



CONFLICTS & COMPROMISES

AGREEMENT

Government is for and by the people & is to protect life, liberty & pursuit of happiness → The Articles need fixing



DISAGREEMENT

How powerful should the Federal Gov. be? → How representative should the government be? → Individual VS state VS federal rights?

A historical room, possibly a legislative chamber, with several rectangular tables covered in green cloth. The tables are arranged in rows and are set with papers, books, and small lamps. The room features high ceilings, large windows with green curtains, and a chandelier hanging from the ceiling. The walls are paneled, and the overall atmosphere is formal and historical.

REPRESENTATION

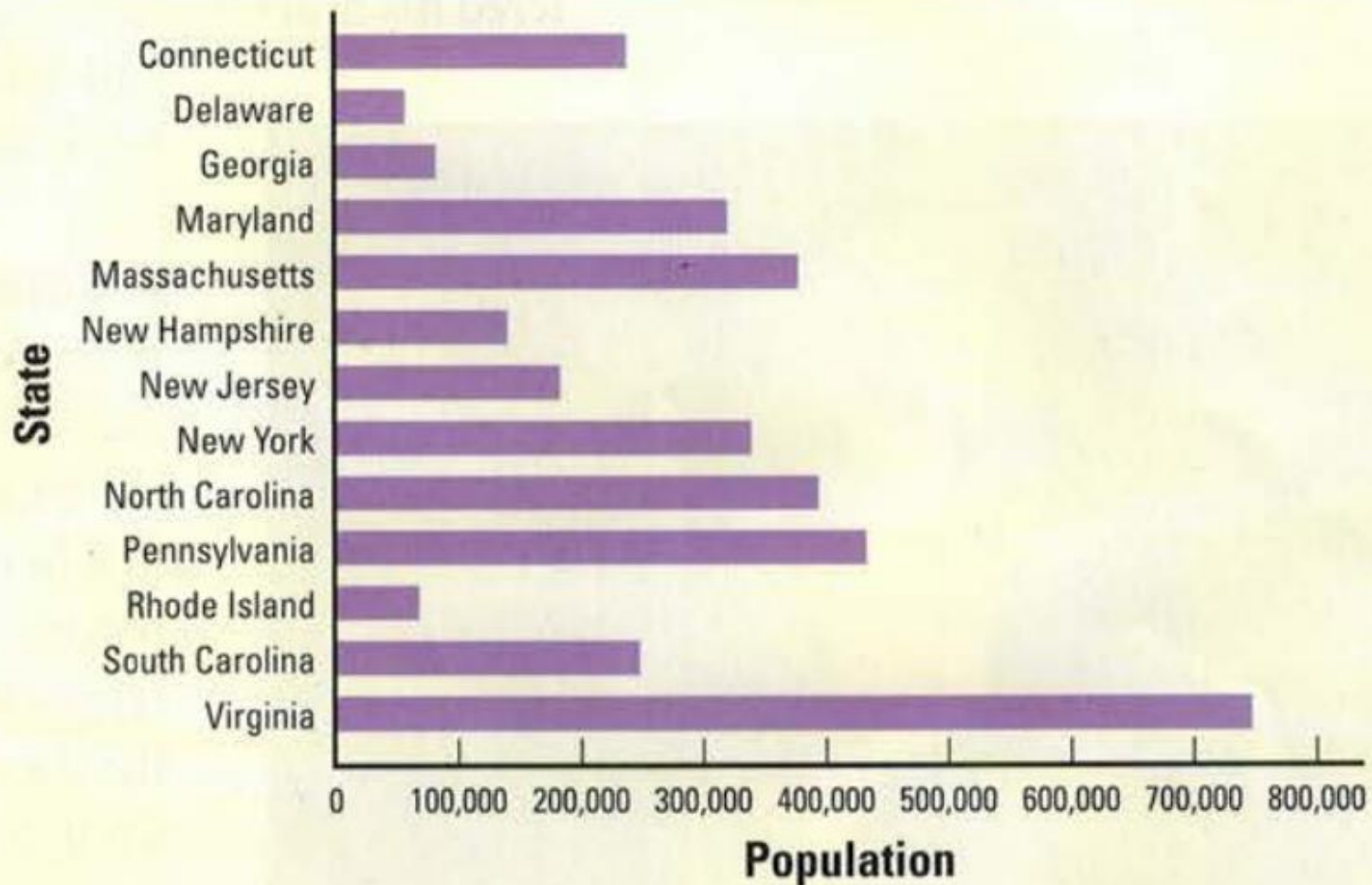


THE QUESTIONS

What kind of legislature
should there be?

How will the legislature
represent the people?

Populations of U.S. States, 1790



Based on this graph, which states do you think would want equal representation for each state?

THE CONFLICTS



Virginia Plan

James Madison

2 "houses" or "chambers"
based on population

ISSUE

Little states are left out

New Jersey Plan

William Paterson

1 "house" or "chamber" *based on equal vote per state*



ISSUE

People not represented

THE COMPROMISES

Also: The Great Compromise

Roger
Sherman (CT)



BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE

House of Rep. based on Population
Senate based on equality

A historical room, possibly a legislative chamber or a formal meeting hall, featuring several long tables covered with green cloths. The tables are arranged in rows and are set with papers, books, and small lamps. The room has high ceilings, large windows with green curtains, and a chandelier hanging from the ceiling. The walls are paneled, and the overall atmosphere is formal and historical.

SLAVERY

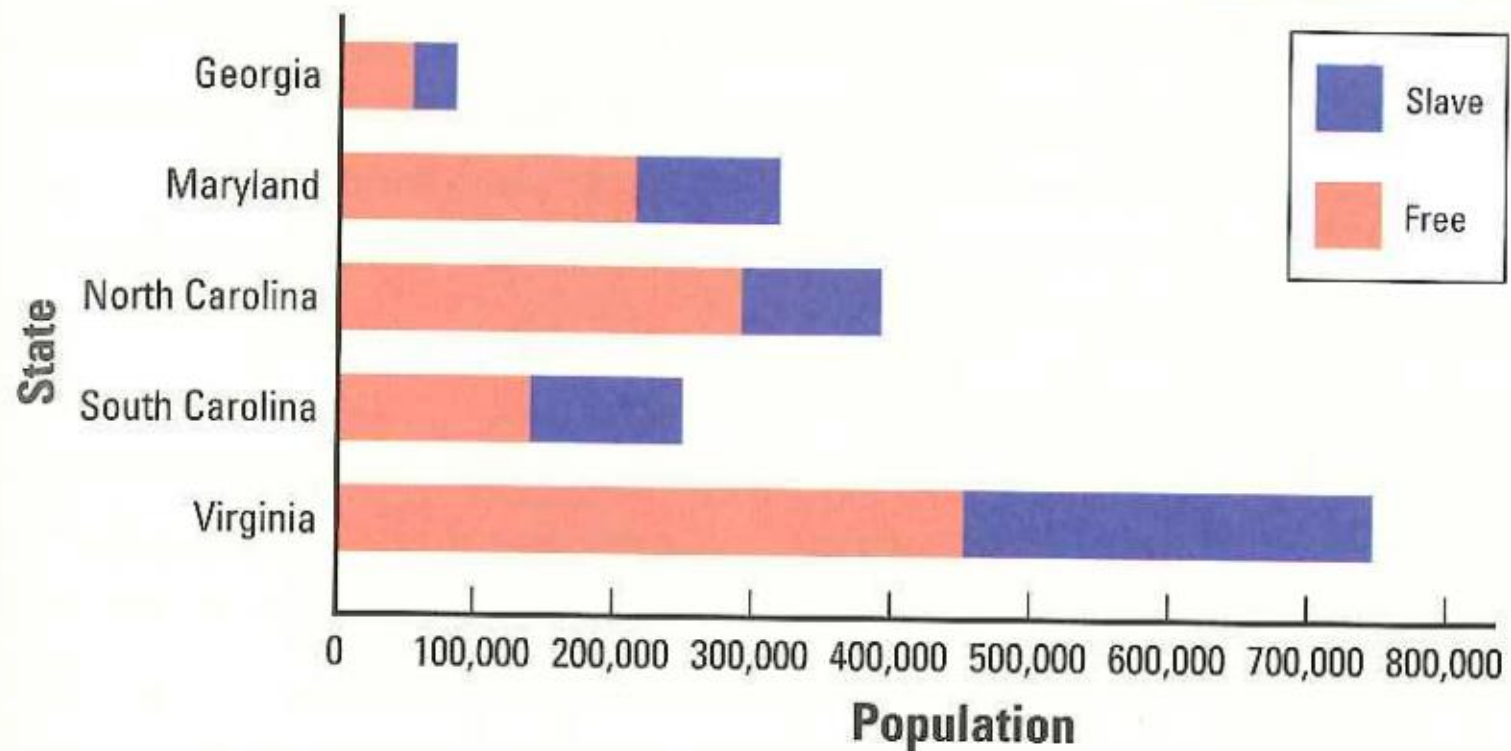


THE QUESTIONS

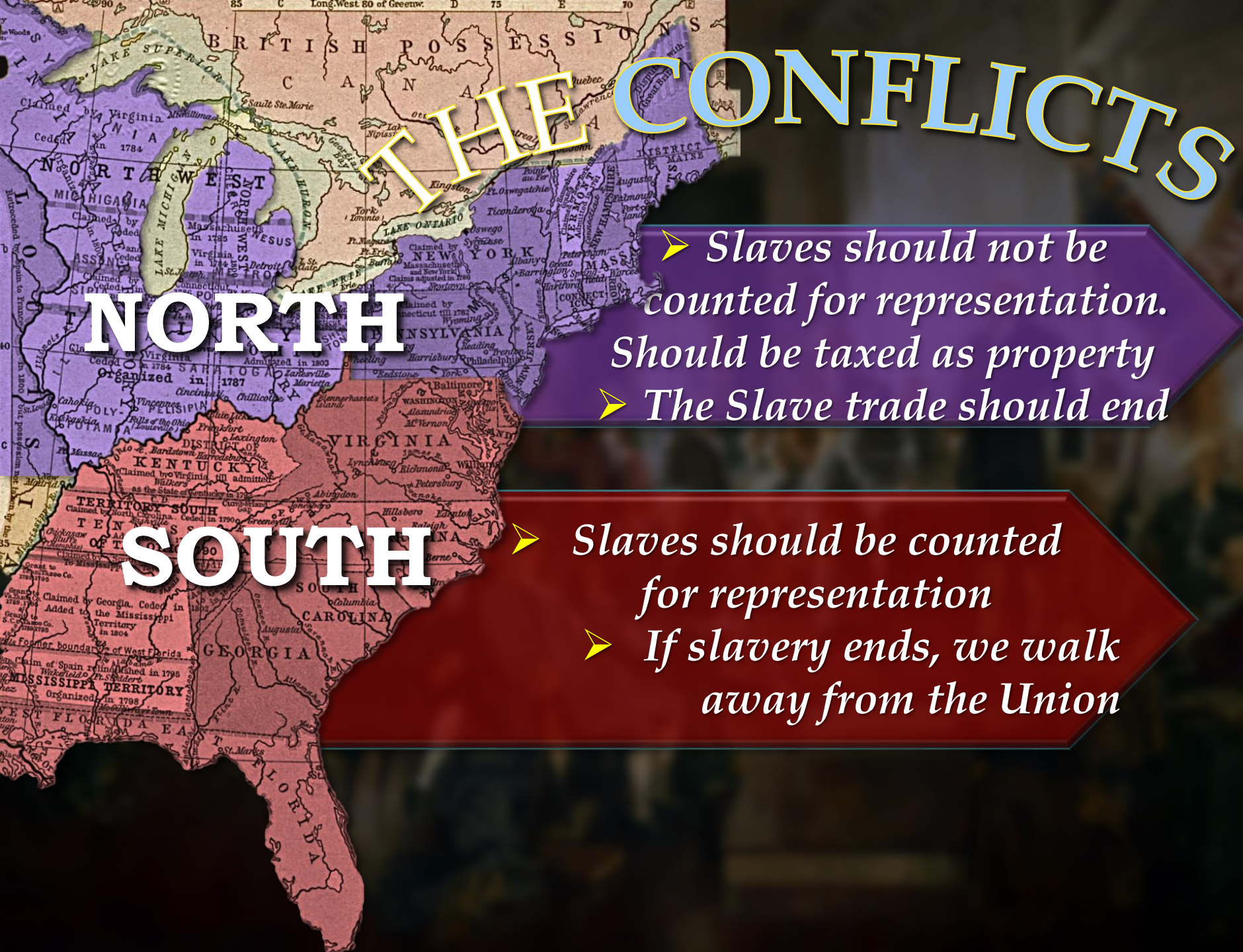
Should slaves be counted
in the population for
representation?

What of the future of
slavery & the slave trade?

Total Populations of Southern States, 1790



How do you think delegates from each of the states shown in this graph would want slaves to be counted? For representation or to be taxed?



THE CONFLICTS

NORTH

- Slaves should not be counted for representation. Should be taxed as property
- The Slave trade should end

SOUTH

- Slaves should be counted for representation
- If slavery ends, we walk away from the Union

THE COMPROMISES



3/5th Compromise

Slaves will be counted as 3/5ths a person for rep.
AND the Slave Trade will end by 1808
AND strict fugitive slave laws

The background image shows a large, formal room with high ceilings and classical architectural details. Several long tables are arranged in the room, each covered with a dark green cloth. On the tables, there are papers, books, and small white candles in holders. Wooden chairs with curved backs are positioned around the tables. In the background, there are large windows with white frames and a chandelier hanging from the ceiling. The overall atmosphere is that of a historical legislative or judicial chamber.

PRESIDENCY



THE QUESTIONS

How should the chief
executive (aka: president)
be elected to office?

How long can the
president serve in office?

THE CONFLICTS

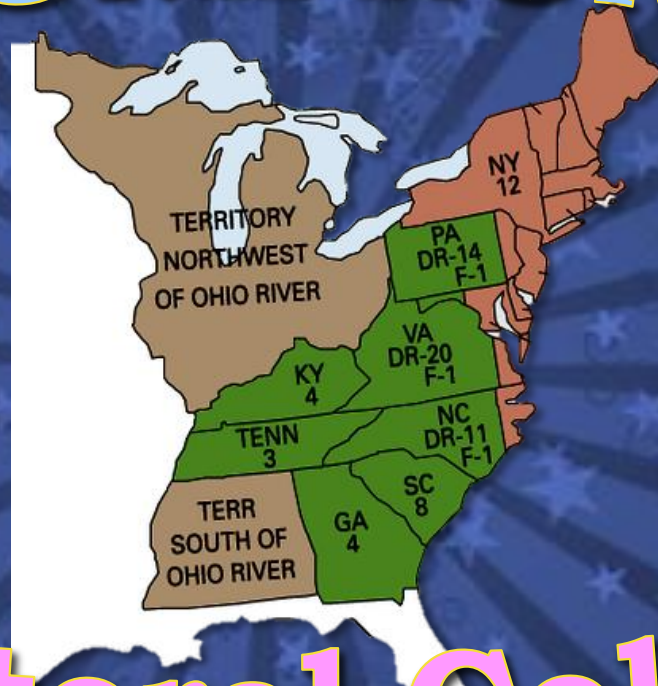


- The president should be *elected by Congress* not the people
(*fear: uneducated voting/mobocracy/geographic voting/no power little to states*)
- Presidency with *no term limits*
(*need stability to the countries leadership*)

- The president should be elected by *popular vote*
(*fear: tyranny/aristocracy/weak president*)
- Presidency with *term limits*
(*need to keep from kingship & fresh leadership*)

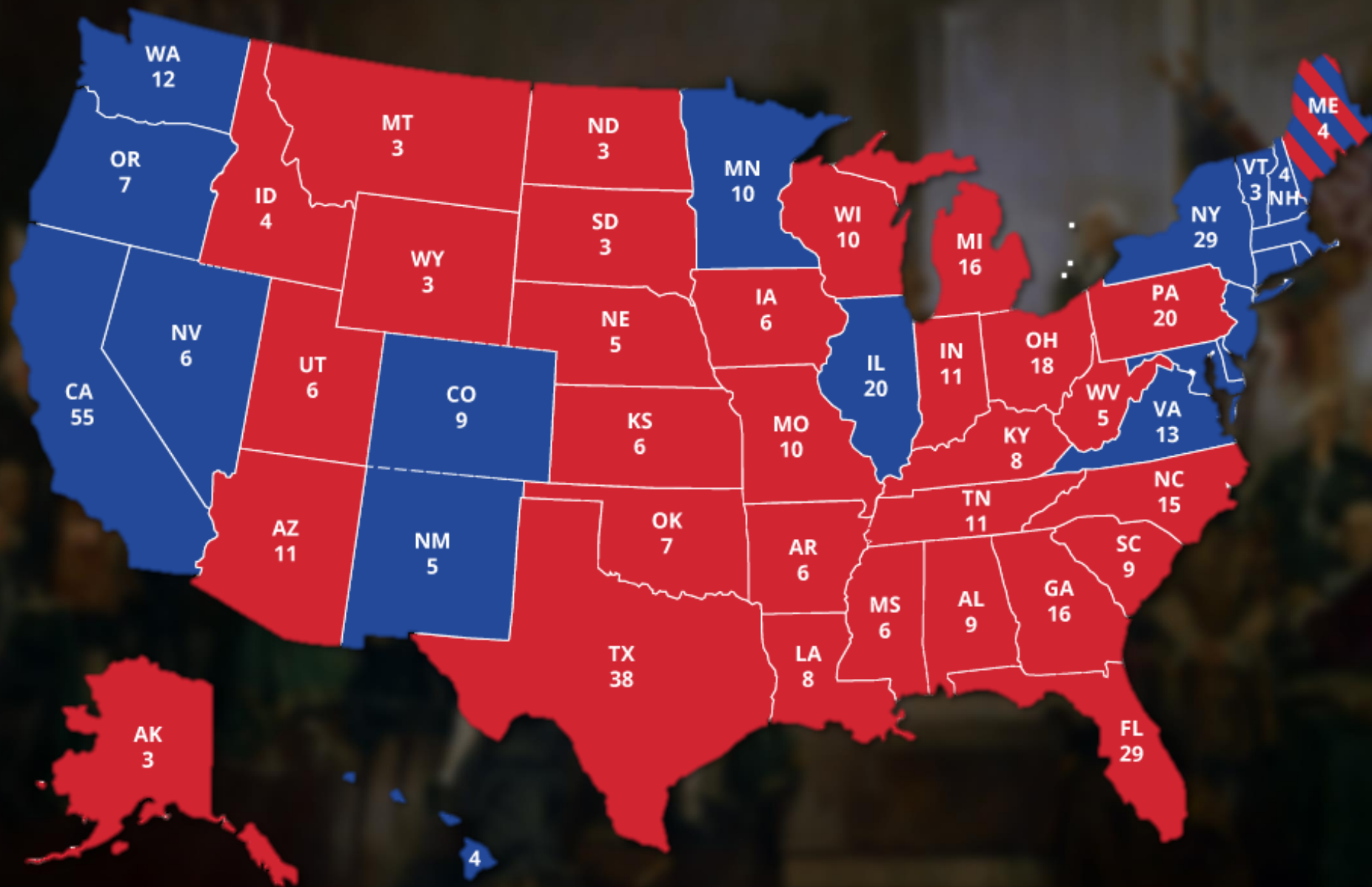


THE COMPROMISES



Electoral College

*Special body of electors, elected by state legislatures
will vote for the president of the United States
in accord with the popular vote*



Electoral College Formula



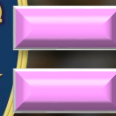
House of Rep.

438



Senators

100



Electors

538

*People chosen by
states to formally
elect president*

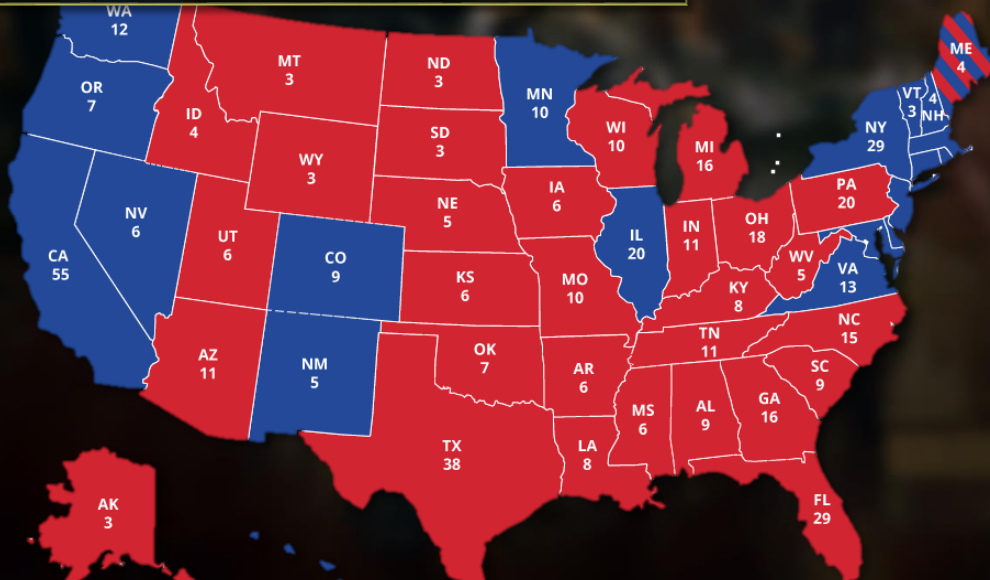
Electoral College Process



Each State Legislature
votes or Popular Vote

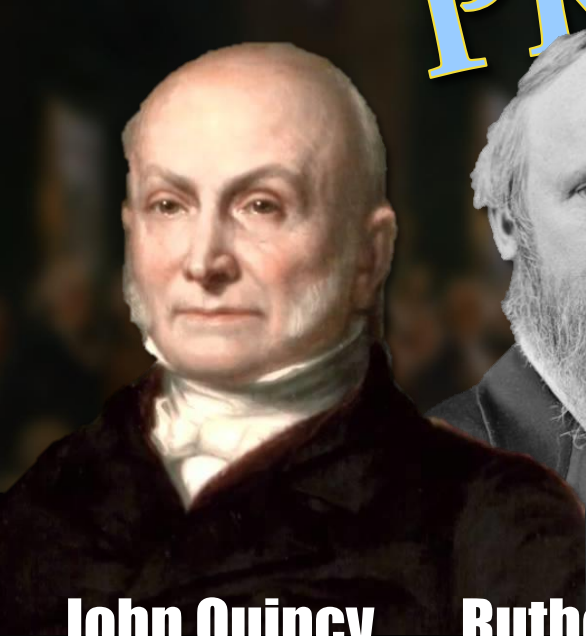


Electors



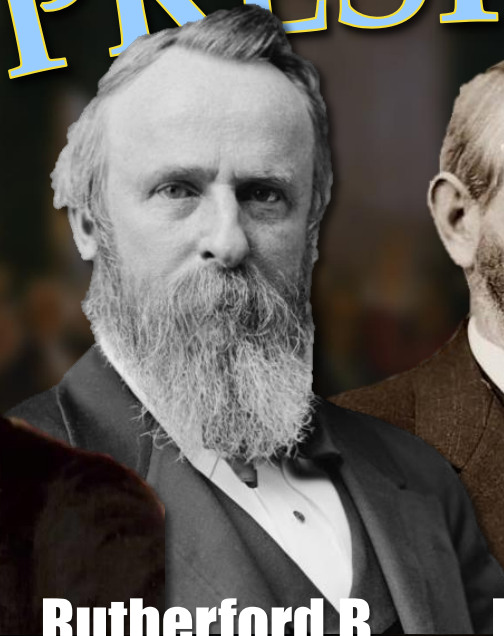
Electors are to
not required
vote in line
with their
states *majority*
popular vote

No Popular Vote PRESIDENTS



John Quincy
Adams

1824



Rutherford B.
Hayes

1876



Benjamin
Harrison

1888



George W.
BUSH

2000

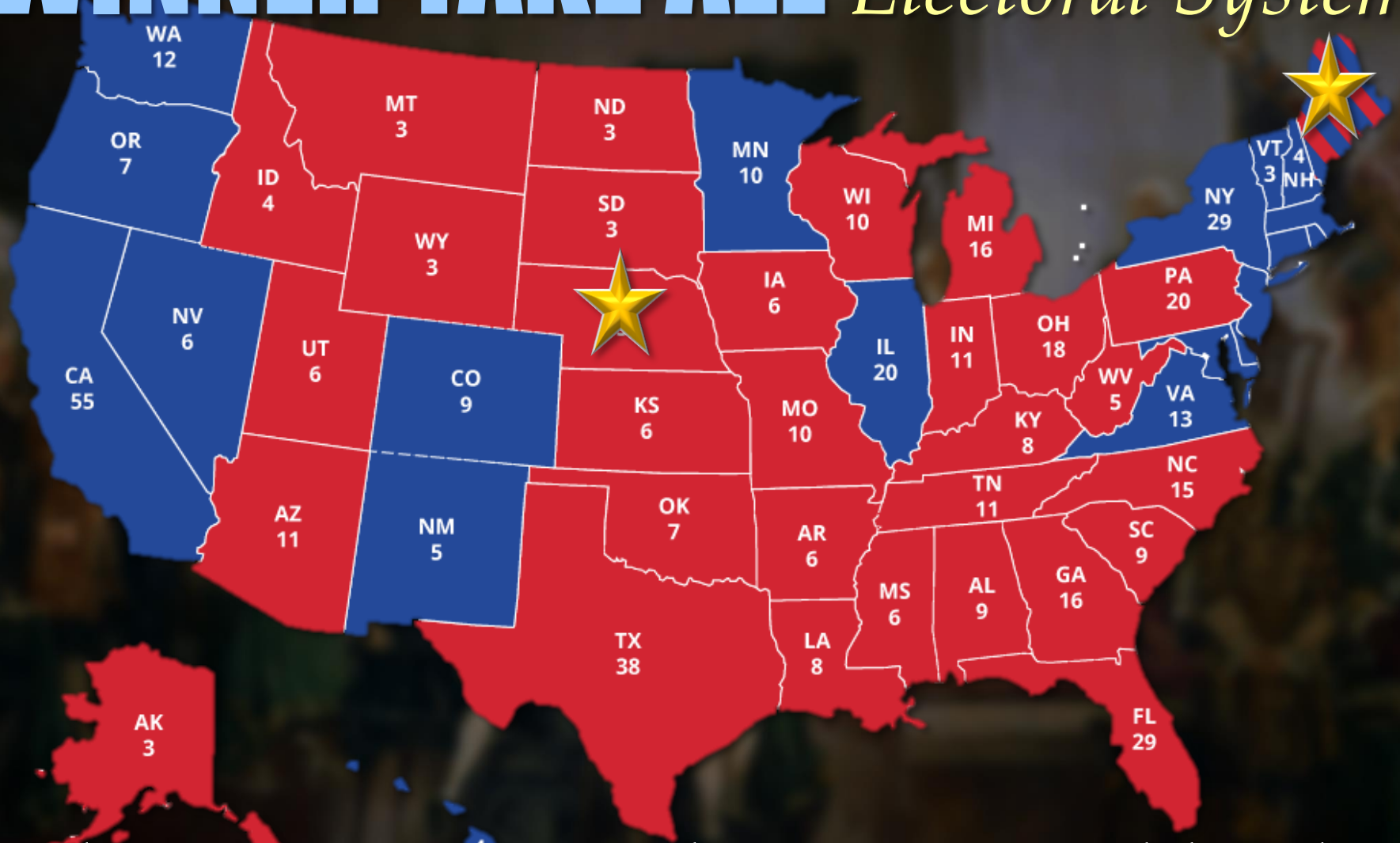


Donald
TRUMP

2016

How is this possible?

WINNER TAKE ALL *Electoral System*



*When a states majority popular vote goes to candidate, that candidate gains ALL that states electoral votes *except: Maine & Nebraska**

Pro

No big states can
overhaul little states

Promotes Federalism
(HR: Population; Senate:
Equality; Electors: States)

Known System
(What is the alternative?)

No uncertainty
on who will win

Con

Denies third parties a
chance in the system
due to winner-take-all

Not truly democratic
through the people

Focus is given only
to the battleground
states

The background image shows a historical interior, likely the Pennsylvania State House where the Bill of Rights was signed. It features several long tables covered with green cloths, arranged in a room with high ceilings and large windows. Wooden chairs are placed around the tables. A chandelier hangs from the ceiling. The text "BILL OF RIGHTS" is overlaid in the center in a large, blue, serif font.

BILL OF RIGHTS



THE QUESTIONS

Should the Constitution
have a bill of rights?

What rights should the bill
of rights have?

THE CONFLICTS

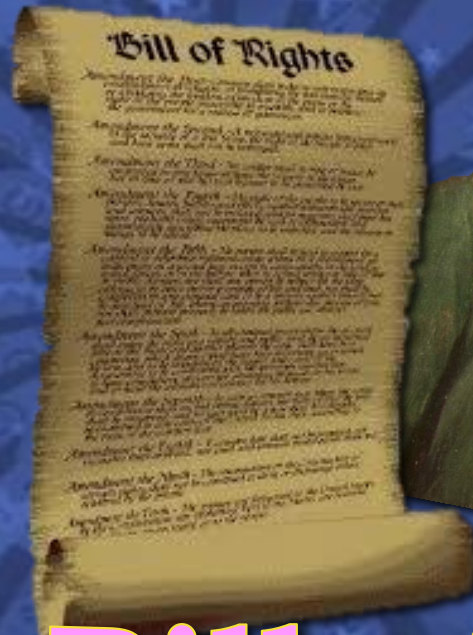
FOR

- *Federal list from state lists protects the whole*
- *List promotes freedom (gov. can't redefine or define rights)*
- *List protects rights from being infringed*
- *Gov. can always tend towards tyranny*

AGAINST

- *States already have bill of rights, so no problem!*
- *List restricts freedom (rights come from gov. not nature's & God)*
- *Limited list = limited rights*
- *Gov. could never get to powerful with checks & balances*

THE COMPROMISES

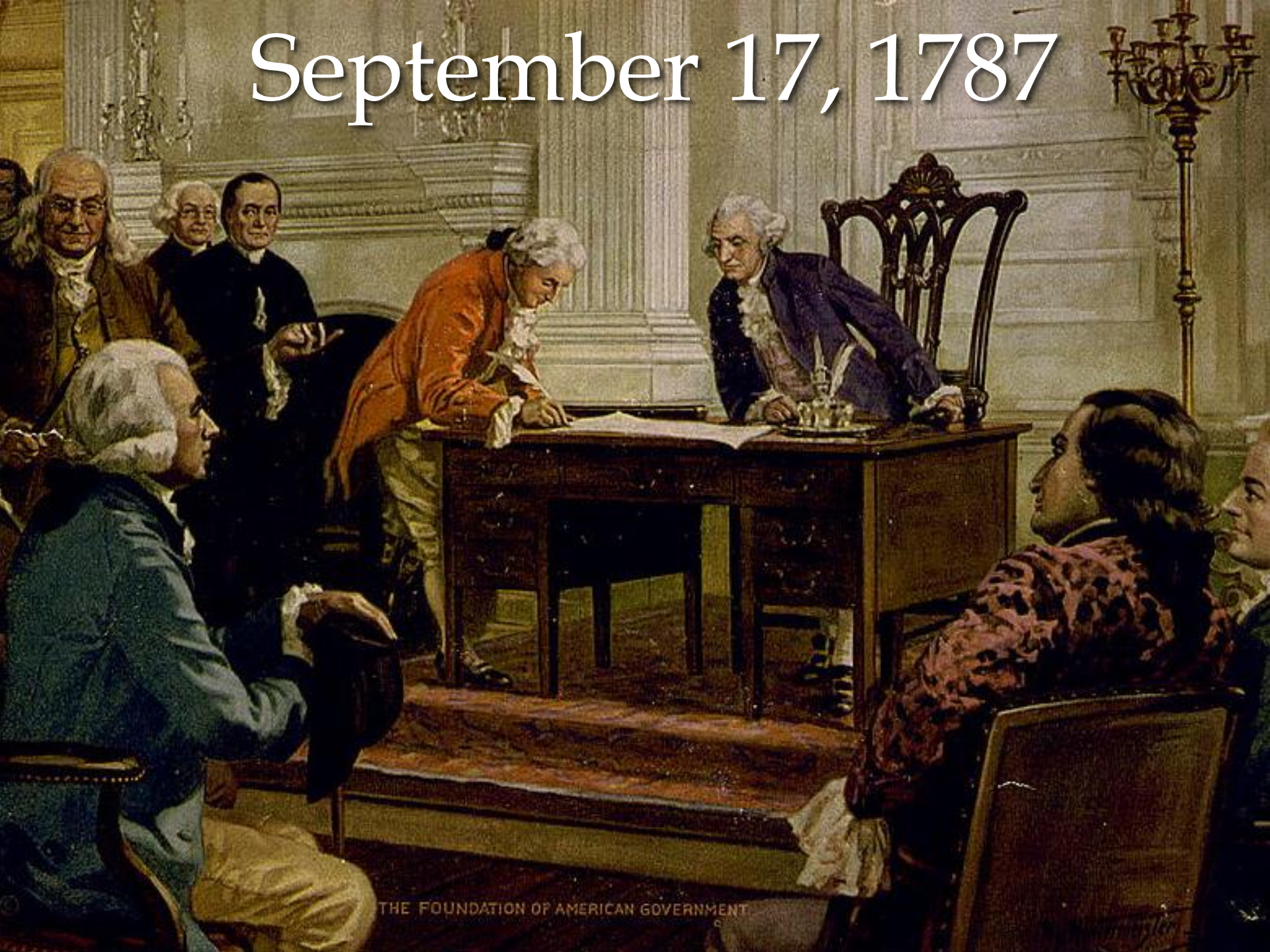


George
Mason

Federal Bill of Rights

*Ratification of the Constitution only happened
with the guarantee of 10 Amendments*

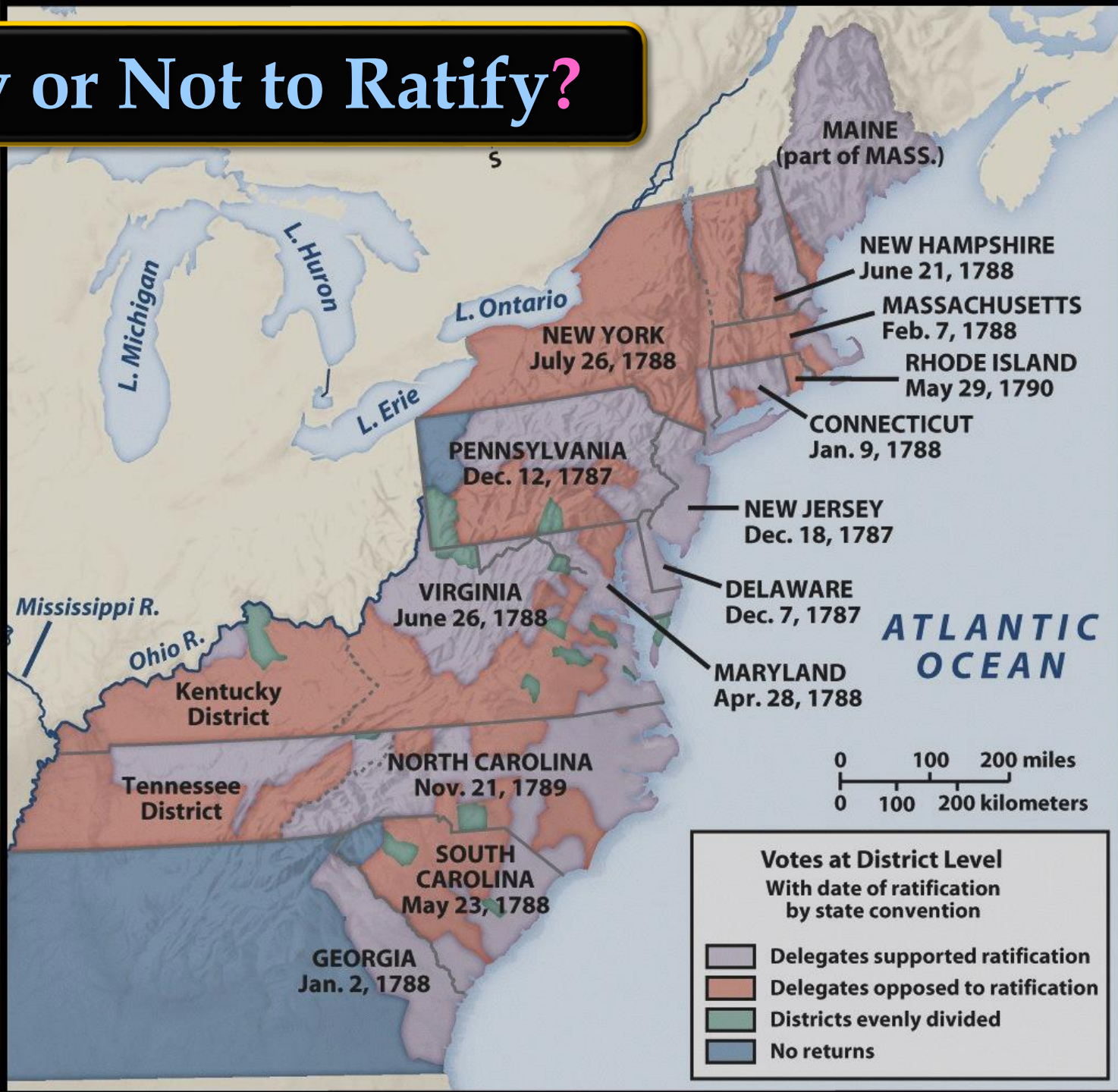
September 17, 1787



THE FOUNDATION OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

To Ratify or Not to Ratify?

From
Sep
1787
To
July
1788
Debate!



Federalists

Those in favor of the Constitution
& a strong central government



John
Jay

James
Madison

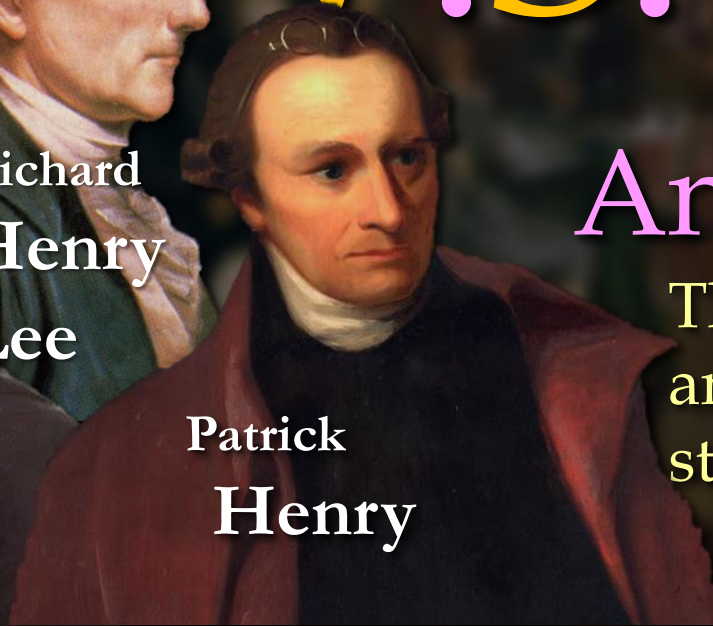
Alexander
Hamilton

V.S.



Richard
Henry
Lee

George
Clinton



Patrick
Henry

Anti-Federalists

Those opposed to an un-
amended Constitution &
strong central government


To Mr Church from her sister Elizabeth THE Hamilton

FEDERALIST:

A COLLECTION
OF
ESSAYS,
WRITTEN IN FAVOUR OF THE
NEW CONSTITUTION,
AS AGREED UPON BY THE FEDERAL CONVENTION,
SEPTEMBER 17, 1787.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.



NEW-YORK:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. AND A. MILEAN,
No. 44. HANOVER-SQUARE.
M.DCCCLXXXVIII.

See Jefferson's copy

In the Press,
and speedily will be published,
THE
FEDERALIST,
A Collection of Essays written in fa-
vor of the New Constitution.
By a Citizen of New-York.
Corrected by the Author, with Additions
and Alterations.

This work will be printed on a fine Paper
and good Type, in one handsome Volume duo-
decimo, and delivered to subscribers at the
moderate price of one dollar. A few copies
will be printed on superfine royal writing pa-
per, price ten shillings.
No money required till delivery.


To render this work more complete, will be
added, without any additional expence,
PHILO-PUBLIUS,
AND THE
Articles of the Convention,
As agreed upon at Philadelphia, Septem-
ber 17th, 1787.

OBSERVATIONS

LEADING TO A FAIR EXAMINATION
To Mr. of the Tudor
SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT
PROPOSED BY THE LATE
CONVENTION;
AND TO SEVERAL ESSENTIAL AND NECESSARY
ALTERATIONS IN IT.

IN A NUMBER OF
LETTERS
FROM THE
FEDERAL FARMER TO THE REPUBLICAN.
[Richard H. Stoddard]

PRINTED IN THE YEAR M,DCCCLXXXVIII.

Columbian  **Centinel**

Printed and published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, by BENJAMIN RUSSELL, Printer to the UNITED STATES, for the NORTHERN STATES—State-
Street, BOSTON, (Massachusetts.)

Whole No. 1419.—No. 15, of VOL. XXVIII.] WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1797. [Price THREE DOLLARS, per Annum.

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Whole No. 1419.—No. 15, of VOL. XXVIII.] WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1797. [Price THREE DOLLARS, per Annum.

the Hon. James Sullivan, Esq. one
of the Trustees of the Peace, throughout the Commu-
nity.

WE the subscribers, five of the Pro-
prietors in common, of a Tract of Land with the
buildings thereon standing, bounded on Union-Street, Bol-
and commonly known by the name of the Green Dra-
Taverns—Do hereby request your Honor, to authorize
us to call a Meeting of said Proprietors, of the Land
Buildings aforesaid, agreeably to law, to be holden at
the Hall in said House, the 25th day of November next
coming, at 3 o'clock, p. m. then and there to consider and
upon the following subjects, viz.

1st. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, Treasurer, Commit-
tee, and any other Officer or Officers, which

CENTINEL OFFICE.

THE Public is respectfully in-
formed, that the CENTINEL OFFICE,
will, in a few days, be removed to the op-
posite side of State-Street, No. 14, be-
tween the Custom and Coffee-Houses.
The building, in which the CENTINEL
is now printed, undergoing a thorough re-
pair, a removal is indispensable.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Literary Miscellany.

We lament being under the necessity of giving inser-
tion to pictures like the following, against a paper
which for general federal politics, classic taste, inge-
nuous criticism, and moral instruction, is vastly superi-
or to any production of the kind, in the United States, or
to any we have seen in Europe, except the London
Centinel, and wish that it is a powerful, if not a
successful, competitor. Unhappily in the contest, we
are only to be left.]

FOR THE CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,
YOU inferred not long since, some strictures

to see the Guillotine play, and court, with their
watches in their hands, how many heads would
fall in the space of a minute. It was not yet suf-
ficiently rapid; they wished it permanent; its
permanency did not even satisfy the Jacobins;
they demanded that it be made to move from
place to place, accompanied by travelling judge-
s, to exterminate every thing that was not Sans Culotte,
every person who had not taken the bonnet
route, and the livery of misery.

By the last Mails.

Federalists



V.S.



Anti-Federalists



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THE
FEDERALIST:
ADDRESSED TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF
NEW-YORK.

Ratification &

The Federalists *vs* Anti-Federalists

Introduction.
The inefficiency of the former Government, the United States of America. The subject speaks its own importance; comprehending in its consequences, nothing less than the existence of the UNION, the safety and welfare of the parts of which it is composed, the fate of an empire, in many respects, the most interesting in the world. It has been frequently remarked, that it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not, of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend, for their political regulations, on accident and force. If there be an