

Ratification

Gotta Pay the Cost to be the Boss

Targets

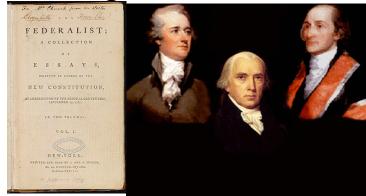
Questions to Ponder

- To what extent were the compromises reached the result of 18th century Republican ideals held by the delegates and to what extent were they the result of deep-rooted economic and political interests of the regions the represented?
- Double standard for slaves?
- Difference in status, military service, region, experience for Fed/Anti-Fed? Why?

Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists

- Federalists Northerners Jay, Madison, Hamilton
 - Upper class, gov. should regulate commerce, taxes
 - Madison argues for big gov. to be more successful w/ checks
 and balances
 - Small States Happy w/ Senate compromise
 - More political experience; high ranks in AmRev
- <u>Anti-Federalists</u> Southerners who feared a legislature filled by rich, high-born Northerners → abuse ind. rights
 - Less political experience; lower ranks in AmRev

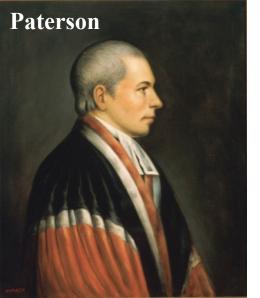
Fought for freedom, so don't want to lose it → Bill of Rights

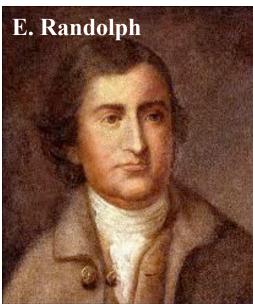


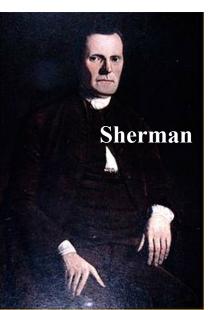
 $\mathbf{V}\mathbf{s}$

Compromises

- <u>Virginia Plan</u> Representation in legislature based on population
- New Jersey Plan Rep for each state
- Connecticut Compromise Bicameral legislature with one of each (= in upper house)
- <u>3/5 Compromise</u> How do we count slaves?

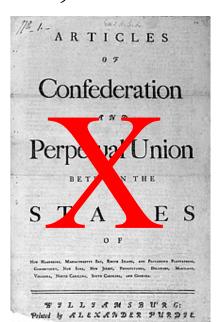






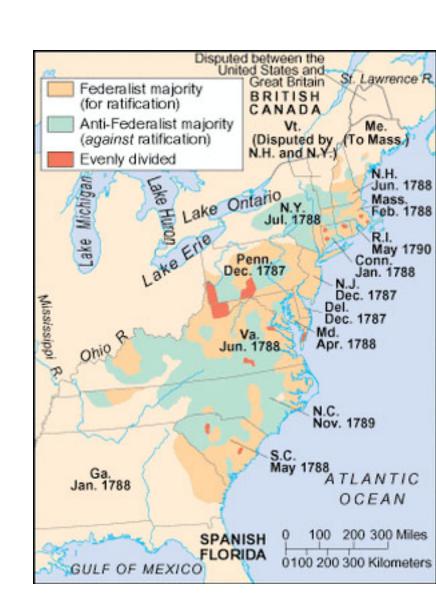
Better than the Articles of Confederation? Yes.

- State gov. w/ no relation to citizens → Senate/House w/ = power and responsibility to people
- No court hierarchy >> Fed Courts regulate congress
- Single congress of delegates \rightarrow 3 distinct branches with checks, balances, and well-defined roles



Ratification Timeline

- Nine needed to ratify
- State conventions to ratify.
 Why? → evades political machines, authorization comes from people
- Needed PA (12/1787), MA (2/1788), VA (6/1788), NY (7/1788) to be valid/trusted
- After ratification,
 Washington elected
 President
- NC (11/1789) and RI (5/1790) last holdouts



Bill of Rights?

- **Argument For** Protect and enumerate the rights of the people; English did it.
- <u>Argument Against</u> Constitution is strong enough without it. Ineffective against Republican gov. b/c it's too narrow and could serve the exact opposite purpose for which it was designed.

