

Unit 1 Lecture Part 1

Creating a Nation



A. The Enlightenment

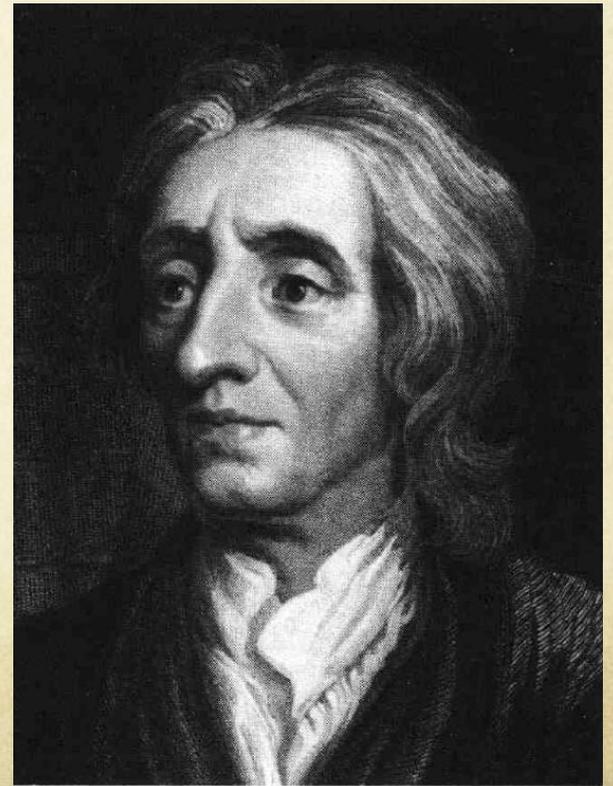
- 1. Definition and description
 - An intellectual movement of the mid-1600s to late 1700s
 - Belief: the world operated in an orderly way according to natural laws
 - Stressed the use of reason and logic
 - Encouraged people to question traditional authority



2. Enlightenment Thinkers

a. John Locke

- Believed that society and education could shape people for the better (tabula rasa)
- People had **Natural rights:**
- **life, liberty, and property**

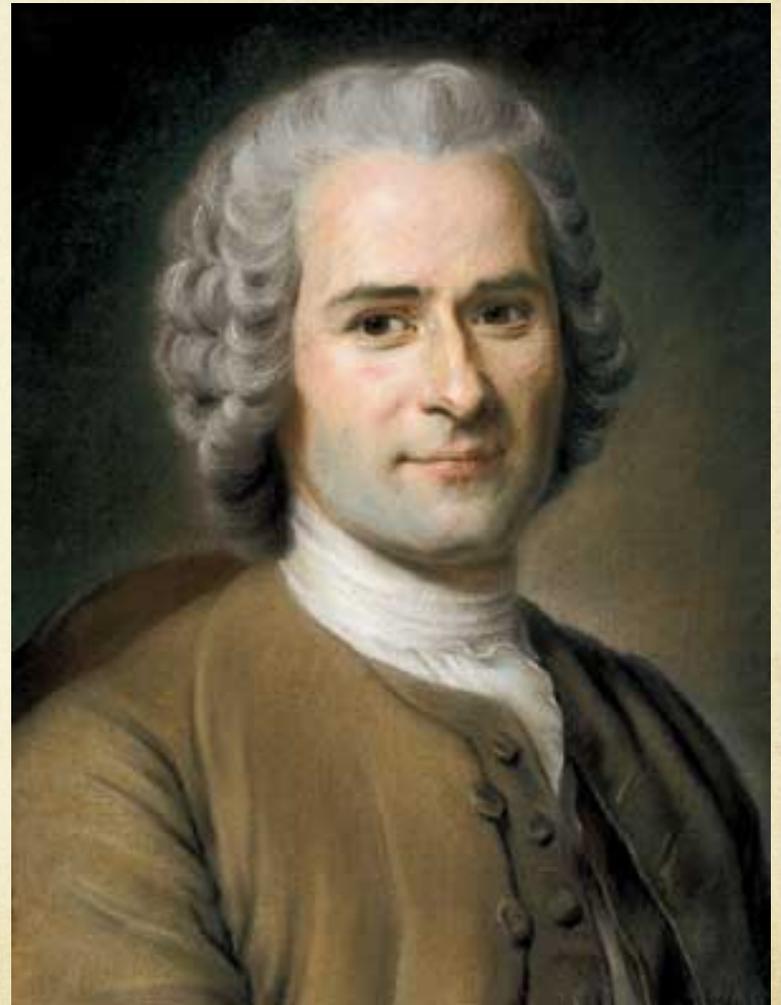


b. Rousseau

Wrote *The Social Contract*:

Government should be formed
by the consent of the people

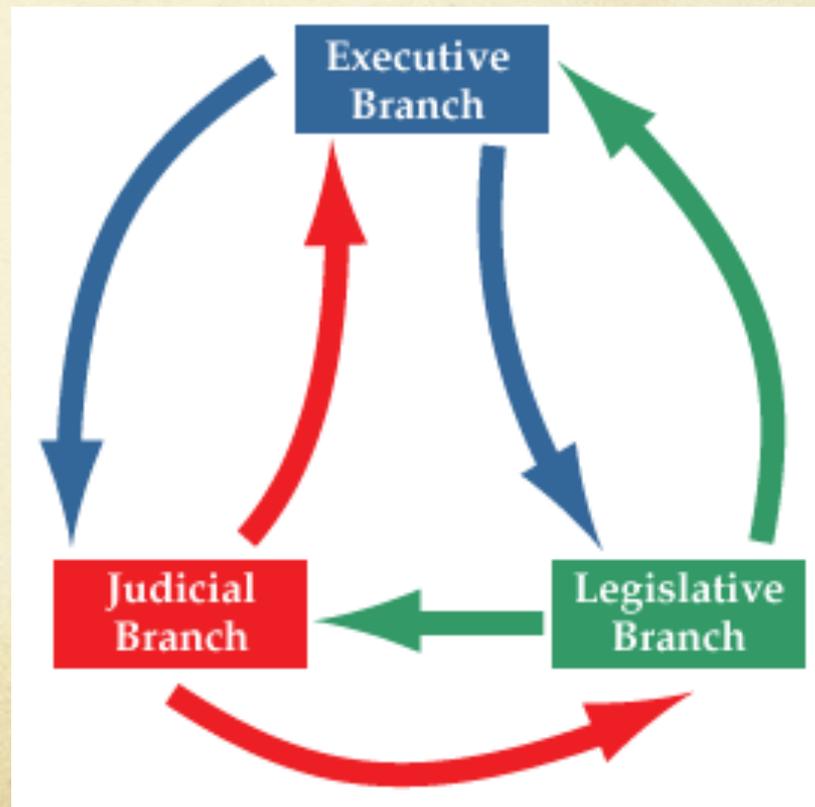
Government should protect the
people's rights



c. Montesquieu

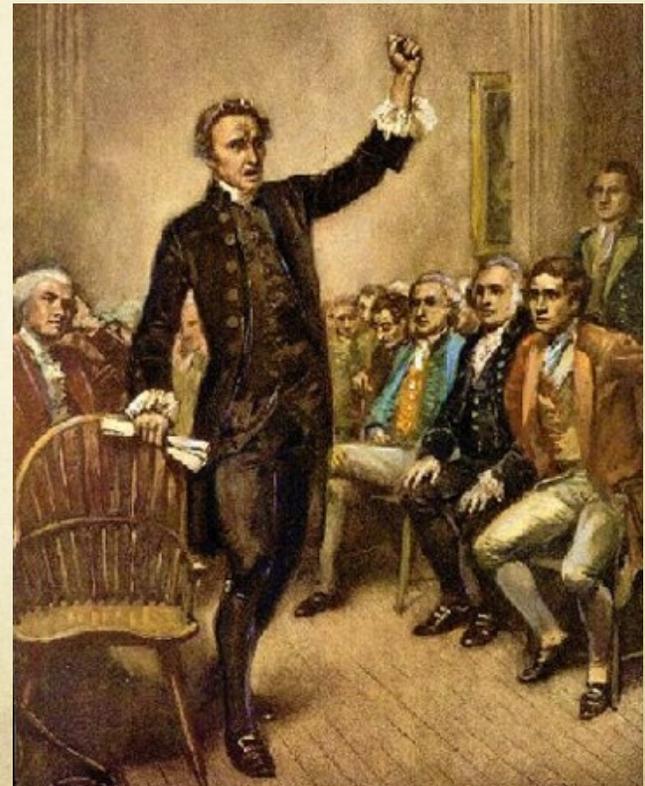
- Three types of political power:

Executive, Legislative, and Judicial (separation of powers and checks and balances)



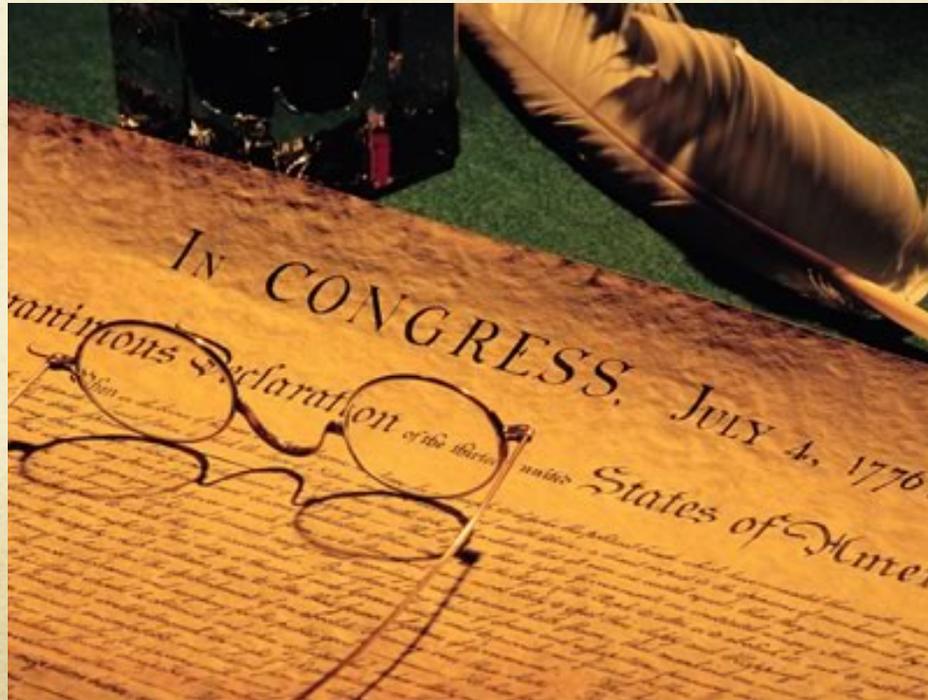
3. Impact of the Enlightenment

- Led colonists to think about rights and “good government”
- Ideas would later influence the writing of the Constitution



4. Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution

- Locke's ideas influenced Jefferson's writing of the *Declaration of Independence*:
 - Inalienable rights: "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"



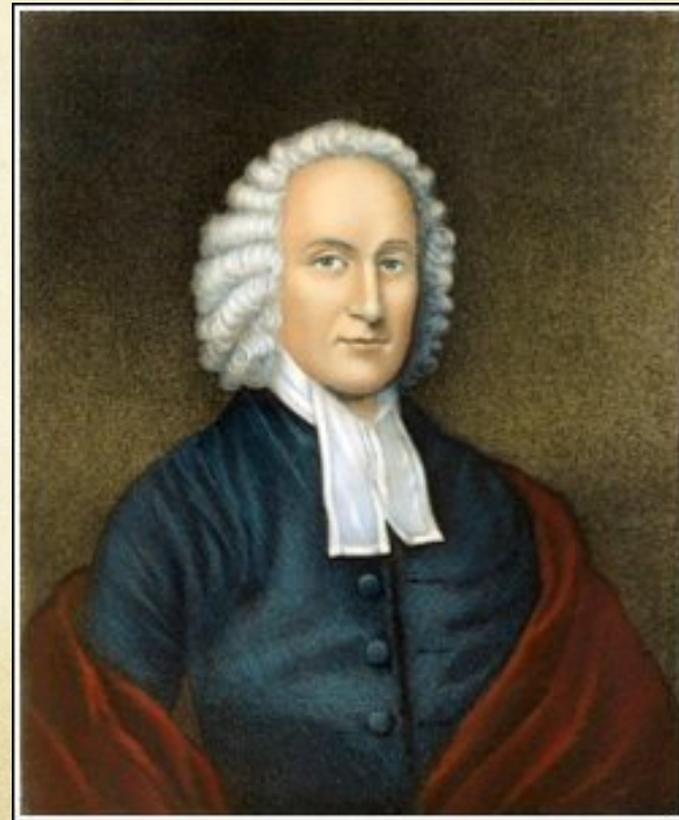
B. Religious Issues

1. Religious Persecution ~ many groups settled here to escape discrimination
 - Maryland became a haven for Catholics and was tolerant of all Christians
 - Pilgrims and Puritans came to Massachusetts to practice their faith as they chose
 - Pennsylvania was a refuge for Quakers
 - Later, Mormons settled Utah to escape persecution



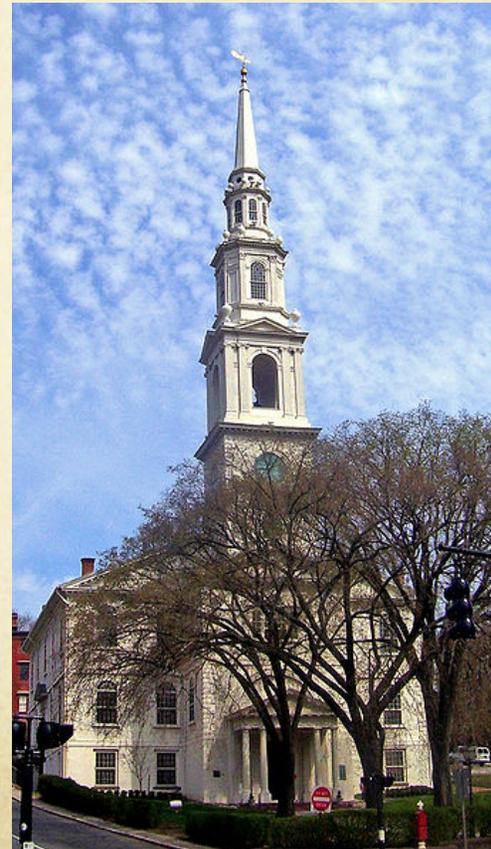
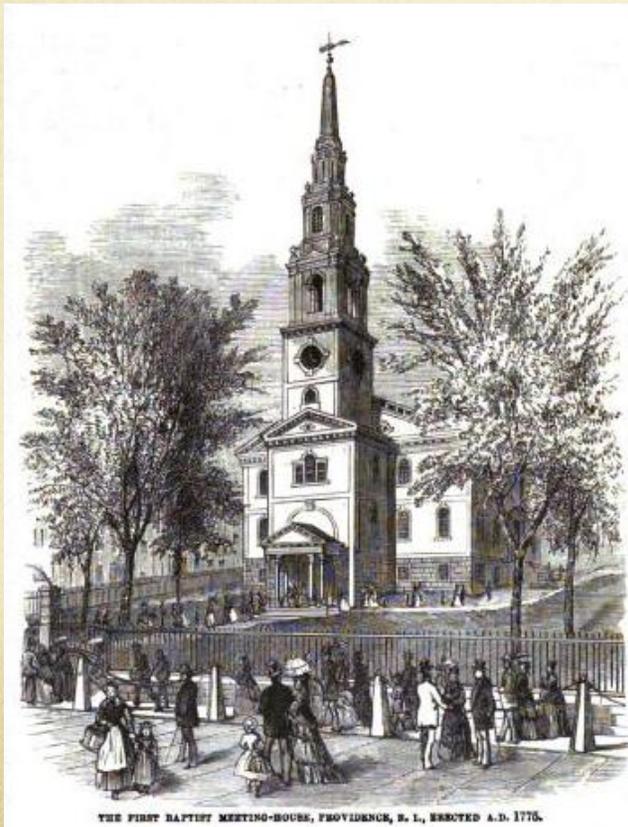
2. The First Great Awakening (1730s-1740s)

- Period of religious revival; Ministers stressed personal faith
- Caused people to question traditional church authority



2. The First Great Awakening, continued

- Newer denominations, like Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists, won converts
- Baptists welcomed Africans and condemned slavery



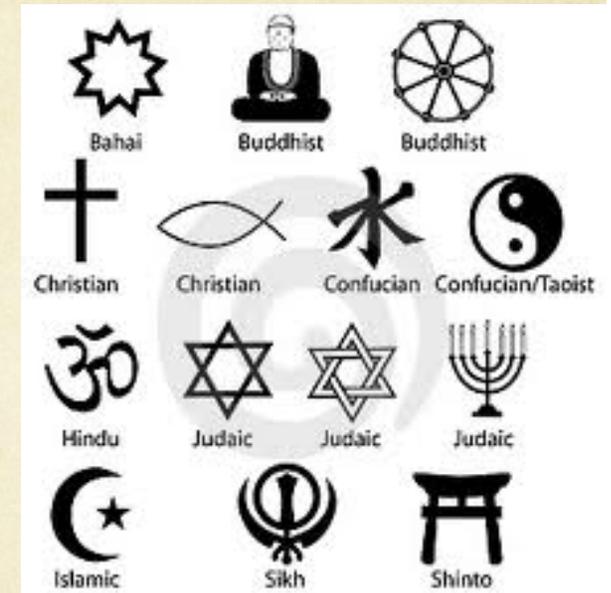
3. Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom

- Written by Thomas Jefferson in 1777; enacted in 1786
- Established the separation of church and state in Virginia; was model for national law



4. Establishment Clause and Free Exercise Clause of the Constitution (First Amendment)

- *“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion...”*
- Congress can't make a national religion
- *“...or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.”*
- Congress can't stop people from practicing their faith
- Guaranteed separation of church and state; freedom of religion in the US

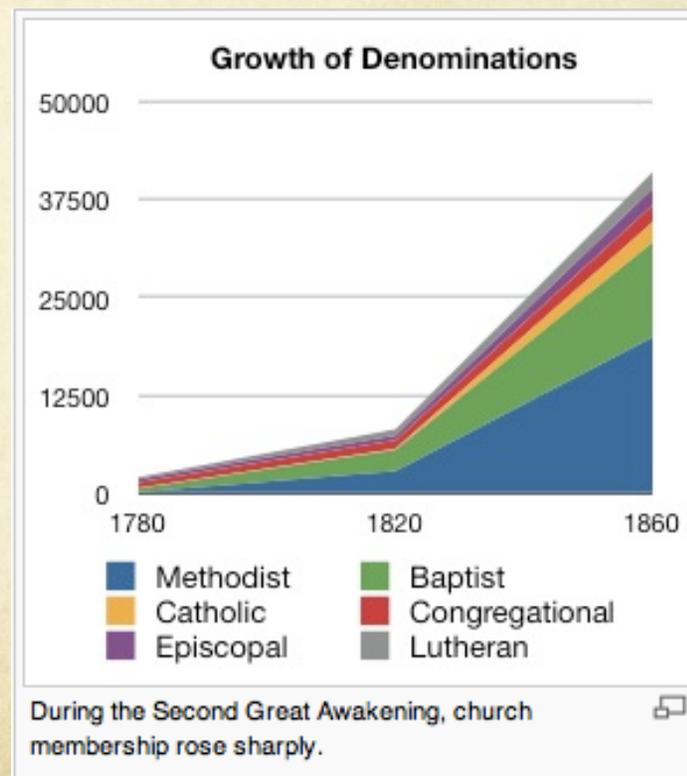


5. Second Great Awakening

- A. Religious revival movement in the early to mid-1800s
- New and “revived” groups: Methodists, Mormons, Shakers, Oneidans



1839 Methodist camp meeting



5. Second Great Awakening (continued)

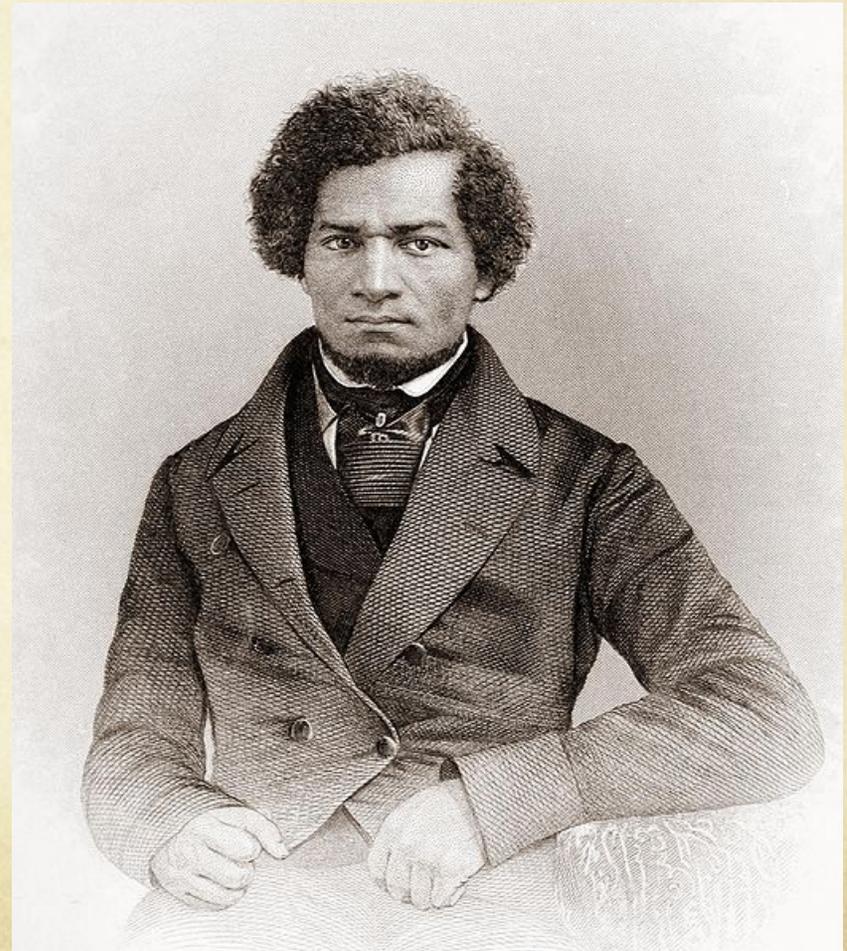
- B. Sparked reform movements to improve society
 - “Temperance Movement” (anti-alcohol)

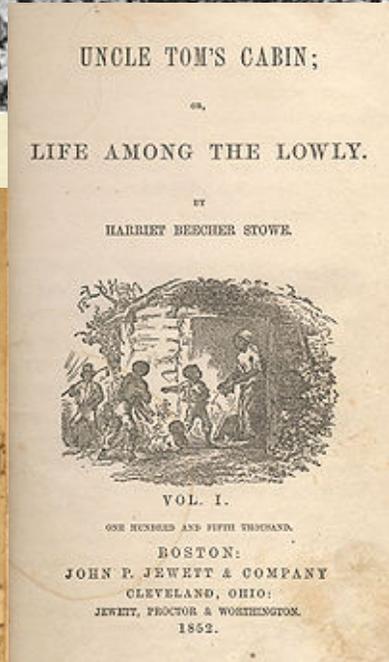
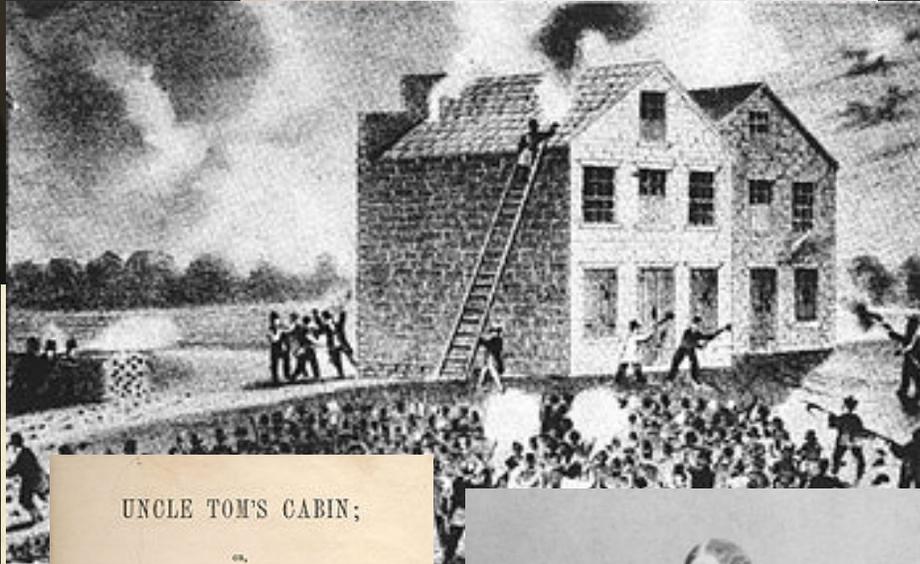


THE DRUNKARDS PROGRESS.
FROM THE FIRST GLASS TO THE GRAVE.

5. Second Great Awakening (continued)

- B. Baptists and Methodists preached against slavery – sparked Abolitionist Movement





5. Second Great Awakening (continued)

C. Women's involvement in reforms leads to Women's Rights Movement and Seneca Falls Convention (1848)

They wrote the "Declaration of Sentiments" – modeled on the Declaration of Independence – asking for women's rights







DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS

When, in the course of human events,
it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man
to assume among the people of the earth
a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied,
but one to which the laws of nature
and of nature's God entitle them,
a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires
that they should declare the causes
that impel them to such a course.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:
that all men and women are created equal;
that they are endowed by their Creator
with certain inalienable rights;
that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;
that to secure these rights governments are instituted,
deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed—
Whenever any form of Government
becomes destructive of these ends,
it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it,

and to insist upon the institution of a new government,
laying its foundation on such principles,
and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem
most likely to effect their safety and happiness.
Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established
should not be changed for light and transient causes;
and accordingly, all experience hath shown
that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable,
than to right themselves by abolishing
the forms to which they are accustomed.
But when a long train of abuses and usurpations,
pursuing invariably the same object,
evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism,
it is their duty to throw off such government,
and to provide new guards for their future security.
Such has been the patient sufferance
of the women under this government,
and such is now the necessity which constrains them
to demand the equal station to which they are entitled.

The history of mankind is a history of
and usurpations on the part of man
having in direct object the establishment
of an absolute tyranny over her.
To prove this, let facts be submitted to

He has never permitted her
to exercise her inalienable right to the

He has compelled her to submit to laws
in the formation of which she had no voice

He has withheld from her rights
which are given to the most ignorant and
both natives and foreigners.

C. Constitutional Convention (1787)

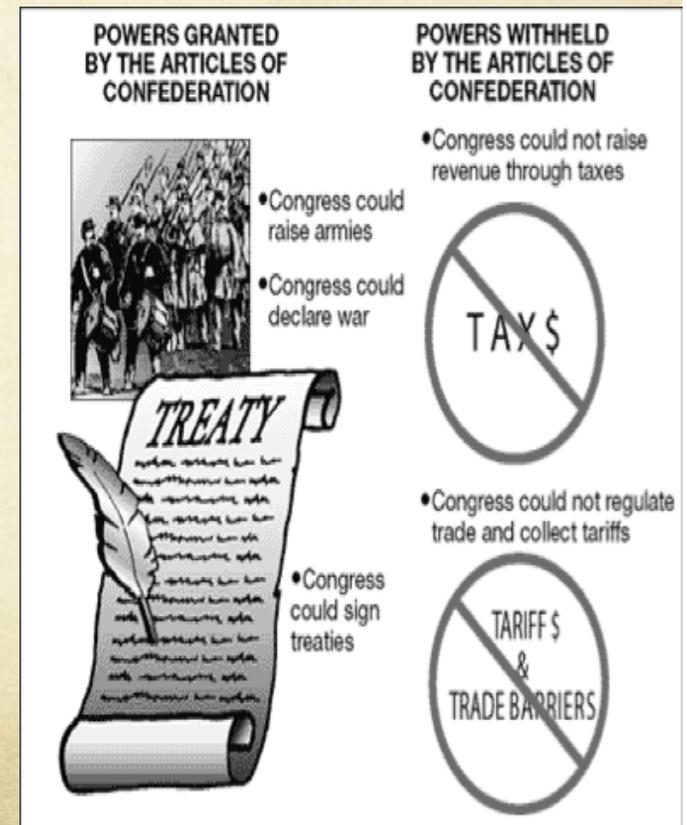
1. Articles of Confederation

Our first government in 1781 was weak and disunited;

Delegates met to change it – abolished it

(DON'T WRITE THIS; READ ONLY)

- Loose association of states
- No power to tax
- Needed unanimous consent to change constitution
- Did not regulate interstate trade



2. Great Compromise (**DON'T WRITE YET**)

- Virginia plan
- Proportional Representation (rep. based on population)
- (Large states benefit)



2. Great Compromise (**DON'T WRITE YET**)

New Jersey Plan

- equal representation
- (Small states benefit)



2. Great Compromise (**NOW WRITE!**)

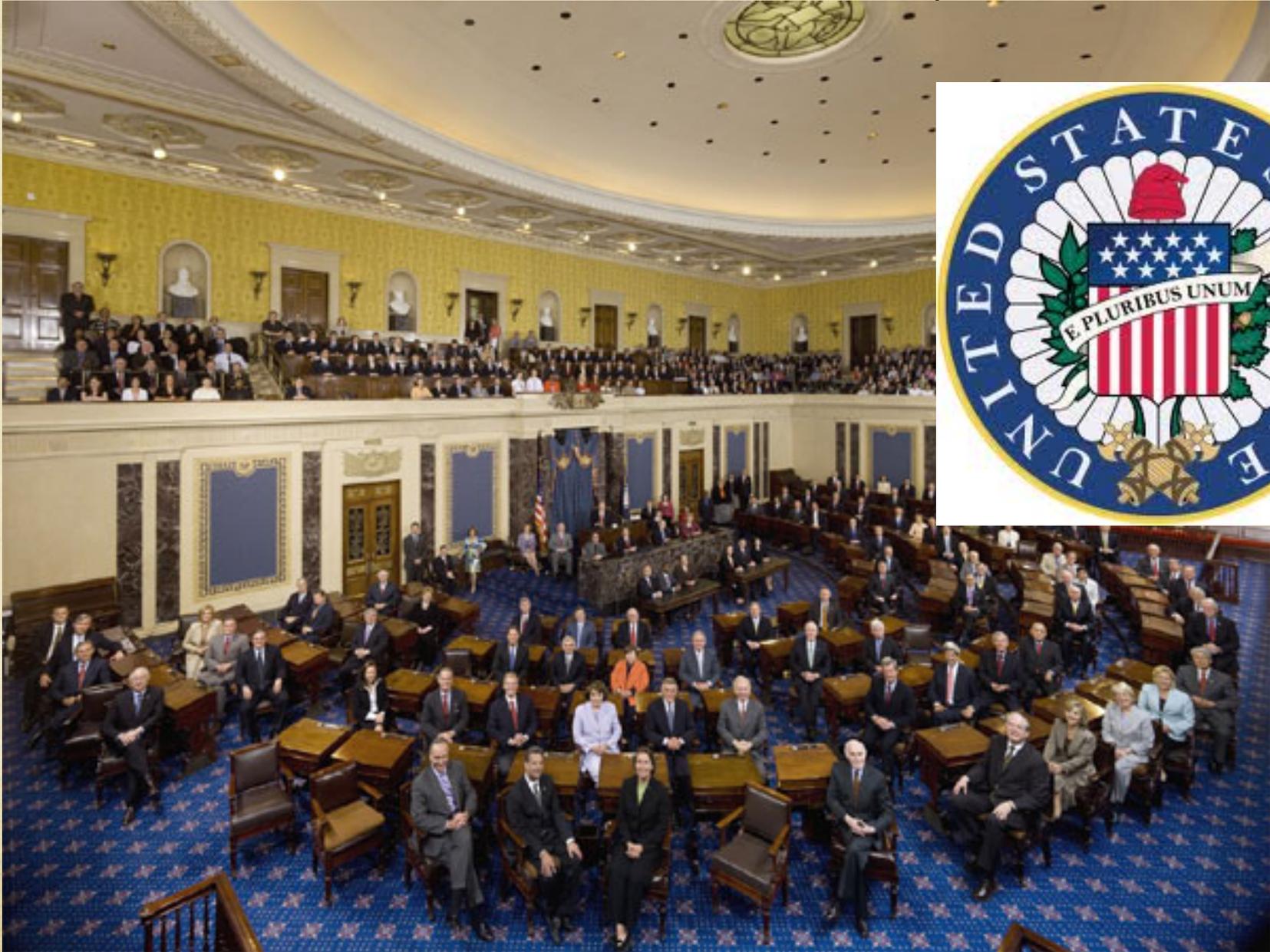
- The Compromise created:
- a two-House legislature (Congress):
 - Senate: Equal representation (each state gets 2 Senators = 2 votes)
 - House of Representatives: Proportional representation (representatives based on population)



US Senate (1790s Philadelphia)



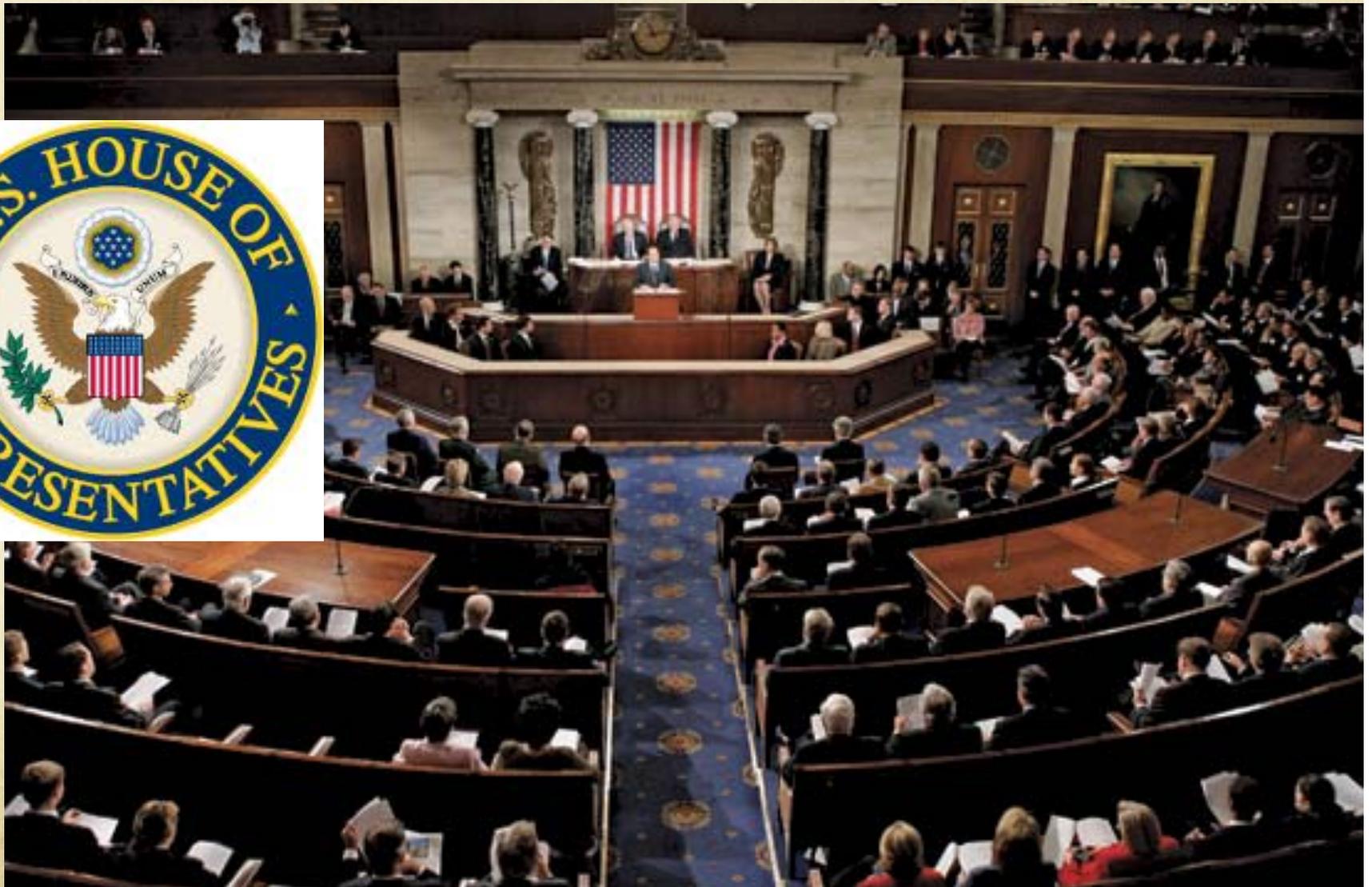
US Senate today



House of Representatives (1790s)



House of Representatives (today)



US Congress (Capitol Building)



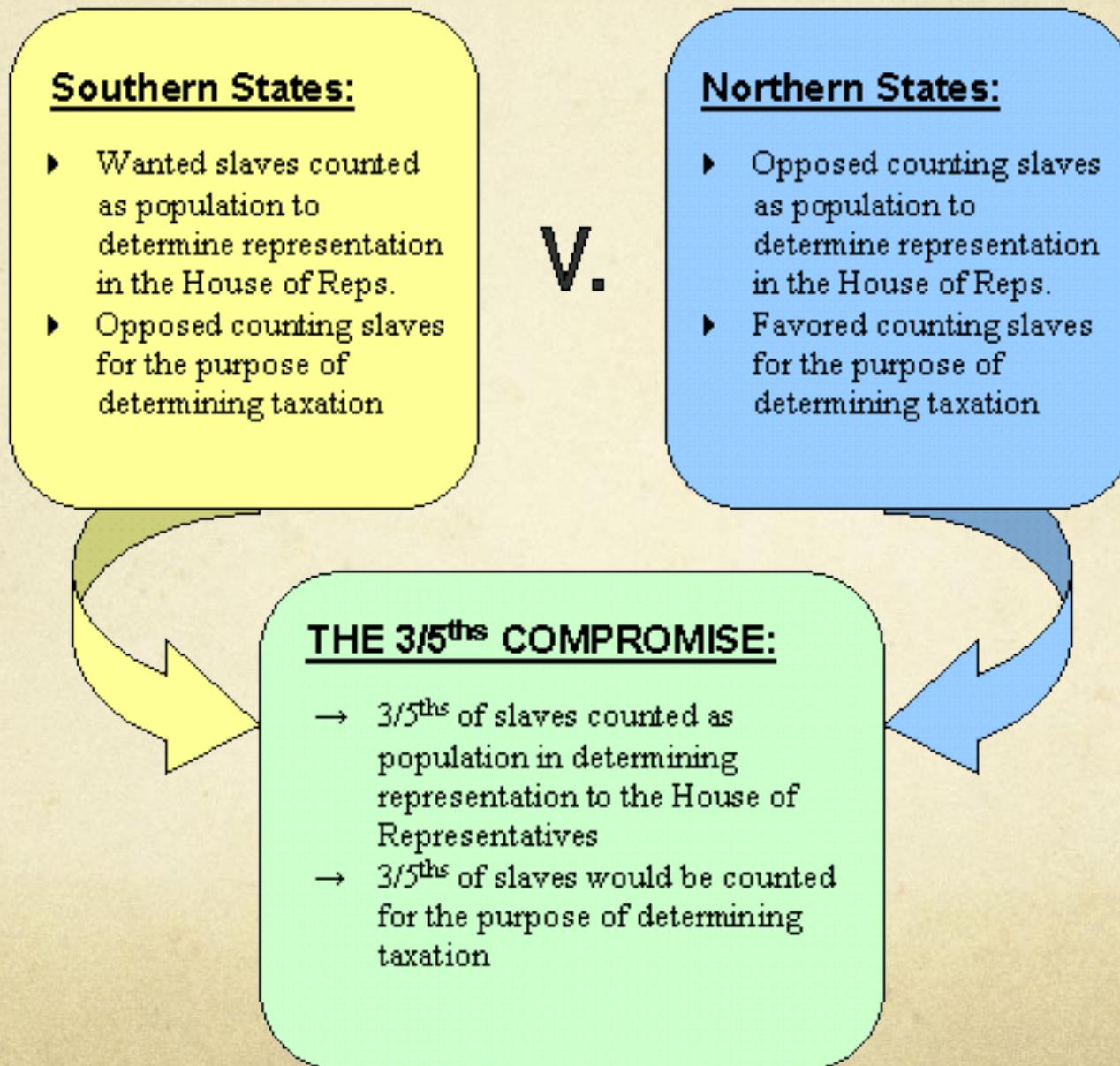
US Congress (Capitol Building)



US Congress (Capitol Building)

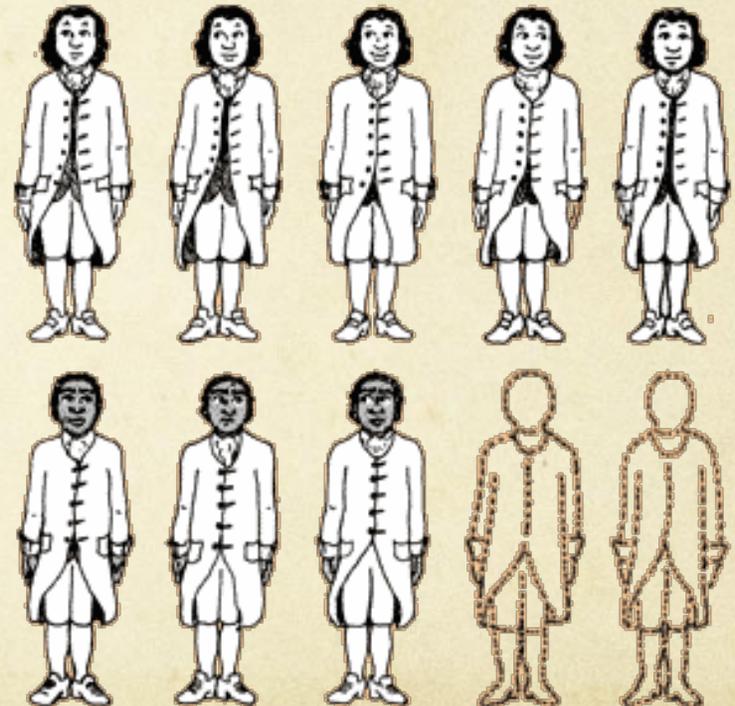
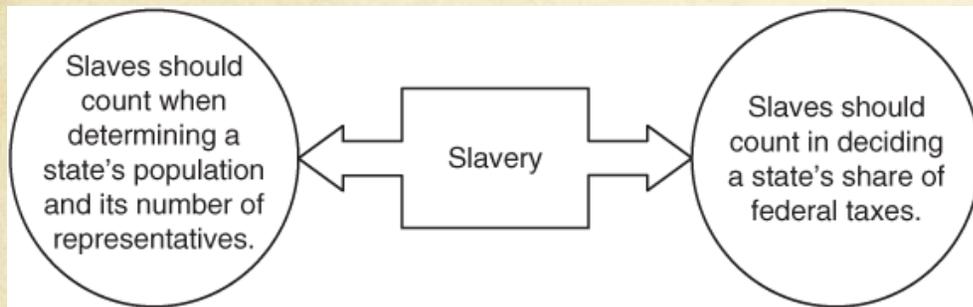


3. Three-Fifths Compromise **DON'T WRITE YET**



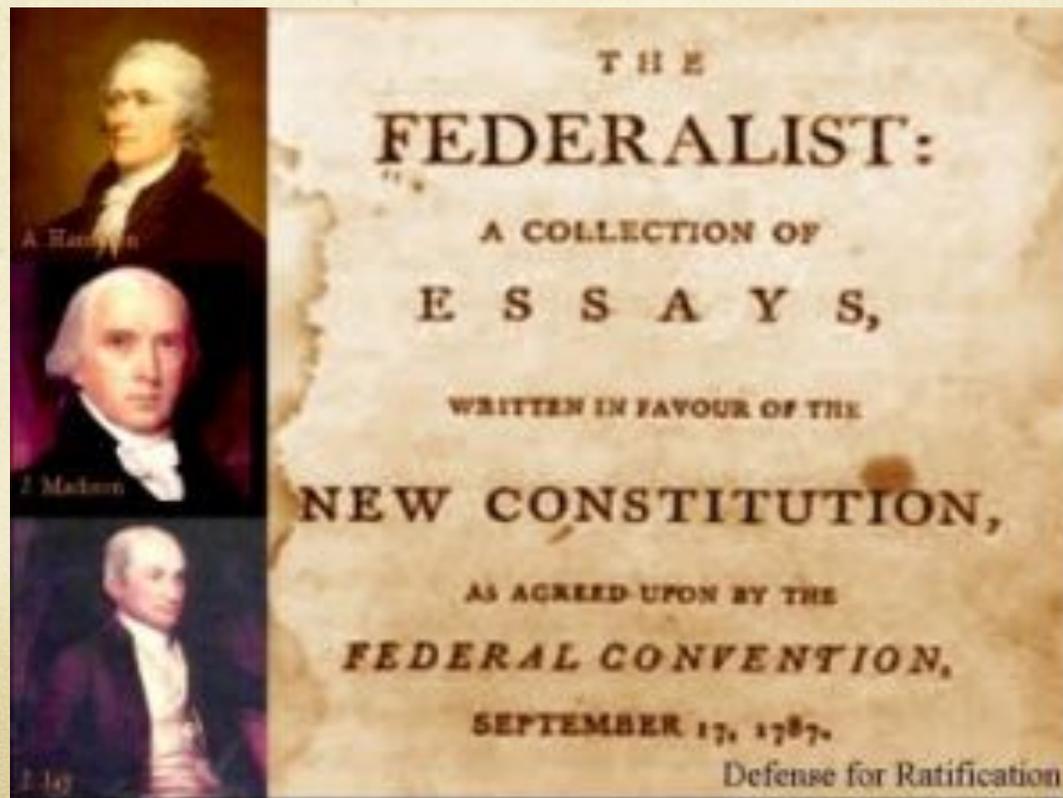
3. Three-Fifths Compromise **WRITE**

- Determined that three-fifths of each state's slaves would be counted for both representation and taxation



4. Ratification (formal approval)

- Constitution: needed 9 of the 13 states to ratify it for it to go into effect.
- *The Federalist Papers* were written to persuade Anti-Federalists to vote to ratify



5. Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists

- A political battle over ratification of the Constitution
- Later, these became the first political parties. They differed on interpretation of the Constitution

Federalists

- For the Constitution (strong central government)
- Loose interpretation of the Constitution

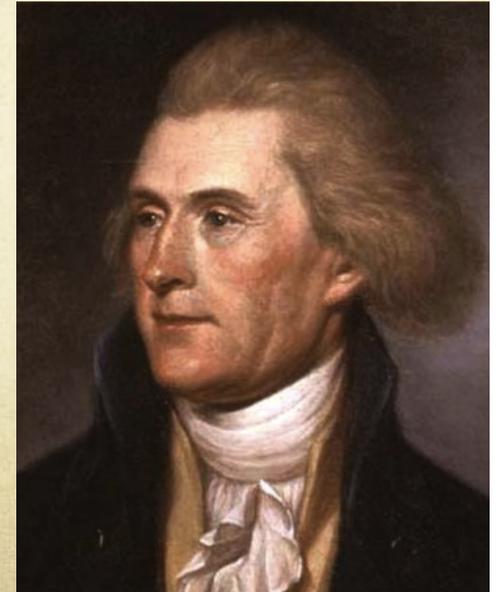
Anti-Federalists →

Democratic-Republicans

- Against the Constitution (against strong central gov't)
- Strict interpretation of the Constitution



Led by
Alexander
Hamilton
←



Led by
Thomas
Jefferson
→

6. Bill of Rights (First 10 amendments to the Constitution)

- added to protect personal liberties; because Anti-Federalists would not ratify Constitution without it

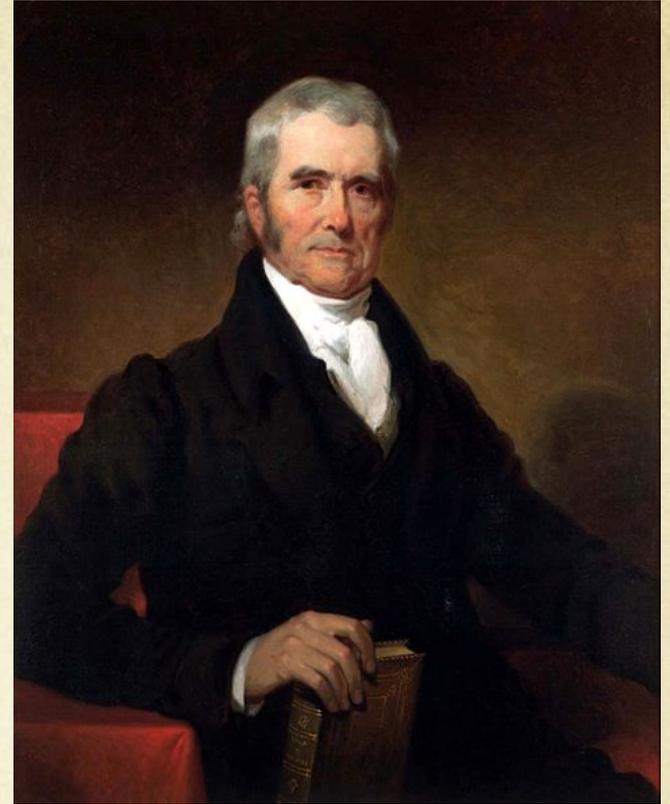


- Provided basic rights:

- First Amendment: freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition,
- Others: bear arms, protection from search and seizure, not to incriminate self, jury trial, no cruel punishments

7. Judicial Review

- The process by which the Supreme Court determines if a law is constitutional or not
- Marshall and *Marbury v. Madison*
 - Supreme Court case which established the power of Judicial Review when the Court decided to rule an act of Congress unconstitutional



Chief Justice John Marshall





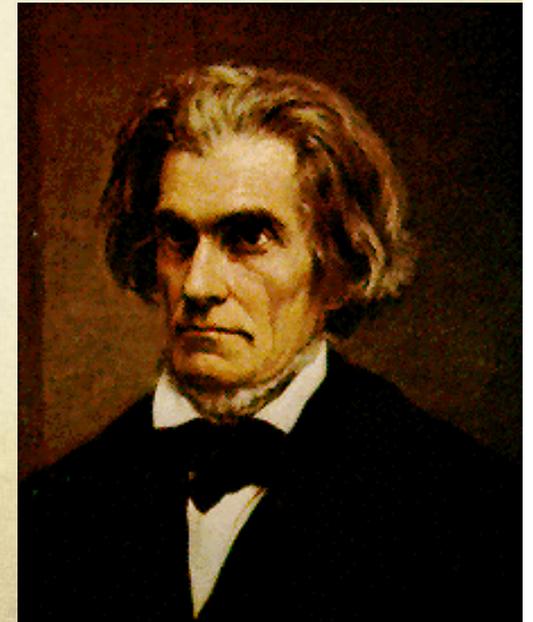
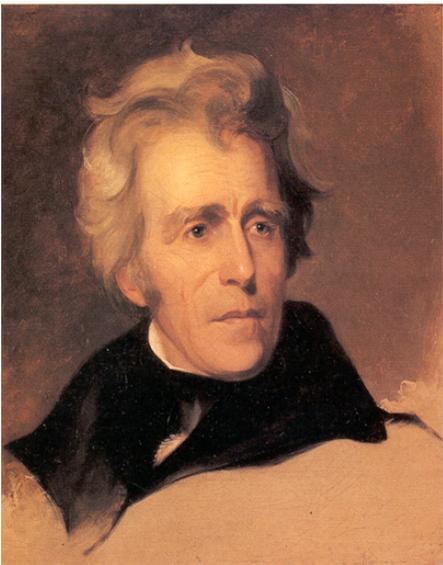






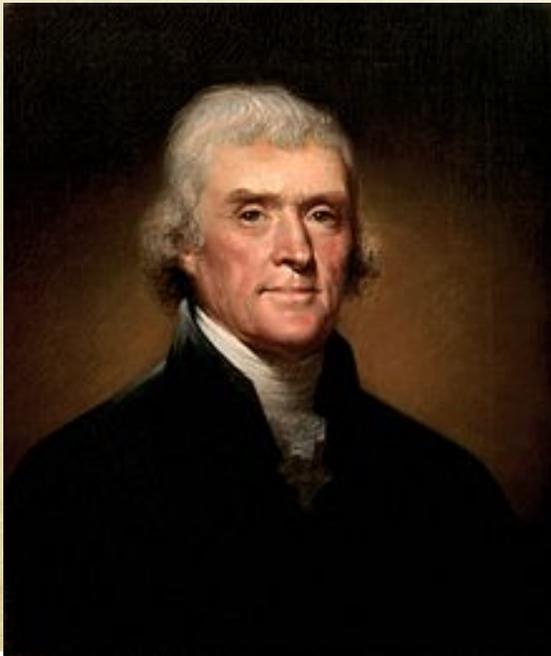
D. Federal vs. State Authority (States' Rights vs. Federal Authority debate)

- 1. Definition:
 - Conflicts between the two levels of government:
 - National or “Federal” government
 - State governments

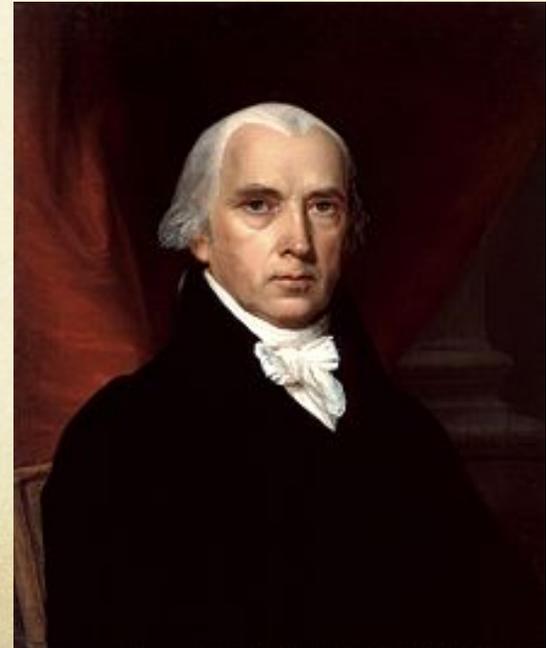


2. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (or “Resolves,” 1798, 1799)

- Reaction to Alien and Sedition Acts (prosecuted those who criticized Adams admin)
- KY and VA argued that each state has the power to declare that federal laws are unconstitutional and void.



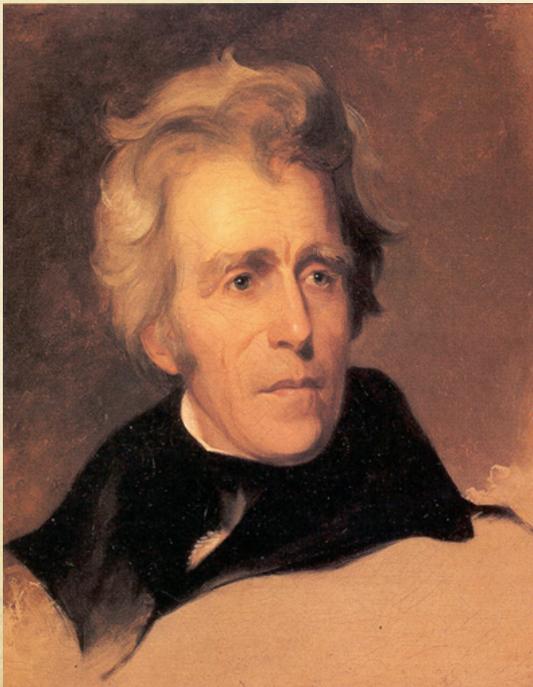
Jefferson



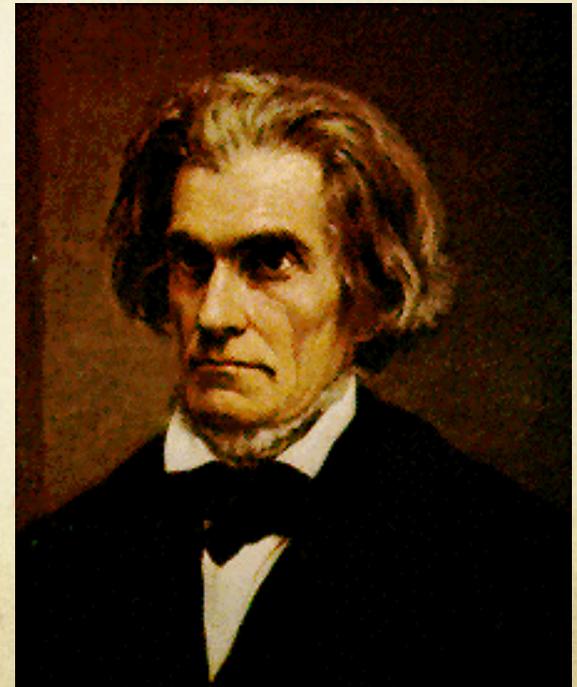
Madison

D. Federal vs. State Authority

- 3. Nullification Crisis (1832-1833)
 - Conflict that arose when South Carolina declared that a federal tariff (“Tariff of Abominations”) was unconstitutional and therefore null and void (invalid)
 - Compromise (lowered tariff) averted violence



Pres.
Andrew
Jackson:
For the
tariff



V.P./Sen.
John C.
Calhoun:
Against
the tariff