

## Social Studies lessons for the week of May 11<sup>th</sup>:

The notes for these lessons can be found after the weekly plan.

Monday	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read pgs. 418-421</li><li>2. Watch Video about United States Constitution <a href="https://youtu.be/NmwzK1Ba7v0">https://youtu.be/NmwzK1Ba7v0</a></li></ol>
Tuesday	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read Pgs. 422-425</li><li>2. Watch video about the Articles of Confederation <a href="https://youtu.be/IBWs9LpCg8I">https://youtu.be/IBWs9LpCg8I</a></li></ol> <p>Homework: Workbook page 101</p>
Wednesday	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Play game on Articles of Confederation <a href="https://www.quia.com/rr/85391.html">https://www.quia.com/rr/85391.html</a></li><li>2. Read pgs. 426-428</li></ol>
Thursday	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Read pgs. 429-431</li><li>2. PowerPoint on The Constitutional Convention</li></ol> <p>Homework: Make a Venn a Diagram to show the powers the constitution gave each level of government.</p>
Friday	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Brain Pop Video about the Constitutional Congress</li><li>2. Read pgs. 432-433</li></ol>

### Chapter 10: The Constitution

#### Lesson 1: Articles of Confederation

- I. Shortcomings of the Articles of Confederation (AOC)
  - Under the AOC each state governed itself but were all supposed to work together on national issues
  - Under the AOC 9 out of 13 states had to approve a law to become a law
  - Most delegates would not be present at the meetings
  - Congress had the right to declare war, sign treaties, and borrow money but it could not collect taxes

- It could create an army but the states had to provide the soldiers (which they sometimes didn't)

## II. The Annapolis Convention

- Another problem of AOC was about commerce
- In 1786 leaders decided to have a convention in Annapolis to discuss commerce
- Only 5 states sent delegates
- They decided to have another convention in Philadelphia where all the states would be present
- After violent events MA more leaders began to think the AOC needed to be changed

## III. Shays's Rebellion

- Many Americans were very poor at this time
- They could not pay their debts or taxes
- MA farmers protested by refusing to let the courts meet
- With pitchforks and guns the farmers shut down courthouses and destroyed debt records
- These protests were known as Shays Rebellion
- Under the AOC there was no national army to defend US Property
- Again this caused leaders to realize the central government needed to be strengthened

## IV. Ideas for change

- James Madison along with Washington and Adams believed they needed to change the AOC
- They thought they needed a stronger national government
- Others disagreed saying having a powerful national government would threaten their rights

- They all decided to meet at the Philadelphia Convention except for Rhode Island to change the AOC

## II. The Work Begins

- The delegates decided they would need an entirely new plan of government
- One issue discussed was the relationship between the state and national government
- The delegates decided to strengthen the federal government
- Federal government- would control trade and defense, they would print money, they would have a national army and navy
- State government-power over their own affairs, set local and state governments, they would have their court system
- This plan was called the Constitution of the USA
- America would be a republic because voters would participate in state and national elections

## III. Debate and Compromise

- During the convention the major disagreement was about how each state would be represented in the Congress
- Virginia Plan -Congress would have 2 houses and representation would be based on the state's population
- New Jersey Plan-Congress would have 1 house and each state would have equal representation
- Eventually they came up with a compromise called "The Great Compromise"
- Great Compromise-

## V. Compromise on Slavery

- Southern states believed slaves should count when calculating the population of each state, but the North did not
- The North argues that slaves are not allowed to vote nor hold any rights as other citizens

- Finally they agreed on the Three-fifths Compromise which was attached to the Great Compromise
- Three-fifth Compromise: They would count  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the total number of slaves in each state