

Opening

- Answer the following ?'s:
- 1) Define government in your notebook (in your words).
- 2) Why do people need government?
 - People have a need for system of exercising authority & societal control
 - Creates organization & eliminates chaos

Governments

- 2000 B.C. Small towns existed in Greece
 - The people designed governments or a system of controlling society
- Utilized Monarchy, Aristocracy, Oligarchy, & Democracy
- Monarchy: Single person ruler (King or Queen)
- Aristocracy: Ruled by small noble families who owned most of the land
- Oligarchy: Government of a few powerful people
 - Mutated from Aristocracy
- Democracy: (*demos kratos*) People Power or Rule of the people
 - Limited: People elect representatives to conduct business of government
 - Direct: People participate in government directly by making & voting on laws

Rise of Democratic Ideas (600 B.C.)

- Greece builds an aristocracy
 - Government ruled by the nobles
 - Adult males
- Athens began to struggle economically
 - Large divide in classes was leading to civil war
- Reforms of Solon (So-luhn)
 - Limited Democracy (Similar to the United States)
 - People elect Council of 400 to make laws
 - 4 Classes of people were given rights of participation
 - Upper 3 could hold public office
 - The bottom class could vote like the others
 - Classes made of free male voters



Origins of Democracy



- Athens, first democracy, 508 a.c.
- Rome, first republic, 509 a.c.
- England, English Bill of Rights, 1689
- United States, first modern democracy, 1789
- France, monarchy replaced by republic, 1792



Athens Democracy Expands

- Limited Democracy Problems
 - Poor citizens could not vote because of poll taxes
 - Poor citizens could not sit on juries
 - Jurors were not paid
 - Could not miss work
- Pericles reforms the government (490 B.C.)
 - Increased number of paid officials & paid jurors
 - New leader forms a Direct Democracy
 - Citizens have to vote to create good laws

Opening

- Define republic government in your notebook (in your words).

Development of a Republic

- Rome was rule by a King (600 B.C.)
- 509 B.C. Aristocrats overthrew the Roman King
 - Set up a new government...Called a republic
- Republic
 - Form of government in which the power rests with citizens to elect leaders to make decisions
 - AKA?

Struggle for Power in Rome

- Patricians (Aristocrats) held most of the power
 - Inherited
- Plebeians wanted power
 - Farmers, Artisans, Merchants
 - Had voting rights but couldn't hold public office
- Plebeians fought and received power from the Patricians
 - 12 Tables: Written laws that guaranteed all free citizens protection

Rome's Republic

- Government with separate branches
- Legislative Branch
 - Senate
 - Made up of Patricians (Aristocrats)
 - Controlled foreign & financial policies
 - 2 Assemblies
 - More democratic
 - Included multiple classes of citizens

Roman Law

- All citizens had the right to equal treatment under the law
- Person was innocent until proven guilty
- Burden of proof rested with the accuser rather than the accused
- Unreasonable laws can be set aside
- All laws were written to ensure they would last



America's Political Heritage

Our Government...Our Future

What Monument do You See?

A Voice In Government

- **Colonies chose (elected) representatives to the legislature**
 - A group of people chosen to make the laws
 - Self government
- **Early Legislature**
 - Started in Virginia 1619
 - Representatives call burgesses
 - Virginia House of Burgesses
 - Governor had final say over the law

Citizenship in the Colonies

- **What is citizenship?**
- **Early Citizens**
 - **ONLY large landowners had voting rights**
 - **White males**
 - **Belief that they were the only people affected by the laws**
 - **Only people who are educated and understand politics**
- **All people wanted voting rights but were denied**

Good Citizenship

- **Common Good**
- **Work towards a better community**
 - **Serve on juries**
 - **Members of a militia**
- **Support Education**
 - **Set up public school system**
 - **Read & understand the bible**

Roots of Freedom

- **Greater Religious Freedom**
- **All citizens of England had to pay taxes to support the Anglican Church**
- **People left England (Pilgrims) for religious freedom**

Freedom of the Press

- **Press is a source of information**
 - Did not exist in England
- **Press could not criticize government**
- **Argument Started 1735**
 - John Peter Zenger
 - New York Weekly Journal
 - Criticized New York governor for accepting bribes
 - Zenger was found not guilty

Signs of Discontent

- **Signs of tyranny**
 - Abuse of power
- **Press accused governors for abusing power**
 - Arbitrary power
- **People were worried they would lose all rights**



Building a New Government

Looking to the Past

Ancient Greece & Rome

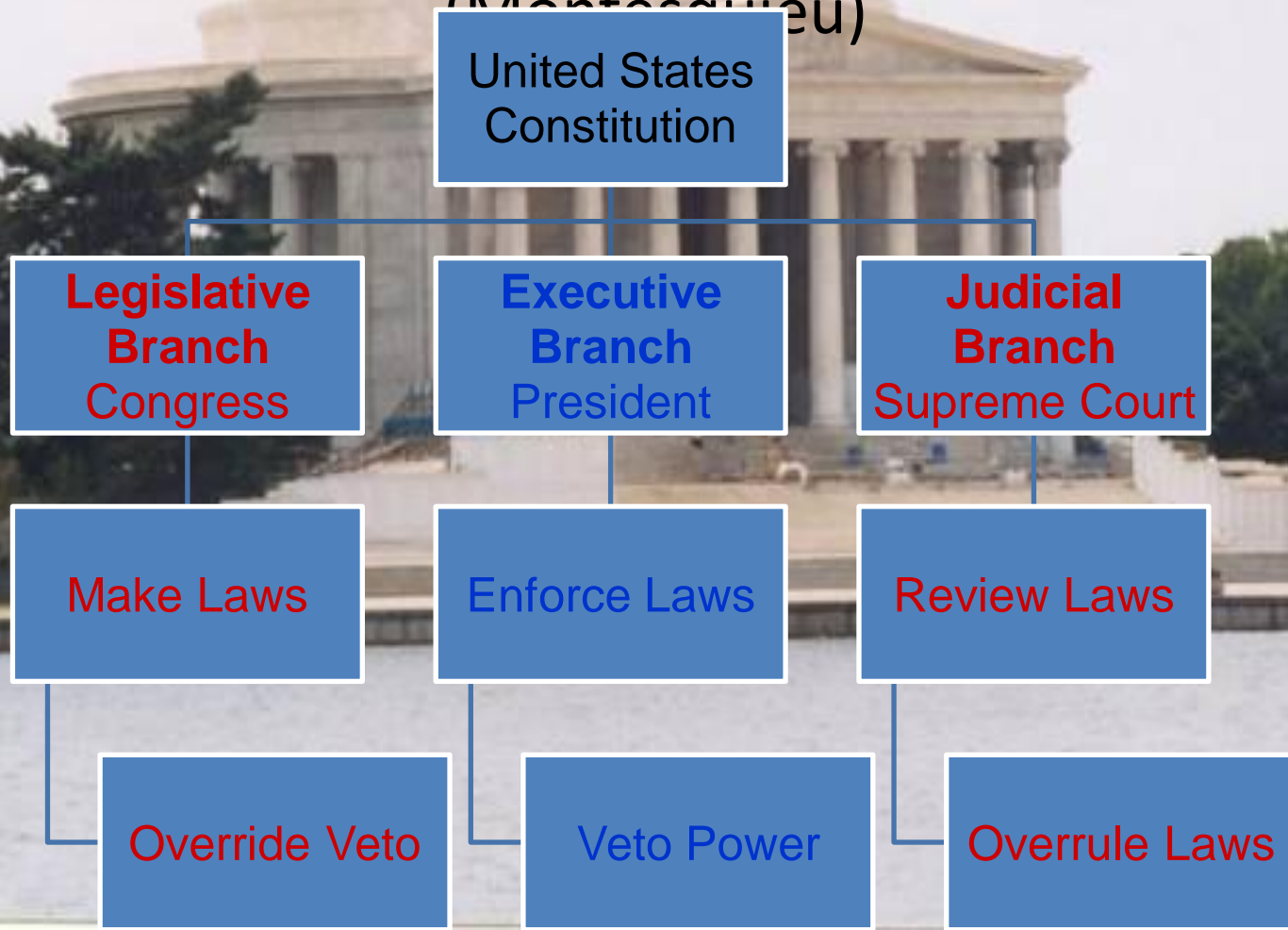
- **Athens (Greece)**
 - **Utilized a Direct Democracy**
 - People cast individual votes for each issue
- **Rome**
 - **Utilized a Republic government**
 - Representatives elected to cast votes for issues
 - Representatives represent our interests

Rights of People

- **Natural Rights**
 - Rights people are born with that government cannot take away
- **Life, Liberty, Property**
- **Developed by John Locke**
 - Government exist for the people...not the people for the government
- **Governments who abuse rights should not be obeyed**

Powers of the Government

Government branches oversee the government
(Montesquieu)



Revolution Causes

- **French & Indian War (1763)**
 - French & Indians vs. Britain & Colonies
 - War caused tighter trade laws
- **Mercantilist economics**
 - French & Indian War caused huge debt for Britain
 - American colonies benefited → Expected to pay war costs
 - Parliament passes the Stamp Act (1765)
 - Colonists believed act was against natural rights & was taxation without representation
 - Boycott led to repeal of Stamp act in 1766

Causes (Cont)

- **Boston Tea Party (1773)**
 - Tax on imported tea
 - John Adams led raid against 3 British Ships
 - Dumped 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor
 - British troops closed the ports and occupied the city



Declaration of Independence

Declaring Independence

Declaring Independence

- **September 1774**
 - Representatives gather from every colony except Georgia
 - First Continental Congress
 - Held in Philadelphia
 - Formally protested King George III
 - Complaints Ignored
 - Second Continental Congress held with all colonies

Declaring Independence

- **April 19, 1775**
 - **British soldiers & American militiamen trade gun fire in Lexington, MA**
 - **Fight spread to Concord**
 - **Second Continental Congress voted to raise an army**
 - **George Washington voted as Leader**
 - **American Revolution had begun**

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.



Declaring Independence

- **Second Continental Congress Issued Declaration of Independence (July 1776)**
- **Written by Thomas Jefferson**
 - **Based on the ideas of John Locke**
 - **Citizens had natural rights**
 - **Listed abuses by the king**

Declaring Independence

- Reason for Success
 - Motivated fighters
 - Overconfident British made mistakes
 - Americans were at home
 - France entered war in 1778
 - Under King Louis XVI
- 9,500 Americans & 7,800 French trapped Britain near Yorktown, VA
- 1781 Cornwallis surrendered

The Constitutional Convention



The Convention

- 12 states met to discuss how to make a stronger central government
- It soon became clear that they could not revise the Articles of Confederation and chose to write a new document
- This meant what they were doing could be considered illegal.

Key Decisions

- Each state would have one vote no matter how many delegates they had at the convention
- They agreed to go by simple majority (7)
- Kept their work secret because of fear and to eliminate outside pressure.
- Because of the secrecy we have no written records of what occurred at the meetings

The Virginia Plan

- Powers would be divided among three branches
- In the Virginia plan there would be a two house government
- In each house representation was based on population
- There would also be an executive and Court System



Virginia Plan

- The powers of all three branches would be greater than the government of the articles
- This plan was favored by states with large populations
- Small states feared they would have no power

The New Jersey Plan

- Similar to the Articles of Confederation
- One house legislature
- Each state had an equal number of votes
- No court system was provided for
- Large states did not like this because they thought they deserved more power



Characteristic	Virginia Plan	New Jersey Plan
Legislature	Two chambers	One chamber
Legislative power	Derived from the people	Derived from the states
Executive	Unspecified size	More than one person
Decision rule	Majority	Extraordinary majority
State laws	Legislature can override	National law is supreme
Executive removal	By Congress	By a majority of the states
Courts	National judiciary	No provision for national judiciary
Ratification	By the people	By the states

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Due at the end of class

Constitutional Compromises

- Delegates argued for weeks about the structure of government
- They also argued key topics which faced the country at the time

Slavery

Taxes

Electing a leader

Connecticut Compromise

- Three Branches of government
- Two house legislature
- Representation in one house was based on population (House of Reps)
- In the other house there was equal representation for all states (senate)



3/5 Compromise

- Second time in our short history we let African Americans down
- Said slaves would be counted as 3/5 of a person for taxes and representation
- Who is this compromise between?

Interstate Trade (commerce)

- This is what got Michael Vick and Martha Stewart

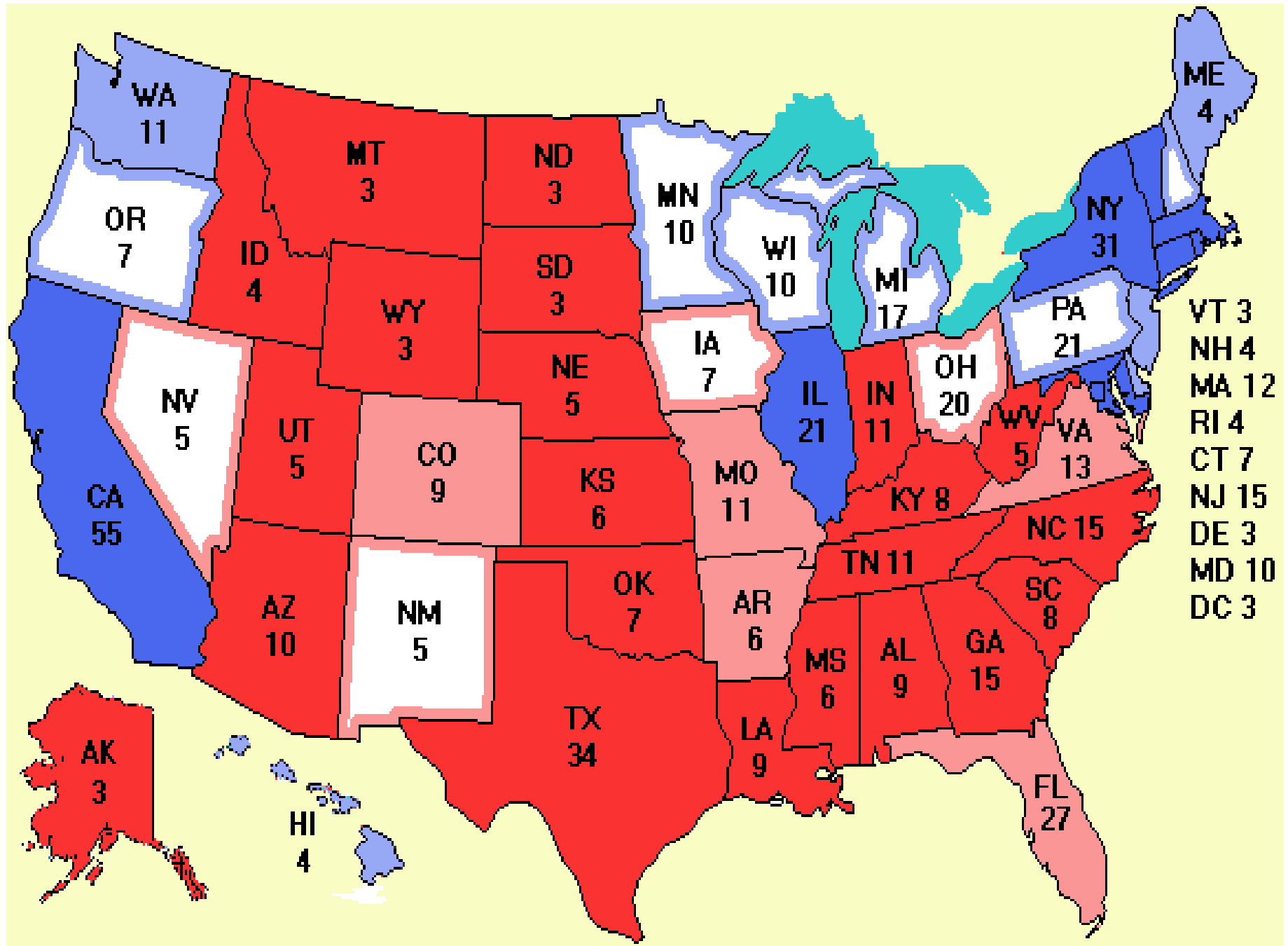


The Slave Trade Compromise

- The third time we let African Americans down
- Many states did not want slavery and felt congress should have the power to control it
- Many states saw slavery as essential to their economy and didn't want congress to outlaw it
- Delegates feared the issue would tear the meetings apart
- Slave states agree to let congress regulate trade as long as they don't talk about the slave trade for 20 years

The Electoral College

- Many thought only the wealthy and educated (like congress) should pick the president
- Many thought everyone should get to choose.
- They decide the state government (chosen by the people) should get to choose electors
- **Now voters choose electors directly**



Federal System

Power divided among the national and state governments

Constitution gives specific powers to national Government.

- Coin money
- Declare war
- Etc

All other powers are assumed to belong to the States.

Federalism in the United States



Federal System

- Power is divided between the State and National Government
- Federalist felt this would keep citizens safe from abuses by the government
- Thought it would protect both citizens and states rights



Layer Cake

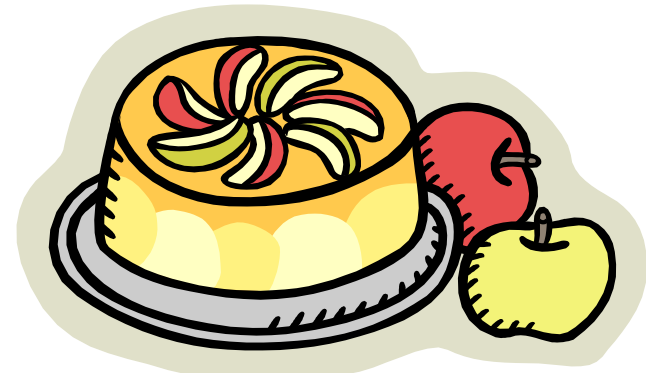
- The sharing of powers would work because they are supposed to be separate like the layers of the cake
- National on top, State in the middle, local on the bottom
- In theory these levels have distinct powers



Powers given to the levels

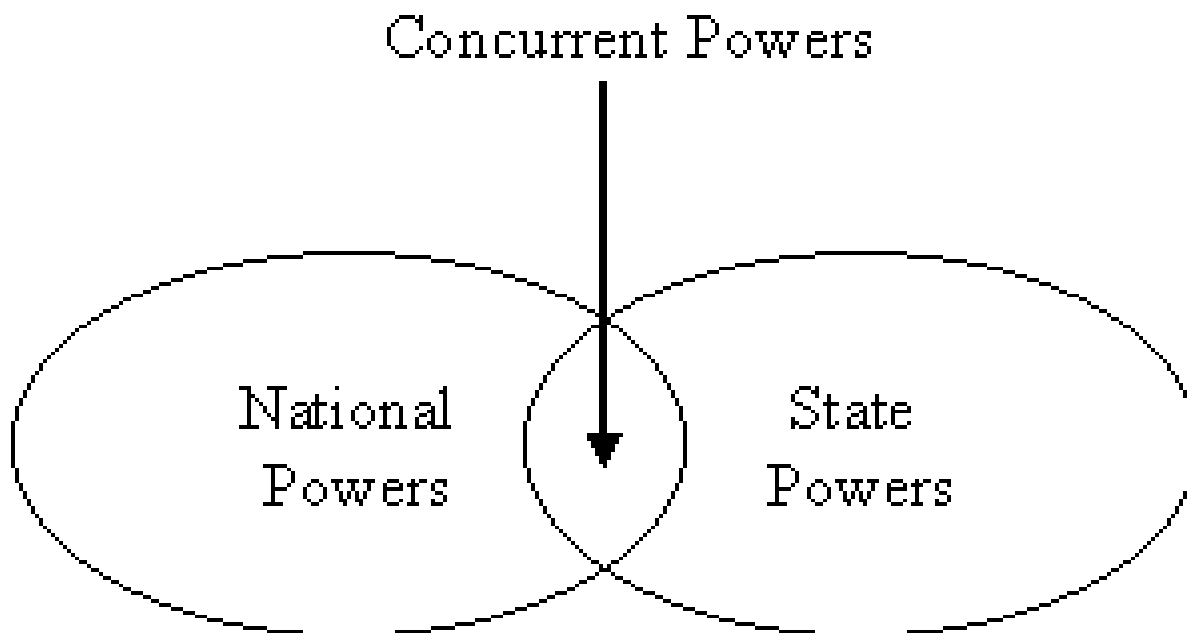
- National- powers clearly stated in the constitution in articles I,II and III
 - State “assumed” to have the powers not given to the national in the constitution
 - Supremacy Clause- When national is at conflict with any other level the national wins
- (10th amendment)
- However many court cases and amendments since then have increased the power of the nation over the states

Marble Cake



- Today most look at federalism as a marble cake
- The layers are all swirled together
- This is because many powers are concurrent-shared between state and nation (like taxes)
- Since powers are shared so are the responsibilities

Dual Federalism



Federalists v. Anti-Federalists

The Debate over Ratification

What did Federalist think?

What did anti-federalists want?