

Warm Up:

WARM UP ACTIVITY

- List 3 strengths & 3 weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.
 - What item of American political culture do you think most caused the failure of the Articles?
- What are the most important take-away arguments from Fed. 10 and Fed. 51?

****Unit 1 Exam (Ch. 1-2 & all lab work/readings) on 10/6**

LESSON ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

1. What was the purpose of the Philadelphia Convention?
2. What was the Madisonian Model of government?
3. How did the new Constitution correct the problems of the Articles?

Madison and the Crafting of the Constitution

Madison and the Crafting of the Constitution

TODAY'S OBJECTIVE

- Political scientists will, verbally and in writing, ***analyze*** the Madisonian model of government and evaluate the structures of the US Constitution.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

1. What was the purpose of the Philadelphia Convention?
2. What was the Madisonian Model of government?
3. How did the new Constitution correct the problems of the Articles?

No-Shows at the Annapolis Convention

- **Annapolis Convention: Sept. 11-14, 1786**
 - AKA Meeting of Commissioners to Remedy Defects of the Federal Government
 - Called to discuss and remedy the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
 - **Shows:** 12 delegates from Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware
 - **No-Shows:** New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and North Carolina appointed delegates but did not make it in time
 - Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia took no action at all
- **Final decision:** Try again to hold a Constitutional Convention in May of 1787 in Philadelphia with all states present
 - Shay's Rebellion lasted from August of 1786-February of 1787

Federalist No. 10

Madison says factions are self interested groups, adverse to the interests of the community.

- Factions are sown in the seeds of human nature.
- Balances government prevents the “mischiefs of faction.”
- Overall, factions are:
 - A more serious threat if the republic is large
 - Natural but controllable by institutions
 - Not likely to occur if people are honest
 - Prevented by majority rule
 - Prevented by free elections

Making a Constitution: The Philadelphia Convention

- Gentlemen in Philadelphia
 - 55 men from 12 of the 13 states
 - Mostly wealthy planters & merchants
 - Most were college graduates with some political experience
 - Many were coastal residents from the larger cities, not the rural areas



The Philadelphia Convention (continued)

- Assumptions when attempting to revise the Articles:
 - Human Nature is self-interested
 - Political Conflict leads to factions
 - Objects of Government include the preservation of property
 - Nature of Government sets power against power so that no one faction rises above and overwhelms another



Remedying the Representation Dispute

New Jersey Plan:

- ▶ One house legislature (unicameral)
- ▶ Equal representation in Congress
- ▶ Supported by smaller states who feared losing power in federal the federal government

V.

Virginia Plan:

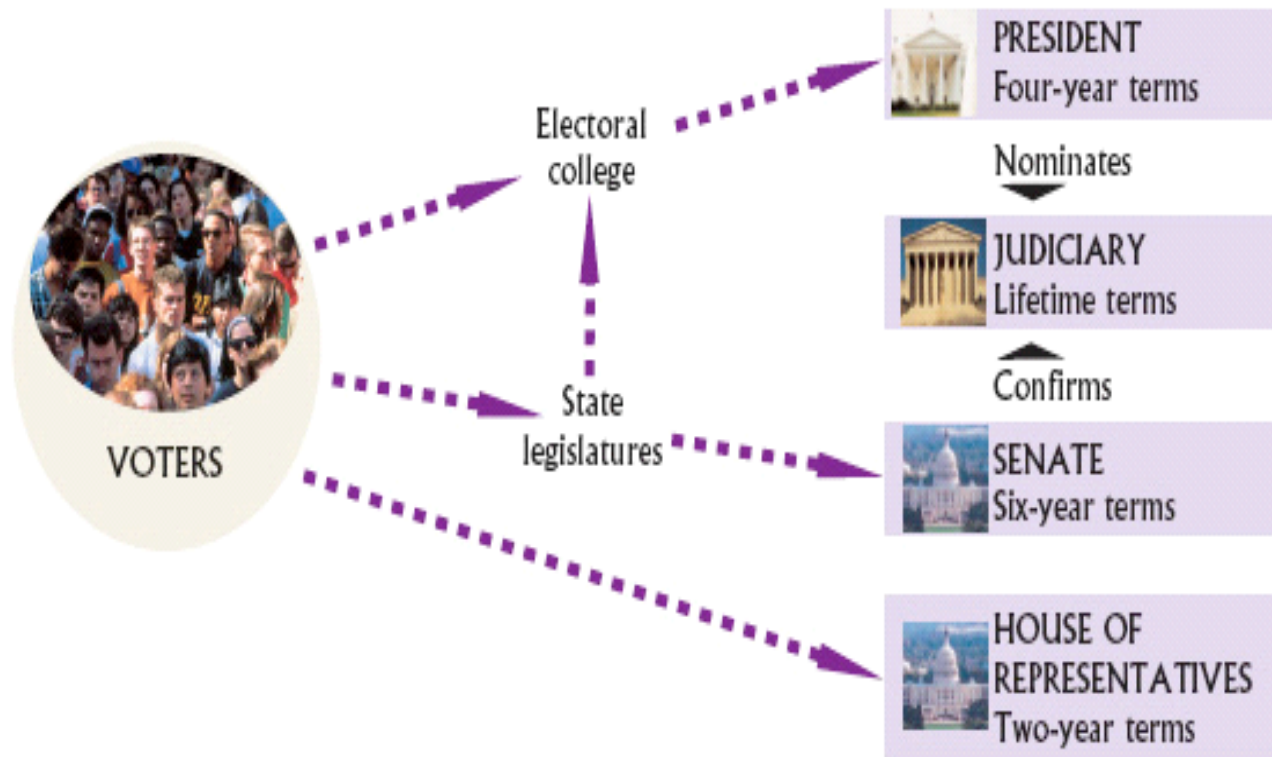
- ▶ Two house legislature (bicameral)
- ▶ Representation to Congress based on population
- ▶ Supported by larger states

THE GREAT COMPROMISE:

- Two house legislature (bicameral)
- Equal representation in the upper house of Congress (Senate)
- Representation in the lower house of Congress (House of Representatives) to be proportional to population

Madisonian Model

Figure 2.2 The Constitution and the Electoral Process: The Original Plan

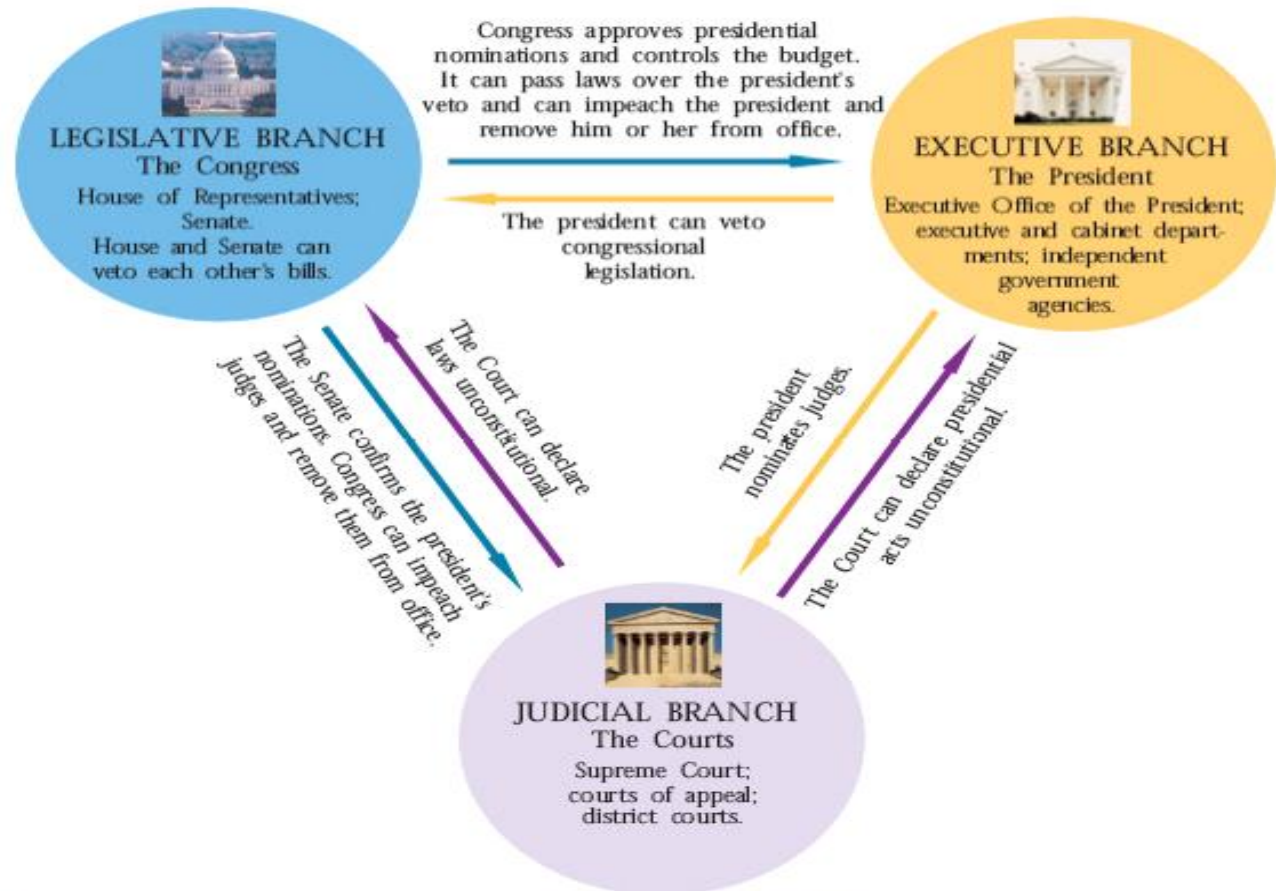


Under Madison's plan, which was incorporated in the Constitution, voters' electoral influence was limited. Only the House of Representatives was directly elected. Senators and presidents were indirectly elected, and judges were nominated by the president. Over the years, Madison's original model has been substantially democratized. The Seventeenth Amendment (1913) established direct election of senators by popular majorities. Today, the electoral college has become largely a rubber stamp, voting the way the popular majority in each state votes.

Madisonian Model

Figure 2.3 Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances in the Constitution

The doctrine of separation of powers allows the three institutions of government to check and balance one another. Judicial review—the power of courts to hold executive and congressional policies unconstitutional—was not explicit in the Constitution but was asserted by the Supreme Court in *Marbury v. Madison*.



Ratifying the Constitution

■ Federalist Papers

- A collection of 85 articles written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison under the name “Publius” to defend the Constitution

■ Bill of Rights

- The first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution, drafted in response to some of the Anti-Federalist concerns about the lack of basic liberties

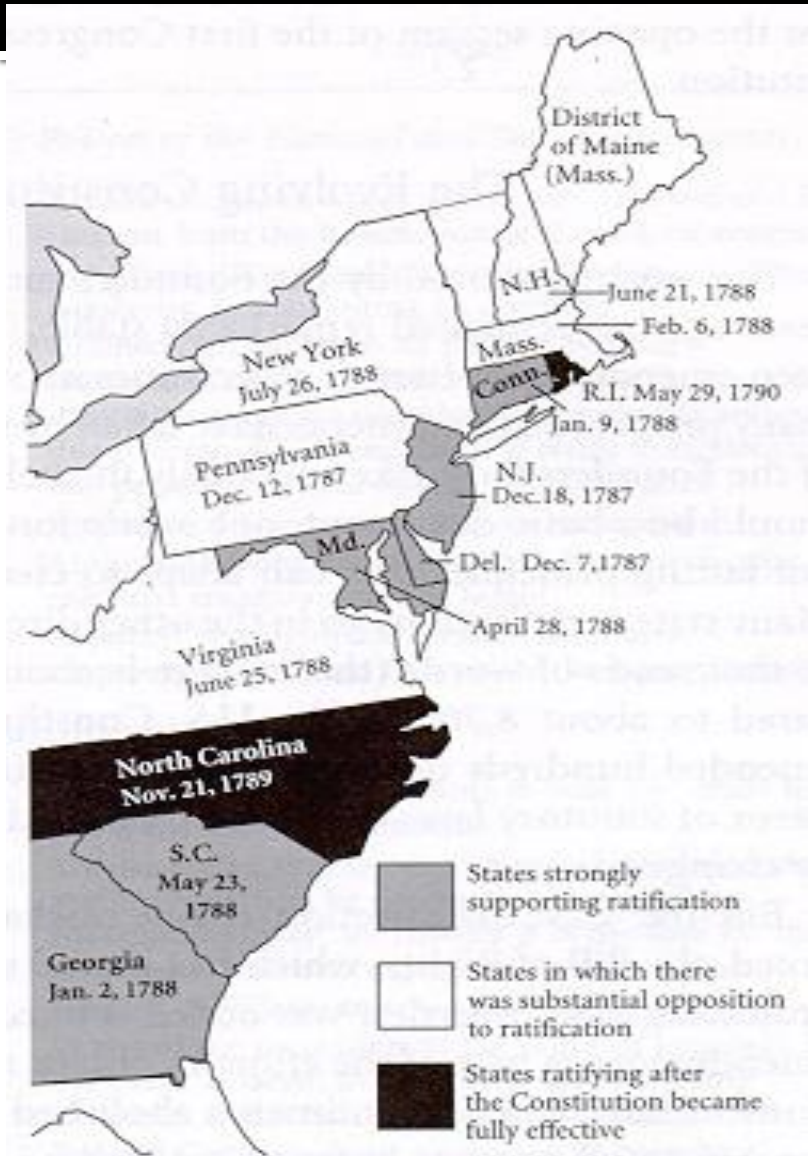


Ratification

Table 2.5 Federalists and Anti-Federalists Compared

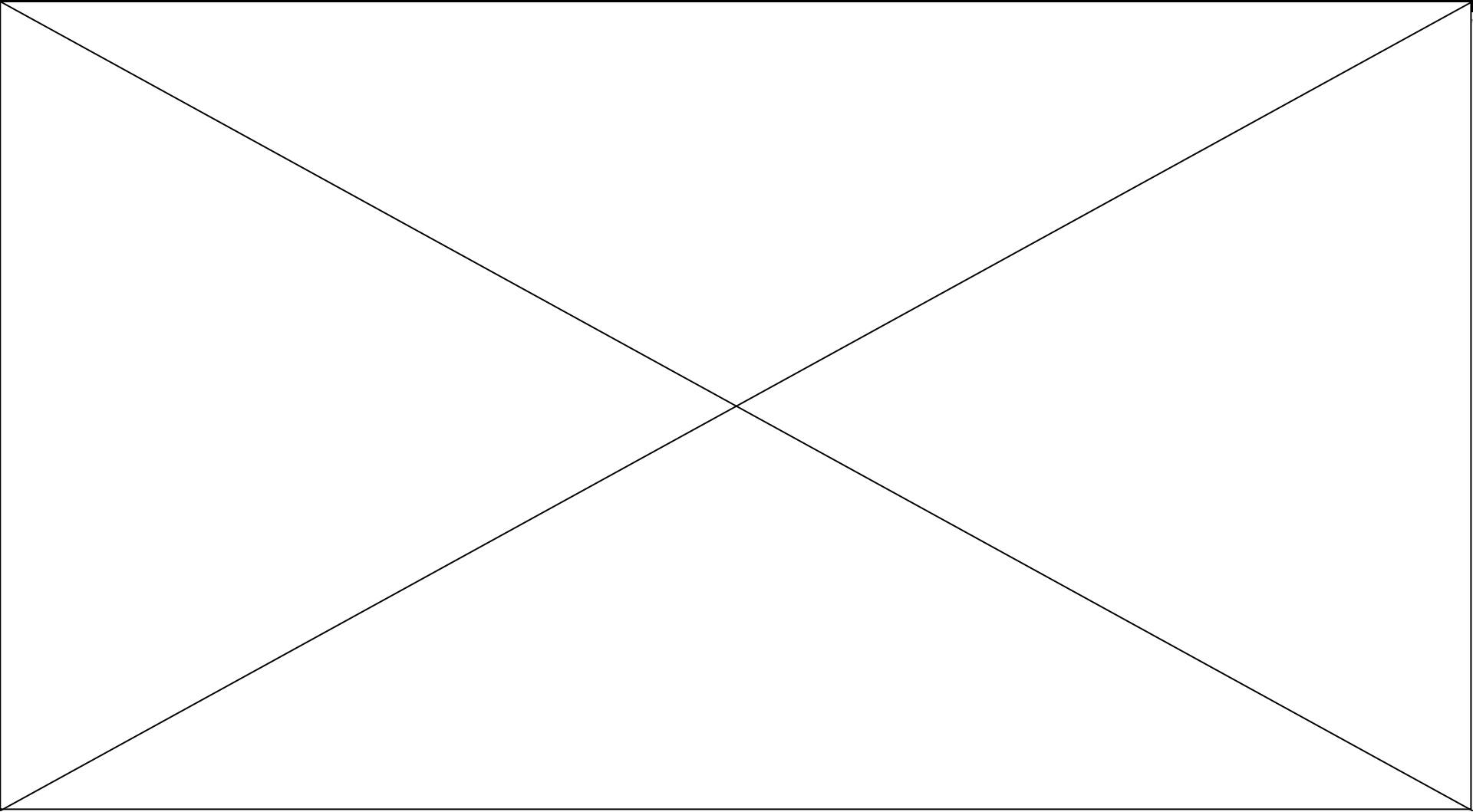
	ANTI-FEDERALISTS	FEDERALISTS
Backgrounds	Small farmers, shopkeepers, laborers	Large landowners, wealthy merchants, professionals
Government Preferred	Strong state government Weak national government Direct election of officials Shorter terms Rule by the common man Strengthened protections for individual liberties	Weaker state governments Strong national government Indirect election of officials Longer terms Government by the elite Expected few violations of individual liberties

Ratifying the Constitution



- Ratification
 - 9/13 states were needed to ratify.
 - Lacking majority support, the Federalists specified that the Constitution be ratified by state conventions, not state legislatures.
 - New Hampshire's approval (the ninth state to ratify) made the Constitution official

Crash Course: Constitution



<https://www.youtube.com/v/bO7FQsCcbD8>