DO NOW

- 1. Enter the room QUIETLY and sit in your assigned seat!
- 2. Respond to the following question in an essay format on a SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER I am collecting & grading these!

 *HINT- Use your notes and WTP Book!!! ©
 YOU HAVE 15 MINS from when class begins

The Declaration of Independence told the world why the Americans wanted to free themselves from British rule. The Declaration stated the Founders' beliefs about government.

- A. Using the Declaration as your source, <u>in your own</u> words describe the principles of good government.
- B. Where did the Founders get these ideas?
- C. Do you think these principles are valid today? Why or why not?

Why did American colonists have the rights of Englishmen?

- 1. The **Rights of Englishmen** were established over centuries of British rule.
- Rights of Englishmen were certain
 rights that ALL the <u>subjects</u> of the English Monarch were believed to have.

- 3. These <u>rights</u> included;
- 1. Rights to a trial by jury

- 2. Security from unlawful entry into ones home,
- 3. No taxation without consent!
- 3. No taxation without consent:

4. Since all of the <u>colonists</u>

were technically still under

<u>British</u> rule, the

Rights of Englishmen applied!!



5. ** For our study it is IMPORTANT to understand these rights and how they **Developed+ Changed** over time, 6. **It is also important to understand that the constitution of Great Britain is **NOT!** 1 document!!! It is made up of parts!

7. The <u>constitution</u> of Great Britain

Common Law =

based on customs and decisions of the courts

Parliament

legislative body of the British government



→ British Parliament

American Congress←



 STOP AND THINK → Why were the colonist's able to sit down and write 1 document that defined gov?



What It was Like In Merry Old England

•	Unlike the <u>American Colonies</u> ,
	England still had <u>classes</u> of
	people and titles.
•	King George III still ruled
	over the Nobles (Knights, Lords)
	but they were still much more powerful than the
	<u>commoners</u> .



 STOP AND THINK → Since there were NO titles in the American Colonies, what special class of people was created AND had power?

Middle class!!!



• 3.This was called the <u>*Feudal System</u>
where you were 1 of 3 classes: <u>Royalty</u>

Nobility

commoner

commoner







4. Under the*	Feudal System	system it
became a cust	tom for the	
King	to	
SHARE	power	with the
nobles	th	ey liked it!
5. in 1215	they	forced the King
to sign the	*MAGNA CAR	RTA
also known as	the Great *	charter

6. The *Magna Carta is perhaps the first
 WRITTEN document that LIMITS a ruler's
 POWER!!!

7. The *Magna Carta had 2 ideas that influenced the *founders in a MAJOR WAY!

1. Govern	ment	is ba	ised on a	
contract			between th	ne
<u>ruler</u>		_ and the		
people			•	
*** If either side	e brea	ks	that	
contract	= 11	NVALID		

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2. BOTH the government
 and the people
 MUST obey the LAW
     *Rule Of Law
***
                     the powers of
   limits
   government
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 STOP AND THINK → Who else does this sound like? HE was actually influenced by the Magna Carta!!!

How does this influence the founders?

STOP

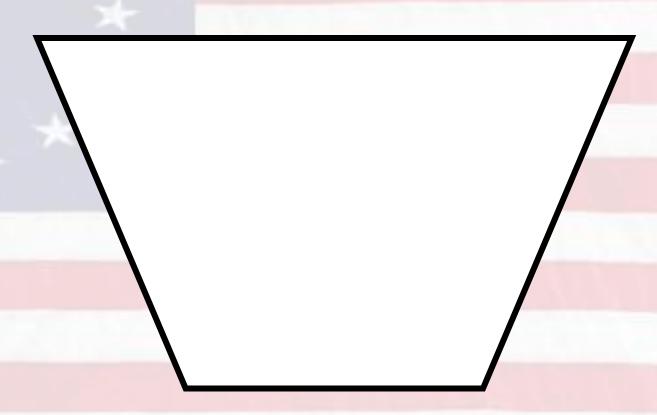
8. In 1258 the <u>nobles</u>			
forced the King to make an			
advisory council			
this was and is called			
Parliament			
9. Over time Parliament			
power grew, and in 1628 they forced the King			
to sign the <u>Petition of Rights</u> .			
10. The English Bill of Rights			
further <u>limited</u> the			
King's <u>power</u>			

English Bill Of Rights- the King could NOT... (pg 55)

1	Collect taxes without the consent of Parliament
2	Interfere with the right to free speech and debate in Parliament
3	Maintain and army in peacetime
4	Prevent Protestants from having arms for their defense
4 5	defense

Representative Democracy soup::::

The Ingredients that Influenced the Founders Ideas About Government



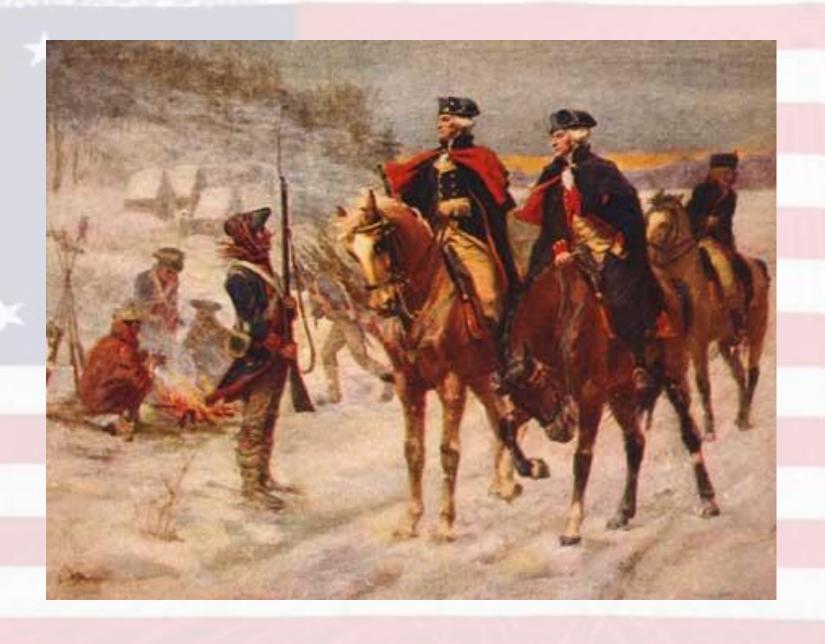
Write down EVERYTHING YOU CAN THINK
OF THAT HAS Influenced the Founders Ideas
About Government

American Revolution in *Fast Forward*

1. First there	was	King Ged	orge III	
who ruled	the colon	nies, but the	9	
colon	ists	were	NOT	happy!!!
		with too ma		
rules		and _	taxes	!
2. The coloni	sts sent t	he <mark>Declara</mark>	tion of Ir	ndependence
written by				
3. It laid out t	he idea	als		
arg	guments		,	
why the col	nplaints		and c	oncluded
why the col	onists war	nted to "bre	eak up" wit	th British
governmen	t			



- 4. In return the King sent troops over to destroy the colonists want for freedom, "freedom fever" BUT.... WE WON!!! ©
- 5. The United States of America was born!





But What Would the Government Look Like- On Paper?

1.	Since the _	founders	were starti	ing from
			he first time arou	nd, BUT
		nces we had will		
	m	odern constit	ution+ gov	
	we learned	from our mistak	es!	
2.	The colonis	ts were terrified	of another	
	King	so th	ey really focused	
	State	s Rights		
3.		constitutio		focused
	on legis	slative power	(people)	and
	(pg 85)			

1	Natural Rights and Higher Law	- Right to life, liberty and property
	and Higher Law	- Laws that EVEN apply to GOV!!
2	Social Contract	Agreement between the people that they need a gov- the GOV does NOT exist without their consent
3		
	Popular	The person with the most support with represent
	Sovereignty	the people in the government
4	Representation	In order to have a REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY
	1	we need representatives
5		
	Separation of	The powers of gov are separated so no one branch
	Powers	has all of the power
6	Checks and	Each branch can limit/ check the other branches
	Balances	power
7	LEGISLATIVE	The branch of gov that represents the PEOPLE will
		The branch of gov that represents the PEOPLE will
	Supremacy	have the MOST POWER

NO CENTRAL GOV! ... Except When We Need It?

1	Once the Revol	utionary War	started each
	state was like its ov		
		G that we wo	
	*founders		we would need a
	***FEDERA	L GOVERNMEN	<i>IT</i> .
2.	The *Articles of		
	our nation's first		
	constitution	7	= set of rules
3.	But since we were	so afraid of anoth	er King, so most of
	the power was in *legislative	the	
	*legislative	(people)	
4.	EVERY	action	taken by
	congress	had to be	e with the consent,
	approval and coop	eration of the stat	es.

AND THINK

Is it easy to make everyone agree? Republic = REPRESENTITIVES

5.	The federal gov essentially had	
	NO Power	
6.	After Shay's rebellion i	t
	was clear the federal government needed	
	more POWER to	
	protect the <u>citizens</u>	
	and	
	unite	the
	states	

7.So we tried again, this time creating a	
Constitution	that
SHARED	
Powers, maintained our	
<u>independence</u> an	d
protect our <u>natural rights</u>	•

- Read page 110 (bullet points)
- Page 114 (Big States vs. Small States)
- Page 122 (North vs. South)
- Page 117 (Virginia Plan)
- Page 117 (New Jersey Plan)
- Page 119 The Great Compromise)