

# Objective: Analyze the Great Compromise and the Constitution. USHC 1.5 & 1.6 & 1.7



## Constitutional Convention (Philadelphia, 1787)



## Virginia Plan

- *Bicameral* legislature in which the number of representatives in each house would depend on the population of the state.

## New Jersey Plan

- Strong federal government with 3 branches.

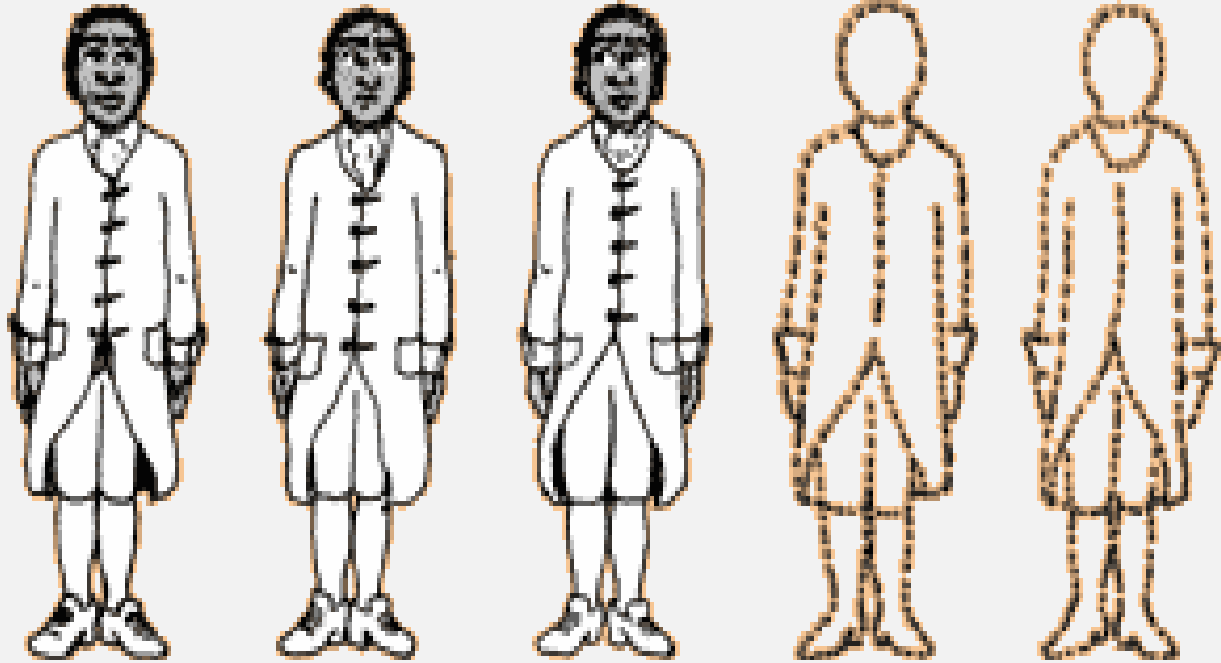
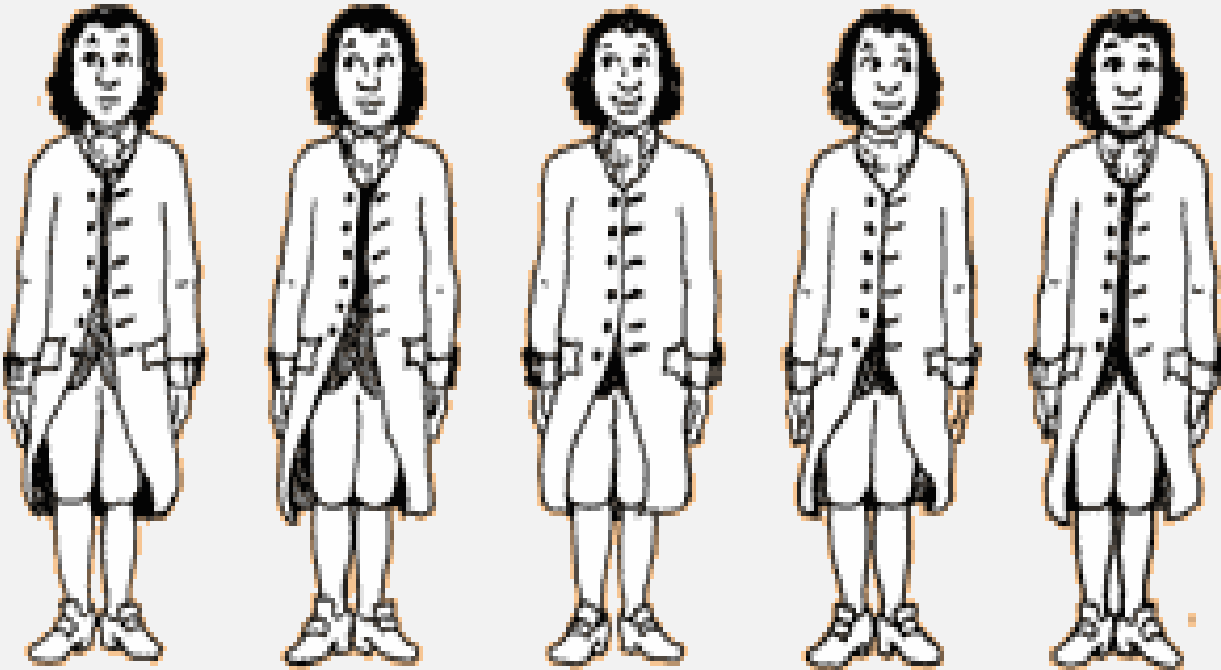
- *Unicameral* legislature, in which every state received one vote.

## Great Compromise

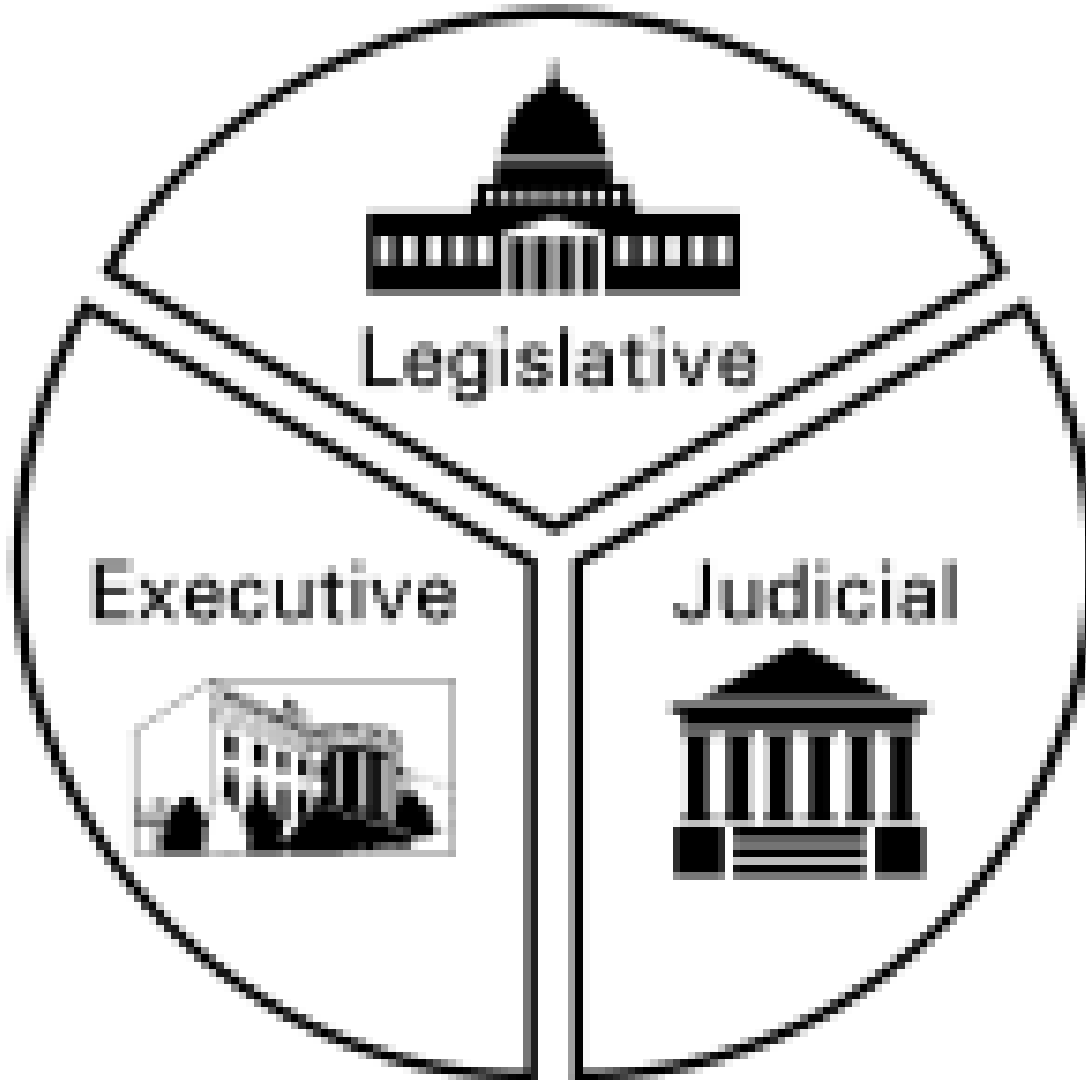
- Bicameral (Two House) Congress.
  - A. House of Representatives – each state represented according to population (VA Plan)
  - B. Senate – each state has 2 Senators (NJ Plan)
- \* Both houses of Congress must pass every law.

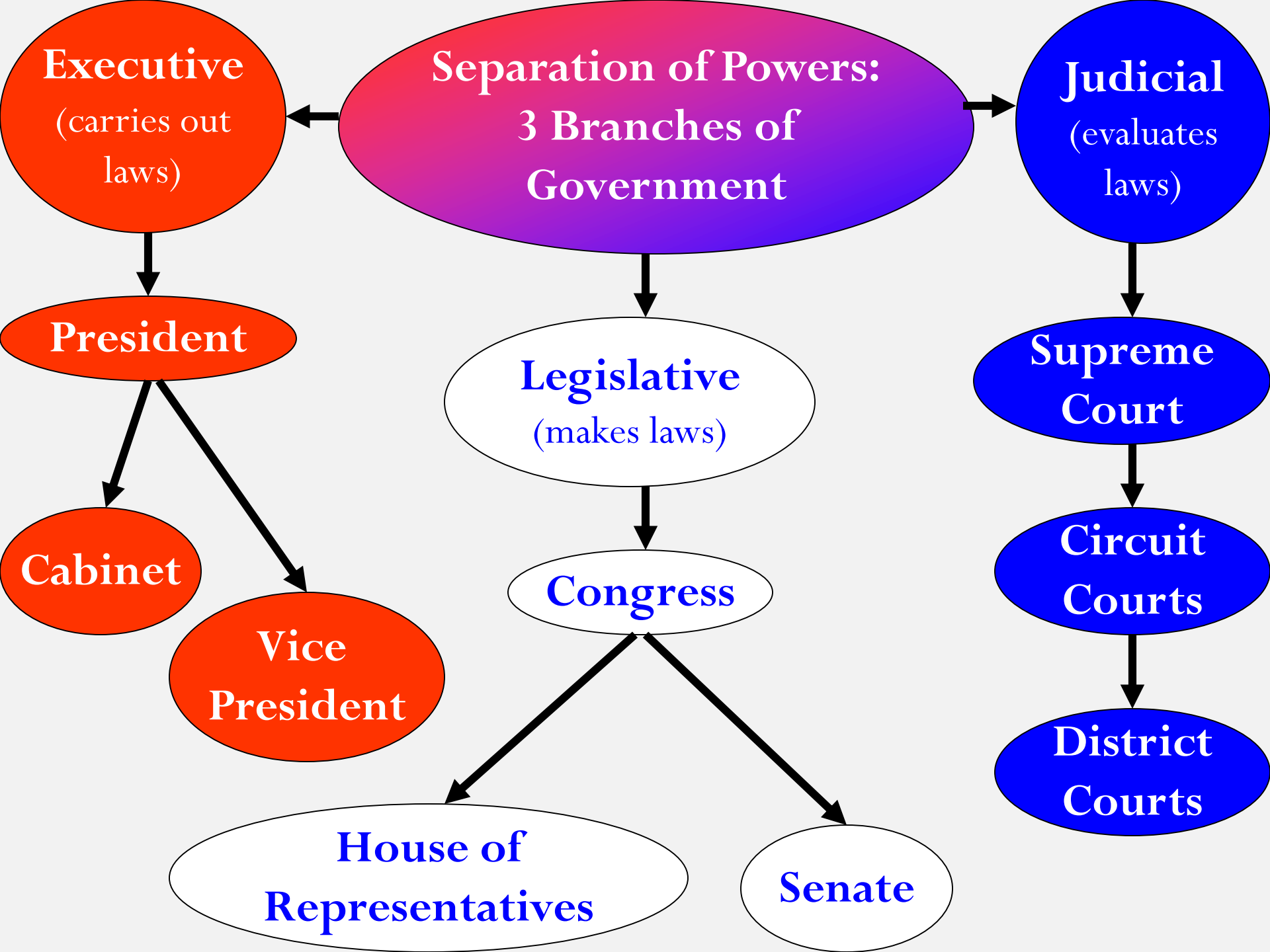
## Three-Fifths Compromise

For every 5 slaves,  
only 3 would be  
counted to determine  
state populations.



# Separation of Powers – Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Branches to limit abuses of power





**Executive**  
(carries out laws)

**Separation of Powers:  
3 Branches of Government**

**Judicial**  
(evaluates laws)

**President**

**Legislative**  
(makes laws)

**Supreme Court**

**Cabinet**

**Vice President**

**Congress**

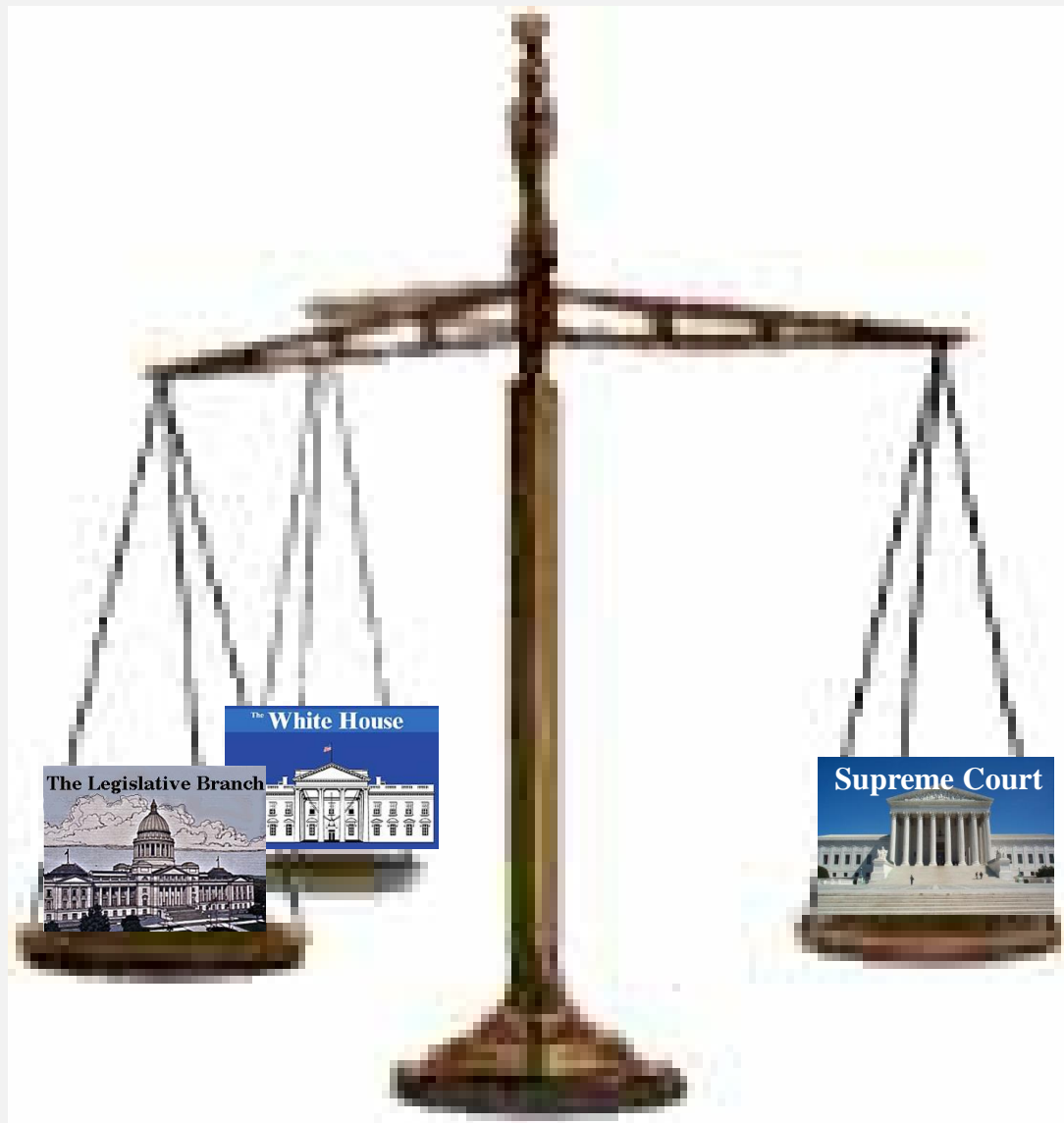
**Circuit Courts**

**House of Representatives**

**Senate**

**District Courts**

**Checks and Balances** – Each branch may check (overrule or veto) a decision made by the other branches.



# Federalism

## Powers Delegated to the National Government

## Powers Reserved to States

- declare war
- create and maintain armed forces
- establish foreign policy
- regulate interstate and foreign trade
- make copyright and patent laws
- establish postal offices
- coin money

- raise taxes
- provide for the public welfare
- criminal justice
- borrow money
- charter banks
- build roads

- establish local governments
- establish and maintain schools
- regulate trade within states
- conduct elections
- provide for public safety

# FEDERALISTS VS. ANTIFEDERALISTS

## Federalists

## Antifederalists

- supported the **Constitution**

- **opposed** the Constitution

- wanted a **strong** national government and **weaker** state governments

- believed that the Constitution made the **national** government *too strong* and **states** *too weak*

- believed in the need for a strong **executive** branch

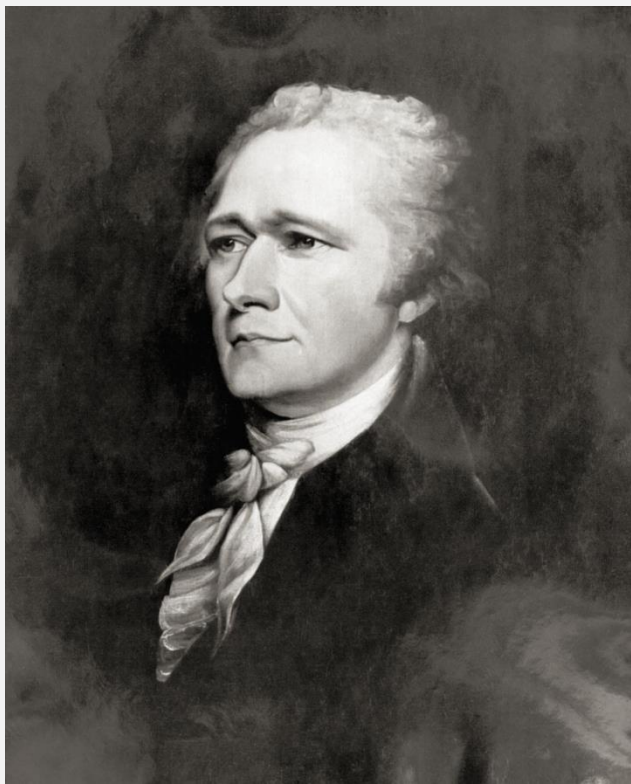
- thought that the **President** *had too much power*



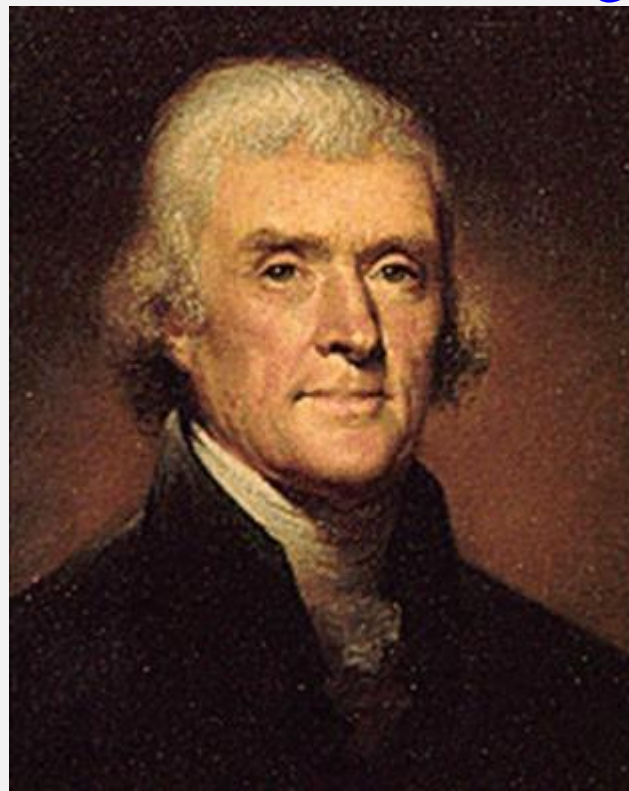
# Formation of the Bill of Rights

• **Federalists**, such as Alexander **Hamilton**, were **against** the Bill of Rights, claiming it was unnecessary since all **state** constitutions already had a bill of rights.

**Alexander Hamilton:**  
**Against the Bill of Rights**

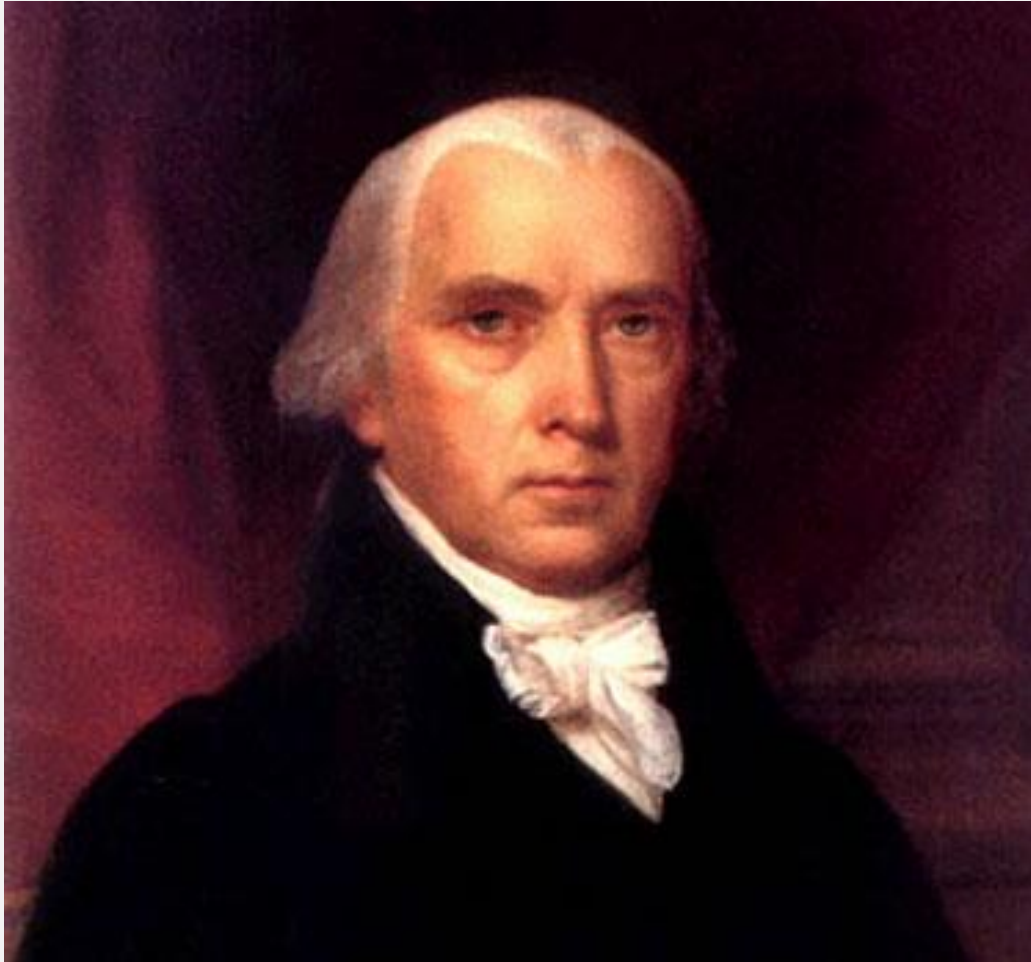


**Thomas Jefferson:**  
**Favored the Bill of Rights**



# Formation of the Bill of Rights

- James **Madison** wrote the first **ten** amendments in 1791, which are known as the **Bill of Rights**.



*James Madison, author of the Bill of Rights and 4<sup>th</sup> President of the United States.*

What problems did our nation face after the ratification of the Constitution?

## **Early American Problems**

- I.** People were more loyal to their state than to the country.
- II.** People questioned the Constitution. (since the Articles of Confederation didn't work)
- III.** People worried about the British and the French.
- IV.** The nation was severely in debt.

# Organizing a New Government

- In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the nation's first President.



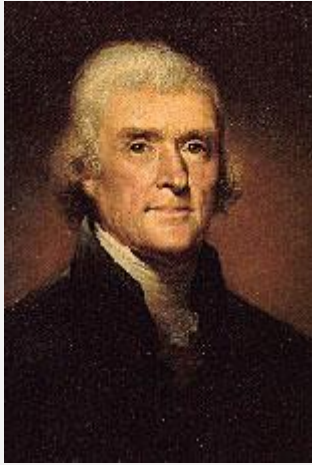
- John Adams was the first Vice-President.



- Washington appointed four men to his first **Cabinet**.

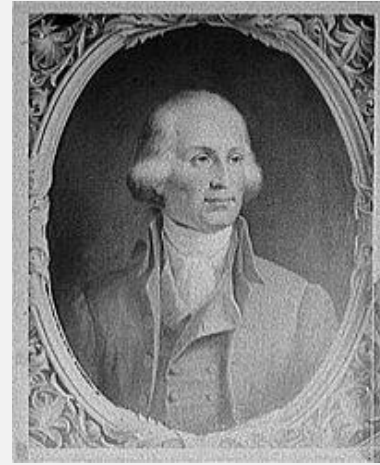
## **Secretary of State**

Thomas Jefferson



## **Postmaster General**

Samuel Osgood



## **Secretary of the Treasury**

Alexander Hamilton



## **Secretary of War**

Henry Knox





# The Supreme Court

- John Jay was named the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1789.
- Today, the Supreme Court consists of one Chief Justice, and eight Associate Justices.

*Chief Justice John Jay*



# Hamilton and Jefferson: Differing Views

## Alexander Hamilton

## Thomas Jefferson

- Favored trade, manufacturing and cities

- Favored farmers and rural communities

- Believed that the federal government should have more power than the states

- Believed that states should have more power than the federal government (state's rights)

- Believed in a loose interpretation of the Constitution

- Believed in a strict interpretation of the Constitution

- was pro-British

- was pro-French

# First Political Parties

## *Federalists*

## *Democratic Republicans*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• led by Alexander Hamilton</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• led by Thomas Jefferson</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• strong central government led by industry and the wealthy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• strong state governments led by the “common man”</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• emphasis on manufacturing, shipping, and trade</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• emphasis on agriculture “Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens.” – Thomas Jefferson</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• loose interpretation of the Constitution</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• strict interpretation of the Constitution</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• favored the national bank</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• opposed the national bank</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• favored protective tariffs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• opposed protective tariffs</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• pro-British</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• pro-French</li></ul>



# Am I a **Federalist** or a **Demo-Republican**?

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## 1. Francois Goulet

- Farmer from Georgia
- 5<sup>th</sup> grade education

## 2. Brandon Smith

- Lawyer from Boston, MA
- College graduate

## 3. John Marshall

- Virginia planter
- College graduate
- Future Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- Believed that the judicial branch was too weak

## 4. Hans Gruber

- German immigrant
- Pennsylvania farmer

## 5. Sally Moore

- Mother of five
- Employee of a Massachusetts textile mill

## 6. James Prescott

- Banker from Delaware
- Member of the Delaware state legislature

## 7. Mary Worthington

- Merchant from South Carolina
- Sells mainly European products

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**Demo-  
Republican**

# What are the definitions of the following key terms?

**alien** - a foreigner

**sedition** - stirring up a rebellion against a government

**deport** - to expel, or kick out

**Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)** – Federalist laws intended to stop Demo-Republicans from gaining power.

Alien Act  
(1798)

```
graph TD; A("Alien Act (1798)") --> B("allowed the President to deport any alien considered dangerous to the country."); A --> C("The number of years an alien had to wait to become a U.S. citizen increased from 5 to 14 years."); B --> D("These laws helped stop immigrants from voting for the Demo-Republicans."); C --> D;
```

allowed the President to deport any alien considered dangerous to the country.

The number of years an alien had to wait to become a U.S. citizen increased from 5 to 14 years.

These laws helped stop immigrants from voting for the Demo-Republicans.

**Sedition Act**  
**(1798)**

```
graph TD; A([Sedition Act (1798)]) --> B([Anyone found guilty of sedition could be fined and sent to prison.]); B --> C([The law was aimed at Demo-Republican newspapers.]);
```

Anyone found guilty of **sedition** could be fined and sent to prison.

**The law was aimed at Demo-Republican newspapers.**



# Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

- Thomas Jefferson claimed that the Alien and Sedition Acts were **unconstitutional**.
- KY and VA claimed that states had the right to **nullify** any federal law they believed to be unconstitutional. (states rights)

**Nullify** - to cancel

- The Federalists believed that only the Supreme Court could declare a law unconstitutional.

# Judicial Review

## Supreme Court Case: Marbury v. Madison (1803)

- **John Marshall** – Federalist Chief Justice of the SC
- **Marshall greatly expanded the power of the Supreme Court and the Federal government** during his tenure
- Marbury v. Madison established the power of **judicial review**. (the power of federal courts to decide whether an act of Congress is constitutional or unconstitutional.)
- **Today, judicial review is one of the most important powers of the Supreme Court.**