

**Roots of American Democracy p 32-36**

As you read, use the graphic organizer to take notes on the political ideas and historical events that shaped government in the English colonies.

818

Political Ideas	Historical Events
<p>→ bicameral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• idea of a two chamber legislature called Parliament</li> </ul> <p>→ English Bill of Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monarchs would no longer be able to enact laws, raise taxes or keep an army without Parliament's consent</li> </ul> <p>→ republicanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refers to a broad set of ideas about representative government</li> </ul> <p>Rep govt limited govt individual rights</p>	<p>→ Magna Carta</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• significant move from the "rule of man" to the "rule of law"</li> </ul> <p>→ Petition of Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• englands legislature required monarchs to obtain Parliament's approval before levying new taxes</li> </ul> <p>→ Fundamental Orders of Connecticut</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set of laws that limited the power of government and gave all free men the right to choose people to serve as judges.</li> </ul>

Name Kristina, Anthony, Cody, Jake

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Date                     

# 1.1 Roots of American Democracy p 32-36

As you read, use the graphic organizer to take notes on the political ideas and historical events that shaped government in the English colonies.

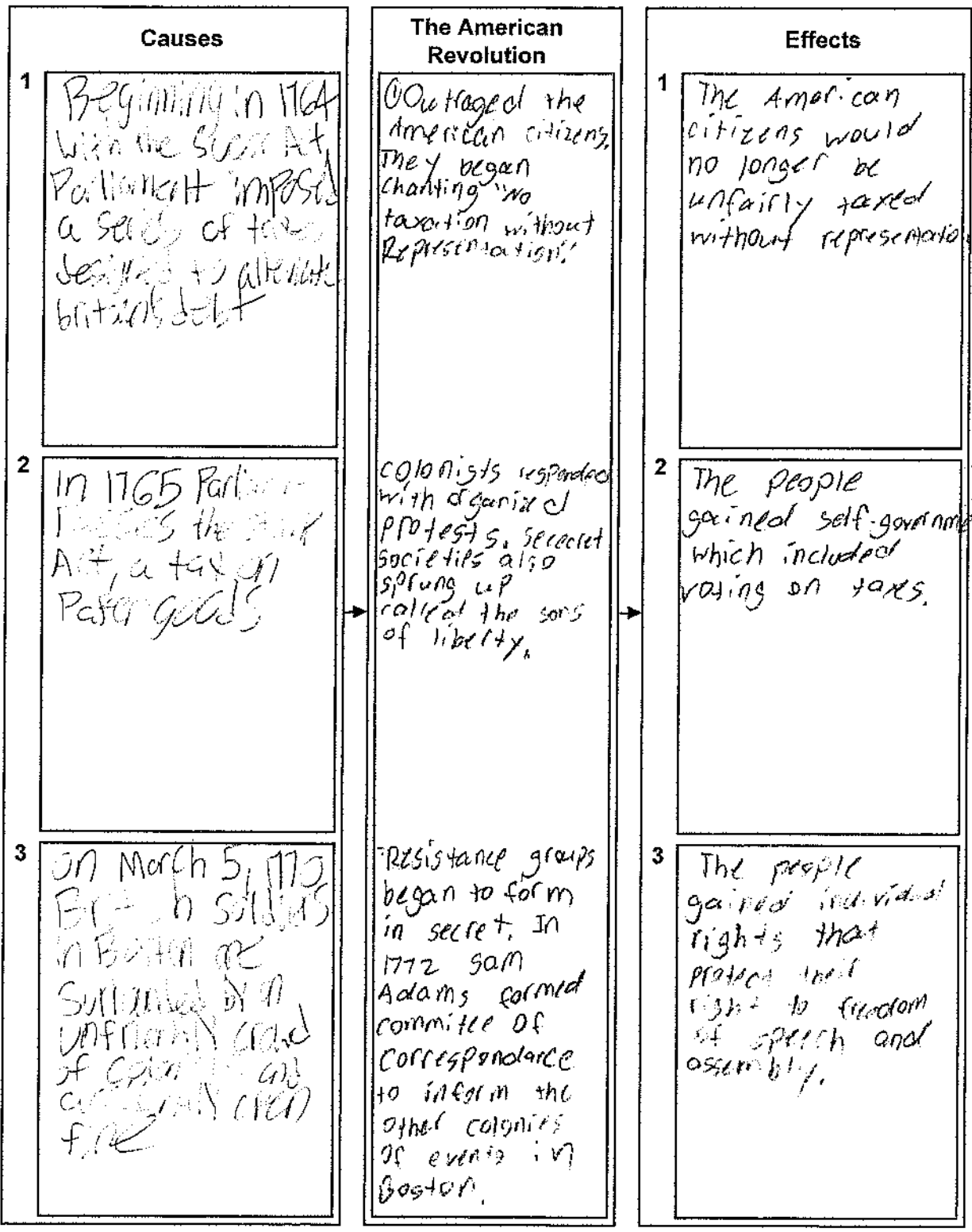
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Political Ideas	Historical Events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Great Charter" demanded that nobles pay more taxes</li> <li>• King couldn't levy taxes without approval of nobles</li> <li>• trial by jury</li> <li>• advisory council evolved into a bicameral, or two-chamber legislature called parliament</li> <li>• Parliament worked to limit power of the English monarchs</li> <li>• Republicanism             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high values: citizen participation, public good, citizen virtue</li> </ul> </li> <li>• enlightenment thinkers             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- John Locke - life, liberty and property</li> <li>Second Treatise of Government (1690)</li> <li>- Jean-Jacques Rousseau - The Social Contract (1762)</li> <li>- Adam Smith - wealth of nations, freedom of speech and religion</li> <li>- Voltaire</li> <li>- Blackstone - Commentaries on the law of England, basis for US constitution</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Rep govt limited govt individual rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Magna Carta             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- rebelled against taxes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• petition of rights</li> <li>• English Bill of Rights             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- monarchs can't enact laws, raise taxes, or keep an army without Parliament's consent</li> </ul> </li> <li>• royal colonies             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- directly controlled by the king through an appointed governor</li> </ul> </li> <li>• charter colonies             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- operated under charters agreed to by the colony and England</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

2.2 American Independence p 37-42

As you read, use the graphic organizer to take notes on the causes and effects of the American Revolution.

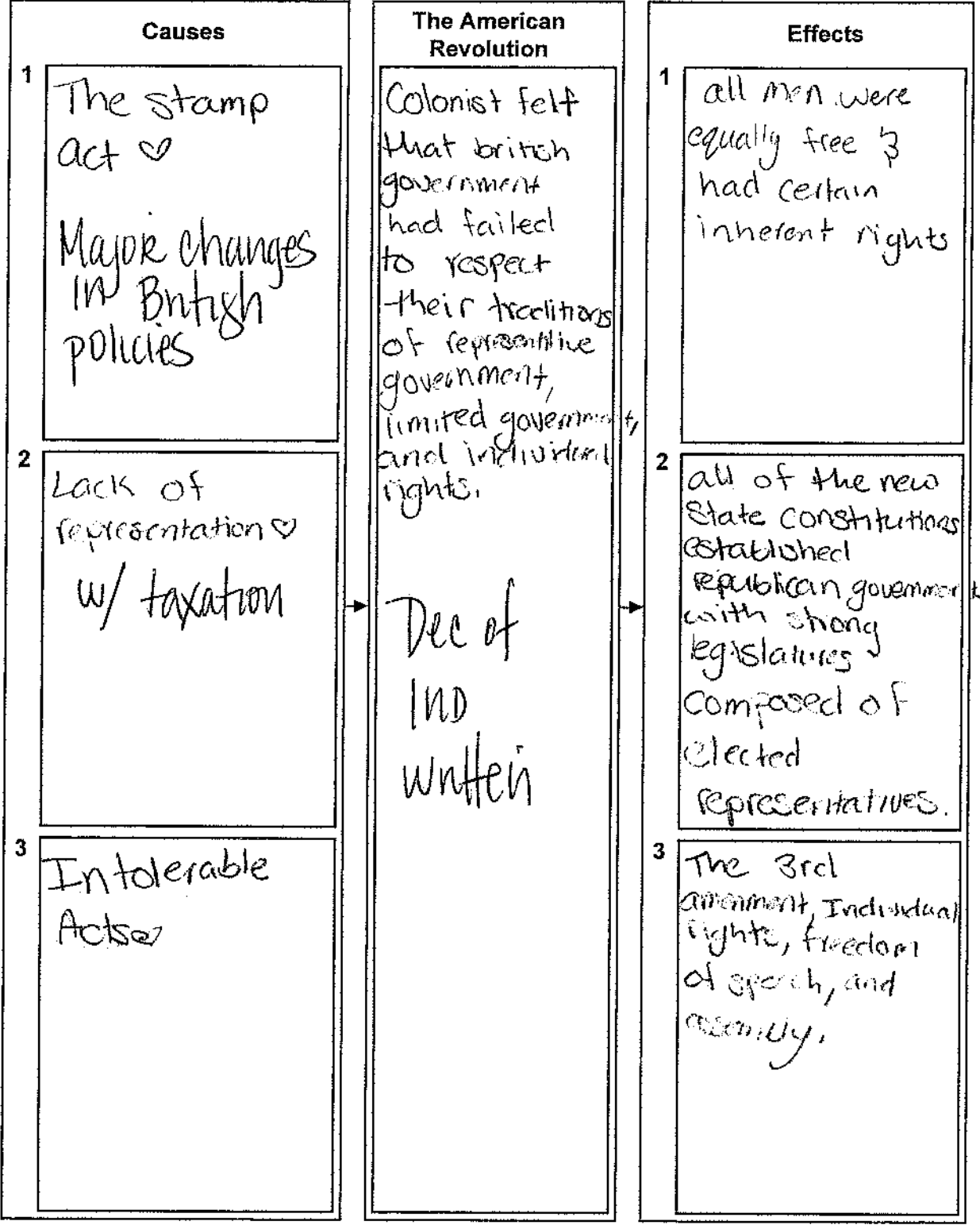
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## 2.2 American Independence p 37-42

As you read, use the graphic organizer to take notes on the causes and effects of the American Revolution.

818



## 2.3 Articles of Confederation p 47-50

As you read, use the graphic organizer to take notes on the advantages and disadvantages of the Articles of Confederation.

818

1st attempt @ nation & govt

The Articles of Confederation	
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- congress had new powers               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• admit new states</li> <li>• divide land</li> <li>• settle disputes</li> <li>• postal service</li> <li>• coin \$</li> <li>• create an army</li> <li>• collect taxes</li> <li>• enforce national laws</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deeply flawed               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• little states were not treated =</li> <li>* • Weak gov.</li> <li>• no national court judicial system</li> <li>• could not enforce laws bc. they lacked an executive branch</li> <li>• states had too much power → Congress not enough</li> <li>• nobody regulated commerce</li> <li>• gov did not have control over currency which led to obstacles for trade</li> <li>• hard to pass laws bc. 9 out of 13 states had to agree but if 1 state denied the law didn't pass</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 2.3 Articles of Confederation p 47-50

As you read, use the graphic organizer to take notes on the advantages and disadvantages of the Articles of Confederation.

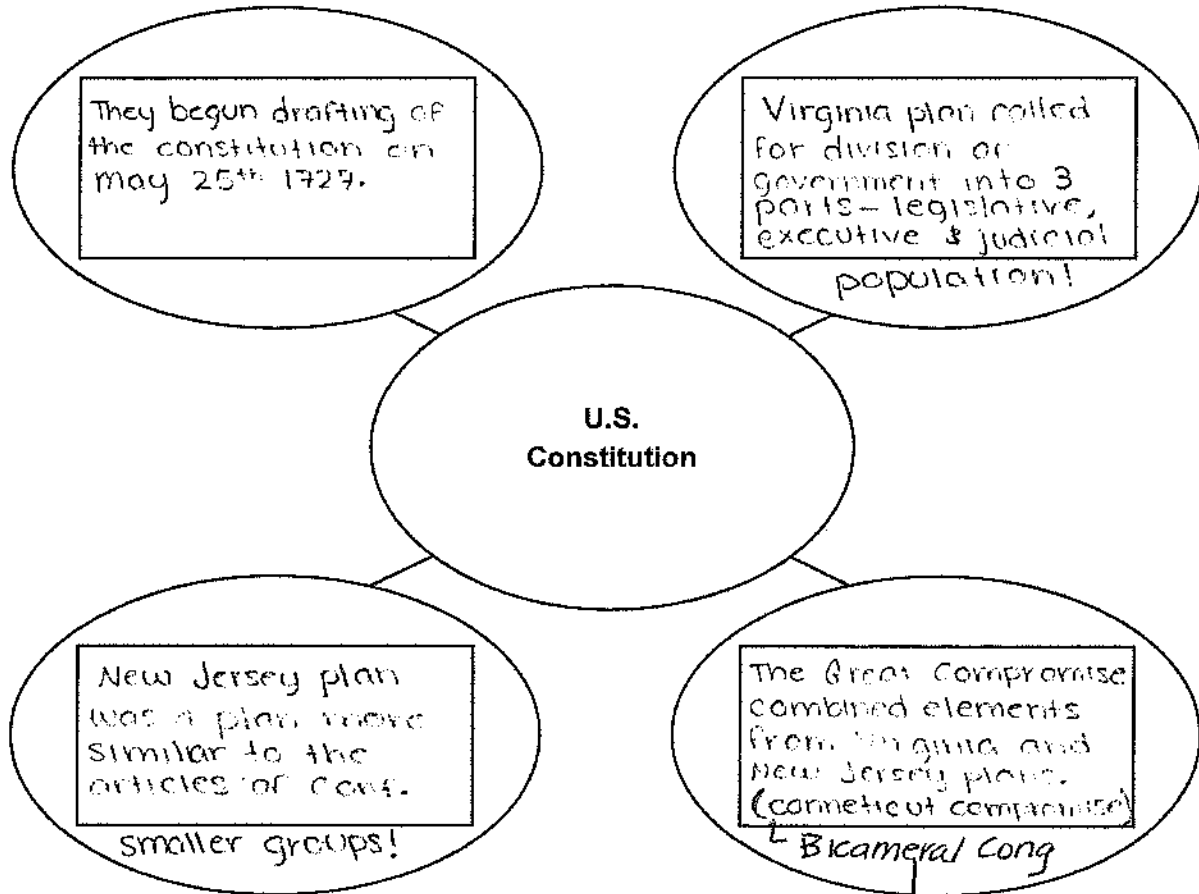
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The Articles of Confederation <i>diagram pg 48</i>	
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First system of gov't</li> <li>• Each state had one vote</li> <li>• Each state had a house of congress</li> <li>• To alter the article required approval of all 13 states</li> <li>• <del>could not enforce its laws &amp; policies fully (Congress)</del></li> <li>• Congress could declare war.</li> <li>• Appoint military officials</li> <li>• Can admit new states</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• weak national gov't &amp; guarded more states powers</li> <li>• No executive office</li> <li>• No national court system</li> <li>• States could refuse to pay taxes</li> <li>• Could not regulate trade between states</li> <li>• Every state had separate currencies</li> <li>• 9/13 states needed in order to pass laws, so articles could be denied by a single state.</li> </ul>

## 2.4 The Constitutional Convention p 51-55

As you read, use the graphic organizer to take notes on the writing of the U.S. Constitution.

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Three-fifths compromise

↓  
said that three-fifths of the enslaved people in a state would be counted when determining a states population.

• House of Reps. would be based on states population

• members of the lower house would be elected by popular vote

### Finalization

- constitutional convention ended Monday September 17, 1787
- now time for peoples approval

Josh Stephan Brandon  
Brackhim

Name Pablo Hortua, Mack Johnson

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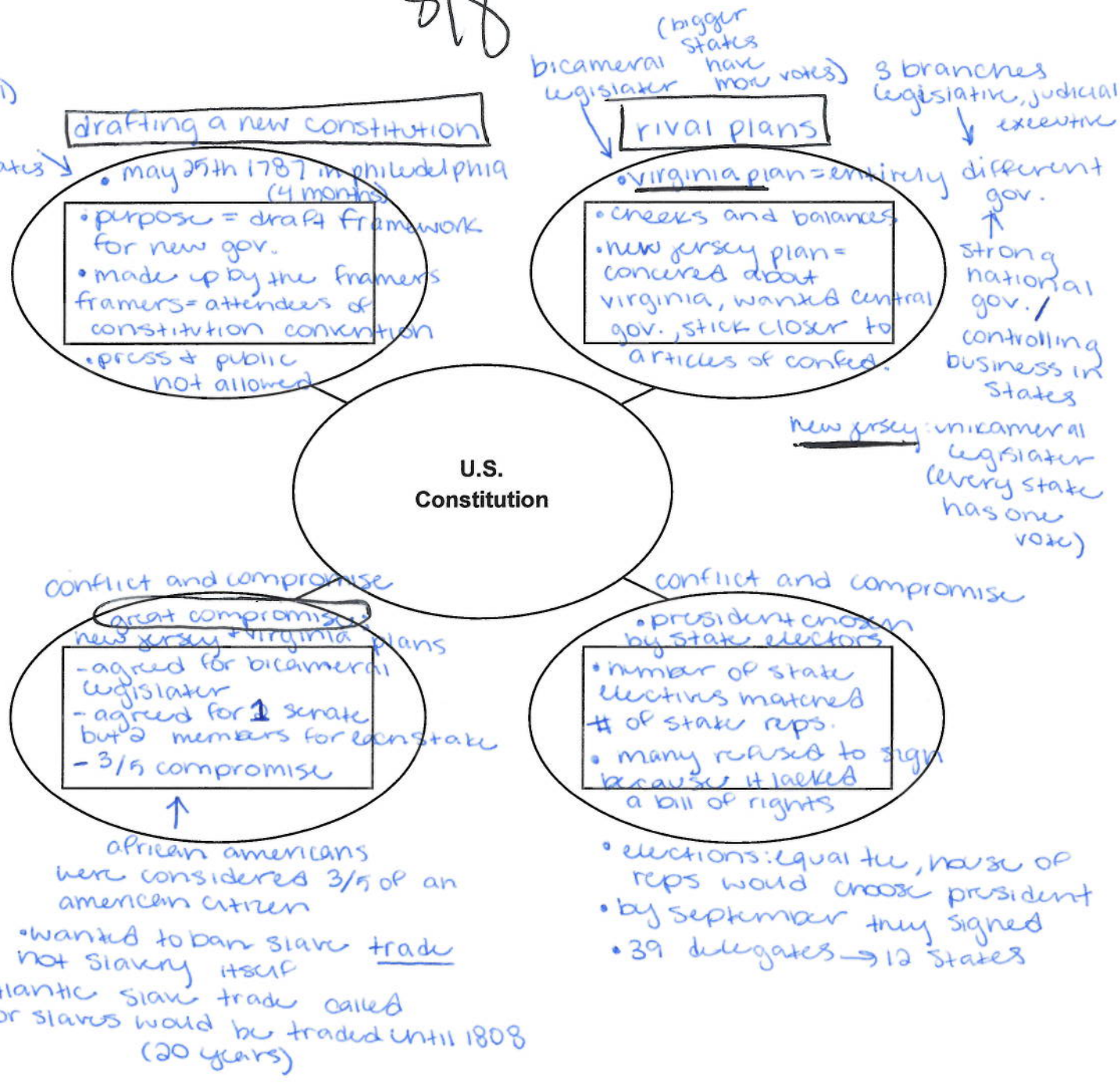
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## 2.4 The Constitutional Convention p 51-55

As you read, use the graphic organizer to take notes on the writing of the U.S. Constitution.

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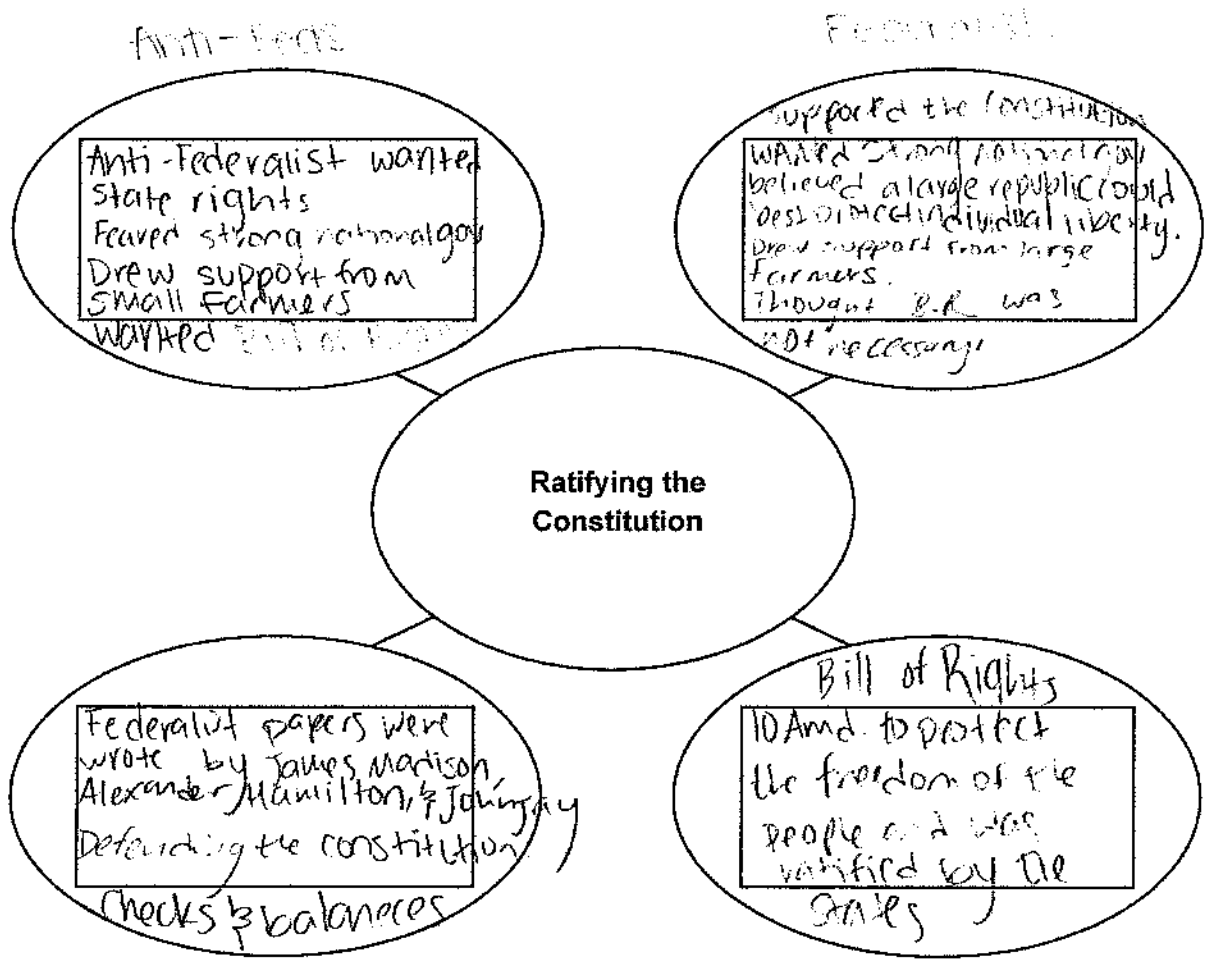
Name Alex Terry

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Date 9/5/19

2.5 Ratification: the Bill of Rights p 57-60  
As you read, use the graphic organizer to take notes on the ratification debate.

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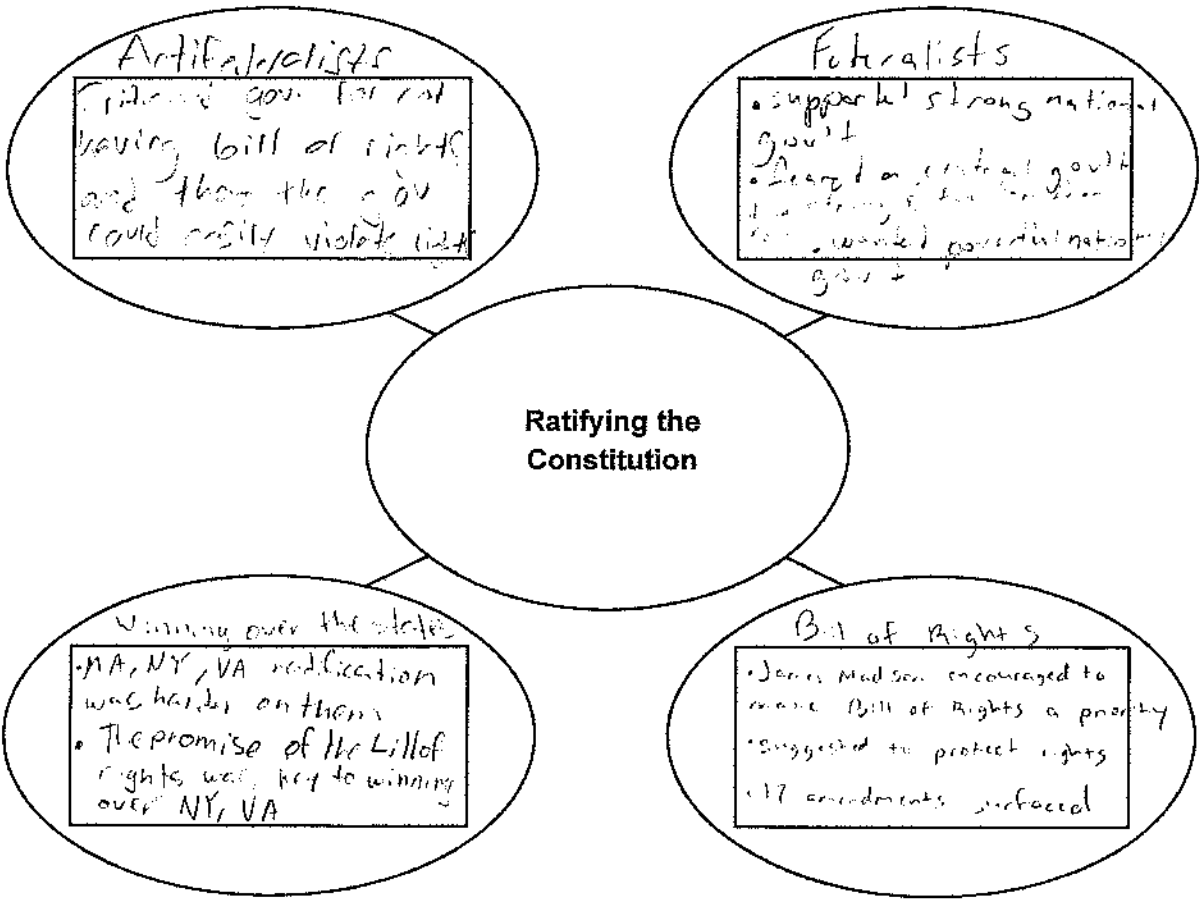
Name Nick, Billy, Matt, John

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Date 1/5/11

## 2.5 Ratification: the Bill of Rights p 57-60

As you read, use the graphic organizer to take notes on the ratification debate.



### Federalist papers:

- essays written by the most intellectually gifted federalists - Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay in order to defend the constitution
- In the essays they defended the principles underlying the constitution
- In response Anti-Feds made essays of their own