

Roots of Democracy



Democracy is . .

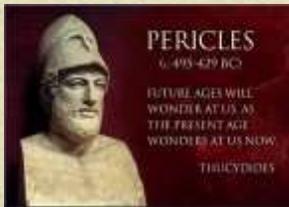
- A system of government in which citizens:
 - Vote for their leaders
 - Have specific rights and responsibilities

Greece: Democracy

(dēmokratía)

"rule of the people"

- (dēmos)
"people"
- (krátos)
"power"



Democracy came from many sources:



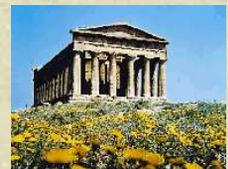
The ancient Greeks :

- ❏ In Athens, citizens voting for their leaders became common
- ❏ "Civic virtue" became important to many philosophers.



The ancient Romans :

- ❏ Developed the "rule of law" common to all citizens throughout the empire
- ❏ Developed advanced forms of representative government, before evolving in to a dictatorship.



The Bible:

- ❑ Hebrew prophets developed the idea of all people being equal, created in the image of God.
- ❑ The idea caring for the weaker members of society.



The Magna Carta (chap 2 vocab)



- ❑ British Document
- ❑ King John forced to recognize his power was limited by the Barons
- ❑ First step toward limited government

English Bill of Rights (chap 2 vocab)

- ❑ Made Parliament stronger than King or Queen
- ❑ Protected rights to trial by jury
- ❑ Outlawed cruel and unusual punishment



Individual Rights

Mayflower Compact (chap 2 vocab)

- ❑ Pilgrims signed it
- ❑ Agreed to follow all laws made by elected leaders



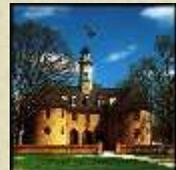
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (chap 2 vocab)

- ❑ Limited powers of colony government
- ❑ Powers not given to colony given to towns
- ❑ Similar to federalism



House of Burgesses (chap 2 vocab)

- ❑ Founded at Jamestown in 1619
- ❑ First representative body in the English colonies
- ❑ Served as a model for other colonies



SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY



- John Locke was an English philosopher during the late 1680s.
- He wrote several books on how people should be governed.
- His ideas influenced Thomas Jefferson.

▪ The power of government comes from the people.... We give the government certain powers to force people to do things for the common good of the community..... If the government does not reflect the will of the people, than the people can change it.....

SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY

John Locke

Declaration of Independence

Authority of Government

A government's power comes from the consent of the people.

The people have the right to abolish an oppressive government and establish a new one.

Natural Rights

All people are born free and equal with natural rights to life, liberty and property

All men are endowed with certain unalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Purpose of Government

To preserve himself, his liberty and property

To secure these rights

Limited Government

Government of laws not man

History of the present King of England is repeated injuries

Equality

Men being by nature all free, equal and independent

All men are created equal

The Colonial Background



- Separatists were dissatisfied with the Church of England and sought a place where they could practice their religious beliefs.
- The compact they formed set forth the idea of consent of the governed.
- Most governmental actions that affected the people were made within the colony.
- Each colony was separate with its own decision-making government.

British Restrictions and Colonial Grievances

- In 1763 the British Parliament began to pass laws that treated the colonies as a unit. The major reason for these laws was to raise revenue to help pay off the war debt incurred during the French and Indian Wars (1756-1763).

First Continental Congress

- The focus was to restore the political structure that was in existence before the passage of legislation affecting the internal operations of each colony by Parliament.
- Had the Crown and Parliament relented on many of their demands it is possible the Declaration of Independence would never have been issued.

Second Continental Congress

- Established an army.
- Made Washington the general in chief and pursued the Revolutionary War.



IS CONGRESS JULY 4TH 1776

56 signers of the DOI were considered traitors to England and a bounty was placed on their heads....

Approved July 4th, officially signed Aug. 2nd, 1776

Thomas Jefferson, "Father of DOI", part of the 2nd Continental Congress—part of a committee

The Declaration of Independence

King George would view the DOI as an illegal document...

Jefferson introduces a new theory of government:

Social Contract theory

- Power of govt. comes from the people
- Govt. must protect certain rights
- People can alter or change the govt.
- **Democracy**—people rule

Statement of intent—why Americans wanted to separate from England....

- Lists grievances against King George
- Lists rights and freedoms violated by England

Ultimate goal:

- To generate support for American cause
- Propaganda

Audiences:

- Loyalists and other Americans who didn't care.
- British people
- King George and Parliament
- Other European countries

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- Explain to the world why separation from England was necessary
- **New theory of government (democracy—people rule)**
- **27 grievances listed against King George**
- **Declaration of War**
- **We became the United States of America**

DOWNFALL OF KING GEORGE



King George's statue is torn down by Patriots in New York City after the Declaration of Independence is signed by the 2nd Continental Congress

"All Men Created Equal"

- New England states are the first to abolish slavery after the Revolution.
- Middle States would abolish later....
- In 1791, the Quakers formed first Anti-Slavery Society and Underground Railroad
- Southern States would expand slavery after the invention of the cotton gin.
- As country expands, North and South would compromise over the issue of slavery.....

"All Men Created Equal"

- Mason Dixon Line set the precedent over dividing the country over slavery.
- Ohio River would be the dividing boundary between North and South.

1800

1850

WMA 21 yrs. old, educated and property own.....

Several states would drop property qualifications and education.....

WOMEN'S RIGHTS




• Abigail Adams—1790's to early 1800's

Republican motherhood

- Concept that a woman's role was to stay at home and raise the next generation of **PATRIOTS**.
- This was a role to be proud of because a woman's responsibility was to teach and raise their children in **REPUBLICANISM**.

• Support the abolition of slavery

• Republican motherhood

• Despite their contributions, women's rights did not progress and would remain 2nd class citizens

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY



- Also referred to as a **republic**

Concept: Republicanism

- Government authority comes from the **people** who **elect officials** that represent their interests
- Promoted the **end of slavery**, **encouraged education** and sacrifice for the public good

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY



- 13 colonies had a tradition of **governing** themselves.....
- Elected their own representative law making bodies.
- Passed laws to keep peace within their communities.
- Colonies had a tradition of **representative democracy**.
- That's why they fought the Revolution.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



- Our first **constitution** (*law of the land*) and attempt to create a **democratic government** based on the ideas of **DOI**.
- Written by **2nd Continental Congress** during War and took effect in March 1781... Becomes the **Confederation Congress**
- Founding Fathers were determined not to have a king.....



THE ARTICLES of Confederation

America's First Constitution

© Ocean/Corbis

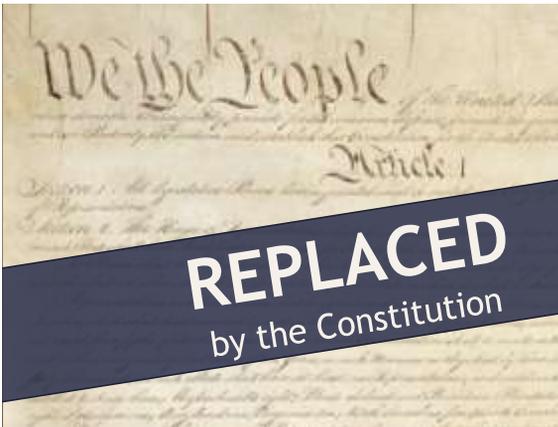




The Articles of Confederation

First plan of government

WEAK



REPLACED
by the Constitution

Treaty of Paris (1783)

“His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be **free sovereign and independent states...**”

Source: ourdocuments.gov



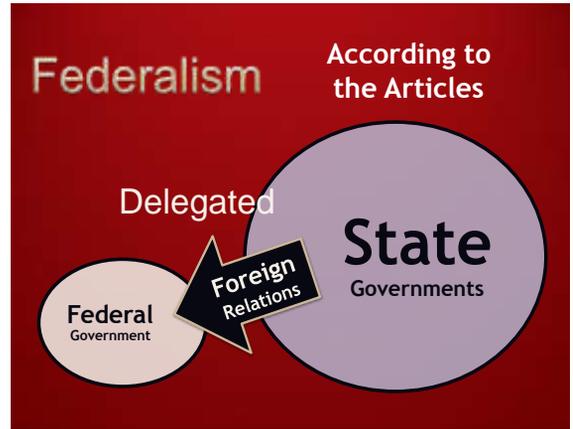
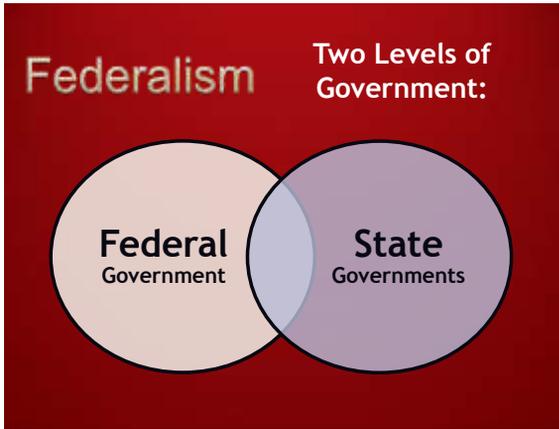
From Article II

Each state retains its **sovereignty, freedom, and independence**, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

<http://www.constitution.org/cons/usa-conf.htm>

SOVEREIGNTY

Where Ultimate Power Resides



State Constitutions & State Governments

Common aspects

- Each state listed the basic rights and freedoms that belonged to all citizens
 - “unalienable rights”
 - i.e. jury trial and freedom of religion
- Separation of powers
 - Legislative powers to an elected two-house legislature
 - Executive powers to an elected governor
 - Judicial powers to a system of courts
- All white males with property could vote
 - Based on the assumption that property-owners had a larger stake in government than did the poor and property-less
 - Elected officials higher qualifications than the voters

State Constitutions

Popular Sovereignty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Popular sovereignty was the basis for every new State constitution. 2. Government can exist and function only with the consent of the governed. 3. People hold power and are sovereign.
Limited Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited government was a major feature of each State constitution. 2. Powers delegated to government were granted reluctantly and hedged with many restrictions.
Civil Rights and Liberties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In every State it was made clear that the sovereign people held certain rights that the government must respect at all times. 2. Seven of the new constitutions contained a bill of rights, setting out the “unalienable rights”
Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State governments were purposely divided among three branches: <u>executive, legislative, and judicial</u>. 2. Each branch was given powers with a system of checks and balances.

CONFEDERATION

A Military Alliance

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Confederation Government

- ✓ govt. of loosely organized states
- ✓ Each state independent and conducted their own affairs
- ✓ Created a weak national govt. which had little powers to solve US problems
- ✓ States held more power than US govt.
 - ✓ Would unite in times of crisis.
 - ✓ “Treaty of Cooperation between the states”

From Article III

The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against... attacks made upon them...

<http://www.constitution.org/cons/usa-conf.htm>

A firm league
of friendship

EQUAL
Representation



9 / 13
To Legislate



13 / 13
To Amend



NOPE



There was no presidency
or federal court system
under the Articles.

	Articles	Constitution
Federalism	A Firm League of Friendship	
Sovereignty	States	
Representation of States	EQUAL	
Taxation	States ONLY	
Powers of Congress	Foreign Relations Army and Navy Declare War Ambassadors Treaties	
Legislation	2/3	
Amendments	UNANIMOUS	

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

<p>Government Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Congress--1 branch •Confederation Congress •No executive branch or president... •No judicial system..... •One vote per state regardless of size 	<p>Powers of Congress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Make war and peace •make treaties •build navy and army •settle disputes among states •set up monetary system 	<p>State Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Obey Articles and acts of Congress •provide funds and troops when "requested" by Congress •States regulated own trade and taxed each other •States had their own currency
---	--	---

Major Problem: Created a weak national govt that could not tax, regulate trade or enforce its laws because the states held more power than the National Government. ✨

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

- ◆ One vote for each State, regardless of size.
- ◆ Congress powerless to lay and collect taxes or duties.
- ◆ Congress powerless to regulate foreign and interstate commerce.
- ◆ No executive to enforce acts of Congress.
- ◆ No national court system.
- ◆ Amendment only with consent of all States.
- ◆ A 9/13 majority required to pass laws.
- ◆ Articles only a "Firm league of friendship."

Major Problem

Could not tax, regulate trade or enforce its laws because the states held more power than the National Government.

↓

Why?

Feared a government like King George

US GOVERNMENT IN 1781

Fearing a strong central govt. like King George the AOC created a weak National Government that was not given the power to tax, regulate trade or enforce their laws.

↓

EFFECTS

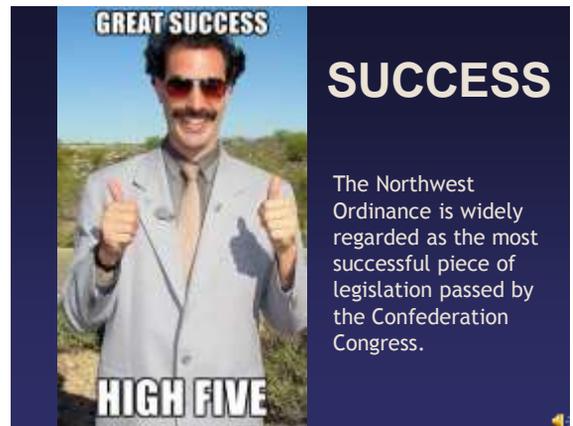
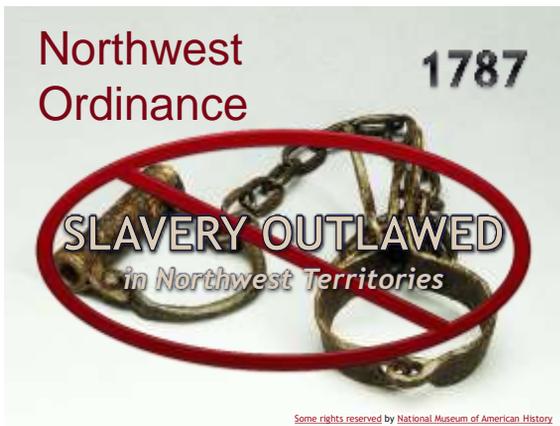
Could not deal effectively with US problems. ✨

ALL MEN CREATED EQUAL

•The **Confederation Congress** created a **National Government** based on **representative democracy.**

SUCCESSES

of the Articles





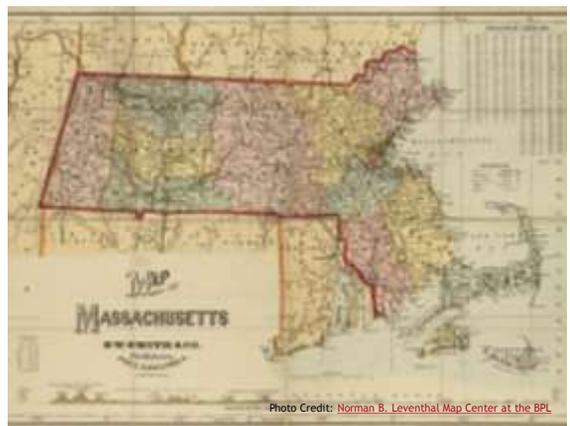
Bad Economy



SHAYS' REBELLION, 1787



Daniel Shays
1785 to 1787, unfair taxes, debt and foreclosure
Farmer's rebellion to overthrow Mass. Govt.



SHAY'S REBELLION, 1787

Outcomes

- Rebellion put down by a private militia
- US Govt. too weak to put down rebellion
- Americans feared gov't. too weak = anarchy

Call for a Constitutional Convention to change AOC and create a stronger national government.



Debtors vs. Creditors

Western Mass. Farmers

Boston Merchants

Debtors Want

- Debt Relief
- Paper Money
- Foreclosures



Creditors Want

- Their Money
- Payable in Hard Currency

Legislature dominated by Creditors

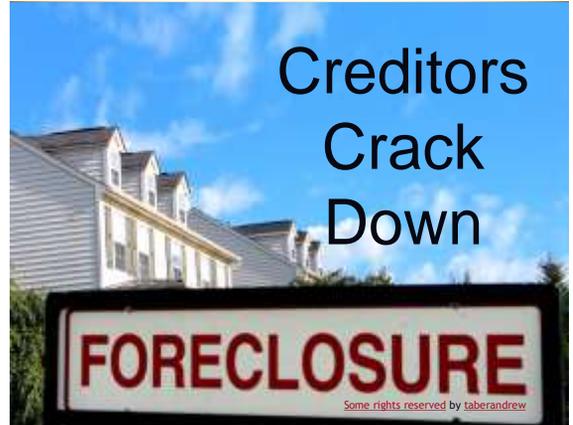
Photo Credit: Corey Templeton



Creditors Crack Down

FORECLOSURE

Some rights reserved by taberandrew



Rebellion

Some rights reserved by Mr. T in DC



Some rights reserved by hockadilly



SHAY'S REBELLION

- ✓ In early 1787 a group of small farmers protested against the Massachusetts govt.
- ✓ Why? They were in debt, their homes being repossessed and unfair taxation.
- ✓ They were led by Daniel Shays, a former army captain in the Revolutionary War.
- ✓ The purpose of the rebellion was to prevent foreclosures by keeping the courts from sitting until the next election.
- ✓ Shay's Rebellion was put down by private army paid for by wealthy merchants from Boston.
- ✓ The AOC was unable to put down the rebellion with a national guard or army.

ANARCHY

total chaos, mob rule, survival of the fittest, no respect for law and order or attempting to overthrow the authority of govt. = unstable govt. = no govt.

“MOBOCRACY”



**ELITE
CONSENSUS
WE NEED MORE
GOVERNMENT**

 **Why A New Constitution**

- ✓ The AOC was unable to act decisively in a time of crisis (**could not protect life, liberty and property**).
- ✓ Provided all the evidence needed to finally convene and revise the constitution.
- ✓ Why was **Shay's Rebellion** such a concern to our founding fathers?

 **The Elites Response to Shay's Rebellion:**

"Respectable" Americans were shocked by the violence. Feared "mobocracy".



Let us have { a Constitution } by which our lives, liberties and properties will be secured....

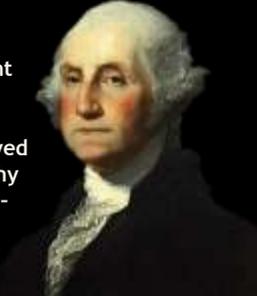


"Our situation is becoming every day more and more critical. No money comes into the Federal Treasury; no respect is paid to the Federal authority... the existing confederacy is tottering to its foundation..."

-- James Madison to Edmund Pendleton, February 25, 1787, Madison Papers.

Madison

http://www.shaysrebellion.stcc.edu/shaysapp/person.do?shortName=James_madison

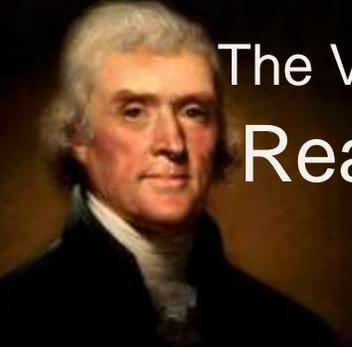


"The moment is, indeed, important! - If government shrinks, or is unable to enforce its laws; fresh maneuvers will be displayed by the insurgents - anarchy & confusion must prevail - and every thing will be turned topsy turvey."

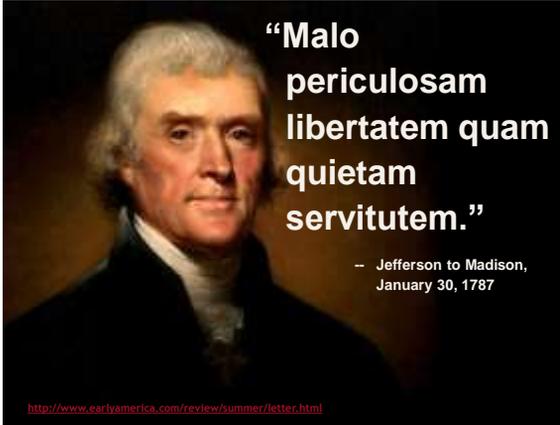
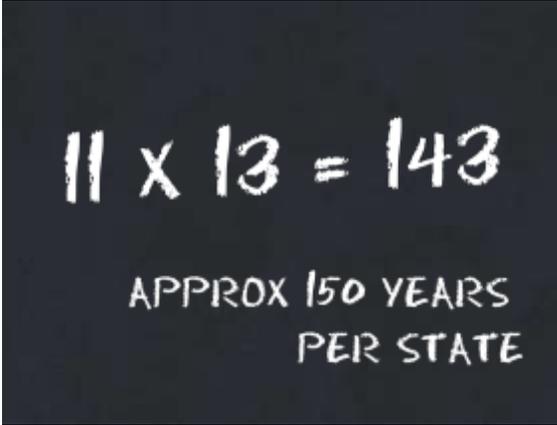
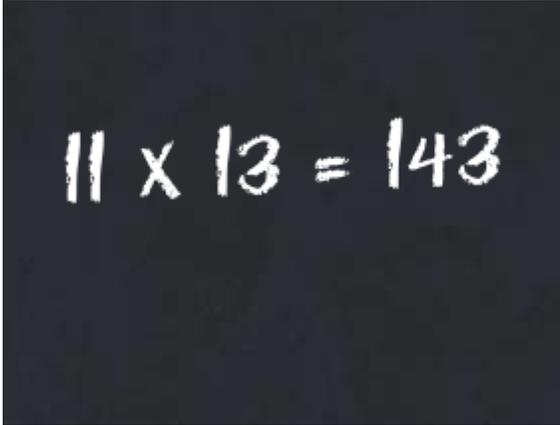
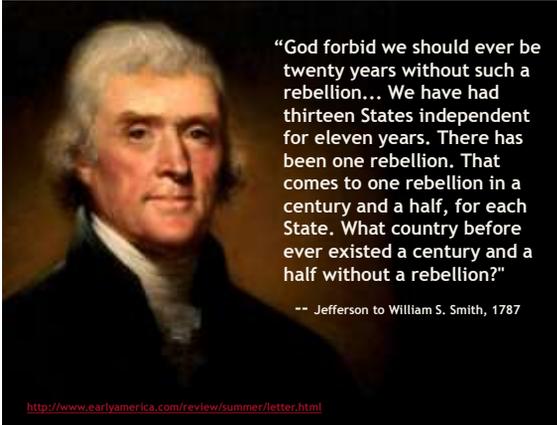
George Washington to Henry Knox, February 3, 1787

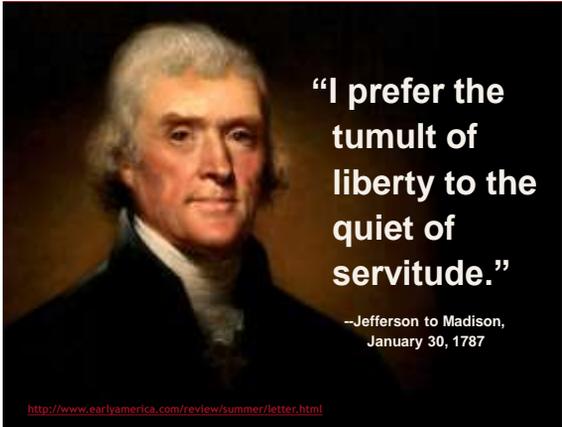
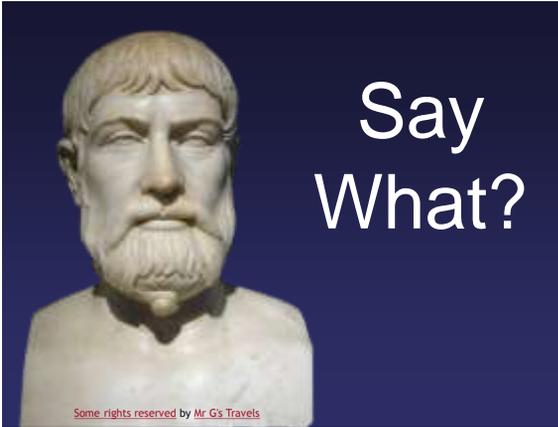
Washington

<http://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/creating-new-government/resources/george-washington>



The Voice of Reason





The Elites Response to Shay's Rebellion

The Annapolis Convention (1786)

- George Washington hosted a conference at his home in Mt. Vernon, VA (1785)
- Representatives agreed that the problems were serious enough to hold further discussions at a later meeting at Annapolis, MD, at which all the states might be represented
- Only 5 states sent delegates
- Alexander Hamilton and James Madison persuaded the others to call for a **Constitutional Convention**, to be held in Philadelphia for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation

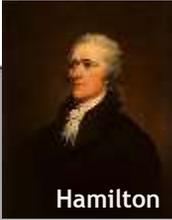


The Federalist (aka, The Federalist Papers)

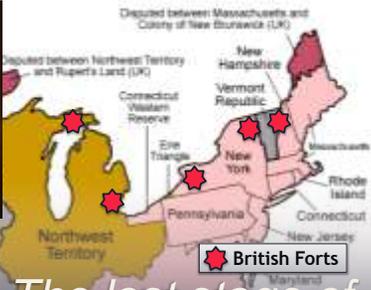
Madison Hamilton Jay

A New Constitution is Necessary





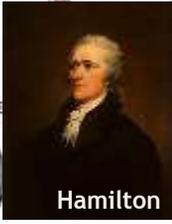
Hamilton



The last stage of national humiliation...
(Federalist 15)

Map Credit: Golbez

The last stage of national humiliation...
(Federalist 15)

Hamilton

Map Credit: Golbez

	Articles	Constitution
Federalism	A Firm League of Friendship	A More Perfect UNION
Sovereignty	States	Shared
Representation of States	EQUAL	Proportional (House) Equal (Senate)
Taxation	States ONLY	State & Federal
Powers of Congress	Foreign Relations Army and Navy Declare War Ambassadors Treaties	In Addition: Taxation Interstate Commerce Currency Crush Rebellions
Legislation	2/3	Senate + House + President
Amendments	UNANIMOUS	2/3 Congress + 3/4 States