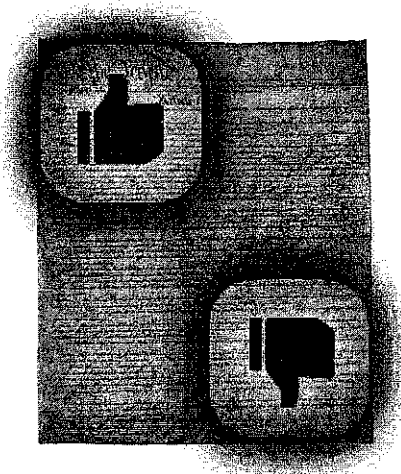


The Federalist Debate

Name: _____

If at first you don't succeed...

Today's United States government is actually a second attempt at nation building after the Revolutionary War. The first was organized under an agreement among the states called the Articles of Confederation. It created a structure with a very weak central government, leaving individual states to hold most of the power. Delegates from each state would participate in the Congress of the Confederation—the only branch of the central government. There was no way to enforce the laws this congress wrote, nor was there any taxing power. No money meant no military for common defense. Depending on the kindness and generosity of each independent state government didn't result in much cooperation, and the young nation found itself floundering.



Try, try again!

In 1787, the second round of nation building began in Philadelphia at the Constitutional Convention. Rather than following the plan to fix the Articles, they decided to start from scratch. Three branches were proposed rather than one, and the central government became a power in its own right. States still had powers, but not like before. Although representatives from 12 of the 13 states participated in the drafting of the Constitution, ratification was by no means guaranteed. The rules stated that conventions in each of at least 9 of the 13 states needed to approve of the Constitution before it could become law. Those state conventions were made of "the people" and the people had to be convinced.

Rallying Ratifiers

Since we know how the story ends (spoiler alert: the Constitution was ratified in 1788), it's easy to look past how much drama and debate surrounded the newly proposed Constitution. Each state had its own reasons to support or oppose the new Constitution, but New York's debate fueled the best record we have of the reasons behind both sides. Anonymous letters to newspapers made arguments that were reprinted outside of the state, and discussed as widely as news could travel.

Try to imagine a comment thread, like we have today, where people debate online—only in 1787 this back and forth was drawn out over weeks and months. Supporters of the Constitution made a claim, opponents responded and added to the conversation, with supporters responding in turn. This slow motion "chat" has given us a unique insight into the ideas behind both sides of the ratification debate and a better understanding of how our government developed in its early years.

Articles of Confederation 4EVA

But the Constitution is NEW and IMPROVED

If you <3 having a king and no rights #BOR

The prez is way different.
Anyway 3 branches are magical.

<ahem> what about the rights?

No BOR -- no ratification

...

In This Corner: The Federalists

What's in a name?

If the **Federalists** were looking for a name that really represented their views, they might have been called the Centralists or Nationalists.

Anti-Federalists—that's the best they could come up with? In this case the Federalists took the first move and gave them the less than inspiring name.

Supporters of the Constitution called themselves Federalists, and the collection of arguments for ratification is referred to as The Federalist Papers. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay worked together under the fake name 'Publius' to create the 85 essays. Each one is numbered and addresses a different aspect, concern, or strength of the Constitution.

Generally, the Federalists argued that the government powers outlined in the Constitution were necessary to protect liberty and solve the problems experienced under the Articles of Confederation. Under the new Constitution, states were expected to give up some power for the good of the nation. They believed that the new plan did a fine job at outlining and limiting the powers of the new central government, and it reserved many powers for the states. Keeping it simple, the Constitution said what it needed to say about how things would work.

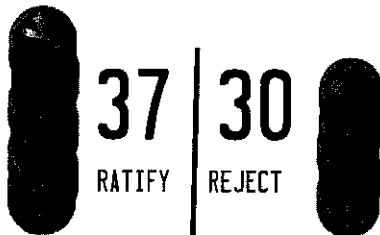
In the Other Corner: The Anti-Federalists

Those opposed to the new Constitution, the Anti-Federalists, responded with their own series of letters and essays arguing that the Constitution was a threat to liberty. These authors did not coordinate their efforts, and a variety of aliases were used.

The Anti-Federalists believed that the new Constitution would give the central government all the important governing powers, leaving little for the states. They saw specific elements of the Constitution to be especially threatening. The "Necessary and Proper" and "Supremacy" clauses were seen as loopholes that would allow for the central government to take even MORE power than directly stated. Anti-Federalists writers argued for a greater effort to limit the powers of the new federal government, protecting those of the states and individual rights. This effort included the call for a national Bill of Rights.

The **Necessary and Proper Clause** allows Congress to make any law necessary to help carry out the powers given to the federal government listed by the Constitution.

The **Supremacy Clause** states that the Constitution and the federal laws take precedence over any conflicting state or local laws.



The New York vote for ratification was the closest of all the states, with the Federalists squeaking by with a win.

Constitution + Bill of Rights = Ratification

Looking back, both groups were right—just in their own ways. The Federalists were focused on addressing the failures of the Articles of Confederation and had firsthand experience in creating the new Constitution to do just that. (Both Madison and Hamilton were present at the Constitutional Convention.) The Anti-Federalists focused further back to when the 13 colonies had to throw off the rule of an unlimited and abusive English government. They saw the new Constitution as an over correction, one that threatened state rule and the personal freedoms for which the American Revolution was fought. Both views wanted to avoid a tyrannical government under the British, but they couldn't agree on the best way to avoid it. Although the Federalists eventually won, the Anti-Federalists gained a small but important victory through the addition of the Bill of Rights.

The Federalist Debate

| The Federalists | The Anti-Federalists |
|---|---|
| <p>Big Names: Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay (All writing under the name "Publius")</p> <p>Supporters: Property owners, wealthy merchants in Northern states, urban</p> | <p>Big Names: Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, Patrick Henry, John Hancock</p> <p>Supporters: Small farmers, shopkeepers, workers, rural</p> |
| Who should rule? | |
| The elite are best prepared to govern for the rest of the nation. They did not trust the people to rule themselves, and envisioned a government at a distance from regular people. | They saw elites as corrupt, and wanted to include more people in the democratic process to balance it out. More elections more often could address this concern. |
| Which plan is best? | |
| The New Constitution: a powerful central government, two houses in Congress, three branches with checks and balances, less direct and more representative democracy | The Articles of Confederation: strong state governments, weak central government, frequent elections and more direct democracy |
| What about my rights? | |
| The Constitution creates a central government with limited powers. There is no threat to individual rights. And each state constitution has its own bill of rights. | A Bill of Rights is necessary to protect the rights of citizens. The proposed Constitution does not do enough. |
| What about the states? | |
| States need to be organized under a larger, more powerful central government. New Constitution <i>shares</i> power with the states. And you can't have a federal government without the states. | The states should maintain their power and not lose that power to a central government. New Constitution will destroy the state governments. |
| Power Tripping | |
| The executive branch is important, and a president is necessary to enforce laws and conduct foreign policy. The Constitution sets up many limits on this position's level of power and influence. | A president is basically an elected king. The Constitution gives this role too much power among the three branches. They doubted the peaceful transfer of power from one president to the next. |
| Role of the Courts | |
| The Supreme Court is the weakest branch; it can't pass laws or control the military. It's an appropriate part of the three branches and the proposed system of checks and balances. | The Constitution creates a Supreme Court that is too strong—the justices don't have to answer to anyone. |

The Federalist Debate

Name: _____

Digging into the Debate. The back and forth between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists covered many different topics, sometimes covering the same territory more than once. Read through these excerpts and answer the Text Questions and the Big Question for each.

1

Excerpt One:

After listing the numerous powers granted to Congress by the Constitution the author says:

My object is to consider that undefined, unbounded and immense power which is comprised in the following clause: "And to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States; or in any department or offices thereof." Under such a clause as this, can anything be said to be reserved and kept back from Congress? ...

In giving such immense, such unlimited powers, was there no necessity of a Bill of Rights, to secure to the people their liberties? Is it not evident that we are left wholly dependent on the wisdom and virtue of the men who shall from time to time be the members of Congress? And who shall be able to say seven years hence, the members of Congress will be wise and good men, or of the contrary character?

2

Text Questions

1. What words does the author use to describe the powers in the Constitution?
2. Does the Necessary and Proper Clause quoted in this excerpt comfort or upset the author? Why?
3. Does the author believe a Bill of Rights is necessary?
Yes No
4. Does the author trust the future members of Congress? Why does this matter?

3

Big Question:

1. Is this author a Federalist or Anti-Federalist? How can you tell? (Use at least two pieces of the text to help you answer this.)

The Federalist Debate

Name: _____

Excerpt Two:

The most considerable of the remaining objections is that the plan of the convention contains no bill of rights . . . [Bills of rights] have no application to constitutions professedly founded upon the power of the people, and executed by their immediate representatives and servants. Here, in strictness, the people surrender nothing; and as they retain every thing they have no need of particular reservations. "WE, THE PEOPLE of the United States, to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ORDAIN and ESTABLISH this Constitution for the United States of America." . . .

I go further, and affirm that bills of rights, in the sense and to the extent in which they are contended for, are not only unnecessary in the proposed Constitution, but would even be dangerous. They would contain various exceptions to powers not granted; and, on this very account, would afford a colorable pretext to claim more than were granted. For why declare that things shall not be done which there is no power to do? Why, for instance, should it be said that the liberty of the press shall not be restrained, when no power is given by which restrictions may be imposed? . . .

Text Questions

1. What words does the author use to describe "bills of rights"?
2. What part of the Constitution is quoted in the first paragraph?
3. Does the author believe there is a need for the addition of a bill of rights to the Constitution?

YesNo
4. Summarize two points of the author's argument in your own words.

Big Question:

1. Is this author a Federalist or Anti-Federalist? How can you tell? (Use at least two pieces of the text to help you answer this.)

The Federalist Debate

Name: _____

Informal Assessment: Who Agrees?

Directions. Reach each statement aloud. Have the class answer Federalist or Anti-Federalist, based on their understanding of both groups. You can have them respond as a chorus, sit (Federalist) and stand (Anti-Federalist), etc. Use each statement as an opportunity for a quick review if needed.

| | | |
|---|------------|-----------------|
| The Constitution gives too much power to the central government, overpowering the states. | | Anti-Federalist |
| We must start with a fresh document, fixing the Articles of Confederation isn't enough. | Federalist | |
| The Constitution contains no Bill of Rights to protect individual liberties like freedom of speech, trial by jury, and the right against searches and seizures. | | Anti-Federalist |
| A strong President is necessary to protect the country against foreign attack and make sure laws are carried out properly. | Federalist | |
| The President created by the Constitution is really just a king. | | Anti-Federalist |
| Nothing in the Constitution says the federal government has power to limit people's freedoms in the first place. | Federalist | |
| The Constitution says federal laws are "the supreme law of the land," so the federal government could just take complete control. | | Anti-Federalist |
| The Constitution forbids creating titles of nobility like "Duke" or "King," so the government will always belong to the people. | Federalist | |
| The Constitution <u>is</u> a Bill of Rights because it guarantees citizens a role in government. | Federalist | |
| The United States is too large to have a central government. People won't know their leaders and will lose control over the government. | | Anti-Federalist |
| The Constitution already contains a few rights, so we may as well add a whole Bill of Rights. | | Anti-Federalist |
| It will not be possible for the federal government to overpower the states because the states are a necessary part of the federal government. | Federalist | |
| Nothing in the Constitution says the federal government has power to limit people's freedoms in the first place. | Federalist | |

The Federalist Debate

Source It!

1. Title of text: _____
 2. Who do historians believe authored this text? _____
 3. When and where was it published? _____
 4. Are you reading the whole thing, or a part? _____
-

Text Questions

1. What major principles of government are discussed? Circle all that apply.
Popular Sovereignty Limited Government Federalism Separation of Powers Checks & Balances
2. Summarize two main points of the author's argument *in your own words*.

Point One:

Point Two:

|

3. How might people who *disagree* with the message in this reading respond? (Look back to the lesson for ideas.)

Big Questions:

1. Is this author a Federalist or Anti-Federalist? How can you tell? (Use at least two pieces of the text to help you answer this.)

Name _____

Journey through the Civil War

Simulation Worksheet

Have you decided to be a Union or a Confederate Soldier? _____

Every time it says WRITE DOWN YOUR REACTION, do so as your character (Union or Confederate). Each question should be answered with a full sentence.

Union = North

Confederacy = South



Since the war has begun, you've been issued your first rifle. This rifle has a barrel that is cut with a spiraled groove. This means that the bullets are much more accurate. They can reach a target from up to 500 yards away! This will be fun to try out when you're standing directly across the way from your enemy.

1 Do you think you could load your rifle this fast?

The Battle of Bull Run

The first Battle of the Civil War was an attempt by the Union to take out the Confederate Army near Manassas Creek in Virginia (This location was on the way to Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy).

Lincoln ordered General McDowell and 30,000 troops to attack the Confederate forces. The Union troops were not well trained.

Spectators actually rode out to Manassas with picnic baskets and champagne. They were excited to see a real battle. They picked up souvenirs. Until they realized that the Confederates weren't retreating and a real battle was taking place. The road clogged with panicked Union soldiers and carriages in retreat.

The Union army expected victory, however, the Confederates surprised the Union with a rebel yell and a counter attack led by "Stonewall" Jackson. The Union army fell apart, and quickly retreated in embarrassment. Maybe the war would be much longer than they had thought.



July 21, 1861

2 What happened to you after the Battle of Bull Run? Write down your letter choice here. _____

3 Write down your reaction to "John Brown's Body."

Journey through the Civil War

Simulation Worksheet

The Winter of 1861 to July 1862

The Battle of Seven Days

After failure at the Battle of Bull Run, Lincoln replaced his first general (McDowell) with General McClellan. McClellan spent the winter of 1861-1862 training the Union troops. Though Lincoln wanted McClellan to strike the Confederacy, McClellan waited... and waited... and waited... and waited.

Lincoln became really frustrated with McClellan's stalling, and ordered him to march to Richmond. Union troops almost reached Richmond, yet instead of attacking, McClellan waited for reinforcements. The Confederates, led by General Lee, attacked instead. They beat back McClellan in a series of battles and McClellan retreated back to Washington. These battles were called the *Seven Days Battles*.

4 What happened to you after the Battle of Seven Days?
Write down your letter choice here _____.

5 Write down your reaction to the medical care
available.

March, 1862

The Battle of the Ironclads

Since the beginning of the war, the Union had blockaded the southern Confederate ports. The Confederates were able to use blockade runners (faster, smaller ships) to ship past the Union blockade and bring supplies to southern troops. However, the blockade was closing in by 1862, and the Confederacy needed a better way to bring in supplies.

In came the *Merrimack* - an abandoned Union warship that had been covered with iron by the Confederates. Cannonballs bounced off its sides. Unfortunately for the Confederacy, the Union also had an iron ship that they had built from scratch to be made of iron - the *Monitor*.

The two met in battle off the Virginia coast. They each fired off cannon balls for hours. Eventually, they both gave up and sailed away. Even though there was no winner, the battle had changed marine warfare permanently.

6 Summarize what's happening with you at this point in the war.

Blockade Runner - a ship (or the owner of the ship) that runs or attempts to run into or out of a blockaded port.

Journey through the Civil War

Simulation Worksheet

September, 1862

The Battle of Antietam

General Lee of the Confederacy decided that his next tactic would be to invade Northern territory. He hoped to cut off the railroad lines at Washington D.C.. Jefferson Davis believed that a win would convince the British and the French to support the south.

Even though McClellan's troops outnumbered Lee's almost 2 to 1, McClellan was still cautious. He refused to bring in the reserves at key moments where he could have almost ended the war. Despite McClellan's errors, the Union still won. Lee retreated when he realized he could not win with his troop numbers. Lincoln finally fired McClellan. The Union suffered casualties of 12,400. The Confederates saw 10,000 casualties.

7

What happened to you after the Battle of Antietam?

Write down your letter choice here

January 1st, 1863

The Emancipation Proclamation

The newspapers are telling you that Lincoln is planning to issue an *Emancipation Proclamation* on January 1st, 1863. This means that slaves will be freed in any Confederate state that is currently under Confederate control. If the Confederate states decide to return to the Union, they can keep their slaves.

None of the Confederate states decide to return to the Union, so the *Emancipation Proclamation* goes into effect on January 1st, 1863. Only the slaves in states currently in rebellion are freed. This means that slaves in the border states are not freed. None of the states in the Confederacy care what Lincoln has to say, so those slaves aren't freed either.

8

How will the Emancipation Proclamation change the course of the war? Brainstorm below.

Journey through the Civil War

Simulation Worksheet

July, 1863

The Battle of Gettysburg

The Battle of Gettysburg was General Lee's second attempt to attack the North. Lee hoped to have his soldiers feed from the farms in the North. Lee's 70,000 men met with General Meade's Union Army in Pennsylvania, near Gettysburg.

Day 1 - This day of fighting actually began by accident. Some Confederate soldiers went to a nearby town looking for shoes. They ran into some Union cavalry. The Union and Confederate soldiers fought throughout the day. At the day's end, the Union decided to retreat and wait for reinforcements. Reinforcements for both sides arrived that night.

Day 2 - The most famous moment of day 2 is a charge by Union soldiers at Little Round Top - whoever controlled that hill would dominate the battle. They charged Confederate soldiers and managed to maintain control of the hill.

Lee made the decision for his men to attack a Union position near a place called Cemetery Ridge. (This may be related to the fact that he was frustrated by day 2). He thought that the Union line was weakest at this point. It was a bad idea, because the Confederates would have to cross almost a mile of open ground, and would surely be shot down by Union soldiers.

Day 3 - The most famous military moment of the war took place on the third day. It's known as Pickett's Charge. The troops were led by General George Pickett. Not surprisingly, they were cut down by Union soldiers. Those who survived had to retreat back through the field, moving past their fellow comrades who were dead or wounded. The battle for Gettysburg was over.

By the end of the charge, 6,000 Confederates were dead or wounded. Altogether, there were 46,000 casualties. 8,000 men were killed, and the rest were wounded. Gettysburg is considered the turning point of the war because Lee didn't have enough soldiers to attack the North anymore, and he wouldn't make that attempt again.

9 What happened to you after the Battle of Gettysburg?
Write down your letter choice here. _____

10 Write down your reaction to your experience
after the Battle of Gettysburg.

11 Write down your reaction to the Gettysburg Address.

Address - a
formal
speech given
for an
audience.

Journey through the Civil War

Simulation Worksheet

May - July 4th, 1863

The Battle of Vicksburg

Vicksburg was the only remaining Confederate fort along the Mississippi. If the Union could control this point, they would essentially be able to cut the Confederacy in two. In order to take the city of Vicksburg, Grant's forces surrounded the city in a siege. The people of Vicksburg were attacked with cannon balls for weeks, and any routes into the city were cut off.

The city of Vicksburg surrendered on July 4th, 1863 (the day after the ending of Gettysburg). The city did not celebrate Independence day for another 81 years. With this battle, the Union took control of the Mississippi River, and cut off Confederate forces in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

12 Write down your reaction to the song that you hear from your side. What types of emotions is he trying to convey?

November 15th to December 21st, 1864

The Sherman's March

As Grant believed in *Total War*, he told General William T. Sherman to march with his troops (100,000 strong) from Tennessee to Atlanta, Georgia. Sherman was told to destroy everything in his path, and take everything he could use for the Union Army.

Although the Confederates tried, Sherman could not be stopped. Once he and the army reached Atlanta, they told the citizens to leave, and they burned the city to the ground. Sherman's success in Atlanta helps Lincoln to win re-election in 1864.

Sherman and his troops then moved on to Savannah, Georgia, and destroyed that city. Then they marched upward to Columbia, South Carolina, and burned that down also. In Virginia, they met up with General Grant, and prepared for their final attack on Richmond.

13 What is your reaction to Sherman's March?

14 Both Sides - React to the Andersonville experience on your simulation worksheet.

Journey through the Civil War

Simulation
Worksheet

April 9th, 1865

The Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse

As Sherman advanced closer and closer to Richmond, Lee realized that he was outnumbered, and his troops abandoned the city. On April 3rd, Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, surrendered. Lincoln was able to walk through the streets of Richmond freely. Freed slaves were there also.

Grant pursued Lee's remaining forces to a tiny town in Virginia called Appomattox Station. Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Lee's officers were able to keep their weapons and the soldiers could keep their mules and horses for planting season. The soldiers were also given food. Grant recognized that the war was over, and that the country had to reunite.

15

Do you agree to the terms of surrender? → Signature _____