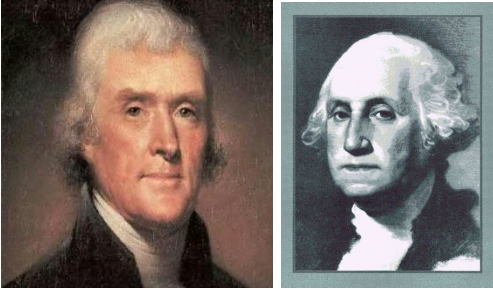


The Revolutionary Era

George Washington - Commander of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He was also the 1st President of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson - Author of the Declaration of Independence and 3rd President of the United States.



Declaration of Independence - Lists grievances against King George III and justifies the colonies breaking away from England.

Unalienable rights - rights that cannot be taken away: life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Reasons for Colonists' Discontent

- Imposing taxes on colonists without their approval
- Forcing colonists to quarter (house) British troops
- Denying colonists the right to trial by jury in many cases
- Preventing colonists from trading with nations other than Great Britain
- Denying colonists legislative representation in Parliament

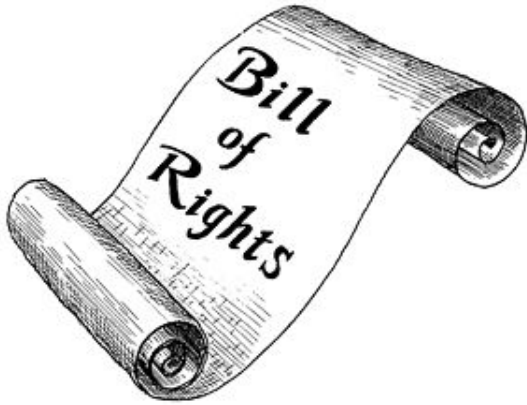
Causes of Revolution

- The British taxed the colonies for revenue to pay for the French and Indian War.
- **"No taxation without Representation!"** - Colonists resented being taxed without having a voice in Parliament.
- Tax acts passed include the Stamp Act, Sugar Act, and Tea Act.
- The Boston Massacre
- The Intolerable Acts

Loyalists - Americans who supported Great Britain during the revolution.

Patriots - Americans who favored independence from Great Britain during the revolution.

Primary vs. Secondary Documents – A Primary Source is produced at or near the time of the historical event. Ex: speeches, photographs, art, letters, journals, and artifacts. A secondary Source is produced after the fact, and often as an interpretation of a historical event. Ex: textbook, encyclopedia, etc...



Bill of Rights

- 1st ten amendments to the constitution
- Protect individual rights and liberties
- The Bill of Rights was necessary in order for some states to ratify the Constitution.

1st Amendment – Freedom of speech, religion and press; right to assemble; right to petition

2nd Amendment – Right to bear arms.

3rd Amendment – No quartering of troops during peace time.

4th Amendment – No unlawful search and seizure.

5th Amendment – No double jeopardy, do not have to testify against yourself.

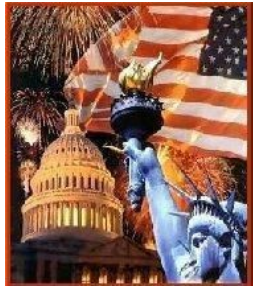
6th Amendment – The right to a fast and public trial.

7th Amendment – Trial by jury.

8th Amendment – No cruel or unusual punishment.

9th Amendment – Rights reserved to the people.

10th Amendment – Powers reserved to the states



The United States Constitution

Influences

Magna Carta (1215) – Limited the King's powers; provided for a trial by jury.

English Bill of Rights (1687) – Influenced the Constitution by forbidding cruel and unusual punishment; granting the right to bear arms; laws must be passed by the legislative branch; taxes must be approved by the legislative branch.

Virginia House of Burgesses (1619)– The first form of representative government in the colonies. Thomas Jefferson was a member. Members would meet at least once a year with their royal governor to decide local laws and determine local taxation.

Important Documents

Declaration of Independence (1776) – The Bill of Rights and the Constitution addressed grievances from the Declaration of Independence. It also lists the unalienable rights: life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Federalist Papers (1787-1788) – Essays written to encourage ratification of the constitution. The authors include; Alexander



Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison.

The Articles of Confederation (1781) – First form of government established by the 13 states. Replaced by the US Constitution because it was a weak form of central government.

Weaknesses include...

- No executive branch to enforce laws.
- Congress could not collect taxes
- No national court system
- Each state had only one vote in Congress, regardless of population

Important Facts

1787 – Delegates from the 13 states drafted the US Constitution in Philadelphia.

The Preamble – is the introduction of the Constitution that states its purpose.

Great Compromise – Compromise between the big and small states over representation in Congress. Created a bicameral (two-house) Congress – the Senate and the House of Representatives. The number of members in the Senate is equal for all states, and the number of representatives in the House is proportional (dependent on the size of a state's population).

Three-Fifths Compromise – Compromise between northern and southern states over how slaves would be counted in determining a state's population. Each slave equaled 3/5 of a person.

Ratification – to formally approve. **Before it could go into effect, 9 out of the 13 states had to ratify the Constitution.**

WHO WERE THEY!?

<u>Federalists</u>	<u>Anti-Federalists</u>
Alexander Hamilton	Patrick Henry
James Madison	George Mason
<u>Supported the Constitution as written</u>	<u>Against the Constitution as written</u>
<u>For ratification</u>	<u>Against ratification</u>
<u>Strong central government</u> <u>Powerful Executive branch</u> <u>Ratify document as is</u>	<u>States' rights</u> <u>Limited Executive branch</u> <u>Bill of Rights</u>

The Anti-Federalists demanded that the Bill of Rights be added to the constitution to protect the individual freedoms of the people.

Patrick Henry opposed the ratifying of the US constitution because he believed that the states would give too much power to the federal government.

Feel free to look up any people, places, dates, treaties, or assemblies on the following website.

<http://www.ushistory.org/>

Challenge, try this at home. Play the game and take the challenge

http://www.dynanotes.com/games/8C_Grade8SocialStudiesSpWh.swf

