

TERMS AND PEOPLE

- **RATIFY** – APPROVE
- **ALEXANDER HAMILTON** – SUPPORTER OF THE CONSTITUTION AND AN AUTHOR OF THE *FEDERALIST PAPERS*

POWER POINT

TABLET

Assignment

canfieldz.weebly.com

Assignments

Power Point 7-3

Fill out the power point

Take the quiz

-Turn in on my desk when finished.

Tablet Assignment

- Turn in on my desk when finished.



TERMS AND PEOPLE

- **JOHN JAY** – SUPPORTER OF THE CONSTITUTION AND AN AUTHOR OF THE *FEDERALIST PAPERS*
- **GEORGE MASON** – ANTI-FEDERALIST LEADER WHO ARGUED IN FAVOR OF A BILL OF RIGHTS



**Ratification
and
The Bill
of Rights**



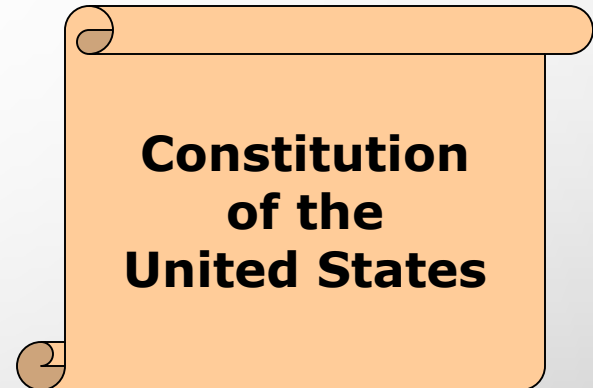
OBJECTIVES

- COMPARE THE POSITIONS OF THE FEDERALISTS AND THE ANTI-FEDERALISTS.
- DISCUSS THE DEBATE OVER RATIFICATION.
- DESCRIBE THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND HOW IT PROTECTS THE PEOPLE.



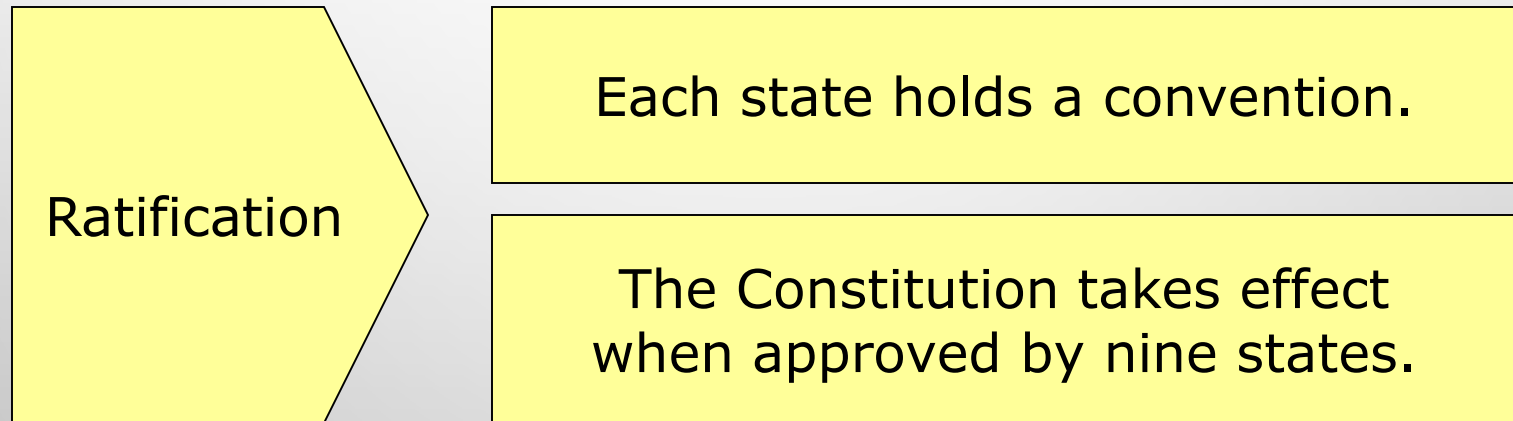
How did those in favor of the Constitution achieve its ratification?

The nation's leaders had written a new plan of government, but it could not yet be put in place.

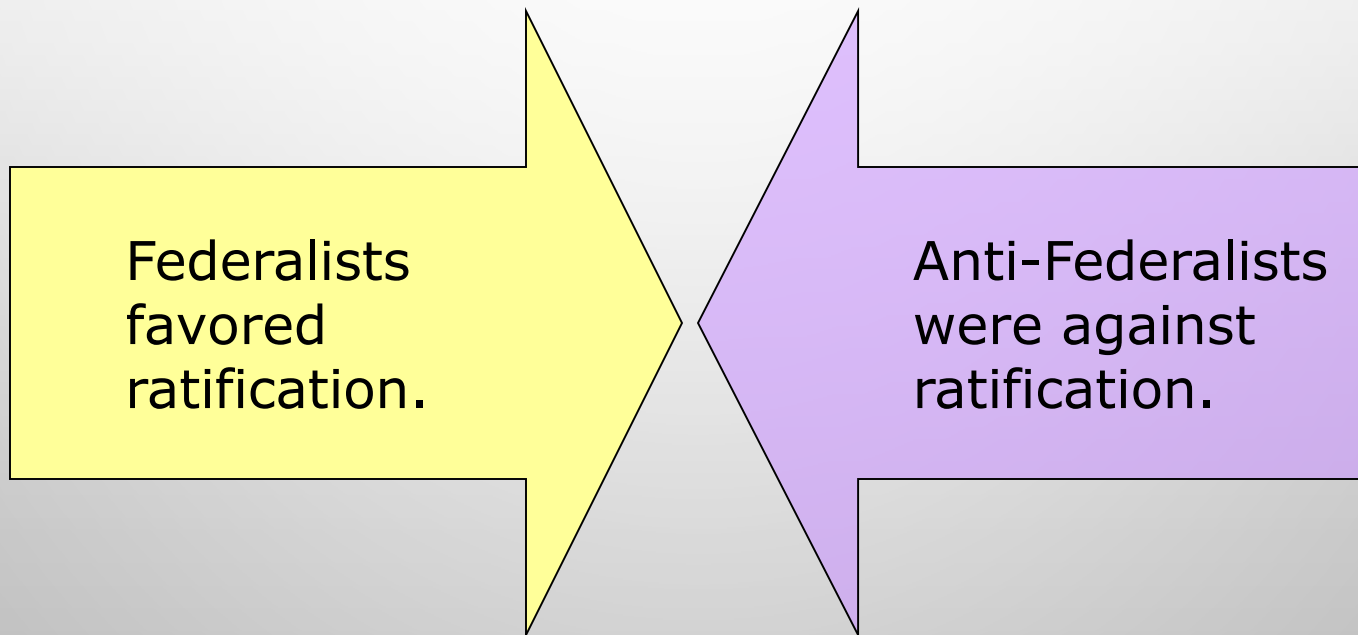


First, it had to be approved by the states. And approval was far from certain.

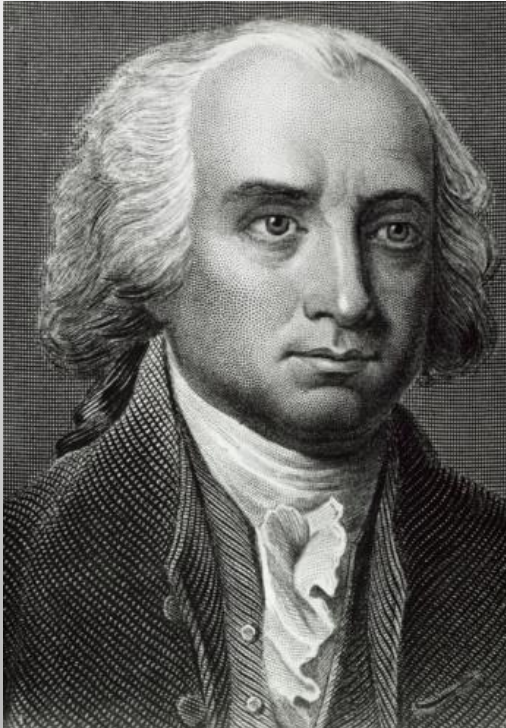
- The process for the states to **ratify** the new Constitution had been set up by the delegates in Philadelphia.



From the beginning, Americans were divided over whether to support the new Constitution and its strong national, or federal, government.



James Madison
was a leading
Federalist.

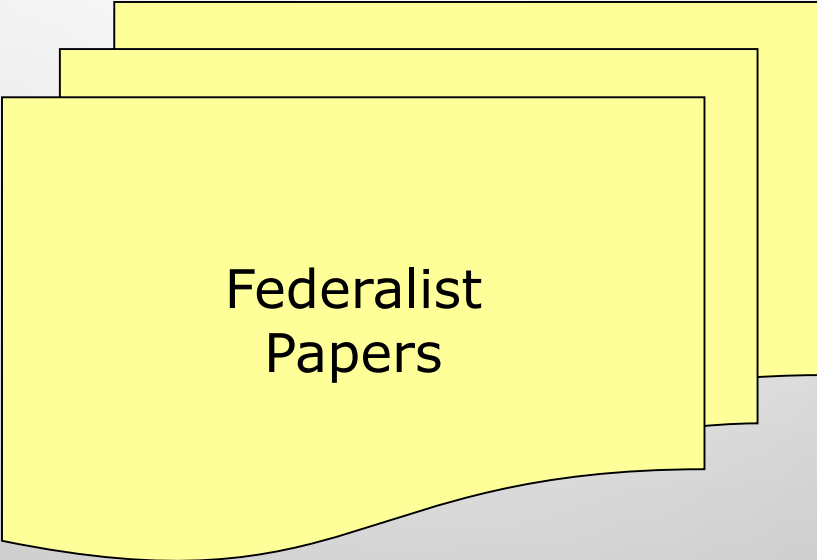


Madison and others argued that
a strong national government
was necessary for the Union to
survive.



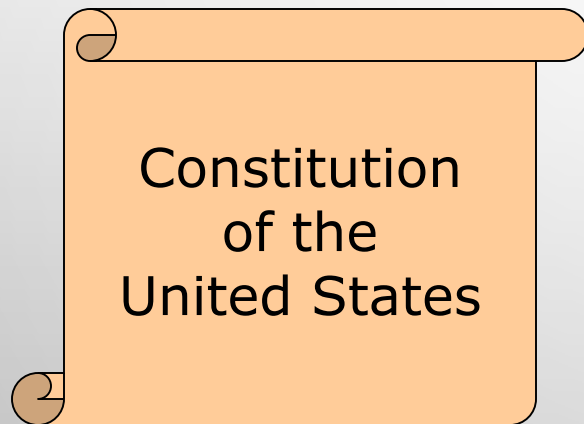
At that time, the national
government could not even
enforce its own laws.

Madison, **Alexander Hamilton**, and **John Jay** explained their support for the Constitution in a series of newspaper articles that drew wide attention.



Federalist
Papers

George Mason and Patrick Henry were among Anti-Federalist leaders who argued that the new national government would have too much power.



- weakened the states

- had no bill of rights

- would allow President to become a king

- The debate over the Constitution intensified as the states began to hold their ratifying conventions.

Delaware was the first to ratify, followed quickly by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut.

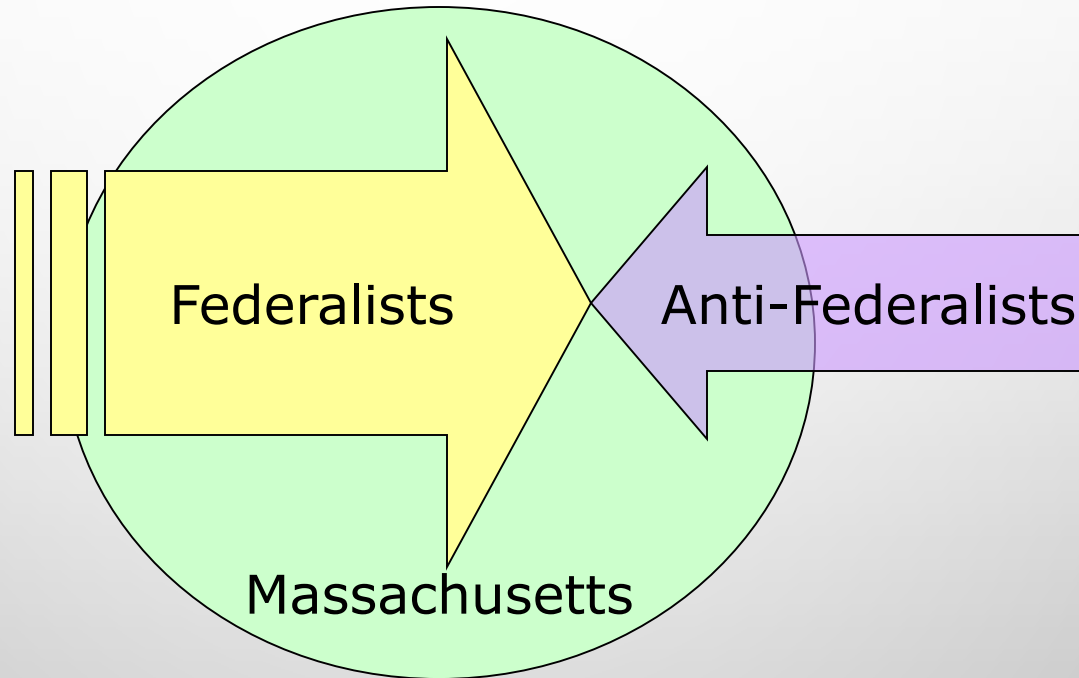


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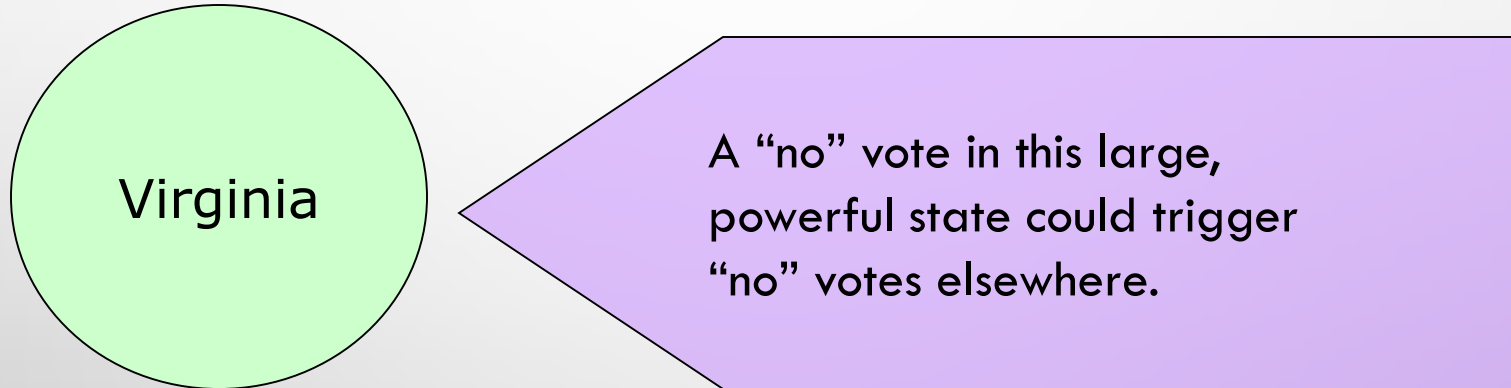
Delaware

A close vote was expected in Massachusetts, where hard feelings still lingered from Shays' Rebellion.



A final push by Federalists helped win the state. Ratification in Maryland and South Carolina followed.

Eight of the nine states needed had now approved the Constitution. Attention turned to Virginia.



Despite the arguments of Patrick Henry, an Anti-Federalist, Virginia approved the Constitution in a narrow vote.

While Virginia debated, however, a ninth state ratified the Constitution.



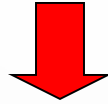
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New Hampshire

In time, the remaining states—New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island—also voted to ratify.

- The new government could now be put in place.



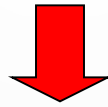
★ George Washington was elected President.

★ John Adams was elected Vice President.

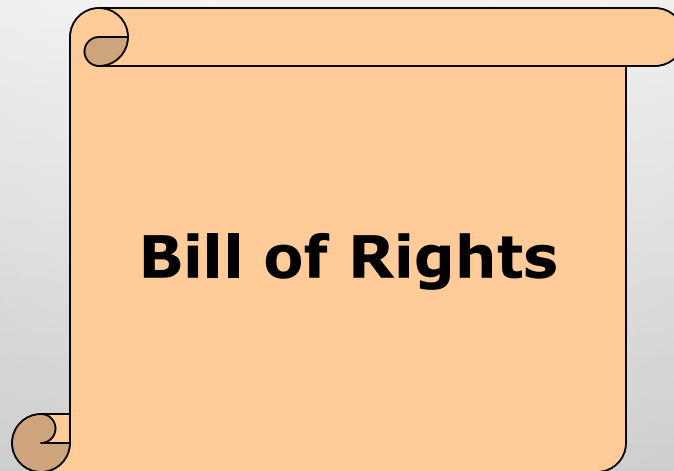


A new Congress was elected, too, and one of its first tasks was to take up the question most debated during the ratification process—whether to add a bill of rights to the new Constitution.

- The first Congress passed a series of amendments to the Constitution, listing individual rights.



By 1791, the states had ratified ten amendments.



The Bill of Rights

1st: Guarantees freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition
2nd: Guarantees right to bear arms
3rd: Prohibits quartering of troops in private homes
4th: Protects people from unreasonable searches and seizures
5th: Guarantees due process for accused persons
6th: Guarantees the right to a speedy and public trial in the state where the offense was committed
7th: Guarantees the right to jury trial for civil cases tried in federal courts
8th: Prohibits excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishments
9th: Provides that people have rights beyond those stated in the Constitution
10th: Provides that powers not granted to the national government belong to the states and to the people

The first four amendments protect citizens from possible abuses by the federal government.

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The next four amendments protect people who are accused of crimes.

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The last two amendments limit the power of the federal government.

1.-2. _____ and _____ were two authors of the Federalist Papers.

3. The Federalists wanted the states to _____ the Constitution.

4. _____ of Virginia argued against the Constitution.

- a. Federalists
- b. George Mason
- c. ratify
- d. John Jay
- e. John Adams
- f. Alexander Hamilton

5. The chief argument used by Antifederalists was that the Constitution had no Preamble.

6. The Constitution can be changed by a majority vote in the Senate.

7. The Tenth Amendment guarantees rights such as freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press.

8. Amendments 5 through 8 protect people accused of crimes and brought to trial.

9. Why was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?

Tablet

5 facts each

1. Alexander Hamilton
2. John Jay
3. George Mason
4. John Adams
5. Patrick Henry