

Chapter 3: Pol. Of the Founding

- Dept. of Homeland Security after September 11, 2001
- ****Theme of Textbook – Interested in power and politics
- America was a battlefield from mid-1600's to mid 1700's
- The English – Jamestown (1607-2007) –
- Late 1700's eastern seaboard war – British
- ****Why came: religion, money, own land and avoid feudalism
- 1533 – Henry (8th) breaks with church – reform the Church of England, Puritans Sect, War and revolution in England
- ****Mercantilism – source of raw materials – then buy finished goods
- Land – widely available
- Self-rule 1619 Virginia House of Burg, colonies left much to be on their own, each colony set own voting rules property, religion, gender, race
- Property Qual. To Vote (like home areas in England)
- Religion – Qual to Vote, had these more so than money, Massachusetts only vote if Puritan, Pennsylvania –wife ran PA after Wm. Stroke.
- ****Africans & Slavery – Caribbean – Barbados brought slavery to SC
- Ran tobacco plantation of Maryland and Virginia
- 1680's free blacks forbidden to own property
- Slavery party of American political culture
- Over 4 French & Indian Wars (British V. French for empire, British Acts – taxes)
- ****Change political ideas – Locke = reps: const; sovereignty
- Revolution – Sam Adams – cousin to John Adams
- ****Called meeting Philly Sept. 1774 = First Cont. Congress
- Lexington & Concord September 19, 1775
- Declaration of Independence – common sense, 1776 – TJ in Philly, TJ – changed property to “pursue happiness”
- All men equal
- Native American & the Revolution, American Women and the Revolution
- ****In 1777 the Continental Congress meets to write the constitution, wrote Articles of Confederation – establish a “firm league of friendship” – confederation, each state is sovereign
- Central Government < State Government
- Powers – couldn't tax, couldn't draft soldiers, couldn't regulate commerce state to state or state to other countries, couldn't set up own monetary systems
- Winners & Losers – John Quincy Adams – nephew of Sam Adams, future President who feared power of poor people.
- ****Shay's Rebellion – farmers vs. bankers, 450 tons of military supplies, January 1787, will of people vs. will of the people, keep central power weak – not like English king, land ownership widespread
- Constitution Convention – call for National Court before Shay's

- Rebellion meet Philly (May 1787) – sole purpose of fixing articles, meeting = treason
- Who wasn't there? – Thomas Jefferson in Paris, John Adams in England
- Who was there? – George Washington, George Mason, Ed Randolph, and James Madison = father
- 81 – Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton – wealth, education, elites
- ****Notes of James Madison – after all their deaths
- ****Constitution Compromise = Federalism – power to national and power to states, indebt of each other, Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist
- Large V. Small States (VA v. NJ)
- ****Great Compromise – kept most of Virginia Plan
- Nation v. States over slavery and reps = 3/5 compromise
- Table 3.1
- Slavery Ended December 1865
- ****Ratification of Constitution (9 states = union)
- Federalist – for rat
- Publius = Fed Papers
- #'s 10 & 51 – Checks & Balances; Separation of Powers
- Factions = today's IG's
- Madison thinks reps will dilute effects of faction, ambition checks ambition
- Need Bill of Rights to balance government power
- Final vote – small states – first, mid states – middle time, NC – RI – last, want Bill of Rights
- 9 of 13 states say yes; competing elites
 - 1.) citizenship rests on consent
 - 2.) no grades or levels of citizenship
 - 3.) citizen gives – rights to all citizens
- ****Land – mass citizenship, citizenship – equal for all but not woman, Indians, slaves