

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide featuring several green leaves of different sizes and shapes, some with visible veins, and three solid green circles of varying sizes. The leaves and circles are arranged in a stylized, organic pattern.

# Govt Pwr & Challenges to Articles of Confederation



**AUGUST 17/18, 2019**

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION**

Why are there debates about the power between the federal and state governments?

**OBJECTIVE**

Explain how Federalist & Anti-Federalist views on central government and democracy are reflected in US foundational docs.

**TCELL**

Critical Thinking & Collaboration

**AGENDA**

- \* One Pagers
- \* Declaration & A of C
- \* Primary Source Activity

**HW: READ PGS 41-55 (2.3- 2.4)**

# One Pagers

THE AMERICAN PARTIES CONSISTS OF EXTENSIVE NETWORKS OF POLITICIANS, INTEREST GROUPS, ACTIVISTS AND DONORS.

## Chapter 12: PARTIES AS INSTITUTIONS!!

### HOW DO THE VOTERS CHOOSE CANDIDATES, ETC?

**Definition:** A NORMALLY CLOSED MEETING OF POLITICAL OR LEGISLATIVE GROUP TO SELECT CANDIDATES, PLAN STRATEGY, OR MAKE DECISIONS REGARDING LEGISLATIVE MATTER.

**POLITICAL CAUCUS**

**WHAT ABOUT PARTY IDEOLOGY?**

**Party Identification is extremely important in order to decide candidates and as an educated voter.**

Each of the two major parties has a central committee in each state (since 1954).

Between conventions, each national political party is run by a committee headed by its national committee (1953).

Committee are extremely important in order to plan and promote the party.

Despite the importance of committees and how they conduct the party.

**Party voters & activists**

**Meta:** With this section I learned about Political Caucus, which I didn't know of before, and even more the importance of it during campaigns and trying to get more voters. As a way to respond the voters choose candidates and win through party identification and committees that help conduct the way.

the age of 18. HOW: Americans vote in secret and have one vote.

## "Institutions of Elections"

**Voter Registration**

**Voter Turnout in US Presidential Elections (Image #2)**

**Disenfranchisement**

**Low Moral Insurance**

**Voter Registration by Education Demographics**

Education Level	Registration Rate
College grad	81.7%
Some college	74.3%
HS grad	63.7%
Some HS	50.6%

**Disenfranchisement**

**Low Efficacy**

**Political Socialization**

**Meta-Statement:** What I learned confirms what I knew that there are multiple factors that lead to low voter turnout, such as demographics, generational, and low efficacy.

**Hook: IF IT WAS BETWEEN AN UNEDUCATED AMERICAN AND AN AFRICAN AMERICAN, WHO WOULD BE MOST LIKELY TO VOTE?**

**Quote:** "In a system like that of the US with two parties and a single-member district, the party that wins a majority of the vote nationwide tends to win a disproportionate share of the state's seats."

**Response:** Numbers somehow work out wrong in a single party district there is always going to be a group of people who are not represented at all, why do you think 3rd party candidates never win?

This is called gerrymandering and it is a tactic that parties use to exploit the influence of the majority over the minority. North Carolina is known for this, and although the Supreme Court has tried to combat this, someone is still pushing it.





## A large, vibrant green leaf with prominent parallel veins, tilted diagonally across the page. The leaf is a deep emerald green with lighter green veins running from the base to the tip. It is positioned on the left side of the page, with its tip pointing towards the top right. The background is a light, neutral color with soft, abstract shapes in shades of blue and green, suggesting a natural, outdoor setting.



- LOBBYIST • SPECIALIZED INFORMATION • POLITICAL STRATEGIES

**Picture 1**

"If you look at all the lobbyists in Washington this is not a democracy. This is ruled by special interest groups"

Economic Interest  
One of the main reasons for forming interest groups = specific interests & general interests

Religious Political Groups

Group 1  
Group 2  
Group 3

**Picture 2**

I want lower tuition

Latent Groups + Latent Groups + Dominant Groups

**Meta**

Interest groups are made up of people with a common interest, however they require some sort of contribution and that often means groups filled with rich members while those lower on the socioeconomic ladder are underrepresented.

"People with higher incomes, higher levels of education and management or professional occupations are much more likely to become members of interest groups." (Seo)

**Quote**

Because interest groups have such pull in Washington, this is troubling. Democracy is intended to showcase the views of all, but this simply showcases the powerful.

**Quote**

There will always be groups forming as a reflection of shifts in political climate, attempting to further the change or halt it.

**Quote**

again, interest groups have the potential to be both helpful and harmful. All voices must be represented in them.

**Word Cloud**

Interest Groups factions  
paternalism upper-middle class and class-based selective benefits wider societal membership rather than the elite

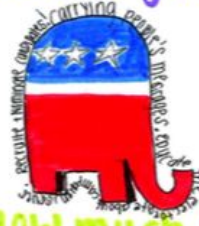
PAC. AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF. CLASS ACTION LAWSUIT

- LITIGATION • CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS • ELECTIONS •

[illegible]

## Mobilize Voter through Media Campaigns

"Parties make it easier to hold government accountable. People can vote against the party in power in bad times & for the party in power in good times" (quote #1)



It makes sense that voters would not need an incumbent as they vote that candidates party preference is the best for the economy

How much power & responsibility do parties have? (hook)

→ The Function of these parties reinforced my previous knowledge of their importance in terms of getting out the vote and facilitating electoral choice

I learned that even those who identify as nonpartisan voters must decide which candidate has their best interests at hand & represent their ideals more closely.

It is interesting to see that parties take affirmative action by raising money in order to mobilize their members

monitor actions of officeholders. Help candidates win elections.



"In recent years, parties have registered and mobilized large #'s of people to vote and raised millions of dollars to devote to election organizing & advertising" (quote #2)



Monitor the opposing party in power

Individuals contribute to the political process by contributing the dollar





# From DECLARATION to CONSTITUTION

## The DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

### WE BELIEVE

- OUR RIGHTS COME FROM GOD
- WE GIVE GOV'T LIMITED POWERS
- JUST GOV'T PROTECTS OUR RIGHTS
- WHEN IT DOESN'T WE REPLACE IT.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident..."

"That all men are created equal..."

...unalienable Rights..."

"Life, Liberty & the pursuit of Happiness..."

### THE KING'S ABUSES (SOME OF THE 27 LISTED)

#### • ECONOMIC

- TAXATION w/o REPRESENTATION
- PREVENTS TRADE
- PREVENTS MIGRATION

#### • CIVIL

- DENIES US ENGLISH RIGHTS
- DENIES US JURY TRIALS
- DISMISSES OUR LOCAL OFFICERS

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people."

#### • MILITARY

- PUT TROOPS IN OUR HOMES
- PAID INDIANS TO ATTACK US

### WE ASKED NICELY

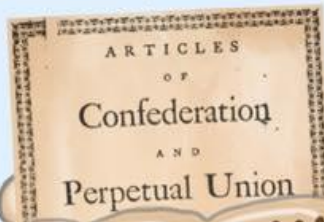
- PETITIONED THE KING
- PETITIONED PARLIAMENT
- APPEALED TO THE PEOPLE

"a Tyrant is unfit to be the Ruler of a free people."

### WE DECLARE

- THESE ARE FREE & INDEPENDENT STATES
- ALL TIES TO GREAT BRITAIN ARE SEVERED

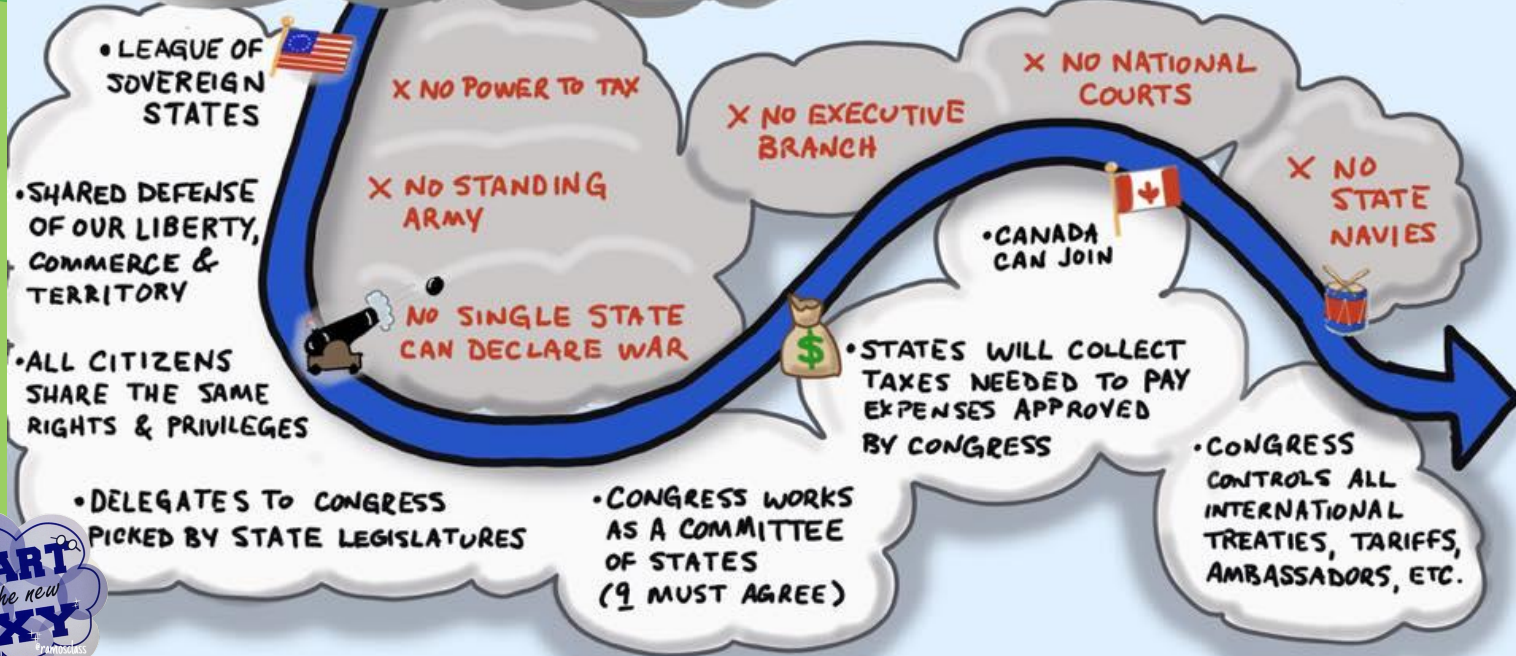
"with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes & our sacred Honor."



# OUR 1<sup>ST</sup> NAT'L GOVERNMENT

From  
DECLARATION TO CONSTITUTION

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION  
RATIFIED MARCH 1, 1781



# From DECLARATION TO CONSTITUTION } REASONS FOR UNION: 1. THE NEIGHBORS

- TREATY OF PARIS (1763)
- DIVIDED N. AMERICA BETWEEN  SPAIN &  ENGLAND
- EJECTED  THE FRENCH
- STRANDED  SETTLEMENTS

SPANISH CLAIMS

BRITISH CLAIMS

OHIO RIVER

INDIAN RESERVE

PPI  
ZER

-  KING'S PROCLAMATION OF 1763
- CREATED AN  INDIAN RESERVE
- STOPPED  COLONIAL EXPANSION
- ,  &  ARE UNHAPPY

- AFTER THE WAR
-  ARE ANGRY
-  STILL HAVE TROOPS, FORTS & A NAVY
- UNDER THE ARTICLES
-  US & A HAD
- NO STANDING ARMY OR NAVY &
- NO POWER TO TAX

"In union, there is strength." AESOP





From  
DECLARATION TO CONSTITUTION }

# THE FEDERALIST PAPERS

## WHAT'S A FEDERALIST?

- NICKNAME FOR SUPPORTERS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION
- FEDERAL MEANS A **LIMITED** NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
- THE PEOPLE & STATES KEEP THEIR RIGHTS

## WHY PAPERS?

- NO TV OR INTERNET, SO
- DEBATE WAS IN LETTERS PAMPHLETS & NEWSPAPERS
- EXPLAIN & ARGUE FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION
- THESE 85 ARTICLES ARE RECOGNIZED AS AMONG THE **BEST** TO DESCRIBE THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

## WRITTEN BY?

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JAMES MADISON & JOHN JAY WROTE AS "PUBLIUS"

WROTE  
51



CO-WROTE  
← 3 →

WROTE  
26



WROTE  
5



@publius\_230



From  
DECLARATION TO CONSTITUTION

# THE FEDERALIST PAPERS NO. 1

HISTORIC:  
Government



WE NEED A  
~UNION~



WHY A  
New CONSTITUTION?

ARTICLES OF  
CONFEDERATION  
ARE NOT  
WORKING

TENSION:



DEBATE  
IS NEEDED

MANY  
CHANGES

THESE PAGES  
WILL TRY TO  
ANSWER OBJECTIONS

"I am convinced  
that this is the  
safest course"

"a torrent of  
angry passions  
will be loosed"

GENUINE  
CONCERNS

MISGUIDED  
FEARS

WHAT ARE  
THE MOTIVES OF  
OPPOSITION?

AMBITION?

GREED?

RIVALRIES?

AUTHORED  
By



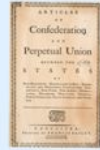
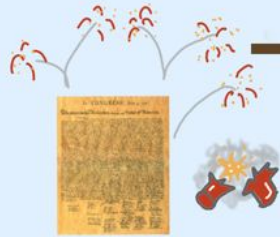
NEXT

WHY WE NEED  
1 UNION



# From DECLARATION TO CONSTITUTION

## • TIMELINE •

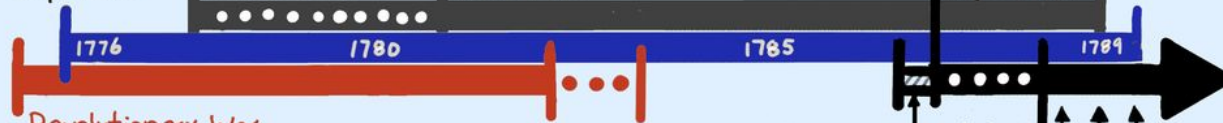


Declaration  
Adopted  
July 2, 1776

Articles of Confederation  
Adopted  
Nov. 15, 1777

Ratified  
Mar. 1, 1781

U.S. Constitution  
Adopted  
Sep. 15, 1787



Revolutionary War  
Apr. 1775 - Oct. 1781

\*(Britain signs  
treaty ending  
the war on  
Sep. 3, 1783)



May 25, 1787  
Constitutional  
Convention



Ratified  
Jun. 21, 1788

First House  
Elections  
Dec. 22, 1788

Electoral College Meets  
Feb. 4, 1789

Geo. Washington Sworn in as President - Apr. 30, 1789

# ***ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION & WEAKNESSES***

## Shay's Rebellion

- Farmers unable to pay taxes, lose land, revolt
- Govt can't act- No army

## Power to Tax

- Govt inability to tax





## Document A: (Modified)

**Melancton Smith, June 21, 1788 Representatives**

should be a true picture of the people. They should understand their circumstances and their troubles. Therefore, the number of representatives should be so large that both rich and poor people will choose to be representatives. If the number of representatives is small, the position will be too competitive. Ordinary people will not attempt to run for office. A middle-class yeoman (farmer) will never be chosen. So, the government will fall into the hands of the few and the rich. This will be a government of oppression. The rich consider themselves above the common people, entitled to more respect. They believe they have the

A B C  
to get anything they want.

Students choose an option

Is this person  
happy with how  
the new  
Constitution deals  
with  
representation?



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Students choose an option

What kind of government would this person like to see?





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Students, write your response!

Find a quote  
to support  
your claim.



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Students, write your response!

Based on this document, what sort of people in society would support this point of view?





Alexander Hamilton, June 21, 1788

The Anti-Federalists seem to think that a pure democracy would be the perfect government. Experience has shown that this idea is false. The ancient democracies of Greece were characterized by tyranny and run by mobs. The Anti-Federalists also argue that a large representation is necessary to understand the interests of the people. This is not true. Why can't someone understand fifty people as well as he understands twenty people? The new constitution does not make a rich man more eligible for an elected office than a poor person. I also think it's dangerous to assume that men become more wicked as they gain wealth and education. Look at all the people in a community, the rich and the poor, the educated and the ignorant. Which group has higher moral standards? Both groups engage in immoral or wicked behavior. But it would seem to me that the behavior of the wealthy is less wicked



Is this  
person  
happy with  
how the  
new  
Constitution  
deals with  
representa-  
tion?



Students choose an option



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What kind  
of govt  
would this  
person  
like to  
see?



Students choose an option



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Based on this document, what sort of people in society would support this point of view?



sinful.

Students, write your response!





**WOULD YOU HAVE VOTED TO  
RATIFY THE CONSTITUTION  
AS WRITTEN IN 1787  
(WITHOUT THE BILL OF  
RIGHTS)? EXPLAIN YOUR  
RESPONSE**



Students, write your response!