

APUSH

PowerPoint #3.4

(Part 2 of 2)

Unit #3 - Revolution & Republican Culture

Chapters 6-7

BFW Textbook

TOPIC - Shaping a Federal Union

Topic 7

Shaping a Federal Union

Rival Plans of Government-

- Before the constitution could be written and approved, the delegates needed to come to an agreement.
- Delegates debated a number of proposals including representation, slavery, federal power, states' rights, and trade.
- Each major debate ended with a compromise between delegates.

C. Conflicting Ideas

Terms of the Virginia Plan

- Power would be divided among three branches with a bicameral House of Representatives and Senate.
- Both houses would be elected with larger states having more representation.
- It called for a strong executive for seven years (no second term) to command the armed services and manage the national government.
- Favored by large states.

Terms of the New Jersey Plan

- The plan called for a unicameral or one-house legislature (all states would have one vote and remain equal).
- It called for an executive committee rather than one chief executive.
- The states would remain sovereign (except for key powers granted to the national government).
- Favored by the small states.

D. Major Issues of Dispute

Basis of Representation of the States

- Referred to as the “Connecticut” Compromise.
- The House of Representatives would be based on the population of each state.
- The Senate would be based on equality (two senators per state).

Dispute over Slavery

- The debate over slavery pitted northern states v. southern states, but a compromise was reached and called for:
 - The end of the slave trade 20 years to the ratification of the Constitution (1808).
 - Each slave counted $3/5$ of a person (unintentionally, this gave southern planters more votes and power).
 - Fugitive slaves would be returned to owners.

No Consideration of Women's Rights

Issues of Citizenship & Immigration

E. Principles Incorporated into the Constitution

Separation of Powers

Office of the President

Judicial Branch

Ratification Provisions

Electoral College

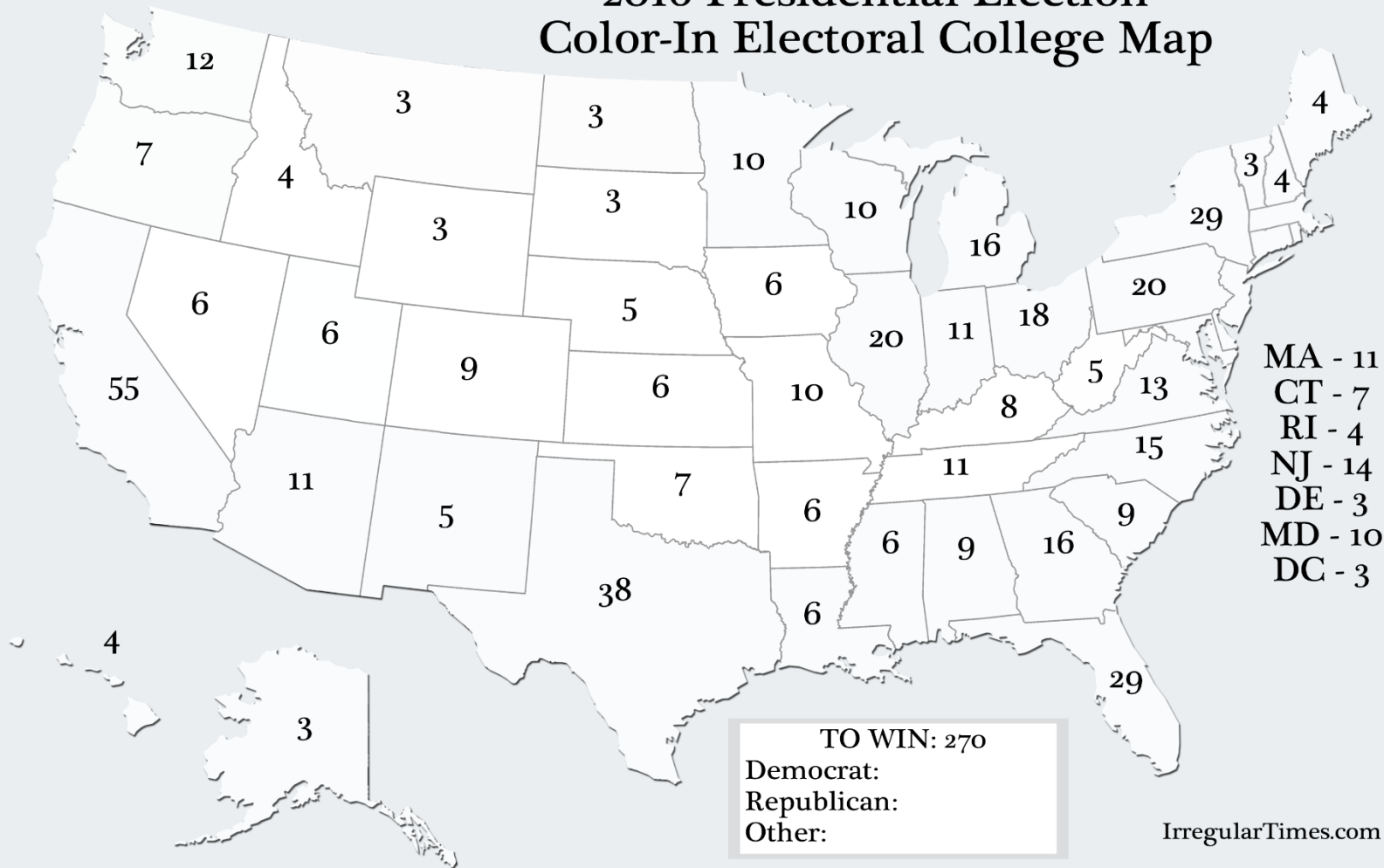
- Many Founders (especially, Alexander Hamilton) feared democracy and the “mob mentality” of uneducated masses voting in elections.
- The Electoral College insured republican or representative government.
- Voters selected “Electors” based on the number of Senators + Representatives.

Electoral College (Continued...)

- All of a state's Electors are received when a candidate wins (50% + 1) of a state's total votes.
- The Electors meet in December of every even-fourth year to vote on the president (e.g. 2008).

Electoral College (Current Map)-

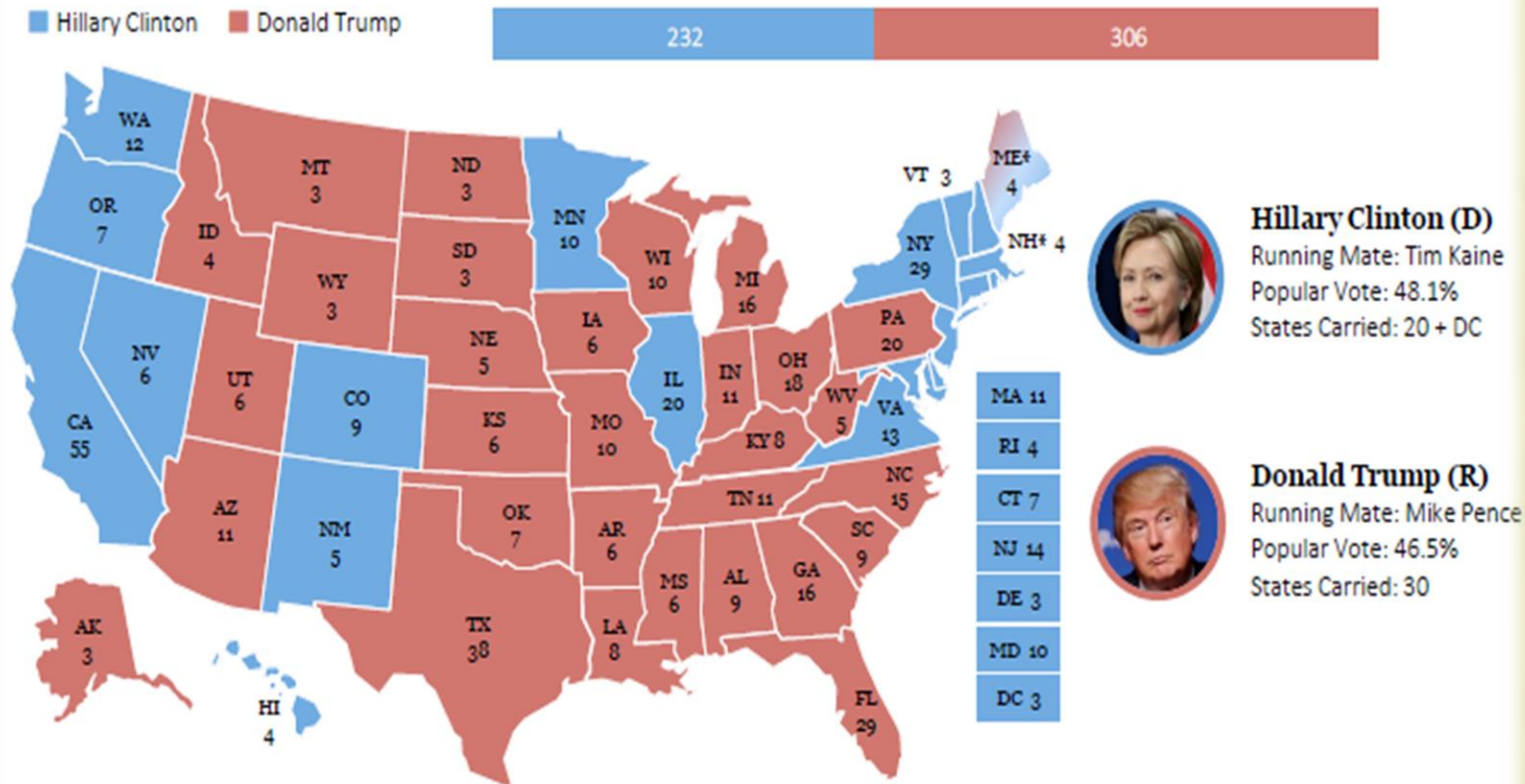
2016 Presidential Election Color-In Electoral College Map



Electoral College (Current Map)-

2016 Electoral College map

Reported as of November 28th



*Clinton won Maine's statewide vote, but Trump received an electoral vote for winning the 2nd district

III. Fight for
Ratification

A. Nationalists v. Anti-Federalists

Confederation Congress

Submitted work of the Constitution (09/28/87).

Nationalists

Anti-Federalists

B. *The Federalist Papers*, 1787–1788

Hamilton, Madison, &

Jay

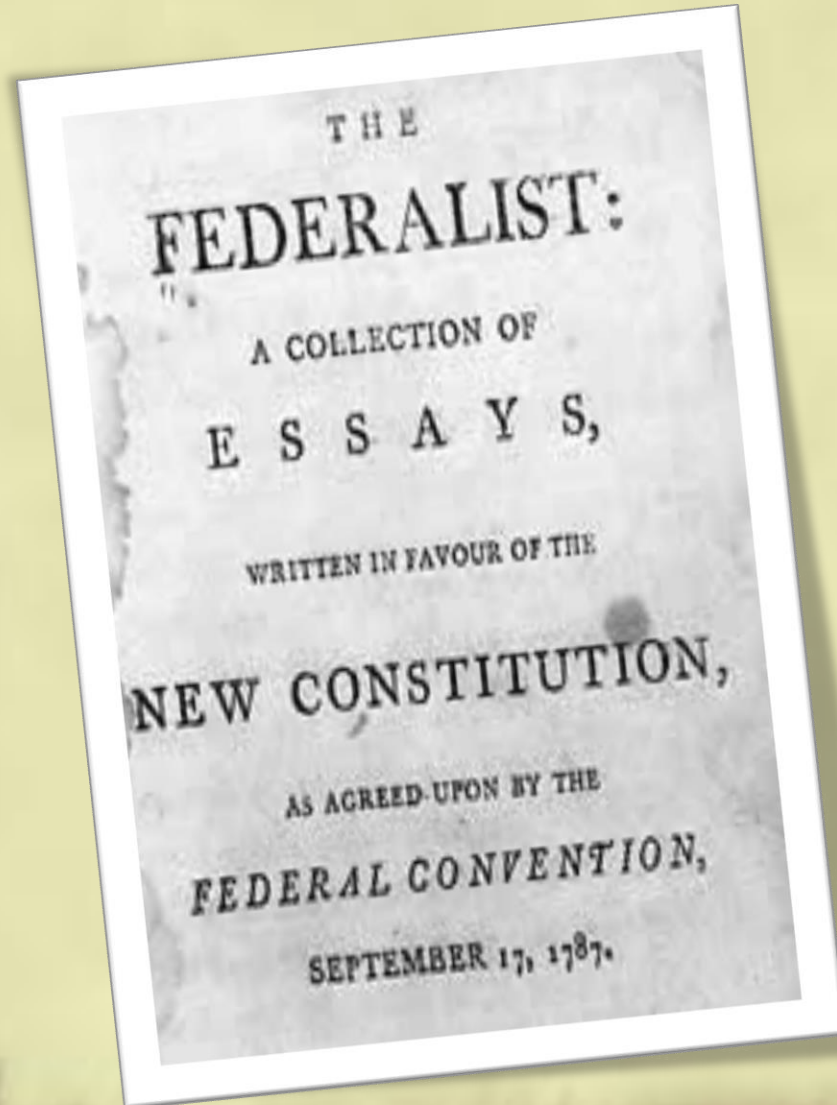
Federalist Number 10

The Constitution

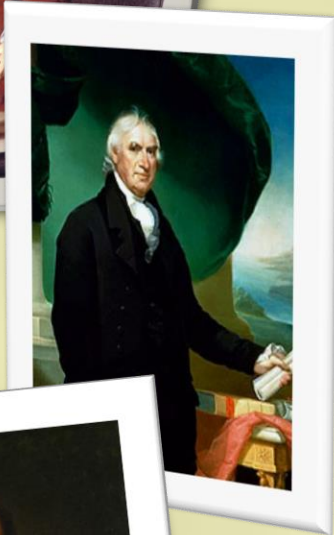
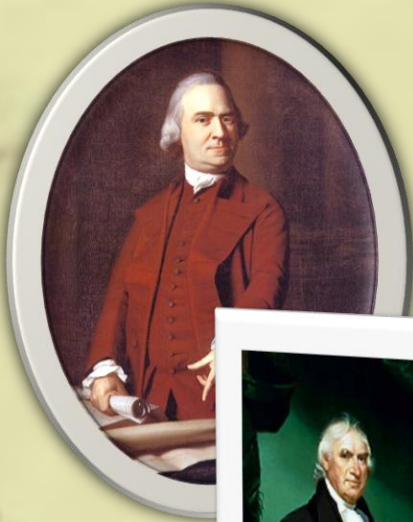
would prevent any

one faction from

dominating the nation.



C. Views of the Federalists & Antifederalists



Anti-Federalists-

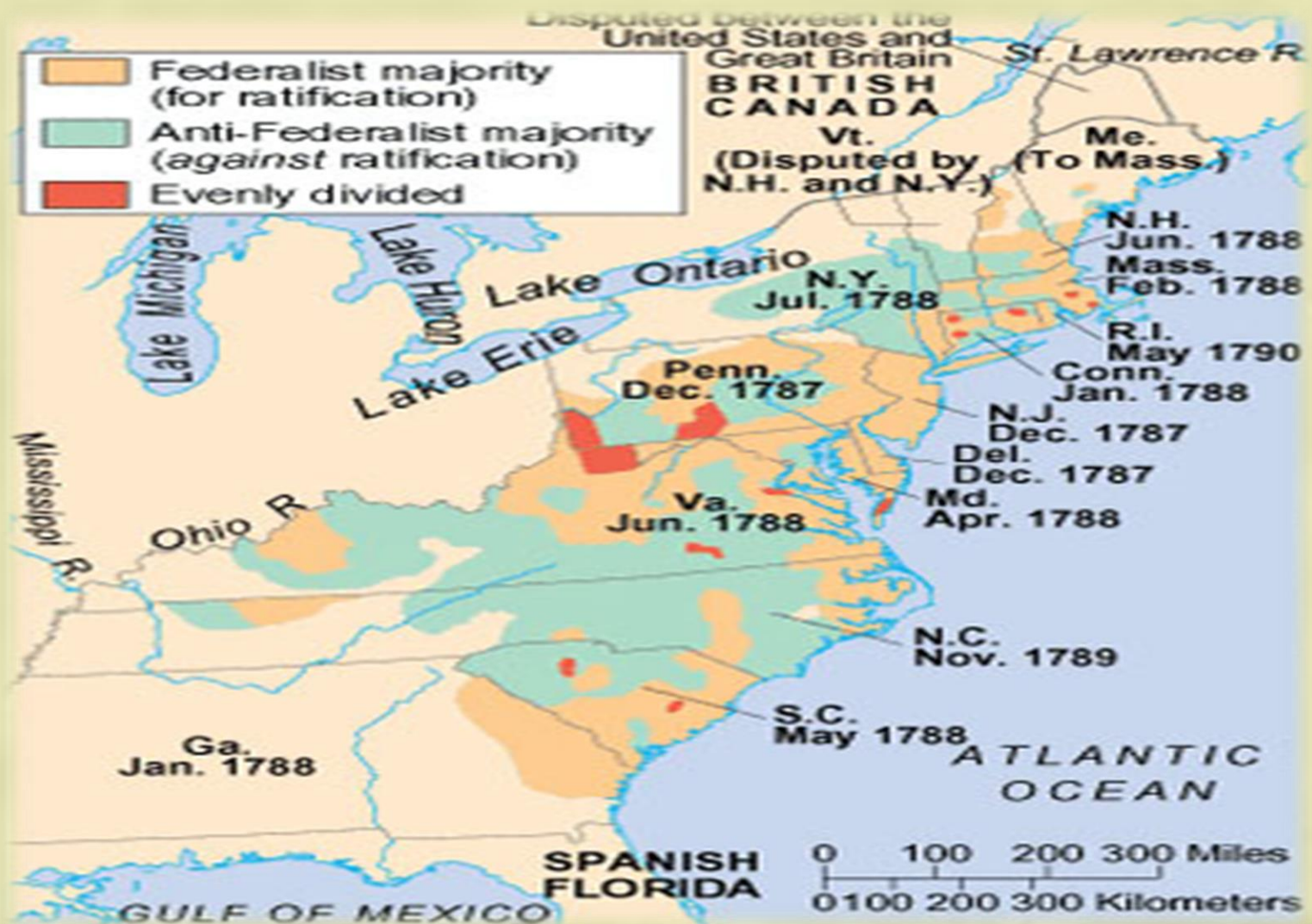
- Opposed ratification of the Constitution (Sam Adams, George Clinton, and Patrick Henry).
- Stressed that a lack of “bill of rights” threatened liberty.
- Committed to strong state governments to protect freedoms.

Federalists-

- Supported ratification (Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay).
- Stressed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.
- Committed to a strong national government to safeguard liberty.



D. Pattern of Ratification by States



E. Plans for Transition to a New Government

Transfer of Power

- New York City selected as new capital.
- Elections would take place in each of the states to elect a the First Congress
- The First Senate would consist of $\frac{1}{3}$ Senators elected for 2 years, $\frac{1}{3}$ elected for four years, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Senate elected to six years.

Making Connections – Topic 7

- The debate over the nature of the national government and its relationship to the people and the states will re-emerge in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions and the Hartford Convention.

Making Connections – Topic 7

- Slavery, viewed by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention as little more than a “distracting question,” would soon become a major political problem.