

## ANTI-FEDERALISTS



Anti-Federalists included George Mason, who helped write the Constitution, Patrick Henry, and Richard Henry Lee—all from Virginia.

was a bill of rights needed  
in the constitution?

*What Bill  
of Rights,  
anyway?*

## **Bill of Rights**

—  
a list of rights  
guaranteed under  
the Constitution

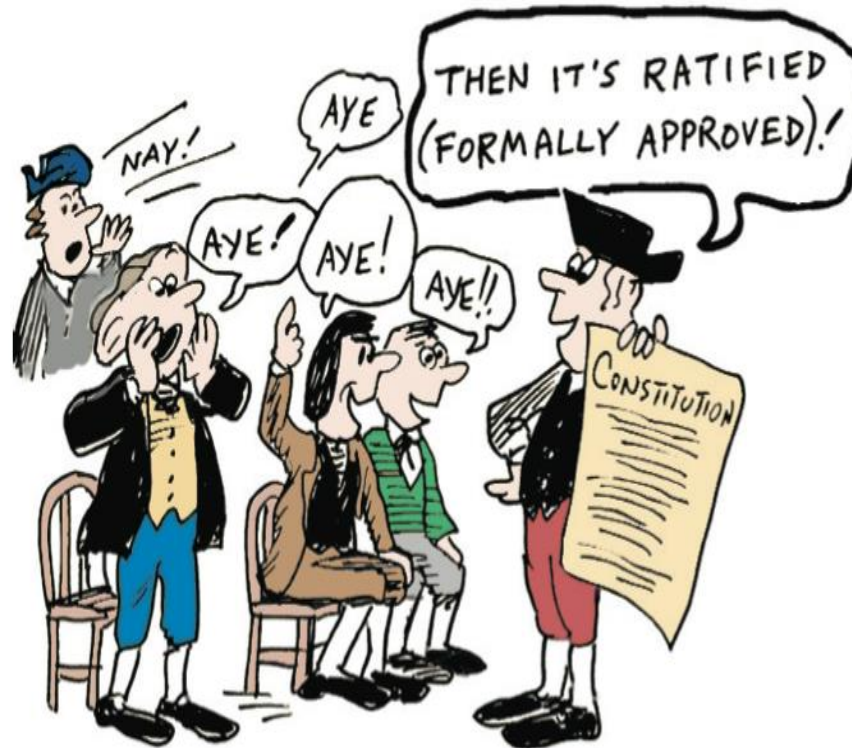
such as the  
freedoms of

Did the Constitution give too much power  
to the federal  
government? Would including a Bill of  
speech,  
assembly, and  
worship.

# Ratification – to approve something as a law

- To obtain the necessary votes for ratification, **Federalists promised to add a Bill of Rights,**

V On June 21, 1788, New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify the Constitution, making it the supreme law of the land—  
by the supreme authority of the people themselves, not the states.



I say, we need a  
new Constitution.



**Federalist**

No, let's amend  
the Articles of  
Confederation.



**Anti-Federalist**



Supporters of the Constitution

called themselves

# Federalists

They believed in the ratification of the new federal Constitution.



Anti-Federalists!

Citizens who **DID NOT** support the Constitution called themselves

# Anti-

# Federalists



A strong  
national  
government is  
needed to save  
the country  
from financial &  
political ruin.



Federalists v. Anti-Federalists  
Graphic Organizer (*use pg. 353 in  
textbook*)

**&**

James Madison History Head  
(*use pg. 351 in textbook*)

# Make a Connection!



Turn and Talk:

If only nine of the thirteen states were needed to pass the new government, why was it important that **ALL** states support the Constitution?



# The United States Constitution is *signed!*

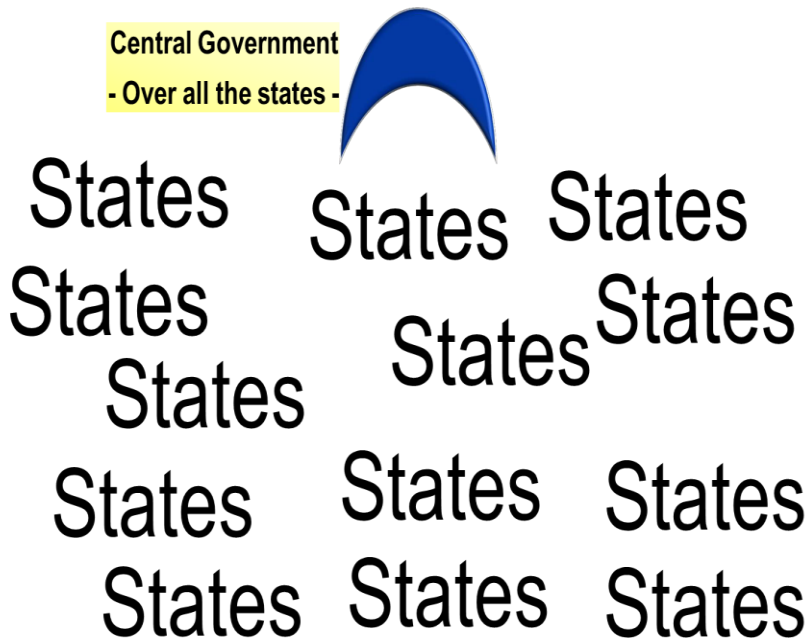
<https://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/ushistory/constitutionalconvention/>



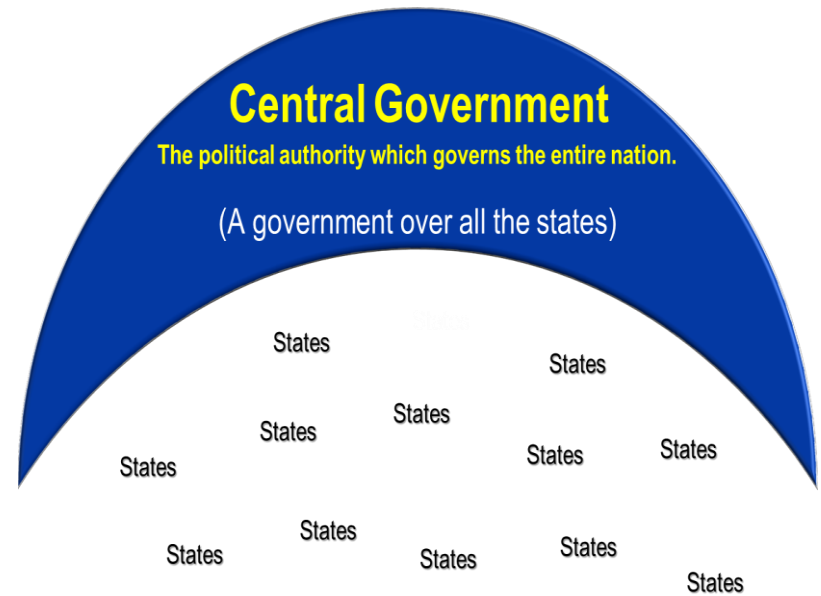
- On **September 17, 1787**, the U.S. Constitution was **signed**.
- Of the 42 delegates remaining in Philadelphia, **39 delegates signed the U.S. Constitution**.
- Edmund Randolph and George Mason of Virginia, along with Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts refused to sign. **They felt the new Constitution gave too**

# The Change in Government

## Under the Articles of Confederation



## Under the NEW U.S. Constitution

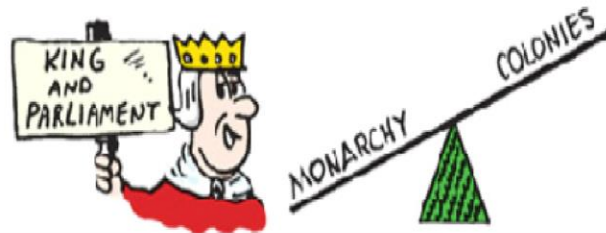


<b>Articles of Confederation</b>	<b>Constitution of the United States</b>
Major powers held by individual states	Powers shared between states and central government
National government had no power to tax, no power to enforce laws	National government had power to tax and regulate trade
At the national level - one house legislature, no executive, no court system	Three branches at the national level – executive, legislative, judicial

MONARCHY

1607-1776

BRITISH CONSTITUTION (UNWRITTEN)

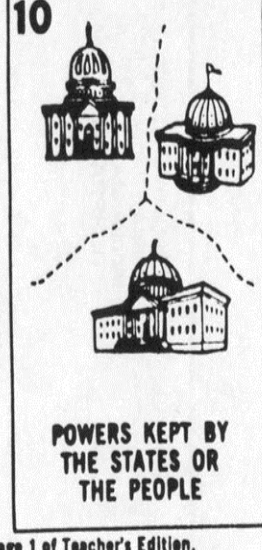
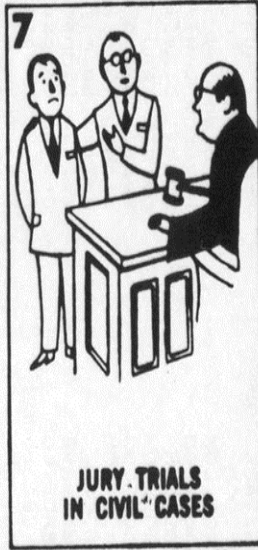
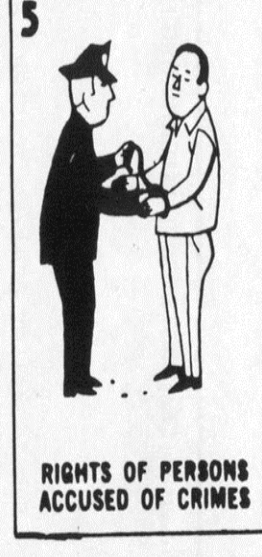
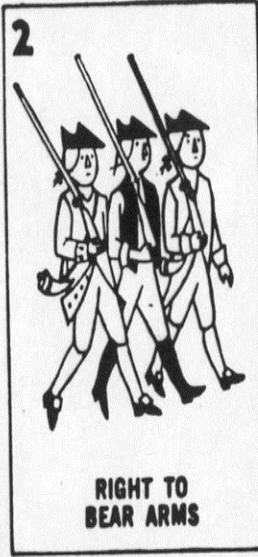




# THE BILL OF RIGHTS

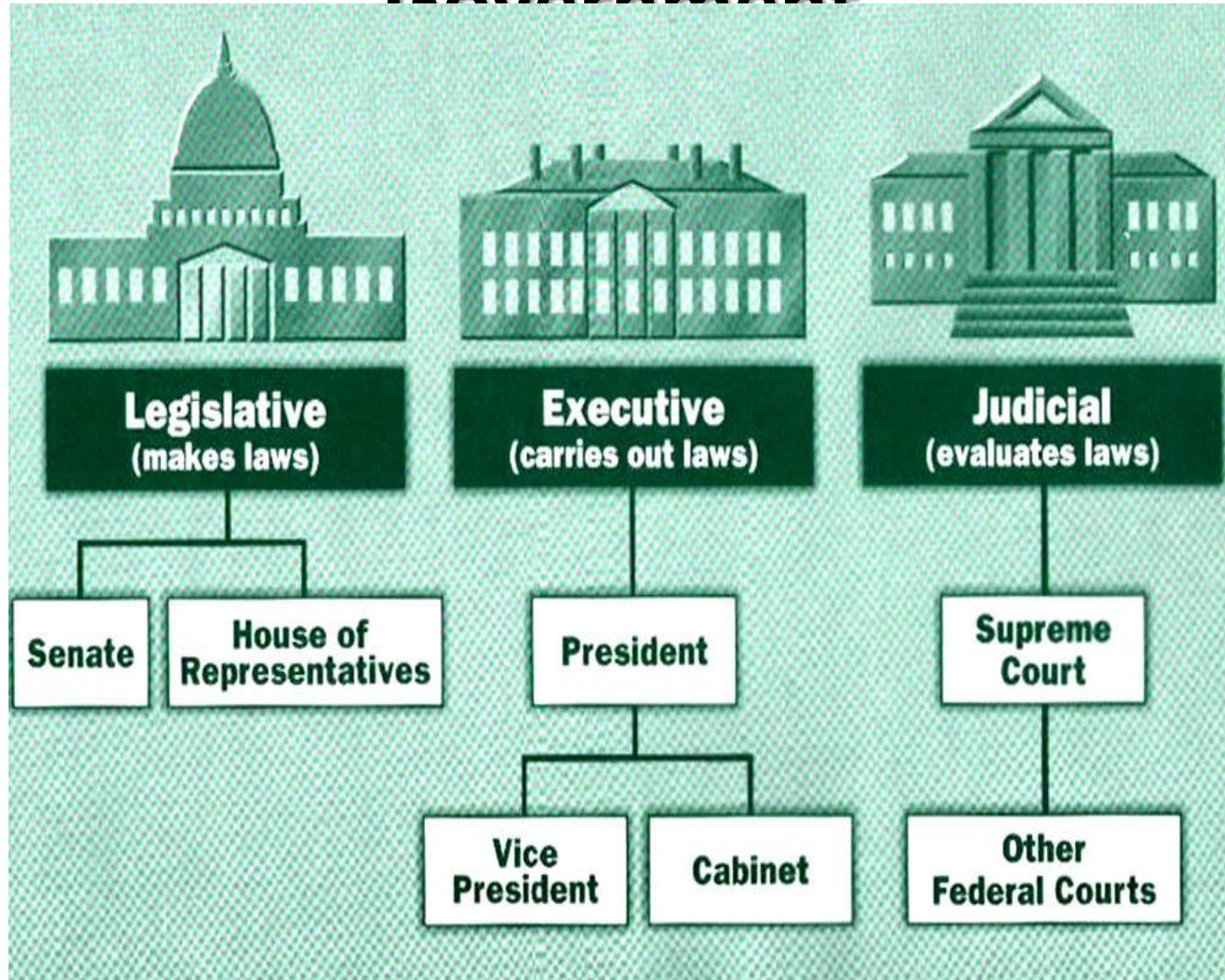
## The First Ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yYEfLm5dLMQ>





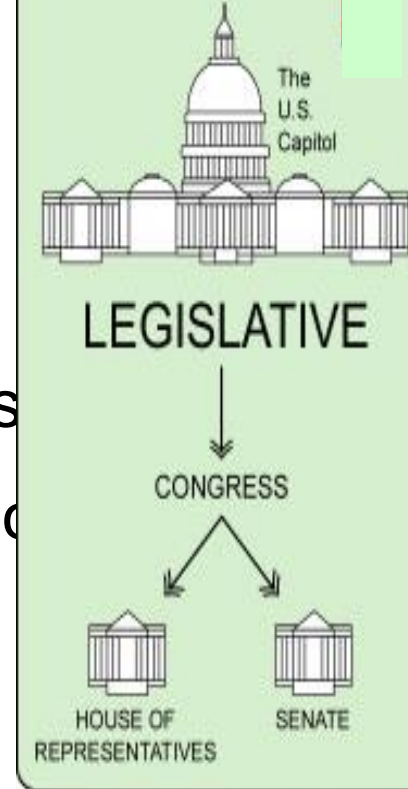
# 3 Branches of the Federal Government



# Branches of the New Government

## Legislative Branch

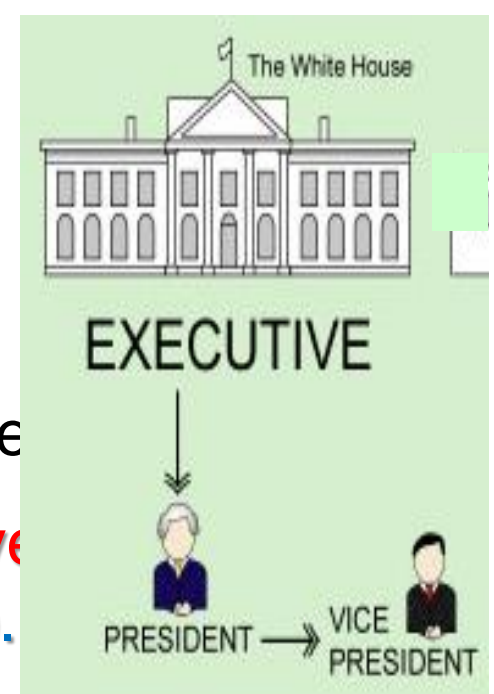
- The new national legislature was called Congress
- Based on the “Great Compromise,” it consisted of **two houses (bicameral)**:
  - House of Representatives
  - Senate
- Congress had the power to: make laws, declare war, borrow and issue money, pay for military forces, and regulate trade between different states or with foreign countries.



# Branches of the New Government

## Executive Branch

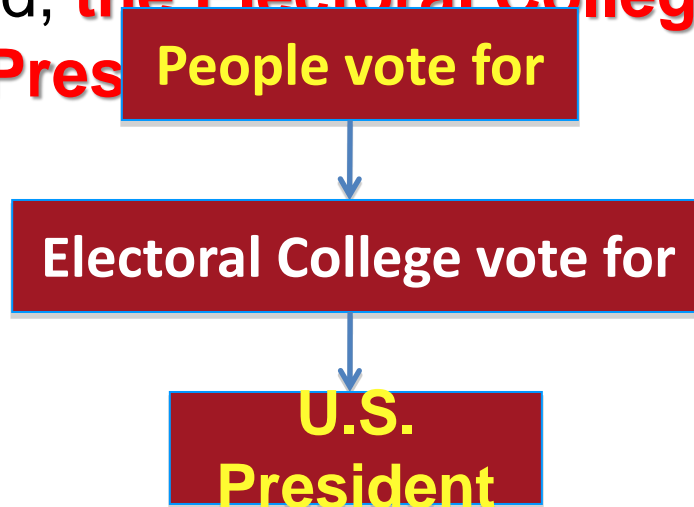
- The new national executive was the President
- The President would be elected for a four-year term up to two terms (8 years max).
- The President was made the Commander-in-Chief of the nation's military.
- The President was given the power to appoint ambassadors, negotiate treaties, and appoint Supreme Court Justices.
- As chief executive, the President would also enforce the nation's laws.
- New laws by Congress also required the President's signature





# Executive Branch

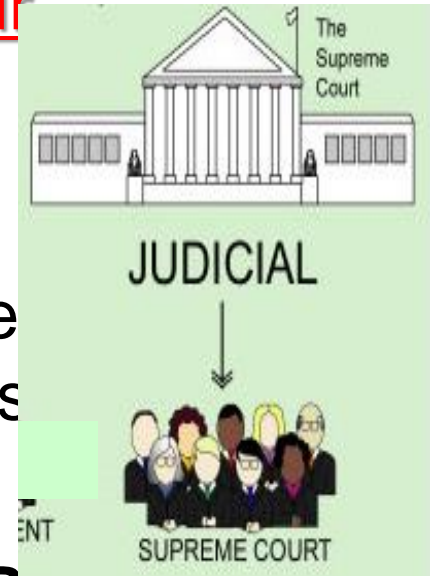
- The delegates at the Constitutional Convention did not trust the common people, so they arranged for the President to be chosen by an indirect election.
- Voters would first choose members of the **Electoral College**.
- Once selected, **the Electoral College then votes to choose the President**



# Branches of the New Government

## Judicial Branch

- The Supreme Court is in charge of making sure all laws in the U.S. are fair
- These judges gave the final word on any law in the U.S.
- The Supreme Court could rule on case involving either the Constitution or laws passed by Congress.
- Supreme Court judges have a job **FOR LIFE**. They can resign from their posts, if they wanted to.



# Branches of the Federal Government

