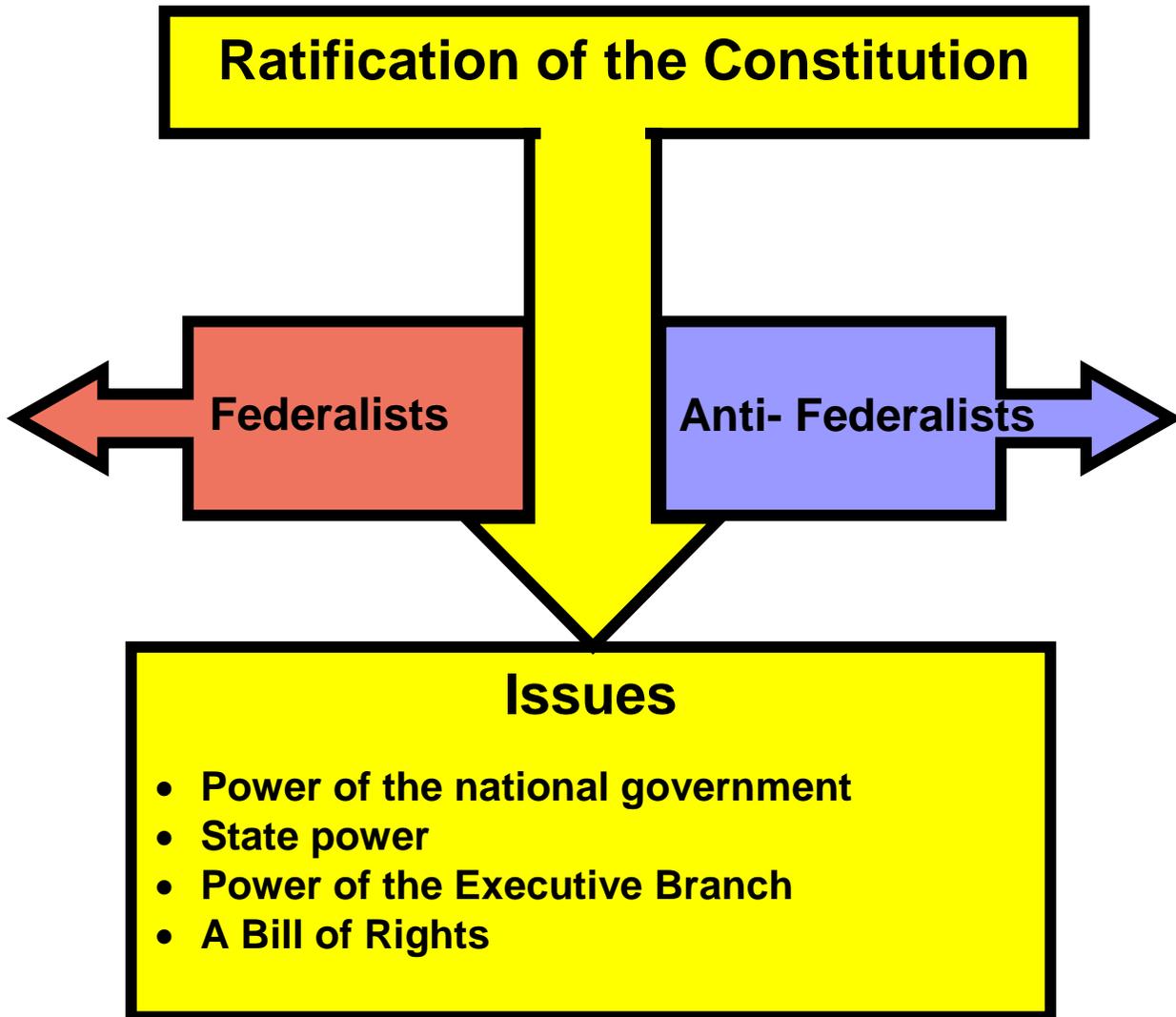


Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas Card

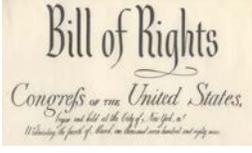
Big Ideas of Lesson 5, Unit 7

- There was a struggle between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists over the ratification, or approval, of the Constitution.
- Federalists favored the Constitution. They wanted to limit state power and believed in a strong executive branch.
- Anti-Federalists believed the Articles of Confederation just needed to be changed. They did not favor the Constitution. They were not in support of a strong national government.
- Anti-Federalists also worried that the Constitution did not do enough to protect individual rights.
- As a compromise, a promise was made to add a Bill of Rights to the Constitution. This helped get it ratified.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Constitution– Word Card #7 from Lesson 2

<p>13 ratify</p> <p>to approve</p>  <p>Example: Federalists were hoping all the states would ratify the Constitution.</p> <p>(SS050705)</p>	<p>14 Federalists</p>  <p>people who supported the Constitution and favored a stronger national government</p> <p>Example: Federalists believed a strong national government could bring order and unity to the new country.</p> <p>(SS050705)</p>
<p>15 Anti-Federalists</p>  <p>people who opposed the Constitution because they felt it created a national government that was too strong.</p> <p>Example: Anti-Federalists believed a powerful national government might make it harder for states to meet the needs of its citizens.</p> <p>(SS050705)</p>	<p>16 Bill of Rights</p>  <p>the first ten amendments, or additions, to the Constitution which give people important rights such as freedom of speech</p> <p>Example: The Bill of Rights is an important part of the Constitution.</p> <p>(SS050705)</p>

Steps to Ratify the Constitution

When the delegates at the Constitutional Convention had completed their work, they sent the new Constitution to Congress. Congress was at first angry that the delegates had exceeded their authority. They were only supposed to revise the Articles. Instead, the delegates had written a new plan for the national government. In the end, Congress decided to put forward the new plan of government to the people.

The new Constitution did not give Congress authority to accept the new form of government on behalf of the people. Rather, the Constitution had arranged that each state would call together a convention of people elected for the purpose of approving or disapproving a new form of government. Thus, the peoples' will would be done. Under the new Constitution, nine states had to ratify the Constitution for it to go into effect.

Ratification was not simple. Able and educated men used newspapers, pamphlets, and public meetings to debate whether the Constitution should be approved. Those who opposed the new Constitution were known as Anti-Federalists. They had several reasons for opposing the Constitution. Some believed the delegates in Philadelphia did not have the power to write a new constitution. They believed it was illegal to create the new document. Some Anti-Federalists were concerned that the delegates represented only the rich and believed the new constitution was written for their benefit. Another objection was that the Constitution gave too much power to the central government at the expense of the states. They believed a representative government could not work in a country this large. Anti-Federalists also feared that the Constitution gave too much power to the executive branch of government. They feared that the President could end up like a king. The most serious criticism was that the Constitutional Convention had failed to adopt a bill of rights. Anti-Federalists opposed the adoption of the new constitution. They included people like George Mason, New York Governor George Clinton, Patrick Henry and James Monroe.

The Federalists favored ratification. They fought back against the Anti-Federalists. The Federalists believed that the rejection of the Constitution would lead to chaos. They believed a strong national government was needed to preserve liberties and ensure the new country could function properly. They favored limiting state power and felt that the Senate with two senators per state would adequately represent state interests. They also believed in a strong executive. The

Federalists felt that the Constitution gave the other two branches ways to check the use of power by the executive branch. Federalists included Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay.

Initially, the Federalists believed that a bill of rights would be a problem. They argued that a list of rights might not be complete. They also said that the national government was so limited by the Constitution that it posed no threat to the rights of citizens. Eventually, James Madison agreed that a bill of rights was needed. In the end, the Federalists guaranteed the people that the first step of the new government would be to adopt a bill of rights.

Approval of nine states was needed to adopt the new Constitution. It took 10 months to get approval from that number.

Federalists and Anti-Federalists

Federalists	Anti-Federalists

Federalists and Anti-Federalists

Federalists	Anti-Federalists
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Believed the <i>Articles of Confederation</i> had not set up an effective government• Favored the ratification of the Constitution• Believed a strong national government was needed to preserve liberties• Favored limiting state power• They felt that the Senate with two senators per state would adequately represent state interests• Did not think a Bill of Rights was necessary because the Constitution limited the powers granted to the national government• Believed in having a strong executive branch• Felt the Constitution gave the other two branches ways to check the use of power by the executive branch• Believed that the best way to protect people's rights was through a system of separation of powers and checks and balances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Felt the <i>Articles of Confederation</i> just needed to be changed, not abandoned• Opposed to the Constitution• Believed the Constitution gave the national government too much power and states too little power• Did not favor a strong national government• Feared the states would lose power under the Constitution• Favored giving more power to the states• Felt a Bill of Rights was necessary• Feared the Constitution gave too much power to the executive branch of government – The president could end up like a king• Feared having an army during peacetime

Ratification of the Constitution

STATE	DATE	VOTES FOR	VOTES AGAINST
Delaware	Dec. 7, 1787	30	0
Pennsylvania	Dec. 12, 1787	46	23
New Jersey	Dec. 18, 1787	38	0
Georgia	Jan. 2, 1788	26	0
Connecticut	Jan. 9, 1788	128	40
Massachusetts	Feb. 6, 1788	187	168
Maryland	April 28, 1788	63	11
South Carolina	May 23, 1788	149	73
New Hampshire	June 21, 1788	57	47
Virginia	June 25, 1788	89	79
New York	July 26, 1788	30	27
North Carolina	Nov. 21, 1789	194	77
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790	34	32