

Lesson 2: Constitutional Development and the New Republic (and the Development of Small-r republicanism)

Lesson 2 – Use its Learning Quiz on the Constitution 1st.

1. Notice the differences in periods marked with **blue**.
2. New nation under the Articles of Confederation
 - New state constitutions (with some states abolishing slavery and some creating **state** slave codes)
 - Northwest Ordinance, its parts and significance
 - Shays’s Rebellion, causes including financial troubles of the period and consequences
3. New nation under the Constitution
 - The convention (why a convention?) and major compromises (large state/small state; slavery/taxation/national voting; electoral college; powers given to Congress/President/national judiciary; and creation of a republic)
 - National protections for slaveholders and the slave trade (protection in addition to state slave codes)
 - *Federalist Papers*, authors and purpose in ratification
 - Anti-Federalists, who they are and their role in the Bill of Rights (what it that)
 - James Madison, diverse roles in the Constitution and Bill of Rights
4. President George Washington (1788-1796)
 - President, setting precedents for the office
 - Congress, passing tariffs for income
 - Congress, passing laws establishing the executive departments and national judiciary
 - Congress, passing laws to create the national financial system using Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton’s plan, including a National Bank (based on “implied powers”)
 - Whiskey Rebellion, causes and suppression
5. President John Adams (1796-1800) – A difficult time spent primarily keeping us out of a European War and dealing with partisan politics.

How Did the Constitution Develop

Click [here for Major Issues in Development of the Constitution](http://www.cjbibus.com/1783_1787_Major_Issues_Const_COMPLETED.pdf). Link Address:

http://www.cjbibus.com/1783_1787_Major_Issues_Const_COMPLETED.pdf

The link provides:

- What Problems Are the Constitution’s Framers Trying to Solve or What Solutions Are They Trying to Keep?
- What Happens at the Convention, What Are the Major Factions, Who Is Not Represented, and What Are the Major Structures of Government?
- How Does the Ratification of the Constitution Occur?
- What Are the Clauses on Republican Government and on Slavery in the Constitution? (**Caution**: There is no 13th Amendment ending slavery until 1865.)

The Republic (1789-1800) and the Development of Small-r republicanism

This is a different kind of visual. It shows all of the issues going at one time. It provides a way for you to see in chronological order at one time foreign policy and domestic policy. You can see interconnections.

Click [here for the Chronological Events of the New Republic](http://www.cjbibus.com/1789_1800_New_Republic.htm). Link Address:

http://www.cjbibus.com/1789_1800_New_Republic.htm

Optional Reference (But Applicable to All of the Remaining Content in the Unit):

- [Summary of Revolutionary Trends Around the World](http://www.cjbibus.com/Sum_Rev_Trend_large_font.htm)
Link Address: http://www.cjbibus.com/Sum_Rev_Trend_large_font.htm
- [Summary of Trends in Slavery Around the World](http://www.cjbibus.com/1789_Slavery_in_time_context.htm)
Link Address: http://www.cjbibus.com/1789_Slavery_in_time_context.htm
- [Summary of Political Parties 1789-1876](http://www.cjbibus.com/1789_1876_Sum_Poli_Parties.htm)
Link Address: http://www.cjbibus.com/1789_1876_Sum_Poli_Parties.htm

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