



CONSTITUTION 101: THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

We

THE People



THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Why did the founding generation decide to write a Constitution?

How did the U.S. Constitution differ from the Articles of Confederation?

What were some of the main compromises reached by the delegates at the Constitutional Convention?



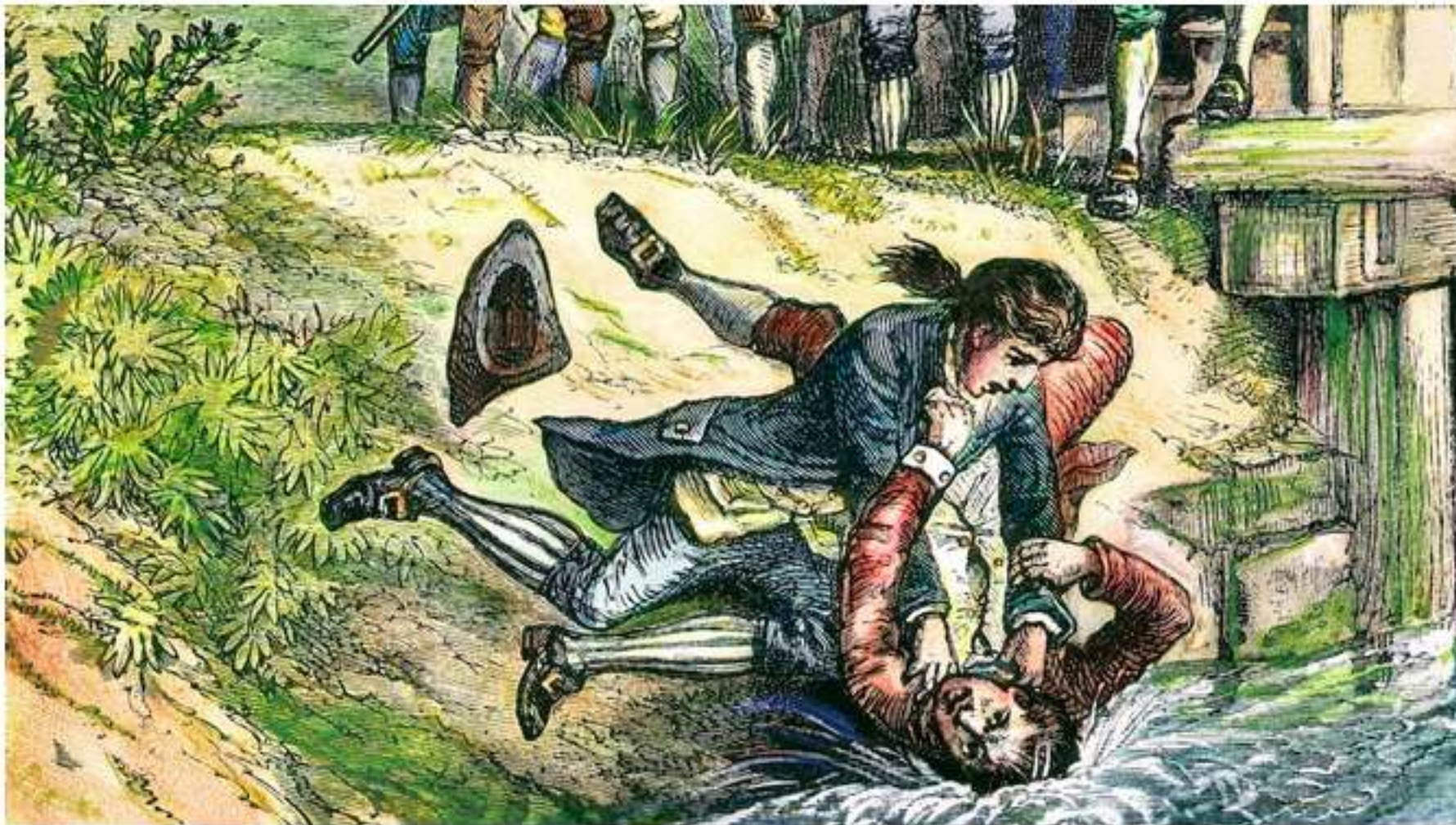
SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



SHAY'S REBELLION



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**





THE CONSTITUTION



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**



THE CONSTITUTION

The Preamble

Beginning with its famous words, “**We the People,**” the Preamble expresses the founding generation’s commitment to popular sovereignty, meaning a national government driven by the American people.



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



THE CONSTITUTION

Articles I through III

Establishes the three branches of government

- **Article I** gives us the legislative branch—Congress—tasked with making the laws.
- **Article II** lays out the executive branch—led by a single president—responsible for enforcing the laws.
- **Article III** outlines the judicial branch—with a Supreme Court as the nation’s highest court—with a duty to interpret the laws.



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



THE CONSTITUTION

Articles IV through VII

- **Article IV** addresses the relationship between the states and their citizens, how to handle the admission of new states, and how to govern federal territories. (It also includes the infamous Fugitive Slave Clause.)
- **Article V** sets out the process for amending the Constitution.
- **Article VI** establishes the supremacy of national law over the laws of the states. It also bans religious tests for national office.
- **Article VII** sets out the process for ratifying the Constitution.



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



Go all to whom
these States shall express the united Supremacy of the
affairs of the several States. It is the unanimous
Declaration of America in Congress assembled the
fourth day of November in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and
eighty seven, and on this ninth day of the Independence of America
agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between
the States of New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut
New Jersey New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware
Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina and Georgia
in the North plenary power of the said Confederation and perpetual
Union between the States of New Hampshire New York New Jersey
and Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina
South Carolina and Georgia.

Article 1. The said States hereby unite themselves into one
United States of America.

Article 2. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and

“... league of
friendship ...”



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**





13 STATE GOVERNMENTS



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE CONSTITUTION 101: CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

May to September 17, 1787



Pennsylvania State House

“.. sole and express purpose of revising the Articles ...”



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



THE KEY COMPROMISES

- The Connecticut (Great) Compromise
- The Electoral College
- The Three-Fifths Compromise
- The Slave Trade Clause



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER REPRESENTATION



Madison and Wilson supported a national legislature based on **proportional representation.**



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER REPRESENTATION

The Virginia Plan

- Legislative branch consisting of two chambers.
- Each of the states would be represented in proportion to their size.
- The national legislature would have the power to address issues that were beyond the ability of any single state government to handle.
- The legislature could also veto state laws that it found to be against the national interest.



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER REPRESENTATION



Delegates from smaller states, like Patterson of New Jersey, supported **equal representation**.



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER REPRESENTATION

The New Jersey Plan

- A one-house legislature with each state—regardless of its size—receiving one vote.
- Expand the powers of the national government to address the needs of a growing nation.



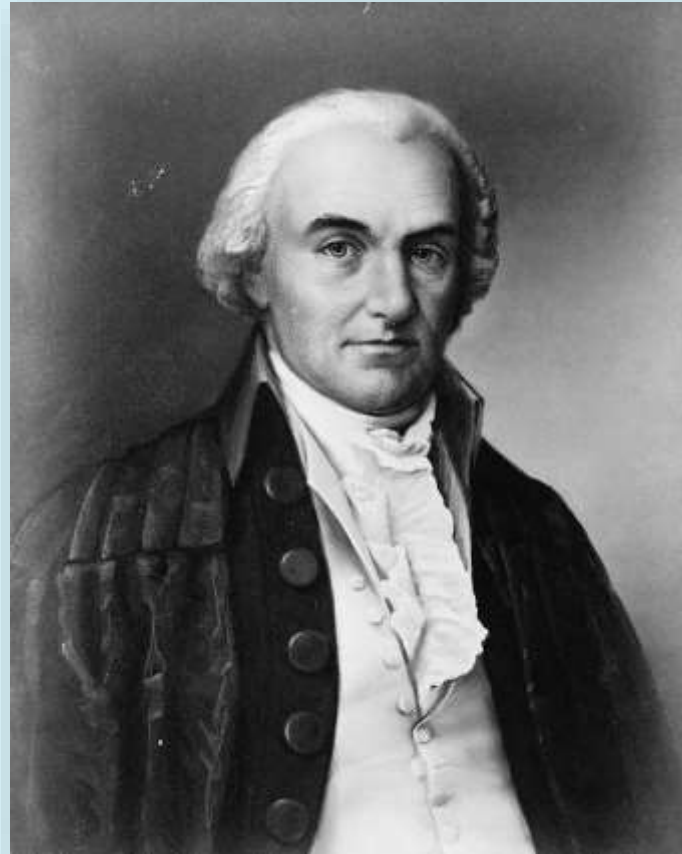
SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER REPRESENTATION



Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut proposed a compromise.



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER REPRESENTATION

The Connecticut (Great) Compromise

- Congress would consist of two houses—a House of Representatives and a Senate.
- The House would be elected on the basis of proportional representation—giving larger states more seats than smaller states.
- At the same time, the Senate would be elected on the basis of equal representation, with each state—regardless of its size—receiving two Senators.

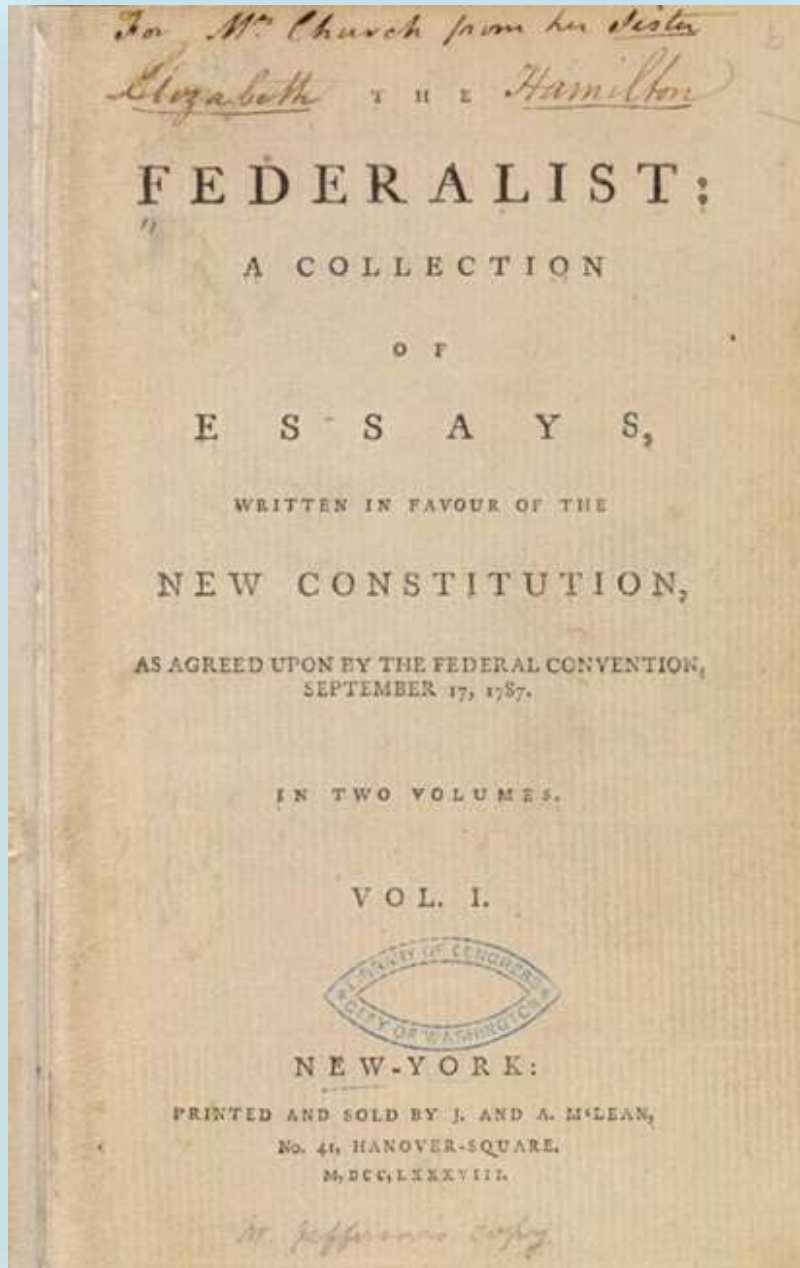


SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**





THE FEDERALIST PAPERS

The Framers' broader vision for Congress



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE
CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION



DEBATES OVER THE PRESIDENCY



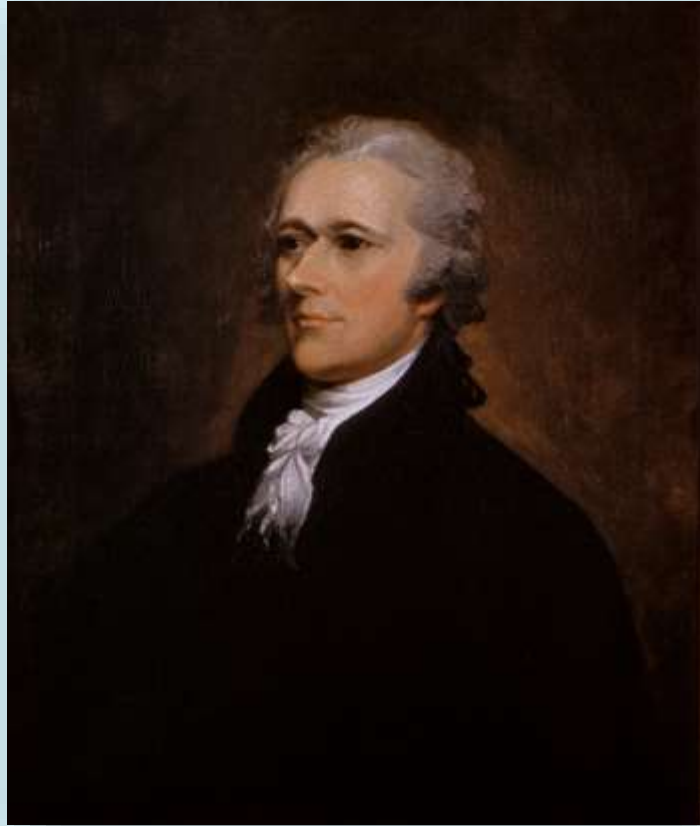
SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER THE PRESIDENCY



Alexander Hamilton and John Dickinson favored a single, strong national executive.



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER THE PRESIDENCY



Roger Sherman viewed the executive as “nothing more than an institution for carrying the will of the Legislature into effect.”



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER THE PRESIDENCY

- How to elect the president.
- How long the president's term should be.
- Whether the president should be allowed to run for reelection.
- The question of impeachment and removal.



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER THE PRESIDENCY

Options for Selecting the President

- Direct election by popular vote
- Selected by Members of Congress
- Electors selected by lottery
- An electoral college



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER THE PRESIDENCY

The Electoral College



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

DEBATES OVER SLAVERY

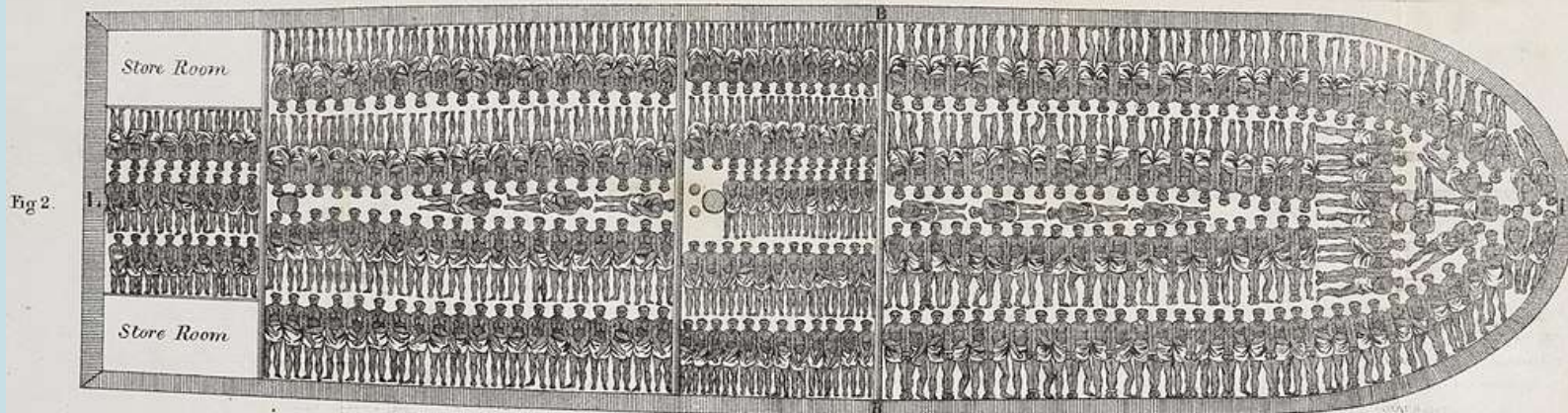


SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

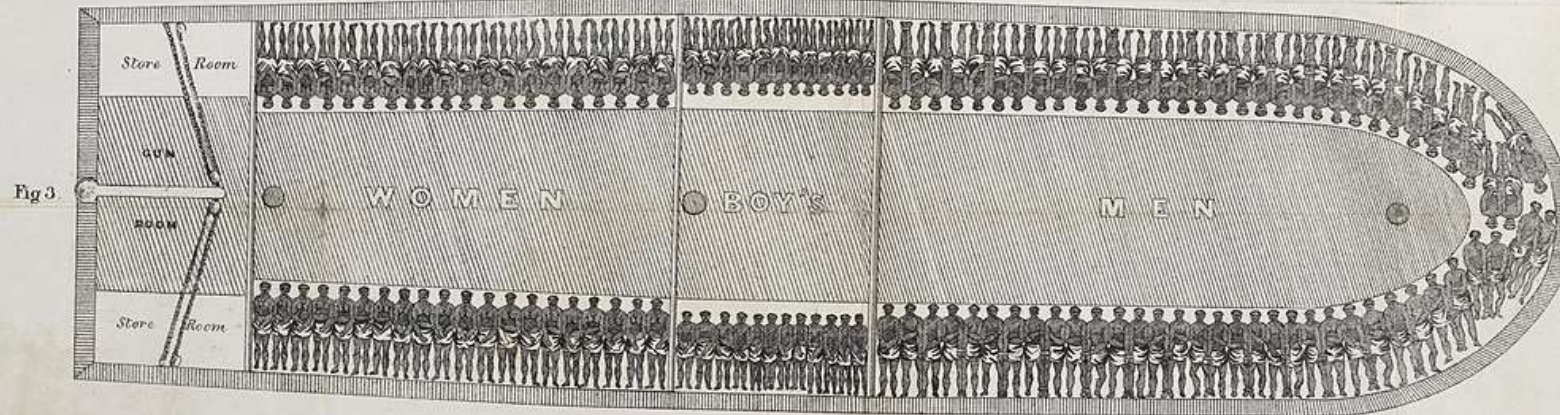
CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION

PLAN OF LOWER DECK WITH THE STOWAGE OF 292 SLAVES

130 OF THESE BEING STOWED UNDER THE SHELVES AS SHEWN IN FIGURE B & FIGURE S.



PLAN SHEWING THE STOWAGE OF 130 ADDITIONAL SLAVES ROUND THE WINGS OR SIDES OF THE LOWER DECK BY MEANS OF PLATFORMS OR SHELVES (IN THE MANNER OF GALLERIES IN A CHURCH) THE SLAVES STOWED ON THE SHELVES AND BELOW THEM HAVE ONLY A HEIGHT OF 2 FEET 7 INCHES BETWEEN THE BEAMS: AND FAR LESS UNDER THE BEAMS. See Fig 1.



NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER



DEBATES OVER SLAVERY

The Three-Fifths Clause

Article I, Sect. II, Cl. 3:

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



DEBATES OVER SLAVERY

The Slave Trade Clause

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 1:

Congress is limited, expressly, from banning the “Importation” of slaves, before 1808: “The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.



SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

**CONSTITUTION 101:
CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION**

**NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER**



