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Apush chapter 9 cornell notes

IntroductionThe American Revolution was not a revolution in the sense of a radical or total change; what happened was accelerated evolution rather than outright revolutionSome notable changes were ushered in, which influenced social habits, political institutions and ideas about society, government and even gender roles in AmericaThe weakening of the aristocratic upper crust (exodus of loyalists), with all its culture and elegance, paved the way for new, Patriotic elites to emerge - more democratic ideasThe pursuit of the aristocratic upper crust (exodus of loyalists), with all its culture and elegance, paved the way for new, Patriot elites to emerge - more democratic ideasThe exercise of the aristocratic upper crust (exodus of loyalists), with all its culture and elegance, paved the way for new, Patriot elites to emerge - more democratic ideasThe exercise of the aristocratic upper crust (exodus of loyalists), with all its culture and elegance, paved the way for new, Patriotic elites to emerge - more democratic ideasThe exercise of the aristocratic upper crust (exodus of loyalists), with all its culture and elegance, paved the way for new, Patriot elites to emerge - more democratic ideasThe exercise of the aristocratic upper crust (exodus of loyalists), with all its culture and elegance, paved the way for new, Patriotic elites to emerge - more democratic ideasThe exercise of the aristocratic upper crust (exodus of loyalists), with all its culture and elegance, paved the way for new, Patriotic elites to emerge - more democratic ideasThe exercise of the aristocratic upper crust (exodus of loyalists most Americans ridiculed the lordly pretensions of continental army officers who formed an exclusive hereditary order, the Society of Cincinnati, and the citizens separated with primogeniture (eldest son)A protracted struggle for separation of church and state resulted in remarkable gainsAlthough the Congregation Church continued to be legally established in a number of New England states, the Anglican Church, tainted by association with the British crown , was humiliated; deanglicized, reformed it as the Protestant Episcopal ChurchThe struggle for separation between religion and government was the hardest in Virginia; it was extended to 1786 when Thomas Jefferson, his fellow reformers and Baptists, won a complete victory with the passage of the Virginia Statue of Religious FreedomThe democratic feelings unleashed by the war challenged the institution of slaveryPhiladelphia Quakers in 1775 founded the world's first antislavery society; The Continental Congress in 1774 called for the complete abolition of the slave trade, a subpoena to which most states responded positivelySeale northern states went further and abolished slavery outright or provided for the gradual emancipation of blacks; little idealistic master freed their peopleThis revolution of feelings was unfortunately incomplete; no states south of Pennsylvania abolished slavery, and in both north and south, the law discriminated hard against freed blacks and slaves alike; Emancipated African-Americans may be barred from purchasing real estate, holding certain jobs, and educating their childrenLaws against interracial marriage also arose at this timeThe sad truth is that the fledgling idealism of the Founding Fathers was sacrificed to political practicality; a fight over slavery would have broken the fragile national unityLikewise was the extension of the doctrine of equality to womenSome women served (disguised) in the military, and the new New Jersey constitution in 1776 even for a time, allowed women to vote but most did traditional women workThe women did not go untouched by Revolutionary ideals; central to the republican ideology was the concept of virtue-the idea that democracy depended on the selfless commitment of every citizen to the common goodThe idea of republican motherhood thus took root, elevating women to a new prestigious role as the special holders of the nation's conscience nation opportunities for women expanded, expecting that educated women and mothers could better cultivate the virtues demanded by the Republic in the Citizens Constitution Making in the StatesThe Continental Congress in 1776 called on the colonies to draw up new constitutionsThe Continental Congress was actually asking the colonies to invoke themselves as new states; the sovereignty of these new states, according to the theory of republicanism, would rest on the authority of the peoplesMassachusetts contributed one particularly outstanding innovation when it called a special agreement to draft its constitution and then submit the final draft directly to the people for ratification; once passed in 1780, the Massachusetts Constitution can only be amended by another specially called constitutional conventionThe newly written state constitutions had many characteristics in common with each otherThe likeness made it easier to draw up a workable federal charter later in timeIn british tradition, a constitution was not a written document, but rather an accumulation of laws, customs and precedents; Americans found something elseExcing were the documents they drafted contracts that determined the powers of the government, just like the old colonial charters, but they withdrew their authority from the peopleS. there was a deep distrust of despotic governors and arbitrary judges (His Majesty's officials)In all new state governments, the legislators, most democratic branch of government, were given sweeping powers; the democratic character of the new state legislators was vividly reflected by the presence of enfranchised members of the poorer western districts Their influence was powerfully felt in their several successful moves to shift state capitals from the haughty eastern seaports into the less pretentious interiorIn the Revolutionary era, the capitals of New Hampshire, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were all moved west; these shifts portended political shifts that deeply discomfited many more conservative AmericansEconomic CrosscurrentsEconomic changes sired by the war were remarkable, but not overwhelmingLy State seized control of the former crown lands, and although wealthy speculators had their day, many of the large Loyalist companies were seized and carved into small farmsThe excess terrifyings of the French Revolution were avoided, partly because cheap land was readily available; it is very important that in the United States economic democracy broadly preceded political democracyA sharp boost was given to production by the pre-war non-import agreements and later by the war itself; goods previously imported from Great Britain were largely cut off and Ingenious Yankees were forced to make their own (mainly ground sedters) Economically, independence had disadvantages; much of Britain's coveted trade was still reserved for the loyal parts of his empire; American ships were now barred from British and British West Indies ports-hated British navigation lawsNew commercial outlets partially compensate for the loss of ancient Americancans could now freely trade with foreign nations, subject to local restrictionsEnterprising Yankee shippers ventured boldly and profitably in the East Sea and China Sea; war had led to demoralizing extravagance, speculation, and profiteering, with profits for some as indecently high as 300 percentRunaway inflation was ruinous for many citizens, and Congress had failed in its weak attempts to curb economic laws; the average citizen was probably worse off financially at the end of the shooting than at the beginning of the war with Great BritainThe whole economic and social atmosphere was unhealthy; a newly rich class of profiteers was noisily conspicuous; the controversy leading up to the Revolutionary War had bred a sharp aversion to taxes and the lack of respect for the majesty of the law generally encouraged A shaky start toward UnionThe Revolution had ditched the responsibility of creating and exploiting a new central government in their lap; prospects for establishing a sustainable regime were not brightIt is always difficult to form a new government and doubly difficult to form a new type of government; the picture was further clouded in America by leaders who preached natural rights and look suspiciously at all persons dressed with authorityThe forces stalked the country; the departure of the Conservative Tory element left the political system inclined toward experimentation and innovationHard times, the curse of all regimes, which hit rock bottom shortly after the war in 1786Brit british manufacturers, with dammed-up surpluses, began flooding the US market with cut-rate goods; American industries suffered from such competitionThe still hopeful signs were to be seen; the thirteen sovereign states were basically alike in governmental structure and functioned under similar constitutionsAmericans enjoyed a rich political inheritance, derived partly from Britain and partly from their own homegrown devices for self-government (blessed with political leaders)Creating a ConfederationThe Second Continental Congress of Revolutionary days was little more than a conference of ambassadors from the thirteen states—it was totally without constitutional authority though it asserted some control over military affairs and foreign policyIn nearly all respects , the thirteen original states were sovereign, for they came up with money, all raised armies and navies, and all raised tariff barriers to protect the economy Before declaring independence in 1776, Congress appointed a commission to draft a written constitution for the nation; the final product was the articles of Confederation Authority by in 1777, it was translated into French after the Battle of Saratoga to convince France that America had a real government in the making; the articles were not ratified by all thirteen states until 1781The main apple of discord was western countries; six of the jealous states, including Pennsylvania and Maryland, no businesses outside the Allegheny Mountains and seven, notably New York and Virginia, were favored with huge acreage, in most cases based on previous charter grants (six land-hungry states argued for the cause)A major complaint was that land-blessed states could sell their trans-Allegheny tract and thus pay off pensions and other debts accumulated in the common States cause without such corporations would have to cause them taxing themselves to pay these obligationsWhy not transfer the entire western area to the central government? Unanimous approval of the articles of confederation by the thirteen states was required, and land-starved Maryland stubbornly held until March1, 1781; Maryland finally gave in when New York surrendered its Western claims and Virginia seemed over whenCongress promised to get rid of these vast areas for the common benefit and further agreed to cut out the public domain not colonies, but some republican states, which in time would be admitted to the Union on terms of full equalityThis astonishing commitment faithfully reflected the anticolonial spirit of the Revolution Revolution , and the promise was later fully redeemed in the famous Northwest Ordinance of 1787Fertile public lands so transferred to the central government proved an invaluable bond of the union; a uniform national land policy was eventually made possibleThe articles of the Confederation: America's First ConstitutionThe Articles of Confederation provided separate confederation-fixed league of friendshipThenian independent states were thus linked together for joint action in the handling of common problems; an awkward Congress would be the main agency of government; there was no executive branch and the judicial branch was left almost exclusively to state Congress, although dominant, was safely hobbled; each state had one vote and all bills dealing with topics of interest required the aid nine statesA modification of the articles themselves required unanimous ratification; this was almost impossible and this meant that the amendment process was unworkableThe shackled Congress was weak - and was purposefully designed to be weak; suspicious states, which have just won control of taxes and trade from Britain, had no desire to give up their newly acquired privileges to an American parliament - even their own makingTwo congressional handicaps were crippling for the confederation of statesThe Congress no power to regulate trade, and this loophole left states free to conflict different laws regarding tariffs and congress could not enforce its tax-collection program; it has for each of the and them asked them please to contribute their government by supplication- was lucky if in a year it received a quarter of its requestsThe weak national government in Philadelphia could advise and advocate and appeal, but in dealing with independent states, it could not command or force or controlIt could not act directly on the individual citizens of a sovereign stateIn 1783 , a dangerous threat came from a group of mutinous Pennsylvania soldiers who demanded back pay; after Congress had unsuccessfully called for the state for protection, members were forced to move in disgrace for Princeton CollegeThe new Congress, with all its paper powers, was even less effective than the old Continental Congress, which wielded no constitutional powers on allOne the articles of the Confederacy, although weak, proved to be a milestone in governmentThey were for those days a model of what a loose confederation should be; still troubled times demanded not a loosely woven confederation but a firmly knitted This involved yielding by the states of their sovereignty to a complete reshuffle federal government, which in turn would leave them free to control their affairs The anaemic Articles of Federation were a significant springboard to the current Constitution; they clearly outlined the general powers that had to be exercised by the central government, such as making treaties and establishing a postal serviceThe articles kept alive the flickering ideal of union and held the states together until the time as they were ripe for the establishment of a strong constitution by peaceful, evolutionary methods (jump from old boycott Association of 1774 to the Constitution) Landmarks in The Federation Congress succeeded in passing extremely far-sighted pieces legislation; these related to an immense portion of the public domain recently acquired from the states and commonly known as the Old Northwest (land northwest of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi River, and south of the Great Lakes of the United States)The Land Regulation of 1785 provided that the acreage of the Old Northwest must be sold and that the proceeds should be used to help pay off the national debt; after much forestalling, it had to be divided into townships six miles square, each of which in turn had to be split into thirty-six sections of a square mile eachThe sixteenth part of each township was reserved to be sold for the benefit of public schools–an invaluable gift to education in the NorthwestThe Northwest Regulation of 1787 related to governing the Old Northwest and came to work on the problem of how a nation must cope with its coloniesThe solution offered was a judicious compromise: temporary support beyond equality two evolutionary territorial states, in which the area would be subordinate to the federal government and if the territory had 60,000 inhabitants, it would be passed by Congress as a state, with all of all statesThe Northwest Ordinance also forbade slavery in the Northwest – a path that breaks profitThe wisdom of Congress in dealing with this explosive problem deserves praise; if it had tried to chain the new territories permanently, a second American Revolution would almost certainly have broken out in later years (East vs. West)The scheme worked so well that the basics were eventually transferred from the Old Northwest to other border areas (Congress neatly solved the problem of the empire)The World's Ugly DucklingForeign relations remained troubled during these anxious years of confederationBritain refused for eight years to send a minister to the capital of AmericaBritain flatly refused to make a commercial treaty or to repeal the old navigation laws; Lord Sheffield argued convincingly in a widely sold pamphlet that Britain would reclaim America's trade anyway if the trade would naturally followThe British also officially shut down their profitable West Indies trade form the United States, although the Yankees, with their tried and tested skill in smuggling, continued Scheming British agents were also active along the far northern borderThey intrigued with the Allen brothers of Vermont and sought to annex the rebellious area to Great Britain and the northern border along the northern border , redcoats continued to hold a chain of trade posts on US soil and maintained their fur trade with IndiansAn excuse for remaining was the failure of the American states to honor the treaty of peace was debts and Loyalists (barrier against future American attacks on Canada)All these grievances against Great Britain were maddening to patriotic Americans; some citizens demanded that the United States force the British to comply by imposing restrictions on their imports into America; but Congress could not control trade, and the states refused to adopt a uniform tariff policy (easy states drew more trade)Spain, although recently an enemy of Great Britain, openly unfriendly to the new Republic Spain controlled the mouth of the all important Mississippi, down which the pioneers of Tennessee and Kentucky were forced to drive their productsIn 1784 Spain closed the river to American trade , threatening the West with strangulation and Spain claimed a large area north of the Gulf of Mexico, including Florida, which had been granted to the United States by the British in 1783At Natchez, on disputed land, Spain held an important fortress and also decorated with neighboring Indians, grieving contrary to the rapacious land policies of Georgia and North Carolina , to put him in the Americans east of the AllegheniesSpain and Great Britain together, radiating their influence under rancorous tribes prevented American from exerting effective control over about half of its territoryEven France, America's ally, cooled off now that it had humiliated Britain; the French demand the repayment of money loaned during the war & restricted trade to W.I. portsPirates of North African states were plaguing america's Mediterranean trade and enslaving Yankee sailors; the British had bought protection for their own subjects, but the settlers in the Americans no longer enjoyed this shield of the pirateThe horrid specter of anarchyEconomic storm clouds continued to loom in the mid-1780s; the recovery system for raising money was broken down; some states refused to pay, complaining bitterly about the tyranny of the King Congress, and the nation's credit abroad evaporated Individual states were out of control; quarrels over borders generated numerous small throwing fights; some States levy duties on goods owned by their neighbours; and a number of states began to hone re-written paper currencies An alarming uprising, known as Shays's Rebellion, flared up in western Massachusetts in 1786; poor farmers in the hinterland lost their farms due to mortgage foreclosures and tax credits; Led by Captain Daniel Shays these desperate debtors demanded cheap paper money, lighter taxes, and a suspension of property acquisitionsMassachusetts authorities responded with drastic measures; partly supported by contributions from wealthy citizens, they raised a small army; several skirmishes occurred and the movement collapsed after three were killed and a wounded Daniel Shays, who believed he was fighting tyranny again, was sentenced to death, but was later pardoned by followers of authoritiesShays were crushed and the outbursts of this and other ailing debtors struck fear in the hearts of the propertied class, which began the suspect that the Revolution had a mobocracy that threatened their best interestsUnbridled republicanism , it seemed to many of the elite, had fed an insatiable hunger for freedom that was quickly licensed; civil virtue was no longer sufficient to curb self-interest and greed; if republicanism was a shaky ground on to construct a new nation, a stronger central government would provide the necessary foundation-goer and critics of the Federation that it needs some strengthening; the main differences arose as to how this goal should be achieved and how a maximum degree of the law of states could be reconciled with a strong central governmentThe adoption of a completely new constitution has certainly spared the Republic a great deal of costly indecision, uncertainty and unrest On its partThe national picture was actually perked up before the Constitution was drafted; almost half of the states had not issued a paper currency, and prosperity began to emerge from the fog of depression; overseas shipping had regained its place in 1789A Treaty of Demigods Control of trade touched off the chain reaction that led to constitutional bickering over the issue had become so alarming by 1786 that Virginia, taking the lead, issued a call for a convention in Annapolis, MarylandNine states appointed appointed but only five were definitively represented; with such a laughable result, nothing could be done about eh ticklish issue of tradeA charismatic New York, Alexander Hamilton, brilliantly saved the convention from complete failure by engineering the adoption of his report; it called on Congress to convene a convention to convene in Philadelphia the following year, not to tackle trade alone, but to strengthen the full structure of the articles of ConfederationCongress, although slowly and surely dying in New York City, was reluctant to take a step that could hasten its day of reckoning , but after six of the states had grabbed the bit in their teeth and appointed delegates , Congress belatedly gave the call for an agreement for the sole and express purpose of reviewing from the Articles of ConfederationEvery state elected representatives, except independently-minded Rhode Island; these leaders were all appointed by the state legislators, whose members had been elected by voters who could be facilitated as property holders- this brought together a select group of 55 emissaries from twelve states finally convened at Philadelphia on May 25, 1787 and the smallness of assembly facilitated intimate knowledge and compromise sessions were held in complete secrecy, with armed sent guards posted at the doors; delegates knew they would generate heated differences and they did not want to advertise their won dissensions or put the ammunition of arguments in oppositionThe caliber of participants was extraordinarily high-demigods, named by JeffersonThe crisis was such that the most able men to drop their personal pursuits and come to the aid of their country including George Washington , Benjamin Franklin, James Madison (Father of constitution), Alexander Hamilton among othersThe most ardent Revolutionary leaders of 1776 were absent; Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Thomas Paine were in Europe; Samuel Adams and John Hancock were not elected by Massachusetts and Patrick Henry refused to attend on behalf of VirginiaIt was perhaps good that these architects of revolution were absent; the time had come to give the stage to leaders interested in moderating solid political systemsPatriots in PhiladelphiaThe fifty-five delegates were a conservative body: lawyers, merchants, shippers, country speculators and lenders; no spokesman was present from the poorer debtor groups; nineteen slaves owned; and they were young but experiencedThously all they were nationalists, more interested in preserving and strengthening the young Republic than in moving the roiling cauldron of popular democracyThe delegates hoped the last evaporating pools of revolutionary idealism into a stable crystallize structure that would endure; they strongly wished for a solid, dignified and respected government - they believed in republicanism, but tried to protect AmericaIn a board sense, the piratical Day of Algiers, which drove the delegates to their work, was a one Father; they strove to dress the central authority with real power, especially in controlling tariffs, so that the United States could extract useful commercial treaties from foreign nations (Lord Sheffield can also be considered a Founding Father)Delegates were determined to preserve the union, forest anarchy, and ensure safety of life and property against dangerous rebellions by the mocracy; especially they tried to curb the rampant democracy rampant in the various states (grinding necessity extorted the Constitution of an unwilling nation)Hammering out a Bundle of CompromisesSome of the travel-spotted delegates when they first reached Philadelphia, decided on a bold step-they would completely scrap the old Articles of Federation of revised confederation proposed by densely populated Virginia by densely populated Virginia , and known as the great state plan was first put forward as the framework of the Constitution; the essence was the representation in both houses of a bicameral Congress to be based on populationTiny New Jersey, suspicious of Virginia, countered with the small state plan that provided for equal representation in a unicameral Congress bys states, regardless of size and population, as among the existing articles of confederacyThe weaker states feared that under the Virginia scheme, the stronger states would band together and lord it over the rest (threatened over the convention)Na bitter and long-lasting debate , the Great Compromise of the agreement was hammered out and approved; the larger states were conceded representation by the population in the House of Representatives and the smaller states were lulled by equal representation in the Senate in which each state would have two senatorsAs the big states obviously yielded more, the delegates agreed that any tax bill or revenue measure must come from the House, where the population counted more heavily In a significant reversal of the scheme most state constitutions had embodied , the new Constitution provided for a strong, independent executive in the Presidency; the framers here were partly inspired by the example of Massachusetts and Shays's RebellionThe president had to be military commander-in-chief and have broad powers to have the president incorporated into domestic offices, including court orders and veto power over legislationThe Constitution as drafted was a bundle of compromises: they distinguish themselves in each sectionA vital compromise was the method of indirectly electing the president by the Electroal College , rather than by direct means, while large states would have the advantage in the first round of popular voting, since a state's share of voters on the total of its senators representatives in Congresses were based, small states would gain a larger vote if no candidate got a majority of electoral votes and the election was thrown to the house of representatives, where each state invaded only one vote-creating jealousy too; the South thought that the voiceless voiceless populations counted as people, but the North did not respond by arguing that slaves were not citizensIf a compromise between total representation and none at all, it was decided that a slave could count as three-five of a person; memorable three-five-five compromiseMost of the states wanted to shut down the African slave trade, but South Carolina and Georgia, which swamp slave labor in their rich toads and malaria swamps, increased protests Through compromise the convention stipulated that the slave trade could continue until the end of 1807, at which Congress could turn off the spigot (no slave trade in states)Guarantees for conservatismThe area of agreement was great or else the convention would have disbanded Economically , members of the Constitutional Convention generally saw eye to eye; they demanded sound money and the protection of private property Politics, they were in basic agreement; they adopted a stronger government, with three branches and with controls and balances among themFinally, the agreement was almost unanimous in believing that the democracy of the manhood-voting -government -was something to be feared and fought Daniel Shays still frightened the conservative-minded delegates; they purposefully erected safeguards against the excesses of the crowd, and they made these barriers quite strongThe awesome federal judges had to be elected indirectly by the Electoral College; lordly senators had to be chosen indirectly by state legislatorsOnly in the case of half of one of the three large branches-the House of Representatives -qualified citizens were allowed to choose their officials by vote The new charter contained also democratic elements; above all, the four-square-squareth on the two great principles of republicanism: that the only legitimate government was on the consent of the governed, and that the powers of government should be limited- in this case specifically limited by a written constitutionThe virtue of the people, not the authority of the state, had to be the ultimate guarantee of freedom , justice and order (We the people began the preamble of the Constitution)At the end of seventeen balrience weeks 25 May to September 17, 1787 - only 42 of the original 55 members remained to sign the Constitution; three of the forty-two refusedThe clash of federalists and anti-federalistsThe founding fathers foresaw that the national acceptance of the constitution would not be easy to obtain; a formidable barrier was unanimously ratified by all thirteen states, as required for amendment by the still existing articles of the ConfederacyBut since Rhode Island was certainly a veto of the Constitution, the delegates stipulated that when nine states had registered their approval through specially elected treaties, the Constitution would become the highest law of the land in that RatifyIt was in fact an appeal over the heads of Congress that had called the convention, and over the heads of lawmakers had elected its members, to the electorateThe American people were astonished, so well had hidden the secrets of the convention; the public had expected the articles of the Confederacy to be patched up, but now the precious jewel of state sovereignty was swallowed; the anti-federalists who opposed the stronger federal government were drafted against the federalistsA crew gathered in the antifederalist camp behind prominent revolutionaries such as Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, and Richard Henry Lee; their followers entered the poorest classes and were joined by paper-moneyites and debtors (forced to pay debts) Silver-buckled federalists had power and influence on their side; they enjoyed the support of such commanding figures as George Washington and Benjamin FranklinThe majority of them lived in the settled areas along the coast and generally, they were richer than anti-federalists, more educated, and better organized (press control)Anti-federalists voiced vehement objections to the gilded trap that as ConstitutionShe called that it had been drafted by aristocratic elements and was anti-democratic; they also charged that the sovereignty of the states was submerged and that the freedoms of the individual were endangered by the absence of a law of rightsThey denounced the decline of the annual elections for congressional representatives, the creation of a federal stronghold, the creation of a permanent army, the omission of any reference to God, and the questionable procedure of ratification with only nine statesThe Great Debate in the State elections were held in the different states for members of the ratification treatiesThe candidates of the anti-federation were elected on the basis of their commitments for or against the Constitution; four small states quickly accepted the ConstitutionPennsylvania, number two on the list of ratificationists, was the first major state to act, but not until high-handed irregularities had been used by the federalist legislature in calling a convention (this was still forced as antifederalist members were forced)Massachusetts, the second most populous state, provided an acid test; if the Constitution had failed in Massachusetts, the entire movement could easily get bogged down; the Boston ratifying convention initially contained an antifederalist majority that reluctantly included Shaysites, and the aging Samuel AdamsThe meeting buzzed with staggering talk about calling another constitutional convention; the lack of a bill of rights alarmed the anti-federalists, but the federalists gave them solemn assurance that the first congress would add such a safeguard by amendment and ratification was then secured in Massachusetts (close)Three more states fell into line; New Hampshire, whose agreement first had contained an anti-federal majority; the federalists cleverly arranged a quick suspension and then won over enough waverers to secure Nine states-but Virginia, New York, North North and Rhode Island-ware under the new federal roof and the document was officially adopted on June 21, 1788The four Laggard StatesProud Virginia, the largest and most populous state, provided fierce antifederalist opposition; Patrick Henry claimed to see the document's death sentence of freedomGeorge Washington, James Madison, and John Marshall, on the federalist side, bestowed influential support; with New Hampshire about to ratify, the new Union was formedAfer the exciting debate in the state treaty, hand ratification, 89 to 79New York also struggled uphill, as it was with its own heavily antifederalist state convention; Alexander Hamilton contributed his sparking personality and convincing eloquence to shipping to support for federalism as framed Accompanied by John Jay and James Madison in penning a masterful series of articles for the NY newspapers (the Federalist newspapers were designed as propaganda) New York finally ceased; realizing that the state could not thrive apart from the Union, the treaty ratified the document by the close count of 30 to 27 and it approved thirty-two proposed amendments and issued a call for yet another treaty to amend the Constitution in the following months and yearsLast-closed dissent developed in only two states; a hostile agreement met in North Carolina, then suspended without taking a vote; Rhode Island did not even call a ratification convention, rejection of the constitution by the plebisciteThe two most rugged individualist centers of the colonial era so ran faithfully to form and were there to change their course, albeit unwittingly, only after the new government had been in effect for several months (race for ratification was close and bitter)The four states ratified , not because they wanted to, but because they had toA Conservative TriumphThe minority had triumphed-twice; a militant minority of American radicals had designed the military Revolution that cast off the unwritten British constitutionA states, in fact, had separated form from the Confederacy, whereby the two had not yet spoken inA majority; only about a quarter of adult white men in the country, mainly the propertied people, had voted for delegates to the ratifying conventionsConservatism was victorious; safeguards were established against mob-rule excesses, while the republican gains of the Revolution were preservedThe federalists were convinced that by setting the floating ship of the state on a steady course, they could restore economic and political stabilityIf the architects of the constitution were conservative, it is worth stressing that they retained the republican government's principle by redefining the popular sovereign Unlike the anti-federalists , believed that the sovereignty of the people resided in a singled branch of government-the legislature-the federalists argued that every branch-executive, judiciary, and legislature-effectively represented the peopleBy ingeniously ingenious the doctrine of self-rule in a self-limiting system of checks and balances between these branches, the Constitution reconciled the potentially contradictory principles of freedom and order You just finished Chapter 9: The Confederacy and the Constitution, 1776-1790. 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