

3 Building a republic and what it left in place – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English

Write it 3 times (English)

new experiments

compromise

Recall

- You know a constitution has to be agreed before it can be used.
- You have seen a rule that pleased nobody entirely.
- You know a revolution can change government and not society.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Experiments

The Revolution's ideals inspired **new experiments** with forms of government. The Articles and the Constitution are two attempts, not a plan and its execution.

Worked example. The Articles unified the states with limited central power and produced the Northwest Ordinance before their limits led to calls for change.

■ 2 Compromise

The Convention proposed a constitution through negotiation, collaboration and **compromise**, including over the representation of slave states and the federal role in regulating slavery, permitting prohibition of the international slave trade after 1808.

Worked example. A compromise with a twenty-year timetable gave each side part of what it asked for.

■ 3 Continuities

Many new state constitutions **maintained property qualifications** for voting and citizenship; slavery expanded in the deep South and western lands; and pressure on American Indian lands continued.

Worked example. A revolution's most obvious rupture left significant structures unchanged.

Watch out: A revolution is the most tempting subject to describe as pure rupture. The CED's own evidence - maintained property qualifications, expanding slavery - is the correction.

Practice

2.1 State what the Revolution's ideals inspired. [2]

2.2 State the three means by which delegates proposed a constitution. [3]

2.3 State what the Convention compromised over. [2]

2.4 Name two continuities across the period. [2]

2.5 State how the Federalists secured ratification. [1]
