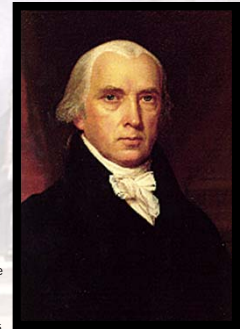


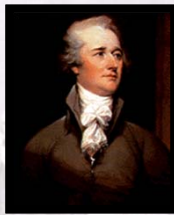
Framers

- Delegates who wrote the Const.
- Characteristics
 - ROWGs
 - Distinguished themselves during Am. Revolution
 - "An assembly of demigods"—Jefferson
- Important Delegates
 - Washington
 - "The Father of Our Country"
 - Elected pres. of the convention
 - James Madison
 - "The Father of the Constitution"
 - Expert in political science and political philosophy
 - Proposed many of the provisions in the Const.
 - Kept detailed notes of what occurred during the convention
 - Valuable source of info on the debates
 - Much better than the official Journal kept by William Jackson



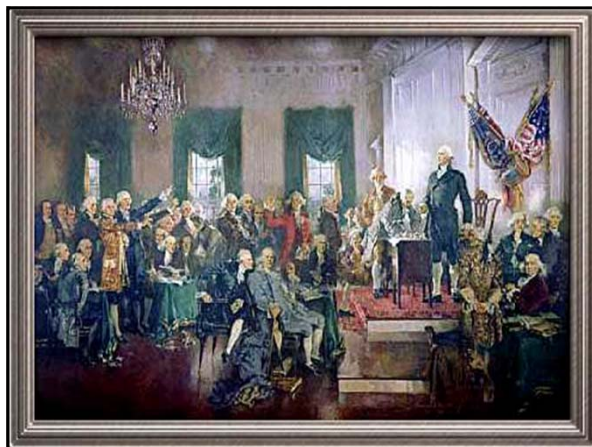
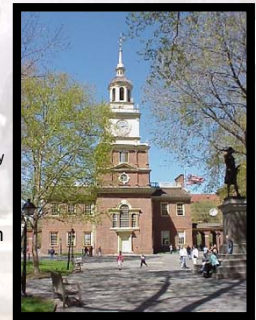
Framers

- Alexander Hamilton
 - Key advisor to Washington
 - Believed in having a strong nat'l gov't
- Gouverneur Morris
 - Strange person w/ a peg leg and eye patch
 - In charge of the "entertainment committee"
 - Rumored to have known every barmaid and every dirty joke in American
 - Put the Constitution in its final form
- Franklin
 - Oldest delegate
 - Unable to attend most of the meetings b/c of failing health
- Influential Americans Not in Attendance
 - Adams
 - Ambassador to England and Holland
 - Jefferson
 - Ambassador to France
 - Patrick Henry
 - "smelt a rat"



Constitutional Convention

- Held in Philadelphia
- Convened on May 25, 1787
- Met at Independence Hall
 - Windows were barred and meetings held in secrecy
 - Allowed delegates to speak freely
- Had been authorized only to revise the Articles
- Quickly came to the conclusion the Articles should be scrapped and a new gov't created



Virginia and New Jersey Plans

- Virginia Plan
 - Written by Madison
 - Intro. by Edmund Randolph
 - Called for a bicameral legislature
 - Two-house legislature
 - Representation to be based on population
 - Lower house to be popularly elected
 - Upper house to be chosen by lower house from nominees made by the states
 - Favored the large states
- New Jersey Plan
 - Written and intro. by William Paterson
 - Would have kept the structure of nat'l gov't the same as under Articles
 - Unicameral legislature the only branch of gov't
 - One vote for each state
 - Would have increased the powers of the nat'l gov't from under the Articles
 - Favored the small states

Great Compromise

- Intro. by Connecticut
 - So also known as Connecticut Compromise
- Settled conflict btw. Virginia and New Jersey plans
- Created a bicameral legislature
 - House of Representatives
 - Lower house
 - Based on population
 - Elected by the people of a district
 - Serve a 2-yr. term
 - Has exclusive power to start all tax and revenue bills
 - Senate
 - Upper house
 - Equal representation for each state w/ 2 senators each
 - Originally elected by the state legislatures
 - 17th Amendment altered selection of senators to popular election
 - Serve a 6-yr. term
 - Exclusive powers
 - Approve all treaties w/ a 2/3 vote
 - Approve all presidential appointments w/ maj. vote

Three-Fifths Compromise

- The dispute
 - S. states wanted to count slaves to determine representation in House.
 - Since S. had smaller pop. than the N.
 - N. states did not want slaves counted.
 - Since they neither voted nor paid taxes
- The compromise
 - 3/5 of slaves to be used to determine representation.
 - 3/5 of slaves to be used for purposes of taxation.

Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise

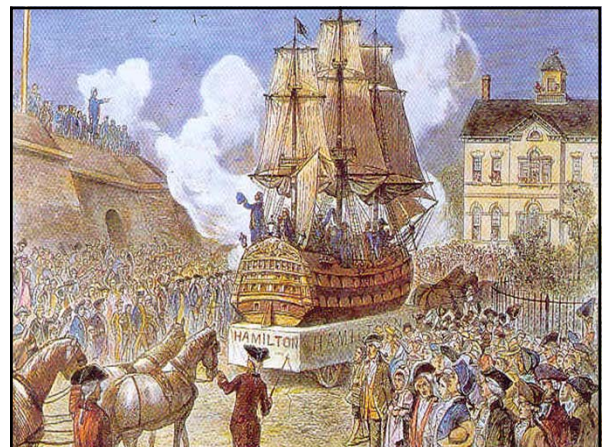
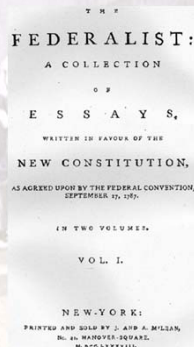
- The dispute
 - S. states feared giving the nat'l gov't the power to regulate foreign trade and commerce
 - They could tax exports.
 - On which the S. economy was dependent
 - They could interfere or prohibit the slave trade.
 - On which the S. economy was also dependent
- The compromise
 - Congress given power to regulate foreign and interstate commerce.
 - Congress forbidden the power to tax exports.
 - Congress prohibited from interfering w/ the slave trade.
 - For at least 20 yrs.

Ratification of the Constitution

- Giving formal approval
- Required only $\frac{3}{4}$ (9 of 13) of the states
 - Instead of all 13 as dictated by Articles
- Would become "law of the land"
 - Even for those states who had not ratified it

Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists

- Federalists
 - Those who supported ratification
 - The Federalist (or The Federalist Papers)
 - Collection of essays written in favor of Constitution
 - Written by James Madison, Alex. Hamilton, John Jay
 - Helps explain the Constitution
 - Used today to determine Framers' intent
- Anti-Federalists
 - Those who opposed ratification
 - Fears
 - Increased power of the nat'l gov't
 - Lacked a Bill of Rights
 - Led by Th. Jefferson



Ratification Succeeds

- Ratification by State
 - Delaware → 1st state to ratify
 - Virginia and New York
 - Key states in the ratification
 - Centrally located
 - Most populous
 - Finally persuaded by promise to add Bill of Rights
- Bill of Rights
 - 1st ten amendments to Constitution
 - Plus the 27th Amendment?!?
 - One of the original 12 proposed in 1789, but not ratified until 1992
 - Written by James Madison
- Formally ratified by the required 9 states in 1788
 - All states eventually ratified it.

