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Answer Key: Slides 26 – 49

Definition

a group of representatives from the 13 colonies who met to discuss problems with the British government, they eventually declared independence and formed the United States

Quote

"... the Continental Congress was harried by the rush of daily business – most of it, at any given point, more urgent than the task of confederation... Congress had to subordinate its efforts at creating a confederation to the needs of the revolutionary struggle..."
- Jack Rakove, "The Continuing Legacy of the Articles of Confederation," *Publius*, 1982.

Continental Congress

My understanding: 4 3 2 1

-
-
-

Characteristics

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

QUOTE ANALYSIS

Based on the quote and your understanding of the American Revolution, what problems do you think the Continental Congress would face in trying to run a government and fight a war at the same time?

"I know of no American Constitution. A Virginia Constitution, a Pennsylvanian Constitution We have. We are totally independent of each other."

Source: Joseph Galloway, "Remarks at the First Continental Congress (recorded in John Adams' notes)," September 1774.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition a union of independent states or nations that come together to achieve common goals while retaining their individual sovereignty	Quote "Article II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled." - Articles of Confederation, Article II, adopted by the Continental Congress, November 15, 1777.
Confederation ----- My understanding: 4 3 2 1 Illustration Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____ Question	

NOTICE

What do you see that seems interesting or important?

WONDER

What questions do you have about this map?

THINK

What do you suppose is missing from this map?



Source: McConnell Map Co, and James McConnell.
McConnell's historical maps of the United States,
1919. Library of Congress

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

a system of government where power is shared between a central government and smaller political units such as states

Quote

"The theory—to be known as "Federalism"— was one that rationalized a large republic in the face of the prevailing idea that only small ones could function; it was also one which justified a strong central government in the face of fears in several states that central power meant tyranny."

- Stanley M. Elkins & Eric McKittrick, *The Age of Federalism: The Early American Republic, 1788-1800*, 1995.

Federalism

My understanding: 4 3 2 1

Illustration

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

VIDEO REFLECTION:

Complete the chart below by identifying both the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation as mentioned in the video

Strengths	Weaknesses
• • •	• • •



Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

a document that outlines the fundamental principles and laws of a government, defining its structure, powers, and the rights of its citizens; known as the "supreme law of the land in the U.S.

Quote

"Our new Constitution is now established, everything seems to promise it will be durable; but, in this world, nothing is certain except death and taxes."
- Benjamin Franklin, "Letter to Jean-Baptiste Le Roy," November 13, 1789.

Constitution

My understanding: 4 3 2 1

Illustration

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question



Source: Antoine Taveneaux,
"Independence Hall, Philadelphia,"
June 3, 2011. CC BY-SA 3.0.

PREDICTION

By 1787, the Articles of Confederation had proven too weak to handle the challenges facing the new nation. In response, leaders from different states met in Philadelphia to create a new system of government. They came from different backgrounds and had different views.

What do you predict will be the biggest challenges the delegates will face as they try to write a new Constitution?

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

an introduction to a document, like a constitution, law, or even a book, that explains its purpose; an introduction to the highest law of the U.S.

Quote

"Our story begins—where else?—at the beginning, with the Constitution's opening sentence, conventionally known as the Preamble. This sentence bids us to ponder basic questions about our Constitution and our country."
- Akhil Reed Amar, *America's Constitution: A Biography*, 2012.

Preamble

My understanding: 4 3 2 1

Illustration

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

Give One

Get One

PROMPT:

1. Student Name
2. Why are introductions important— whether in writing, speeches, or meeting new people?

MY ANSWER:

- 1.
- 2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition the division of government responsibilities into distinct branches to limit any one branch from exercising the core functions of another	Quote "As put forward by Montesquieu, separation of powers is a functional concept. Separation is a necessary, if not sufficient, condition of liberty: its absence promotes tyranny." - Gerhard Casper, <i>Separating Power: Essays on the Founding Period</i>, 1997.
Separation of Powers My understanding: 4 3 2 1	
Illustration	Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____ Question

The Newspaper Takeover

Your student newspaper has three separate teams:

- Writers research and write the articles
- Editors correct and fact-check
- Publishers decide what goes in the final version

Lately, the editors have started cutting whole articles and adding their own opinions, and the publishers change headlines to make them more exciting. Writers feel ignored, and the newspaper staff is arguing instead of working as a team.

SCENARIO RESPONSE:

In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompts.

Why is it a problem when one team tries to do everything? What could the newspaper staff do to fix the situation and make sure the paper runs smoothly?

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

a collection of 85 essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay under the collective pseudonym "Publius" to promote the ratification of the U.S. Constitution

Federalist Papers

My understanding: 4 3 2 1

-
-
-

Characteristics

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

QUOTE ANALYSIS

Based on the quote and your understanding of the Constitution, do you agree that creating a strong national government is "the safest course?" How might "presentism" impact your decision?

"I am clearly of opinion it is your interest to adopt it. I am convinced that this is the safest course for your liberty, your dignity, and your happiness."

Source: Publius (Alexander Hamilton), "The Federalist Papers, No. 1," 1787.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

the official act or process of approval;
formal confirmation

Quote

"How could the Constitution's advocates undercut the suspicions and hostility that so many towns expressed and persuade the people to welcome ratification 'with cordiality'—or even accept the Constitution peacefully?"
- Pauline Maier, *Ratification: The People Debate the Constitution, 1787-1788*, 2010.

Ratification

My understanding: 4 3 2 1

Illustration

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

Anticipatory Guide

In the "Before Lesson" column, write an "A" if you agree or a "D" if you disagree with the statement in the row. Then, using the "After Lesson" Column, reevaluate the statement and write an "A" or a "D" with an explanation to reflect your informed opinion.

Before Lesson	Statement	After Lesson
	Anti-Federalists opposed the Constitution because they supported monarchy.	
	Anti-Federalists believed a strong central government threatened individual liberties.	
	All states quickly supported the Constitution after it was written.	
	Anti-Federalists trusted that state governments would better protect rights.	
	Anti-Federalists believed the president could become like a king.	
	Many Anti-Federalists were farmers and common people rather than wealthy elites.	

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

a formal declaration of the legal and civil rights of the citizens of any state, country, federation; the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution

Quote

"For the majority of modern Americans, the Bill of Rights stands as the most important element of the Constitution, the touchstone... of our shared unalienable rights and liberties."
- Carol Berkin, *The Bill of Rights: The Fight to Secure America's Liberties*, 2015.

Bill of Rights

My understanding: 4 3 2 1

-
-
-

Characteristics

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

A-Z Guide

In the boxes, write words relating to or describing the topic listed below. Put the word in the box with the first letter of the word. Try to use as many letters as you can!

Topic: Rights		
A:	B:	C:
D:	E:	F:
G:	H:	I:
J:	K:	L:
M:	N:	O:
P:	Q:	R:
S:	T:	U:
V:	W:	X:
Y:	Z:	

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

the formal admission of someone to office;
a ceremony to mark the beginning of a
system, policy, activity, or period

Quote

"... Washington's inauguration helped instill into the American story a degree of faith in the essential dignity of republican government that we cannot afford to let lapse."

- Stephen Howard Browne, *The First Inauguration: George Washington and the Invention of the Republic*, 2020.

Inauguration

My understanding: 4 3 2 1

Illustration

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

Source: Ramon de Elorriaga, "George Washington's Inauguration as the First President of the United States, April 30, 1789," c. 1899. Public Domain



Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

a strong supporter of a party, cause or person; a firm adherent to a party, especially one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance

Quote

"Hamilton and Jefferson's contrasting views on the shape of the new American republic—its government, society, and economy—sparked a bitter rivalry... In the nineteenth century, partisans clashed over banks, tariffs, the money supply, and workers' rights, among other things."
- John Ferling, *Jefferson and Hamilton: The Rivalry that Forged a Nation*, 2013.

Partisan

My understanding: 4 3 2 1

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-
-

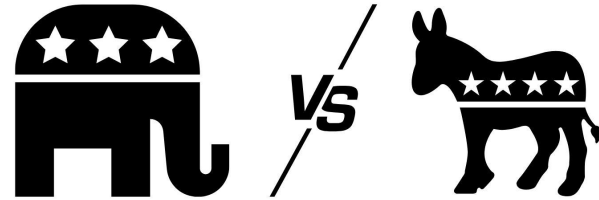
Characteristics/
Examples

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

QUICKWRITE: In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompt.

In what ways might strong political beliefs strengthen or weaken a government?



Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

the process or state of leaving something or someone out; the act of including only strictly-defined members of a group or category

Exclusion

My understanding: 4 3 2 1

Give One

Get One

PROMPT:

1. Student Name
2. What can happen when people are left out of important decisions?

MY ANSWER:

- 1.
- 2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition a group of representatives from the 13 colonies who met to discuss problems with the British government, they eventually declared independence and formed the United States	Quote "... the Continental Congress was harried by the rush of daily business – most of it, at any given point, more urgent than the task of confederation... Congress had to subordinate its efforts at creating a confederation to the needs of the revolutionary struggle..." - Jack Rakove, "The Continuing Legacy of the Articles of Confederation," <i>Publius</i>, 1982.
- Revolutionary struggle - Declared independence - Colonial representatives Characteristics	Continental Congress My understanding: 4 3 2 1 What were the "efforts at creating a confederation?"
Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____	Question

QUOTE ANALYSIS

Based on the quote and your understanding of the American Revolution, what problems do you think the Continental Congress would face in trying to run a government and fight a war at the same time?

Because each colony saw itself as separate, Congress would struggle to make unified decisions and enforce them across thirteen "totally independent" governments. These weaknesses meant trying to govern and conduct war would be slow and inefficient. They would likely be able to only do one well.

"I know of no American Constitution. A Virginia Constitution, a Pennsylvanian Constitution We have. We are totally independent of each other."

Source: Joseph Galloway, "Remarks at the First Continental Congress (recorded in John Adams' notes)," September 1774.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

a union of independent states or nations that come together to achieve common goals while retaining their individual sovereignty

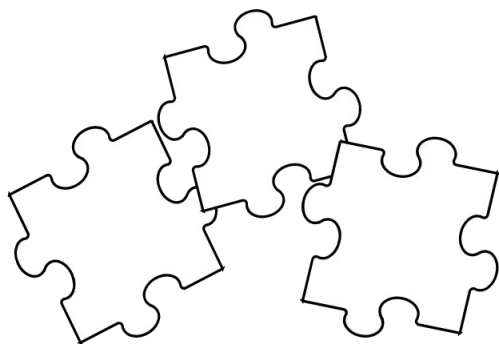
Quote

"Article II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled."

- Articles of Confederation, Article II, adopted by the Continental Congress, November 15, 1777.

Confederation

My understanding: 4 3 2 1



If every state keeps its own power, how will the national government solve problems that affect all the states together?

Illustration

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

NOTICE

What do you see that seems interesting or important?

I see wide stripes showing Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia stretching all the way to the Mississippi River, while smaller states stop at the mountains. Florida is owned by the Spanish. There is land next to the Great Lakes owned only by the government.

WONDER

What questions do you have about this map?

Why did some states own land so far away, and how did smaller states feel about that?

THINK

What do you suppose is missing from this map?

The map doesn't show which Native nations actually lived on this land, so it might be missing their boundaries and settlements.



Source: McConnell Map Co, and James McConnell. McConnell's historical maps of the United States, 1919. Library of Congress

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

a system of government where power is shared between a central government and smaller political units such as states

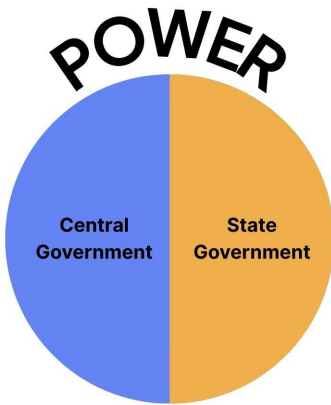
Quote

"The theory—to be known as "Federalism"— was one that rationalized a large republic in the face of the prevailing idea that only small ones could function; it was also one which justified a strong central government in the face of fears in several states that central power meant tyranny."

- Stanley M. Elkins & Eric McKittrick, *The Age of Federalism: The Early American Republic, 1788-1800*, 1995.

Federalism

My understanding: 4 3 2 1



If both the national and state governments can make laws, what happens when their rules disagree?

Illustration

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

VIDEO REFLECTION:

Complete the chart below by identifying both the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation as mentioned in the video.

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Congress could make treaties • Could maintain an army • Could coin money	• No judicial branch • No executive (president) • Congress couldn't collect taxes



Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

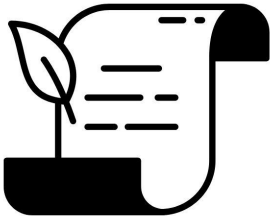
a document that outlines the fundamental principles and laws of a government, defining its structure, powers, and the rights of its citizens; known as the "supreme law of the land in the U.S.

Quote

"Our new Constitution is now established, everything seems to promise it will be durable; but, in this world, nothing is certain except death and taxes."
- Benjamin Franklin, "Letter to Jean-Baptiste Le Roy," November 13, 1789.

Constitution

My understanding: 4 3 2 1



How was the Constitution different from the Articles of Confederation?

Illustration

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question



Source: Antoine Taveneaux,
"Independence Hall, Philadelphia,"
June 3, 2011. CC BY-SA 3.0.

PREDICTION

By 1787, the Articles of Confederation had proven too weak to handle the challenges facing the new nation. In response, leaders from different states met in Philadelphia to create a new system of government. They came from different backgrounds and had different views.

What do you predict will be the biggest challenges the delegates will face as they try to write a new Constitution?

I think one big challenge will be figuring out how much power the national government should have. Some states will want to keep more power for themselves. I also think they might argue about how states should be represented—big states probably want more say because they have more people. They'll probably need to make compromises so that all the states agree on the final plan.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition the division of government responsibilities into distinct branches to limit any one branch from exercising the core functions of another	Quote "As put forward by Montesquieu, separation of powers is a functional concept. Separation is a necessary, if not sufficient, condition of liberty: its absence promotes tyranny." - Gerhard Casper, <i>Separating Power: Essays on the Founding Period</i>, 1997.
	Separation of Powers My understanding: 4 3 2 1 Did Britain have separation of powers?
Illustration	Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____ Question

The Newspaper Takeover

Your student newspaper has three separate teams:

- Writers research and write the articles
- Editors correct and fact-check
- Publishers decide what goes in the final version

Lately, the editors have started cutting whole articles and adding their own opinions, and the publishers change headlines to make them more exciting. Writers feel ignored, and the newspaper staff is arguing instead of working as a team.

SCENARIO RESPONSE:

In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompts.

Why is it a problem when one team tries to do everything? What could the newspaper staff do to fix the situation and make sure the paper runs smoothly?

It's a problem when one team tries to do everything because each group has its own job and expertise. Writers are trained to tell stories, editors are good at checking facts and grammar, and publishers know how to present the final product. When one team takes over, they ignore the skills the others bring, which can lead to mistakes and unfair choices. To fix the situation, the newspaper staff should respect each other's roles and trust the people with the right expertise to do their part. They could also set clear rules and meet to make decisions as a team.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

an introduction to a document, like a constitution, law, or even a book, that explains its purpose; an introduction to the highest law of the U.S.

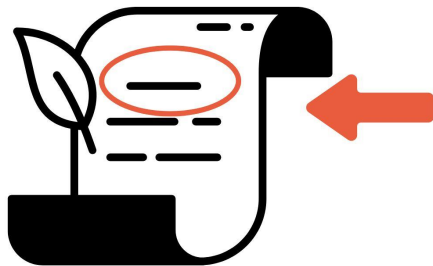
Quote

"Our story begins—where else?—at the beginning, with the Constitution's opening sentence, conventionally known as the Preamble. This sentence bids us to ponder basic questions about our Constitution and our country."

- Akhil Reed Amar, *America's Constitution: A Biography*, 2012.

Preamble

My understanding: 4 3 2 1



Who wrote the Preamble of the Constitution?

Illustration

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

Give One

Get One

PROMPT:

1. Student Name
2. Why are introductions important— whether in writing, speeches, or meeting new people?

MY ANSWER:

1. **Name**
2. **Explain a purpose**

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

2.

1.

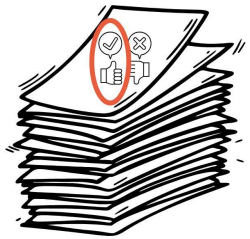
2.

2.

Answers will vary, but may include the following ideas:

- Sets the tone
- Helps people understand the main idea
- Grabs attention
- Explains what to expect
- Gives context
- Builds connections

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition	Illustration
a collection of 85 essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay under the collective pseudonym "Publius" to promote the ratification of the U.S. Constitution	
85 essays - By "Publius" - Promoted ratification Characteristics	Federalist Papers My understanding: 4 3 2 1 Were these written so common people could understand them, or only the educated and elite?
Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____	Question

QUOTE ANALYSIS

Based on the quote and your understanding of the Constitution, do you agree that creating a strong national government is "the safest course?" How might living in the present era impact your decision?

I agree that creating a strong national government was the safest choice because the country needed to be more organized and able to solve problems. Today, I'm used to having a stable national government that handles big issues like emergencies, schools, and laws across all states. That makes it easier for me to see why Hamilton thought it was important back then. I also know there are still debates today about how much power the national government should have, so I can understand why it wasn't an easy decision. Living now helps me see both the benefits and the challenges of the government they were trying to create.

"I am clearly of opinion it is your interest to adopt it. I am convinced that this is the safest course for your liberty, your dignity, and your happiness."

Source: Publius (Alexander Hamilton), "The Federalist Papers, No. 1," 1787.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition the official act or process of approval; formal confirmation	Quote "How could the Constitution's advocates undercut the suspicions and hostility that so many towns expressed and persuade the people to welcome ratification 'with cordiality'—or even accept the Constitution peacefully?" - Pauline Maier, <i>Ratification: The People Debate the Constitution, 1787-1788</i>, 2010.
	Ratification My understanding: 4 3 2 1 Why did some people oppose ratification?
Illustration	Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____ Question

Anticipatory Guide

In the "Before Lesson" column, write an "A" if you agree or a "D" if you disagree with the statement in the row. Then, using the "After Lesson" Column, reevaluate the statement and write an "A" or a "D" with an explanation to reflect your informed opinion.

Before Lesson	Statement	After Lesson
Answers will vary.	Anti-Federalists opposed the Constitution because they supported monarchy.	Disagree: They didn't support monarchy; they feared too much centralized power.
Answers will vary.	Anti-Federalists believed a strong central government threatened individual liberties.	Agree: They worried that without clear limits, a central government could become tyrannical.
Answers will vary.	All states quickly supported the Constitution after it was written.	Disagree: Ratification was a long, contested process.
Answers will vary.	Anti-Federalists trusted that state governments would better protect rights.	Agree: They believed state governments were closer to the people and more accountable to their needs.
Answers will vary.	Anti-Federalists believed the president could become like a king.	Agree: Many feared that giving too much power to one executive could lead to monarchy-like rule.
Answers will vary.	Many Anti-Federalists were farmers and common people rather than wealthy elites.	Agree: They often came from rural areas and feared being ignored by a distant national government.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

a formal declaration of the legal and civil rights of the citizens of any state, country, federation; the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution

Quote

"For the majority of modern Americans, the Bill of Rights stands as the most important element of the Constitution, the touchstone... of our shared unalienable rights and liberties."
- Carol Berkin, *The Bill of Rights: The Fight to Secure America's Liberties*, 2015.

Bill of Rights

My understanding: 4 3 2 1

- List of rights
- "the touchstone"
- First 10 Amendments

How were the 10 amendments determined?

Characteristics

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

A-Z Guide

In the boxes, write words relating to or describing the topic listed below. Put the word in the box with the first letter of the word. Try to use as many letters as you can!

Topic: Rights		
A: Amendment	B: Bill of	C: Constitution
D: Democracy	E: Equality	F: Freedom
G: Government	H: Human	I: Individual
J: Justice	K: Knowledge	L: Liberty
M: Madison	N: Natural	O: Oppression
P: Privacy	Q: Quartering	R: Representation
S: Speech	T: Tyranny	U: Unalienable
V: Voting	W: Women's Suffrage	X: Xenophobia
Y: Yearn	Z: Zenger	

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition

the formal admission of someone to office;
a ceremony to mark the beginning of a
system, policy, activity, or period

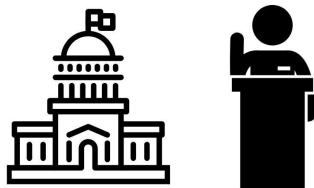
Quote

"... Washington's inauguration helped instill into the American story a degree of faith in the essential dignity of republican government that we cannot afford to let lapse."

- Stephen Howard Browne, *The First Inauguration: George Washington and the Invention of the Republic*, 2020.

Inauguration

My understanding: 4 3 2 1



Has the inauguration ceremony generally been the same over the years or has it had significant changes?

Illustration

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Question

Source: Ramon de Elorriaga, "George Washington's Inauguration as the First President of the United States, April 30, 1789," c. 1899. Public Domain



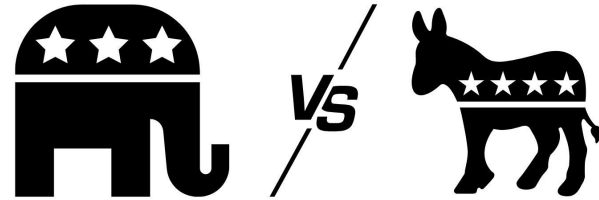
Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition a strong supporter of a party, cause or person; a firm adherent to a party, especially one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance	Quote "Hamilton and Jefferson's contrasting views on the shape of the new American republic—its government, society, and economy—sparked a bitter rivalry... In the nineteenth century, partisans clashed over banks, tariffs, the money supply, and workers' rights, among other things." - John Ferling, <i>Jefferson and Hamilton: The Rivalry that Forged a Nation</i> , 2013.
Partisan My understanding: 4 3 2 1 ● One-sided ● Supports a party ● Clashes with other views	Why do political parties disagree so strongly with each other?
Characteristics/ Examples	Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____ Question

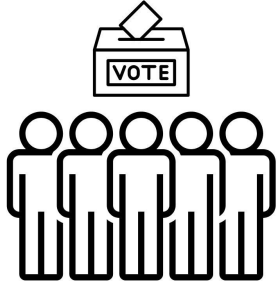
QUICKWRITE: In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompt.

In what ways might strong political beliefs strengthen or weaken a government?

Strong political beliefs can help a government because they show that leaders are passionate and have clear ideas about what they think is best for the country. When people have strong beliefs, they can bring new ideas and fight for what they believe in. But if the beliefs are too different and no one is willing to compromise, it can cause arguments and slow down decisions. This can make it hard for the government to work well. So strong beliefs are good, but only if people can still listen to each other.



Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Definition	Use in a Sentence
the process or state of leaving something or someone out; the act of including only strictly-defined members of a group or category	The exclusion of many people from voting rights shows how certain groups were not allowed to participate fully in democracy.
Exclusion My understanding: 4 3 2 1  	
Illustration	Why have some people been excluded from rights or participation in history? Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____ Question

Give One

Get One

PROMPT:

1. Student Name
2. What can happen when people are left out of important decisions?

MY ANSWER:

1. **Name**
2. **Division between people**

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

1.

2.

2.

1.

2.

2.

Answers will vary, but may include the following ideas:

- **Protests or rebellion**
- **Anger**
- **Loss of trust**
- **Unfair laws**
- **Inequality**
- **Missed perspectives**
- **Marginalization**

Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Class:** _____