch
- No national court system
- No regulation of commerce between the states
- No ability to tax

B. Accomplishments of the Confederation Government

Accomplishments of the Confederation

- Land Ordinance of 1785
- Northwest Ordinance of 1787

C. Nature of Congressional Congress During War

Congressional Congress

- Executive power was limited
- Committees formed tasks
- Three departments: War, Finance, & Foreign Affairs

D. Financial Problems of the Confederation Government

Robert Morris, Secretary of Finance

Use of Public Debt to Secure Support

Failure to Create a National Bank

Growth of Government Debt

E. Development of Land Policy

Direct Congressional

Authority

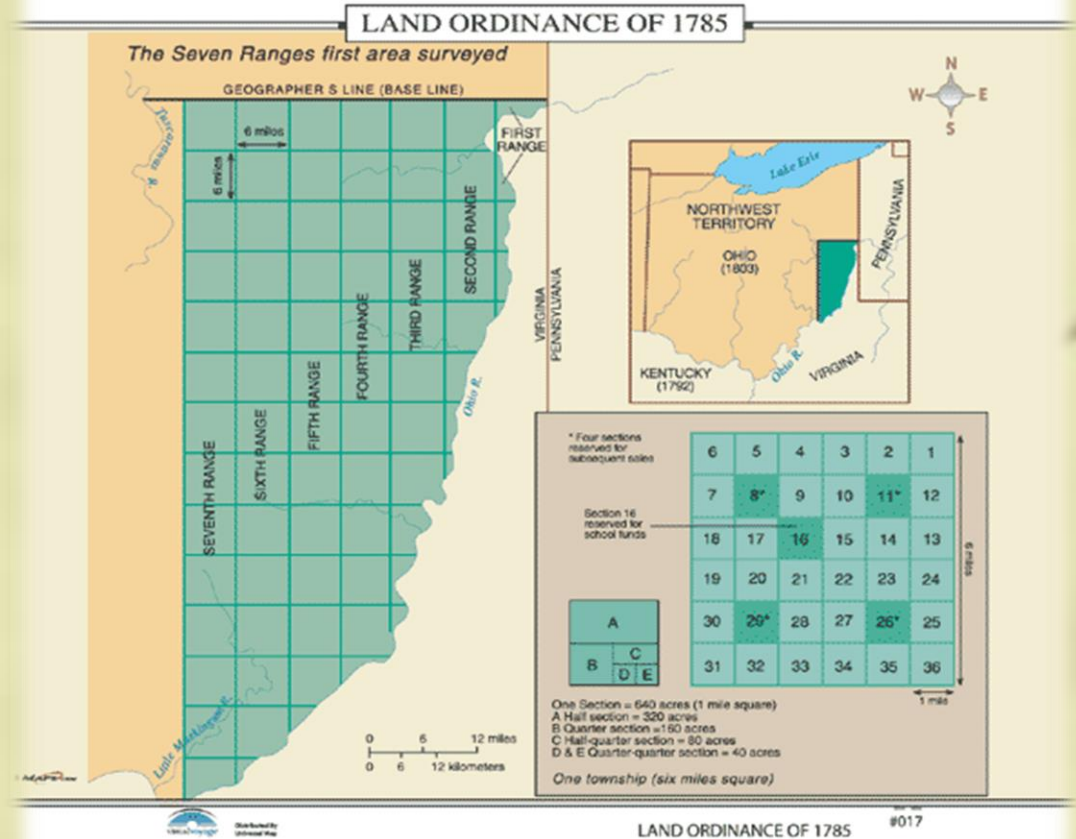
New territories were created and would enter as independent republican states.



Land Ordinance of

1785

- Congress created a system of distributing public lands.
- Six-mile square townships were created and sold for \$1 per acre.



Northwest Ordinance of 1787

- Provided a government for the western territories.
- States outlawed slavery and were guaranteed a republican government.



Western lands South of the Ohio River

Indian Treaties in the West

TERRITORIAL GROWTH

COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

- Original Thirteen Colonies
- Other British territories

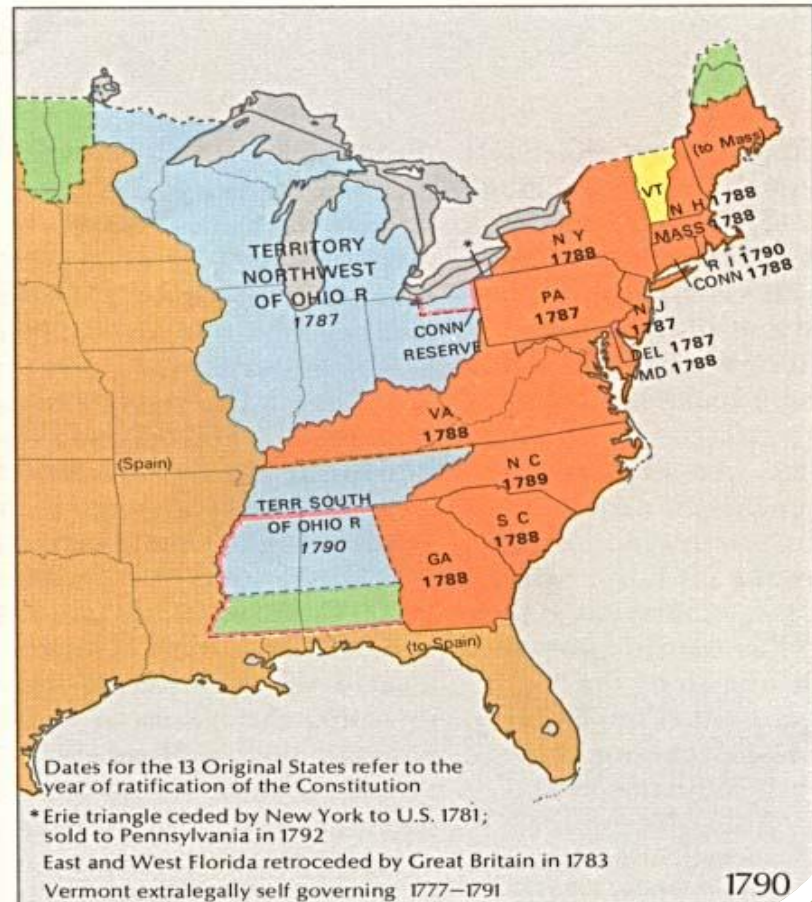
UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

- States
- State claims
- Special status areas
- Territories
- Unorganized territories
- Claimed areas
- Foreign areas

- 1803** Dates of territorial acquisitions
- 1805** Dates of initial territorial organization
- (1809)** Dates of latest change within given time period
- 1812** Dates of admission to the Union

Map scale 1:34,000,000

Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967;
rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970



1790

F. The War & the Economy

Effects on Farming

- The end of the war brought about an end to commercial agricultural activities.
- New markets would have to be expanded.

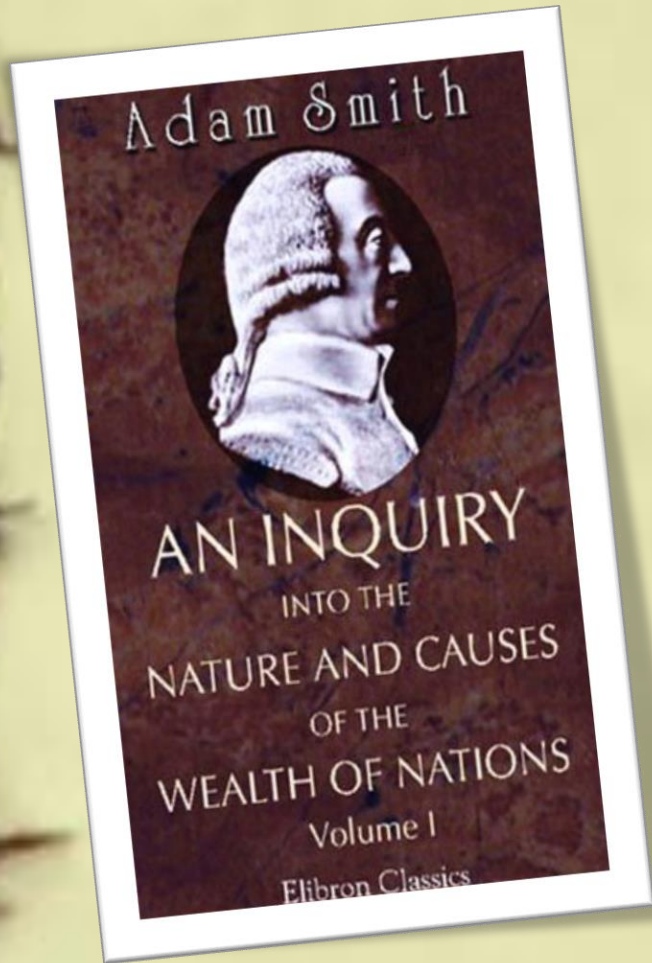
Impact on Merchants

Commerce in the north was hit hard by the severing of mercantilism with the British empire.

Foreign Trade (declined in the 1770s and early 1780s)

Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*

(1776)



- Supported free trade (birth of capitalism).
- The new nation would accept the ideas against mercantilism and government involvement in the economy.
- Hamilton would later support Adam Smith's ideas at Treasury.

G. Diplomatic Difficulties

Spain

- Issues involved border disputes over Florida, the arming of Seminoles against Georgia residents, and use of the Mississippi River (United States prohibited).

Britain

- Issues involved British forts occupying locations within the Northwest Territories and the arming of Indians in the region.

H. Confederacy's Problems

Shortage of Cash

Demands of
Debtors

Shay's Rebellion

Calls for a Stronger
Government



II. Adopting the Constitution

A. Planning for a Convention

Mount Vernon Meeting, 1785 (VA & MD disputes)

Annapolis Meeting, 1786 (Five States Attended)

Calls for a Constitutional Convention

- By 1787, most Americans agreed that the Articles were flawed.
- The power to tax and regulate commerce between the states was the initial catalyst for change.
- Nationalists called for a meeting to be held in Philadelphia in May of 1787.

B. The Constitutional Convention of 1787

Convention's Delegates

- Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Roger Sherman, John Dickinson, Charles Pinckney, Edmund Randolph (53 total delegates attended at one time or another).

Those Not in Attendance-

- Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Patrick Henry, and John Hancock.

Political Philosophy at the Convention (accepted by all delegates)

- All delegates read the same books.
- Conservatives, moderates, and classical liberals.
- Consent of the governed.
- Individuals protected from the tyranny of the majority.
- All men were selfish.
- The public virtue was important.
- Combination of theories developed by John Locke and Thomas Hobbes.

Convention Specifics

- The convention had delegates from twelve states (Rhode Island declined).
- Once completed, the states would send the proposals to the states for ratification.
- “Independence Hall” in the Philadelphia State House was selected as the location.
- Secrecy was important to ensure free speech.
- George Washington was selected to preside over the convention.

Constitutional Convention of 1787

Painted by GEORGE HEAP from the JERSEY SHORE, under the Direction of NICHOLAS SCULL



A DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION HARBOUR &c. OF THE CITY AND PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

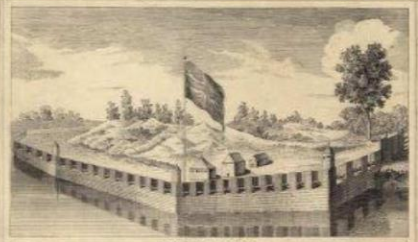
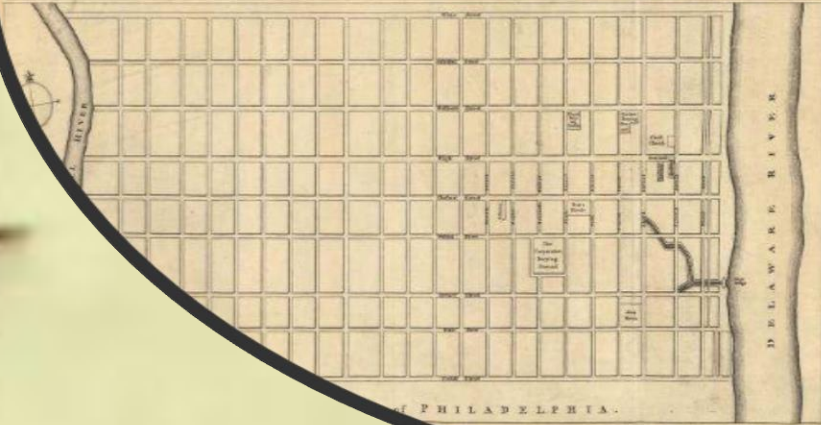
PHILADELPHIA the Capital of Pennsylvania is situated on the West side of the Delaware River in a delightful situation. The City is built on a plain of an oblong form. It lies in length and breadth, bounded on the East by the Delaware River and on the West by the River Schuylkill. The River on all sides is navigable to the water of the Delaware and consequently extends the navigation some 100 miles and the water is safe in winter. The River on the East is navigable to the water of the Delaware and consequently extends the navigation some 100 miles and the water is safe in winter. The River on the West is navigable to the water of the Delaware and consequently extends the navigation some 100 miles and the water is safe in winter.

Behind the City of Philadelphia is a high plain of an oblong form. It lies in length and breadth, bounded on the East by the Delaware River and on the West by the River Schuylkill. The River on all sides is navigable to the water of the Delaware and consequently extends the navigation some 100 miles and the water is safe in winter. The River on the East is navigable to the water of the Delaware and consequently extends the navigation some 100 miles and the water is safe in winter. The River on the West is navigable to the water of the Delaware and consequently extends the navigation some 100 miles and the water is safe in winter.

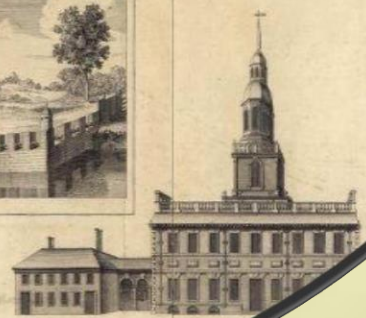
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PHILADELPHIA



THE BATTERY



THE

PHILADELPHIA.

Secrecy of the Proceedings



END

- This is the end of PPT 3.4 (Part 1).
- See PPT 3.4 (Part 2) to complete this topic.