

Chapter 2

Origins of American Government

Section 1

a. Our Political Beginnings

B. Basic Concepts of _____

a. English brought idea of political system to America

i. Ordered Government

ii. _____

iii. Restrict Government

iv. _____

1. For the People, By the People

C. Landmark English Documents

a. _____ "Great Charter"

i. In Britain in 1215, Nobles forced King John to sign the _____

ii. Include rights:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

b. The Petition of Right

i. Reinforced _____

ii. Required the King to obey the law of the land

c. English Bill of Rights

i. Backbone for U.S. Constitution

1. _____

D. _____

a. Each established separately as charters

i. _____

b. Three kinds of colonies developed in U.S.

i. Royal

ii. Proprietary

iii. Charter

1. Page 31 Map

c. Royal Colonies

i. Became a _____

Notes:

- d. Proprietary Colonies
 - i. Governed by Proprietor
- e. Charter Colonies
 - i. Mainly Self-Governing

Notes:

Section 2

- f. The Coming of Independence

E. Britain's Colonial Policies

- a. In theory colonies were controlled by Britain, but

- i. Changed with King George III

- b. Began heavy trading restriction and taxation

- i. Colonies were unhappy with the taxation

- 1. _____

- ii. Colonist still considered themselves _____

F. Growing Colonial Unity

- a. _____

- i. Colonist in Northeastern America agreement against Indians

- ii. But dissolved in late 1600's

- b. The _____

- i. Benjamin Franklin Wanted to create a congress _____

- ii. _____

- 1. Declined by Colonist and King

- c. Stamp Act Congress

- i. A reaction by the colonies to taxing on them by the crown

- ii. Created the _____

- iii. Stamp Act repealed by the British Legislature, however other taxes were brought on

- 1. Protest by Colonist continue

- 2. Included the famed _____

G. First _____

- a. More laws passed by Britain's Parliament, which prompted a meeting of delegates from each colony in the spring of 1774
- b. Called for a boycott on British Goods until taxes and trade regulations were repealed
 - i. Called for a second meeting later
- c. Approved by _____

H. Second _____

- a. Began on May 10, 1775
 - i. Revolution had already begun... "Shot heard round the world"
- b. All 13 colonies _____
- c. Created a continental army and put George Washington as General
 - i. First U.S. Government
 - ii. However no _____ held
- d. Declaration of Independence
 - i. Created and signed
 - ii. Officially separated colonies from Britain
- e. State Constitutions
 - i. Continued to maintain their own constitutions
 - ii. Common Thread among Constitutions
 - 1. _____
 - a. _____
_____... AKA people
vote the government into existence

Notes:

Section 3

- f. The Critical Period

I. _____

- a. Governmental Structures
 - i. _____ Congress
 - ii. Each state had one vote
 - iii. No executive or judicial branches established

b. Power of Congress

- i. _____
- ii. Settle disputes among states
- iii. Etc.

c. State Obligations

- i. Obey Articles of Confederation
- ii. Pay taxes to Congress _____

d. Weakness

- i. States bickered between one another
- ii. Taxed each others imports
- iii. _____
- iv. Created separate form of money

Notes:

Section 4

- e. Creating the Constitution

J. Framers

- a. The group of men who got together to frame the constitution in the summer of 1787
- b. Each delegate had either:
 - i. Served in the American Revolution
 - ii. Been state governors
 - iii. _____
 - iv. Attended College (Very Rare during that time)

K. Organization and Procedure

- a. Conventions purpose was _____

- b. James Madison was selected as the convention's floor leader
 - i. Later Madison was titled _____

L. A Momentous Decision

- a. "Resolved... that a national Government ought to be established consisting of a supreme Legislative, Executive and Judiciary." Edmund Randolph

- i. Changed the purpose of the Convention _____

Notes:

M. Virginia Plan

- a. _____

- i. House of Representatives selected by _____
_____ and Senate by _____
- b. Same powers to the Central Government as given in the Articles of Confederation, but _____
 - i. Select a “National Executive” and “National Judiciary”

N. New Jersey Plan

- a. Wanted a unicameral Congress with _____

- b. Add Congress limited power to tax and regulate trade between states
- c. Called for more than one _____
 - i. _____ appointed by Executive

O. Compromise

- a. Most of the fighting during the convention rotated around _____

 - i. _____

 - 1. Congress should be composed of two houses
- b. _____
(Virginia Plan)
- c. _____ (New Jersey Plan)
- d. Three-Fifths Compromise
 - i. Fight over counting _____ for House of Representation
 - ii. Southerners wanted full count of _____

Notes:

- 1. Compromise decided that Slaves counted as 3/5 of a White, but Slaves must also be counted in tax proportions
- e. The Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise
 - i. _____

P. Sources of the Constitution

- a. _____
 - i. Greece, Rome, Great Britain, and Europe
- b. _____
 - i. Blackstone, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Locke
- c. _____
 - i. Second Continental Congress, Articles of Confederation, and State Constitutions

Section 5

- d. Ratifying the Constitution

Q. The Fight for Ratification

- a. Two groups emerged after the Constitution was printed and published for the public
- b. _____
 - i. _____ ratification of the Constitution
 - 1. Stressed the weakness of the Articles of Confederation
- c. _____
 - i. _____ ratification of the Constitution
 - 1. Did not like the increased central government powers
 - 2. The Constitution lacked a _____
- d. _____
 - i. Swing vote in passing the Constitution was George Washington and Thomas Jefferson
 - 1. New York, the last key state to ratify the Constitution

ii. *The Federalist* was _____

1. Written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay
2. Published as letters in newspapers

R. Inaugurating the Government

a. Finally all 13 colonies ratified the Constitution by early 1789

- i. _____ was set as the temporary Capital
- ii. Capital then moved to _____ in 1790
- iii. Finally the Capital was moved to _____ in 1800
 1. Completely designed by a French Architect

Notes: