

Presentation Pro

HISTORY/GOV

CHAPTER 2

Origins of American Government

Origins of American Government

SECTION 1 Our Political Beginnings

SECTION 2 The Coming of Independence

SECTION 3 The Critical Period

SECTION 4 Creating the Constitution

SECTION 5 Ratifying the Constitution

Our Political Beginnings

- What basic concepts of government were held by American colonists?
- Which important English documents have had the most influence on our government?
- How were the governments of the thirteen colonies organized?



Basic Concepts of Government

The English colonists in America brought with them three main concepts:

- The need for an ordered social system, or government.
- The idea of **limited government**, that is, that government should not be all-powerful.
- The concept of **representative government**—a government that serves the will of the people.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 1

Prentice
Hall

Important English Documents

The way our government works today can be traced to important documents in history:

Foundations of American Rights

1215
Magna Carta

1 2 3

1689
English Bill of Rights

1 2 4 5 6 7

1776
Virginia Bill of Rights

5 8 9 10 11

1200

1400

1600

1800

RIGHTS

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1 Trial by jury | 4 No cruel punishment | 8 No unreasonable searches and seizures |
| 2 Due process | 5 No excessive bail or fines | 9 Freedom of speech |
| 3 Private property | 6 Right to bear arms | 10 Freedom of the press |
| | 7 Right to petition | 11 Freedom of religion |

1791
Bill of Rights

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11

Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 1

Prentice
Hall

Limited Government

•Magna Carta

- Trial by peers
- Can't take life or liberty except through law
- Must have approval for new taxes



Limited Government

Petition of Rights forced on King Charles

- Forced king to give jury trials
- Even king and queen had to obey the law



Limited Government

English Bill of Rights

- Parliament supreme
- Only Parliament could levy taxes
- Royalty ruled with consent of Parliament
- No cruel or unusual punishment

Representative Government

- Roman Senate
- England has House of Lords and House of Commons



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

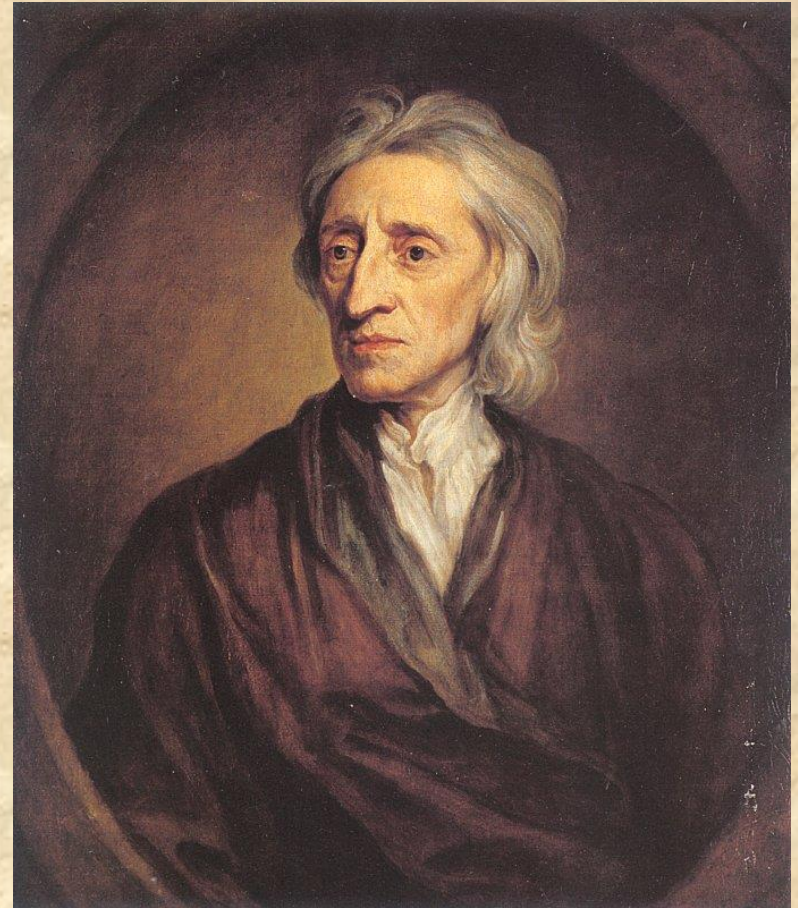
4

5

Philosophers

John Locke

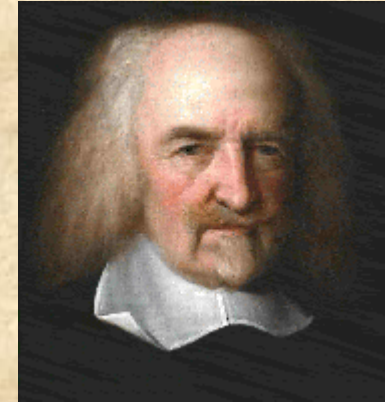
- No political power without consent of people
- Everyone born with natural rights
- Social Contract with government



Philosophers

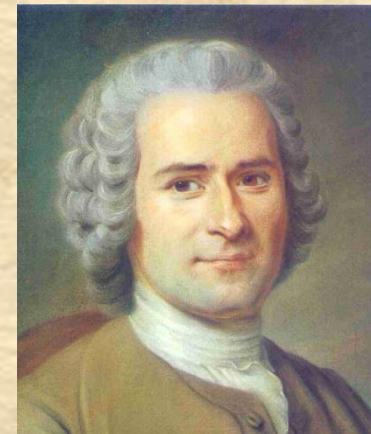
Philosopher Thomas Hobbes

- State of nature = survival of fittest
- Need strong state for protection



Philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau

- Man free in state of nature
- People need to share in decisions



Philosophers

Philosopher Baron Montesquieu

- Separation of Power
- Three Branches of government
 - Legislative
 - Executive
 - Judicial



The Thirteen Colonies

There were three types of colonies in North America: royal, proprietary, and charter.

- The royal colonies were ruled directly by the English monarchy.
- The King granted land to people in North America, who then formed **proprietary** colonies.
- The charter colonies were mostly self-governed, and their charters were granted to the colonists.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 1

Prentice
Hall

Section 1 Review

1. All of the following are basic concepts of government brought to the colonies by English settlers EXCEPT
 - (a) the need for limited government.
 - (b) the need for a representative government.
 - (c) the need for an autocratic government.
 - (d) the need for an ordered social system.

2. Which of the following was not one of the rights granted in the Magna Carta?
 - (a) The right to private property.
 - (b) The right to a trial by jury.
 - (c) The right to freedom of religion.
 - (d) The right to undergo due process of the law.

Want to connect to the Magruder's link for this chapter? [Click Here!](#)



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 1

Prentice
Hall

U.S. GOVERNMENT

U.S. History

CHAPTER 1-B

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

• *England*

• *SPAIN*

• *FRANCE*

• *England*

• *SPAIN*



• *England is our Mother Country*



ENGLISH ORIGINS

of American Government

Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

The Beginnings of Self-Government

- The American system of government has roots in English history and European political philosophy.
- It also has roots in the experiences of the colonists, to set up a system that would reflect their beliefs and meet their needs .
- Thus, to fully understand the American system, we must look back to the nation's beginnings.

Virginia Company

- In 1607 the Virginia Company, established a trading post in Virginia . This group named its settlement Jamestown.
- In the first year over 60 percent of the colony's 105 inhabitants died.
- In 1609, England sent over 800 new settlers.
- By the spring of the following year, only 60 were left.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

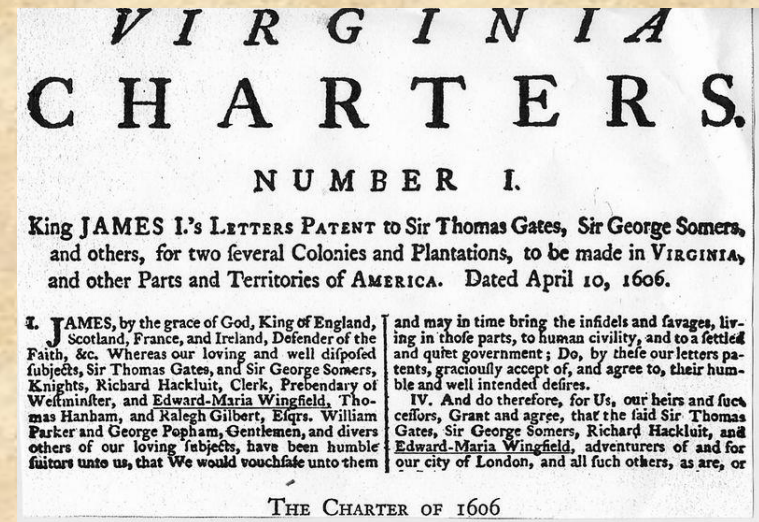
4

5

Prentice
Hall

Charters

- The king of England had given the Virginia Company a charter, a written grant of authority, to make laws "for the good and welfare" of the Jamestown settlement .
- Jamestown's colonists used this charter to institute a representative assembly, a lawmaking body composed of individuals who represented the population .



Representative assemblies

Representative assemblies became a typical form of government in the colonies



Go To
Section:

1

2

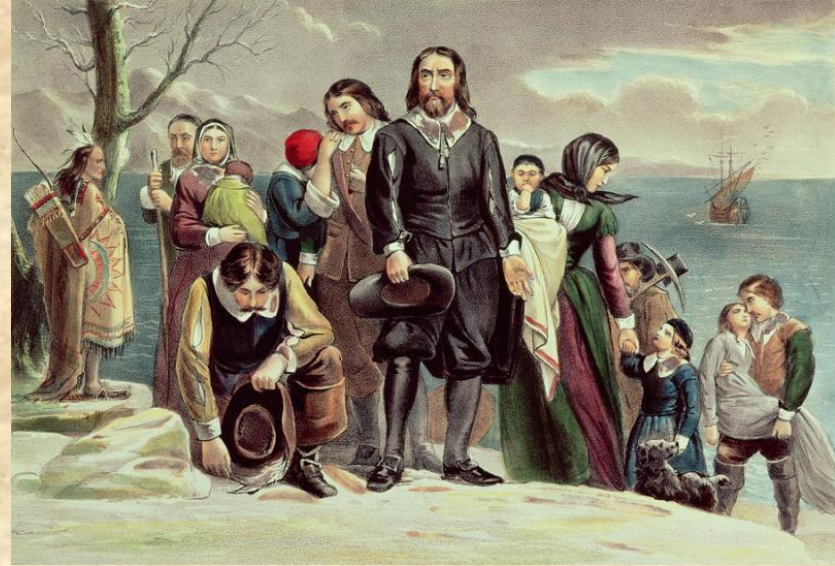
3

4

5

The Pilgrims and the Mayflower Compact

- The Plymouth Company established the first New England colony in 1620. A group of English Protestants, the Pilgrims, sailed to North America on the Mayflower.
- They landed at what is now Provincetown Harbor, at the tip of Cape Cod in Massachusetts . (They later moved the ship to Plymouth, Massachusetts, which became their new home .)



The Pilgrims and the Mayflower Compact

- Before the Pilgrims went ashore, the adult males drew up the **Mayflower Compact**, an agreement in which they set up a government and promised to obey its laws.
- It was signed by forty-one of the forty-four men aboard on November 21, 1620.
- No women were allowed to sign it because women at that time did not have any political status.
- **The Pilgrims wanted to create a government based on the consent of the governed.**

The Pilgrims and the Mayflower Compact



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

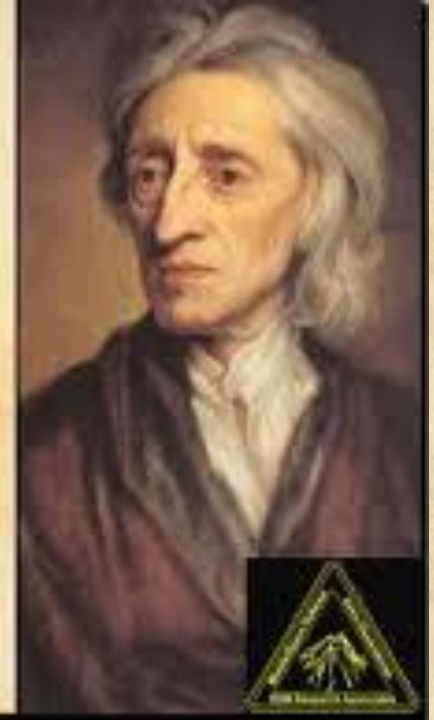
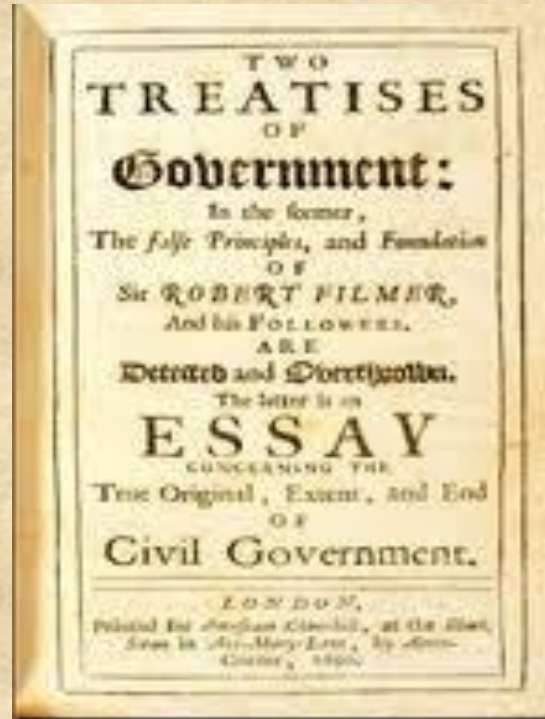
5

The Pilgrims and the Mayflower Compact

- The *Mayflower Compact* was in fact a **social contract of the type that John Locke had described.**
- **It was an agreement among individuals to establish a government and to live by its rules .**
- **This particular social contract had great historical significance because it served as a prototype-a model-for similar compacts in American history**

Natural Rights and the Social Contract

- People have natural rights
- People make a social contract with government to protect their natural rights
- That is the purpose of government



More Colonies Are Formed

- By 1639, a number of Pilgrims who were being persecuted for their religious beliefs decided to leave the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- They colonized the area that is now Connecticut .
- In the process, they developed **America's first written constitution-the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut.**
- This document called for a representative assembly.
- Elected representatives from each town would serve in the assembly and make laws .
- The document also called for the popular election of a governor and judges.

By 1732, all 13 colonies were established

- Each colony had its own political documents and constitution.
- The Massachusetts Body of Liberties was adopted in 1641. It supported protection of individual rights and became part of colonial law.
- In 1683, the Pennsylvania Frame of Government was passed.
- Established some of the principles that were later expressed in the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights

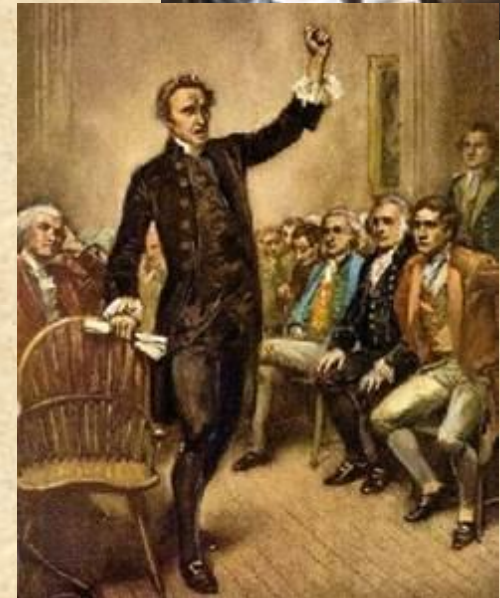


Early Legislatures

- **Not only did the colonies have constitutions, they also had lawmaking bodies or legislatures.**
- **The first was the Virginia House of Burgesses, established in 1619.**
- **By the time the colonies declared independence from England in 1776, each colony had its own representative legislature, and most of these legislatures had been operating for over a hundred years.**

Schooling grounds

- The colonial legislatures were the schooling grounds for many of the leaders who later wrote the U.S. Constitution .
- The legislatures gave leaders experience in self-government and provided a model for our later political framework.



The Coming of Independence

Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

The Coming of Independence

- What were Britain's colonial policies and how did the colonists react to them?
- What were the outcomes of the First and Second Continental Congresses?
- How did American independence come about, and what were its effects?



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 2

British Colonial Policies

- Until the mid-1700s, the colonies were allowed a great deal of freedom in their governments by the English monarchy.
- In 1760, King George III imposed new taxes and laws on the colonists.
- The colonists started a confederation, proposed an annual congress, and began to rebel.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 2

Prentice
Hall

Growing Colonial Unity

Early Attempts

- In 1643, several New England settlements formed the New England Confederation.
- A **confederation** is a joining of several groups for a common purpose.

The Albany Plan

- In 1754, Benjamin Franklin proposed the **Albany Plan of Union**, in which an annual congress of **delegates** (representatives) from each of the 13 colonies would be formed.

The Stamp Act Congress

- In 1765, a group of colonies sent delegates to the Stamp Act Congress in New York.
- These delegates prepared the Declaration of Rights and Grievances against British policies and sent it to the king.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 2

Prentice
Hall

The Continental Congresses

First Continental Congress

- The colonists sent a Declaration of Rights to King George III.
- The delegates urged each of the colonies to refuse all trade with England until British tax and trade regulations were **repealed**, or recalled.

Second Continental Congress

- In 1775, each of the 13 colonies sent representatives to this gathering in Philadelphia.
- The Second Continental Congress served as the first government of the United States from 1776 to 1781.

American Independence

- On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress adopted the **Declaration of Independence**.
- Between 1776 and 1777, most of the States adopted **constitutions** instead of charters.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 2

Prentice
Hall

The Critical Period

- What were the Articles of Confederation?
- Why were the 1780s a critical period in United States history?
- What did America do to create a stronger government in the 1780s?



The Articles of Confederation

The Articles of Confederation established “a firm league of friendship” among the States.

Powers

Congress was given the power to declare war, deal with national finance issues, and settle disputes among the States.

Obligations

The States promised to obey Congress, and to respect the laws of the other States. Most other powers were retained by each State.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 3

Prentice
Hall

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

- ◆ One vote for each State, regardless of size.
- ◆ Congress powerless to lay and collect taxes or duties.
- ◆ Congress powerless to regulate foreign and interstate commerce.
- ◆ No executive to enforce acts of Congress.
- ◆ No national court system.
- ◆ Amendment only with consent of all States.
- ◆ A 9/13 majority required to pass laws.
- ◆ Articles only a “firm league of friendship.”

A Call for a Stronger Government

- Representatives from Maryland and Virginia met at Mount Vernon, Virginia, in 1785 to discuss trade issues.
- The meeting was so successful that the Virginia General Assembly requested a meeting of all thirteen States, which eventually became the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 3

Prentice
Hall

Section 3 Review

1. The government set up by the Articles of Confederation had
 - (a) the power to make treaties and build a navy.
 - (b) a bicameral congress.
 - (c) separation of powers.
 - (d) a President to carry out its laws.

2. Which of the following was a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
 - (a) Congress could not make treaties.
 - (b) Congress could not borrow money.
 - (c) The States did not agree to obey the Articles.
 - (d) Congress could not lay or collect taxes or duties.

Want to connect to the Magruder's link for this section? [Click Here!](#)



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 3

Prentice
Hall

Creating the Constitution

- Who were the Framers of the Constitution?
- What were the differences between the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan?
- What were some of the compromises on which the Constitutional Convention agreed?
- What sources did the delegates draw on and how did they react when they completed the Constitution?



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 4

Prentice
Hall

Framers of the Constitution

Leaders of the Philadelphia Convention

- James Madison was the co-author of the Articles of Confederation.
- Gouverneur Morris was a lawyer who helped develop the U.S. system of money.
- Alexander Hamilton was a lawyer who favored a strong central government.
- George Washington was the successful leader of the Continental Army.

Some famous leaders who were NOT at the Philadelphia Convention

- Patrick Henry said he “smelt a rat” and refused to attend.
- Samuel Adams and John Hancock were not selected as delegates by their states.
- Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine were in Paris.
- John Adams was on diplomatic missions to England and Holland.

Different Constitutional Plans

The Virginia Plan

- Three branches of government
- Bicameral legislature
- “National Executive” and “National Judiciary”

The New Jersey Plan

- Unicameral Congress
- Equal representation for States of different sizes
- More than one federal executive



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 4

Prentice
Hall

Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Constitutional Compromises

- **The Connecticut Compromise**

Delegates agreed on a bicameral Congress, one segment with equal representation for States, and the other with representation proportionate to the States' populations.

- **The Three-Fifths Compromise**

The Framers decided to count a slave as three-fifths of a person when determining the population of a State.

- **The Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise**

Congress was forbidden from taxing exported goods, and was not allowed to act on the slave trade for 20 years.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 4

Prentice
Hall

- **The Connecticut Compromise**

Delegates agreed on a bicameral Congress, one segment with equal representation for States, and the other with representation proportionate to the States' populations

Influences on and Reactions to the New Constitution

Influences

- The Framers were familiar with the political writings of their time, such as works by Jean Jacques Rousseau and John Locke.
- They also were seasoned, variously, by the Second Continental Congress, the Articles of Confederation and experiences with their own State governments.

Reactions

- When the Constitution was complete, the Framers' opinions of their work varied. Some were disappointed, like George Mason of Virginia, who opposed the Constitution until his death in 1792.
- Most agreed with Ben Franklin's thoughts when he said,
"From such an assembly [of fallible men] can a perfect production be expected? It...astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does..."

Section 4 Review

1. The first national government for the United States was
 - (a) the First Continental Congress.
 - (b) the Second Continental Congress.
 - (c) the Articles of Confederation.
 - (d) the Constitution of the United States.

2. The Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia involved delegates from each of the following states except
 - (a) Maryland.
 - (b) Rhode Island.
 - (c) New York.
 - (d) Virginia.

Want to connect to the Magruder's link for this section? [Click Here!](#)



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 4

Prentice
Hall

Ratifying the Constitution

- Who were the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists?
- How long did the ratification of the Constitution take?
- What happened after its ratification?



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 1

The Federalists and Anti-Federalists

The Constitution was very controversial at first, with some groups supporting it, and others attacking it.

- **Federalists** thought that the Articles of Confederation were weak, and argued for the ratification of the Constitution.
- **Anti-Federalists** objected to the Constitution for many reasons, including the strong central government and the lack of a bill of rights.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 5

Prentice
Hall

The Constitution is Ratified

- Nine States ratified the Constitution by June 21, 1788, but the new government needed the ratification of the large States of New York and Virginia.
- Great debates were held in both States, with Virginia ratifying the Constitution June 25, 1788.
- New York's ratification was hard fought. Supporters of the Constitution published a series of essays known as *The Federalist*.

Ratification of the Constitution

State	Date	Vote
Delaware	December 7, 1787	30-0
Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787	46-23
New Jersey	December 18, 1787	38-0
Georgia	January 2, 1788	26-0
Connecticut	January 9, 1788	128-40
Massachusetts	February 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	November 21, 1789*	194-77
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790	34-32

* Second vote; ratification was originally defeated on August 4, 1788, by a vote of 184-84.

Inaugurating the Government

- The new Congress met for the first time on March 4, 1789.
- Congress finally attained a **quorum** (majority) on April 6 and counted the electoral votes. Congress found that George Washington had been unanimously elected President. He was inaugurated on April 30.



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 5

Prentice
Hall

Section 5 Review

1. The debate over the ratification of the Constitution was won by the
 - (a) Anti-Federalists.
 - (b) Whigs.
 - (c) Federalists.
 - (d) Tories.

2. The temporary capital of the United States where Congress met in 1789 was
 - (a) Washington, D.C.
 - (b) Philadelphia.
 - (c) New York.
 - (d) Mount Vernon.

Want to connect to the Magruder's link for this section? [Click Here!](#)



Go To
Section:

1

2

3

4

5

Chapter 2, Section 5

Prentice
Hall