A MIRACLE AT PHILADELPHIA?

“...little short of a miracle, that the Delegates from so many different States (which States you know are also different from each other in their manners, circumstances and prejudices) should unite in forming a system of national Government, so little liable to well founded objections.”

55 men from 12 states met over a period of five months and created a document that has served as the longest lasting Constitution in human history. How did these diverse men with different opinions perform this miracle and create a successful government that has lasted for well over 200 years? Let’s review (just in case you have a test on Tuesday …)

Events and ideas leading up to the Convention ...

What is a government?

You are walking down the street, and someone runs up to you and says there is no reason for an 8th grader to learn about the government, you vehemently disagree with them. What would you say, and what example would you provide to support your opinion?

The theories of natural rights, the state of nature, and the social contract were developed by John Locke and influenced the founding of the United States and the government that was eventually established by the Framers. What were Locke’s ideas on these three topics? (look at your gold DOI preactivity and Influencing assignment)

- Natural rights –
- State of nature -
- The social contract -
The political philosophy of the Declaration of Independence can be explained in these four points … (look at your gold notes)

1) 

2) 

3) 

4) 

The first form of government in the new United States was under the Articles of Confederation. A confederation is …

The confederation Congress did pass the Land Ordinance and the Northwest Ordinance, which were important because …

Some of the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation were … (look at your Arty reading and the purple handout)

The government under the Articles of Confederation was created to be weak for two main reasons -

Some people met in Annapolis to discuss the problems of the country. Nothing was really decided, but the Annapolis Convention did lead to …

What was Shays' Rebellion (Massachusetts, 1787) what was its impact?
The writing of the Constitution in Philadelphia ...

A convention was called together in Philadelphia, in which delegates from 12 states were sent for the “sole and express purpose of …”

The Framers of the Constitution were influenced by a variety of people and ideas. For example ...

- They learned the importance and success of a ________________ form of government from ancient Rome.
- Many of the framers felt the same ________________, or duty to their country, that the Roman Cincinnatus felt long ago.
- The Magna Carta showed the Framers the importance of the rule of law, which means ________________.
- Framers were influenced by the idea of self-government presented in the __________________ of 1620 – the first “American” constitution.
- The rights of the citizens must be protected, as explained by the English ____________________.
- Governments should be separated into branches, and each branch should be checked by the other branches, according to the French guy, ____________________.

Finding the middle ground was a key at the convention, as many compromises were made between opposing factions. (In fact, it’s been called a “bundle of compromises.”) For example ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Opinion 1</th>
<th>Opinion 2</th>
<th>Compromise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strength of the national government</td>
<td>The government must be stronger than under the AOC</td>
<td>A strong government will become like Britain</td>
<td>Make a stronger but limited national government, and ensure that the states still have some power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representation of states in Congress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Trans-Atlantic slave trade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counting slaves in representation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electing members of Congress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electing the President</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The new constitutions created three branches of government. What are the three branches, and what is the purpose of each?

What had to happen in order for the Constitution to become the supreme law of the land? What problem arose during the approval process?

What were the name and general views of the major supporters of the Constitution? What were the name and beliefs of those that opposed the ratification of the document?

| The group in favor of the Constitution were called the ___________________________ | The group opposed to the Constitution were called the ___________________________ |
| Major arguments: | Major arguments: |

What decision helped lead to the eventual ratification of the Constitution in New York and Virginia?

Why is the Constitution called “The Miracle in Philadelphia”?

ARE YOU READY? This isn’t everything — but it’s most of the info on the test! Double check the review guide online, try some of the review exercises, listen to the reviewcast, and get a good night’s sleep on Monday. Eat a great breakfast on Tuesday morning — because it’s go time!
AMERICAN HISTORY RULES!