

Social Studies

Chapter 10: A New Government Begins

Name: Key

I. Approving the Constitution

A. State Ratifying Conventions

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1. 9 / 13 states had to ratify - agree to
2. Congress sent copies to all states
3. delegates went to ratifying conventions to vote
4. people debated
5. wanted a list of things the government could NOT do
6. Congress promised to add a bill of rights if it was ratified

B. The Vote

1. many smaller states ratified it
2. people from each side tried to get the bigger states' votes
 - a. **Federalists** - for the Constitution (and a strong national government)
 - b. *The Federalists* - letters that defended the Constitution
 - c. **Anti-Federalists** - against the Constitution (until a bill of rights was added)
 - d. debated through newspapers, community meetings, and church services
3. other states ratified after a bill of rights was promised (9 / 13)
4. new government was at work by 17 89
5. all states had ratified by 17 90

II. Rights and Responsibilities

A. The Bill of Rights

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1. Bill of Rights

- a. freedoms that the government cannot take away and actions that the government is not allowed to take
- b. the first ten **amendments** - changes
 - 1.) 2 / 3 of Congress must propose a bill
 - 2.) 3 / 4 of the states must ratify it
- c. modeled after Britain's Magna Carta
- d. written by Madison

2. 1st Amendment

- a. freedom of religion
- b. freedom of speech
- c. freedom of the press
- d. freedom to have meetings
- e. government must hear their complaints

3. 2nd Amendment - freedom to carry Weapons

4. 3rd Amendment - government cannot force citizens to quarter soldiers

5. 4th Amendment - government cannot order that a person's home be searched or property taken away without good reason

6. due process of law

a. 5th Amendment

- 1.) right to a fair public trial
- 2.) can't be tried twice for the same crime

b. 6th Amendment

- 1.) right to a speedy public trial by a jury
- 2.) right to a lawyer

c. 7th Amendment - if disagreement is worth \$20, trial by jury

d. 8th Amendment

- 1.) can stay out of jail if you pay bail
- 2.) no "cruel or unusual" punishment, etc.

7. 9th Amendment

- a. **human rights** - freedoms that all people should have
- b. "unalienable rights" in Declaration of Independence
- c. life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

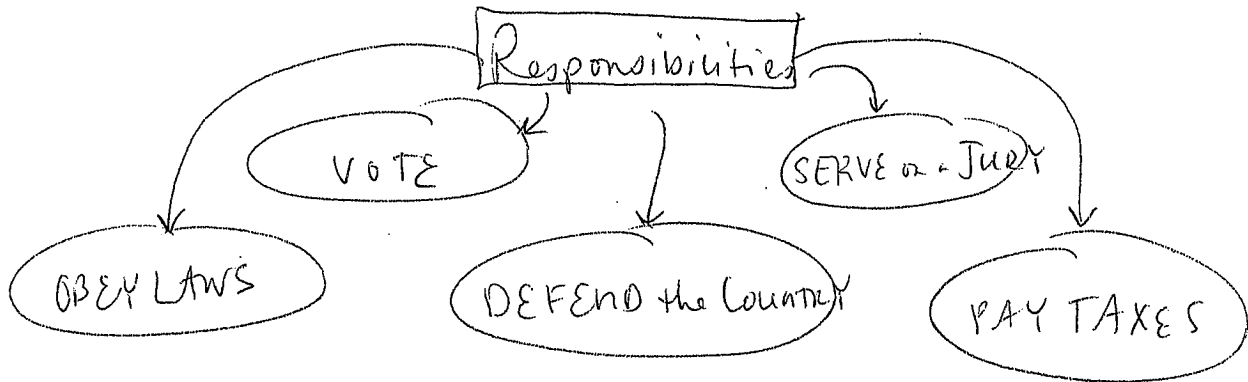
8. 10th Amendment - national government can only do what the Constitution allows and the rest is up to states or citizens

B. Citizens' Responsibilities

1. respect and obey laws in the Constitution
2. take part in government by Voting
3. be ready to defend the country
4. be willing to serve on a **jury** - group of citizens who decide a case in Court
5. pay Taxes

C. "A Virtuous Citizenry"

1. studied other countries and history
2. ours is one of a kind - a lot of freedoms for the people
3. **patriotism** - love of your country (ALL the time)



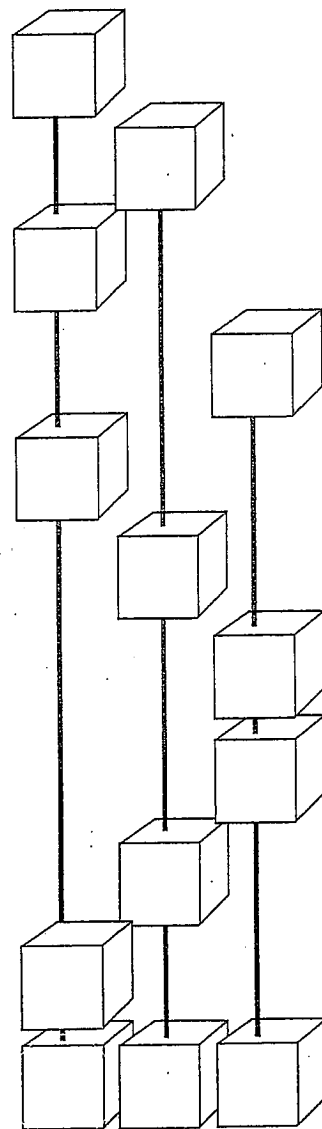
Counting the Amendments

Number the Bill of Rights

DIRECTIONS: Read the list of freedoms below, and decide which amendment protects each one. Write the amendment's number in the box opposite each freedom. If all your answers are correct, you can add the numbers in each of the three columns and one of your totals will equal the number of amendments in the Bill of Rights. Circle the correct total.

1. Right to "keep and bear arms"
2. Right to a speedy and public trial
3. Freedom of speech
4. Freedom to hold meetings and to ask the government to hear complaints
5. Freedom from being forced to quarter soldiers
6. Protection of rights that are not listed in the Constitution
7. Freedom of religion
8. Protection against the national government's doing things not listed in the Constitution
9. Freedom of the press
10. Protection against the government's ordering an unreasonable search of a home

**TOTAL NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS
IN BILL OF RIGHTS**



III. Putting the New Government to Work

A. New Leaders

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1. President - George Washington
2. Vice President - John Adams
3. Chief of Justice - John Jay
4. **Cabinet** - group of President's most important advisors
 - a. Secretary of State - Thomas Jefferson
 - 1.) set up ties with leading world powers
 - 2.) Spain, France, and Britain
 - b. Secretary of Treasury - Alexander Hamilton
 - 1.) set up banking system and tax laws
 - 2.) started printing and coining money
 - c. Secretary of War - Henry Knox
 - 1.) started an army of 1,000
 - 2.) defend Western lands
 - d. Attorney General - Edmund Randolph
 - 1.) legal advisor
 - 2.) told President what he could and could not do

B. New Disagreements

1. Jefferson
 - a. worked for rights of the states
 - b. believed they had all control of everything not in the Const.
 - c. wanted Americans to spread out and live on farms
 - d. wanted close ties with France (ally)
2. Hamilton
 - a. didn't trust the states
 - b. believed national government should be active in ALL aspects of American life
 - c. wanted cities with ports and factories
 - d. wanted close ties with Britain (trade)

C. The First Political Parties

1. **political parties** - voting together as groups
 - a. wanted to chose leaders that shared their _____
 - b. Federalist party - Hamilton's side
 - c. Democratic-Republican party - Jefferson's side (Anti-Feds)
2. compromised on a **capital** - city where government meets
 - a. decided to build a capital that was not a part of any state
 - b. picked by Washington
 - c. on the Potomac River between Virginia and Maryland
 - d. designed by Pierre L'Enfant

D. A Peaceful Change in Leadership

1. Washington served only 2 terms (8 yrs.) by choice
 - a. advised the people not to form political parties
 - b. advised people to stay out of foreign wars
 - c. "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."
2. Adams VS. Jefferson
 - a. John Adams - Federalist candidate
 - b. Thomas Jefferson - Republican candidate
 - c. "bashed" one another in newspapers
 - d. **campaign** - race for office
3. Adams won!
 - a. Adams became President
 - b. Jefferson became V.P. peacefully
 - c. Adams was the first President to live in the White House!

Jefferson	Hamilton
State	national
farms	cities
France	Britain
Dem. Rep.	Federalist

NAME _____ DATE _____

Who's in Office?

Organize Information

DIRECTIONS: Complete the following graphic organizer about the first United States government under the Constitution. Use the information in your textbook as a guide.

THE FIRST U.S. GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

President _____

Vice President _____

CABINET

Secretary of _____ was _____

Secretary of _____ was _____

Secretary of _____ was _____

Attorney _____ was _____

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The two houses

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Chief Justice

Harcourt Brace School Publishers