



Social Studies Virtual Learning

AP Government:

U1 Review

May 5, 2020



AP Government

Lesson: May 5, 2020

Objective: CON 1.A

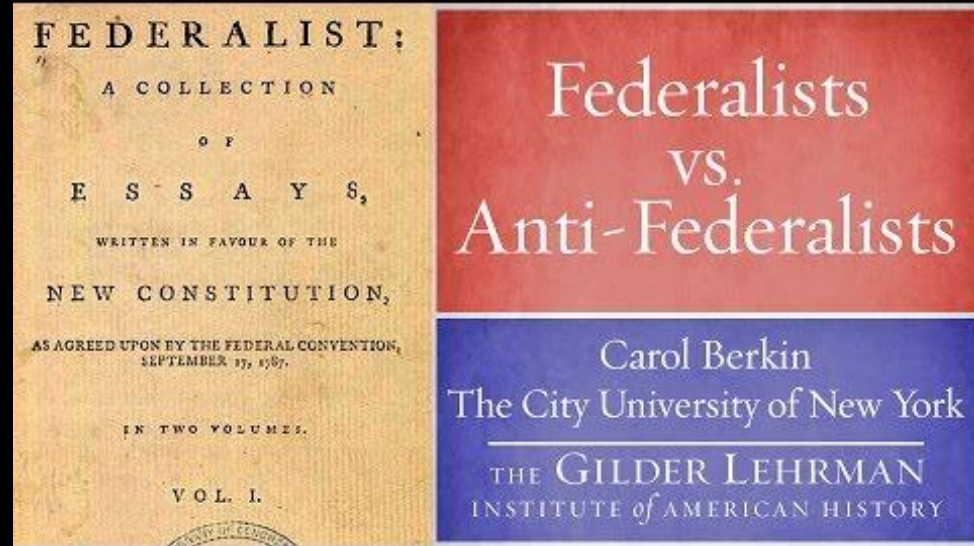
Explain how the Federalist & Anti-Federalist views on central government and democracy are reflected in foundational documents.

Lesson Focus Area:

Foundational Documents: *Federalist 10* v. *Brutus 1*

Warm Up

Watch the video. As you watch, write down advantages and disadvantages of both the Federalist & the Anti-Federalist viewpoints.

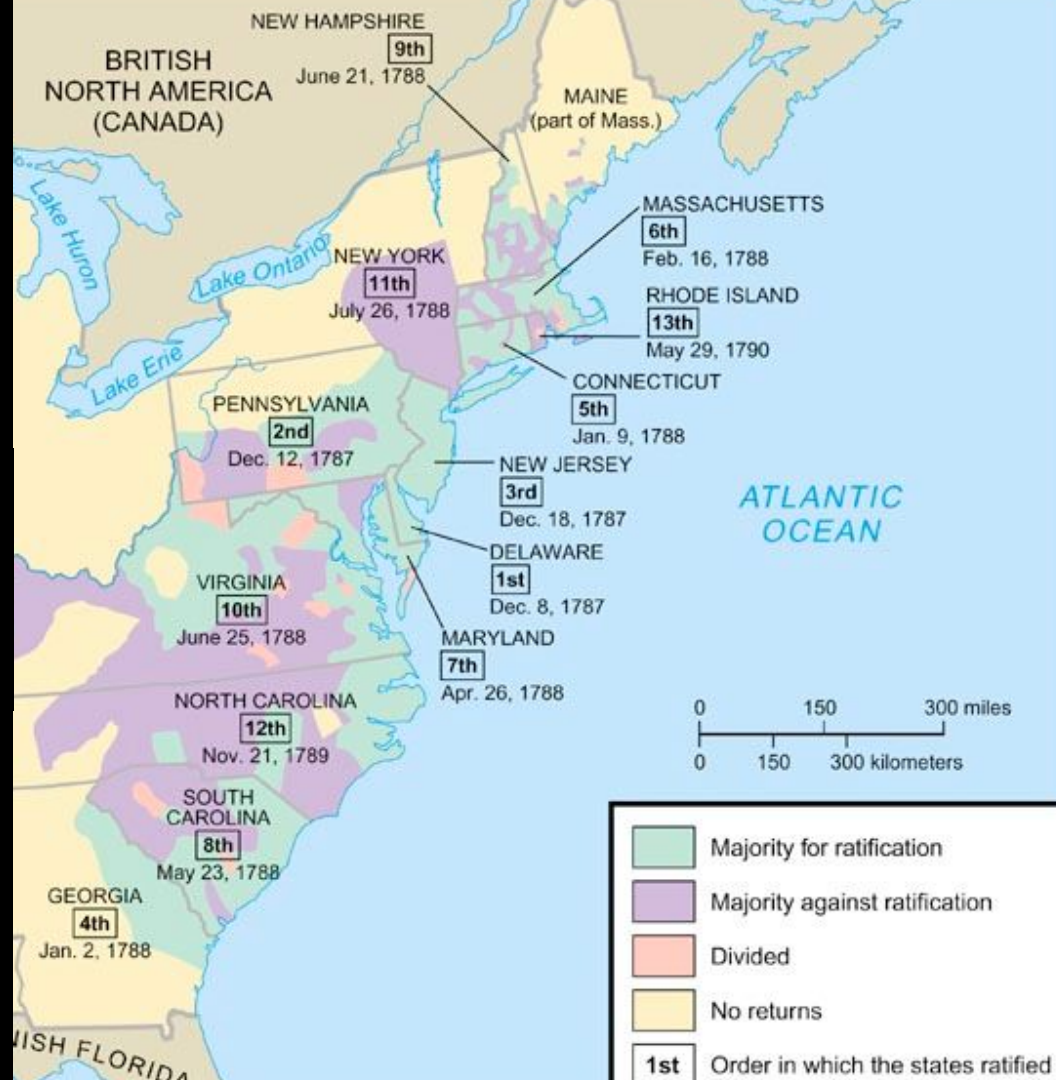


Lesson: Let's Review

“Publius” wrote the Federalist Papers to support the new Constitution that created a federal system with a stronger central government than existed during the Articles of Confederation

FEDERALISTS vs. ANTIFEDERALISTS

“Brutus” wrote the Anti-Federalist Papers to support a weaker central government and maintaining a structure more similar to the Articles of Confederation.



FEDERALIST No. 10 Claim

Federalists believed in the superiority of a large republic in controlling the “mischiefs of faction” delegating authority to elected representatives and dispersing power between the states and national government

BRUTUS No. 1 Claim

Anti-Federalists believed in popular democratic theory that emphasized the benefits of a small decentralized republic while warning of the dangers to personal liberty from large, centralized government.

There will be a series of quotes on the next slides. For each, write down words or phrases that support the claims of Federalist 10 or Brutus 1. Then, determine how these ideas connect to the Federalist & Anti-Federalist views of how our government was founded.

Lesson: *Federalist 10* Quote #1

“By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or a minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.”

Federalist No. 10

Lesson: *Federalist 10* Quote #2

“Liberty is to faction what air is to fire, an ailment without which it instantly expires. But it could no be less folly to abolish liberty, which is essential to political life, because it nourishes faction, than it would be to wish the annihilation of air, which is essential to animal life, because it imparts to fire its destructive agency.”

Federalist No. 10

Lesson: *Federalist 10* Quote #3

“But the most common and durable sources of factions has been the various and unequal distribution of property. Those who hold and those who are without property have ever formed distinct interests in society.”

Federalist No. 10

Lesson: *Federalist 10* Quote #4

“Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been a short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths.”

Federalist No. 10

Lesson: *Federalist 10* Quote #5

“In the next place, as each representative will be chosen by a greater number of citizens in the large than in the small republic, it will be more difficult for unworthy candidates to practice with success the vicious arts by which elections are too often carried.”

Federalist No. 10

Lesson: *Federalist 10* Quote #6

“By enlarging too much the number of electors, you render the representatives too little acquainted with all their local circumstances and lesser interests; as by reducing it too much, you render him unduly attached to these, and too little fit to comprehend and pursue great and national objects.”

Federalist No. 10

Lesson: *Federalist 10* Quote #7

“...the smaller the number of individuals composing a majority, and the smaller the compass within which they are placed, the more easily will they concert and execute their plans of oppression. Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probably that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens.”

Federalist No. 10

Lesson: *Brutus No. 1* Quote #1

“This government is to possess absolute and uncontrollable power, legislative, executive, and judicial... It appears from these articles that there is no need of any intervention of the state governments, between the Congress and the people, to execute any one power vested in the general government, and that the constitution and laws of every state are nullified and declared void, so far as they are or shall be inconsistent with this constitution...”

Lesson: *Brutus No. 1* Quote #2

“...a free republic cannot succeed over a country of such immense extent, containing such a number of inhabitants, and these increasing in such rapid progression as that of the whole United States. ...‘It is natural to a republic to have only a small territory, otherwise it cannot long subsist.... In a large republic, the public good is sacrificed to a thousand views... In a small one, the interest of the public is easier perceived, better understood, and more within the reach of every citizen; abuses are of less extent, and of course are less protected.’”

Lesson: *Brutus No. 1* Quote #3

“In a republic of such vast extent as the United States, the legislature cannot attend to the various concerns and wants of its different parts. It cannot be sufficiently numerous to be acquainted with the local condition and wants of the different districts, and if it could, it is impossible it should have sufficient time to attend to and provide for all the variety of cases of this nature, that would be continually arising....”

Lesson: *Brutus No. 1* Quote #4

“In so extensive a republic, the great officers of government would soon become above the control of the people, and abuse their power to the purpose of aggrandizing themselves, and oppressing them...”

Brutus No. 1

Activity: Comparing the 2 Documents (write this down!!)

Category of Comparison	Madison	Brutus
Proper role of government		
Size and power of the central government		

What connections can you make to government and politics today? How is power balanced in our republic?

Activity: Review Question

The Federalists believed that a nation dominated by factions would lead to

- a) a recognition that factions would be in the best interest of the country
- b) another revolution
- c) protection of minority rights
- d) a tyranny of the majority

Activity: Review Question

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- b) another revolution
- c) protection of minority rights
- d) a tyranny of the majority**

Reflection

Compare the positions of Federalists & Anti-Federalists regarding the power of the national government.



Discuss & Explain
Often include listing + defining + describing. The highest hurdle verbs.

Describe
What are the most significant characteristics of a word or concept? Make sure you include how or why the word or concept is important to the question.

Define
Write the meaning of a word or concept. Adding an example can't hurt.

List
A simple enumeration of some factors or characteristics that are clearly labeled.

High Hurdle Verbs

Low Hurdle Verbs

Most students pay attention to the nouns in a question. Pay attention to the verbs and earn higher FRQ scores.

Social Studies Virtual Learning

AP US Gov & Politics

U1 Review : Challenges to the AOC

May 5, 2020

AP US Gov & Politics

May 5th, 2020

Learning Target (CON-1.B) : Explain the relationship between key provisions of the AOC and the debate over granting the federal gov't greater power formerly reserved to the states.

Focus Area : Lack of Military, Lack of Taxation

Click on this
Summary
video

Khan
Academy
Video:

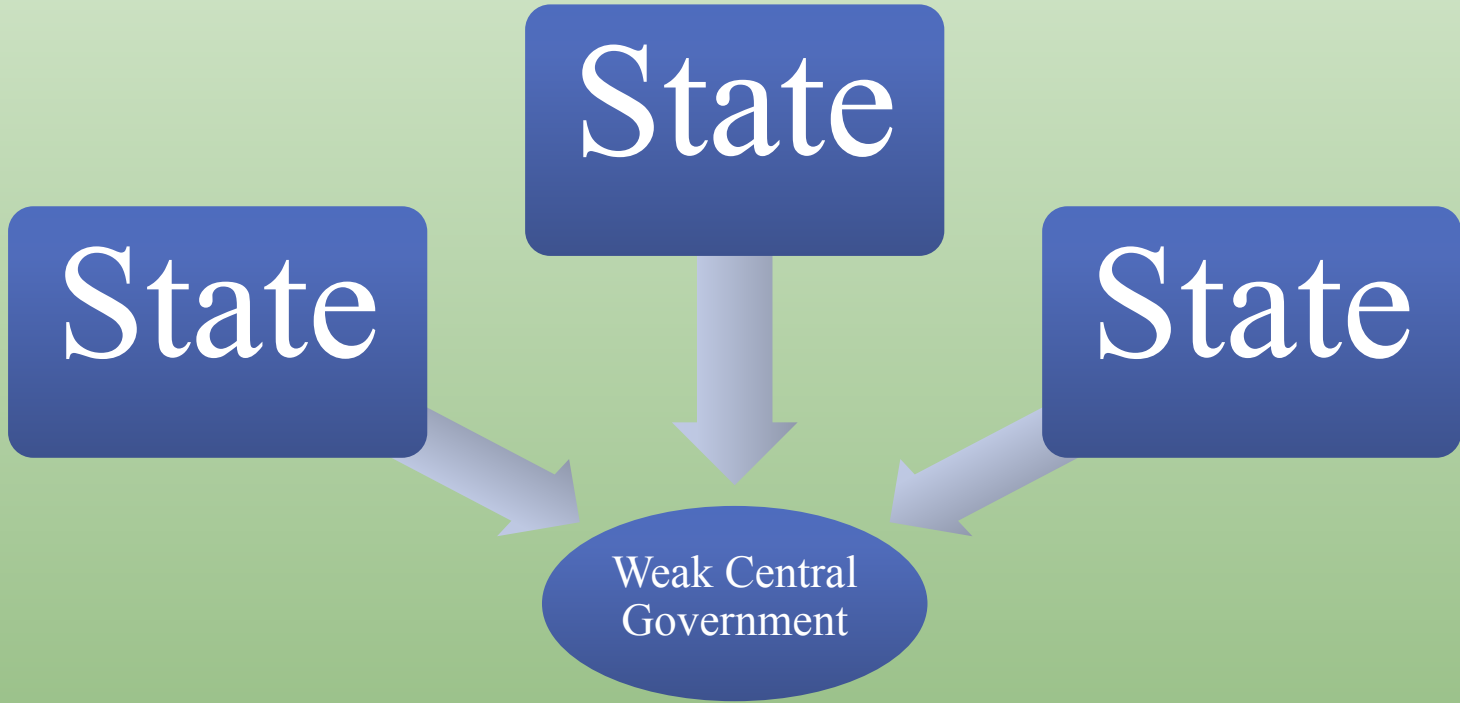
Articles of
Confederation &
Shays Rebellion

The image is a composite graphic. At the top is a horizontal timeline from 1770 to 1790. Key events are marked: 'Declaration of Independence approved July 4, 1776' (1770), 'American Revolutionary War' (1775-1783), 'Articles of Confederation: formally in effect 1781-1789' (1780), 'Constitutional Convention: May-September 1787' (1787), and 'Washington's two terms' (1789-1797). A red circle highlights the Constitutional Convention period, with a red arrow pointing to a red dot on a map of the United States below. The map is titled 'The United States, 1793-1803' and shows the location of the rebellion in western Massachusetts. Below the timeline is a historical illustration of the Springfield Armory during Shays' Rebellion, with the text 'Shays' Rebellion Springfield Armory January 25, 1787'. A portrait of Daniel Shays is overlaid on the bottom right of the illustration. At the bottom left is the Khan Academy logo and the text 'Khan Academy'.

Explain the relationship between key provisions of the Articles of Confederation and the debate over granting the federal government greater power formerly reserved to the states.

CON-1.B

Articles of Confederation



UNITARY POWER STRUCTURE



**CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT**



UNITARY GOVERNMENTS

put all the power in one
(‘uni’) place, the center

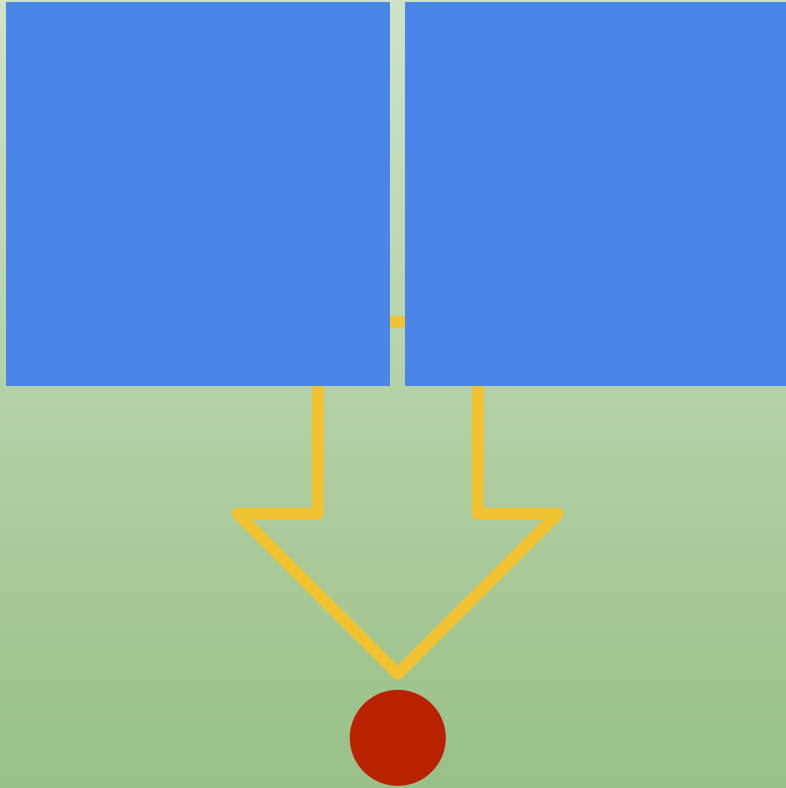
In this case,
the King

Which is why you
hear the “no
taxation without
representation”
rhetoric

political subdivisions

(like colonies) have no power

CONFEDERAL POWER STRUCTURE



CONFEDERAL GOVERNMENTS

decentralize power and place
authority in the political
subdivisions

the central government
has very little power

ARTICLES of Confederation STRUCTURE

VA

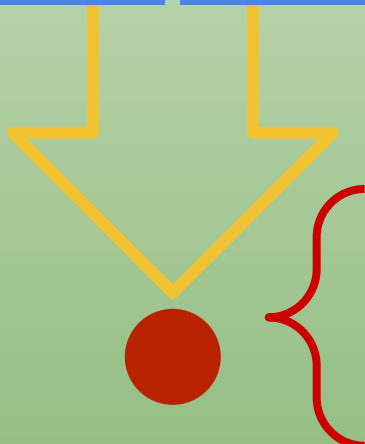
State Legislature
Governor
State Courts

PA

State Legislature
Governor
State Courts

“Each state retains its **sovereignty** (power to control itself without outside influence), freedom, & independence.”

Article 2 of the Articles of Confederation



Unicameral Congress with one vote per state
No President
No Federal Courts

Articles of Confederation Summary

- **Structure**

- States have sovereignty over laws
- Unicameral Congress (1 lawmaking body)
- No Executive (No President)
- No Federal Judiciary (Who solves disputes?)

The national government's hands...



Weaknesses of the AoC



1) **Congress didn't have power to tax**

2) Congress couldn't regulate trade

3) **Congress couldn't enforce its laws**

4) Needed 9 states to enact laws

5) Changing the AoC took all 13 states to approve

6) **There was no executive branch**

7) **There was no national court system**

Write me
down. I'm
important!

~~P.O.T.U.S.~~

~~Rules~~

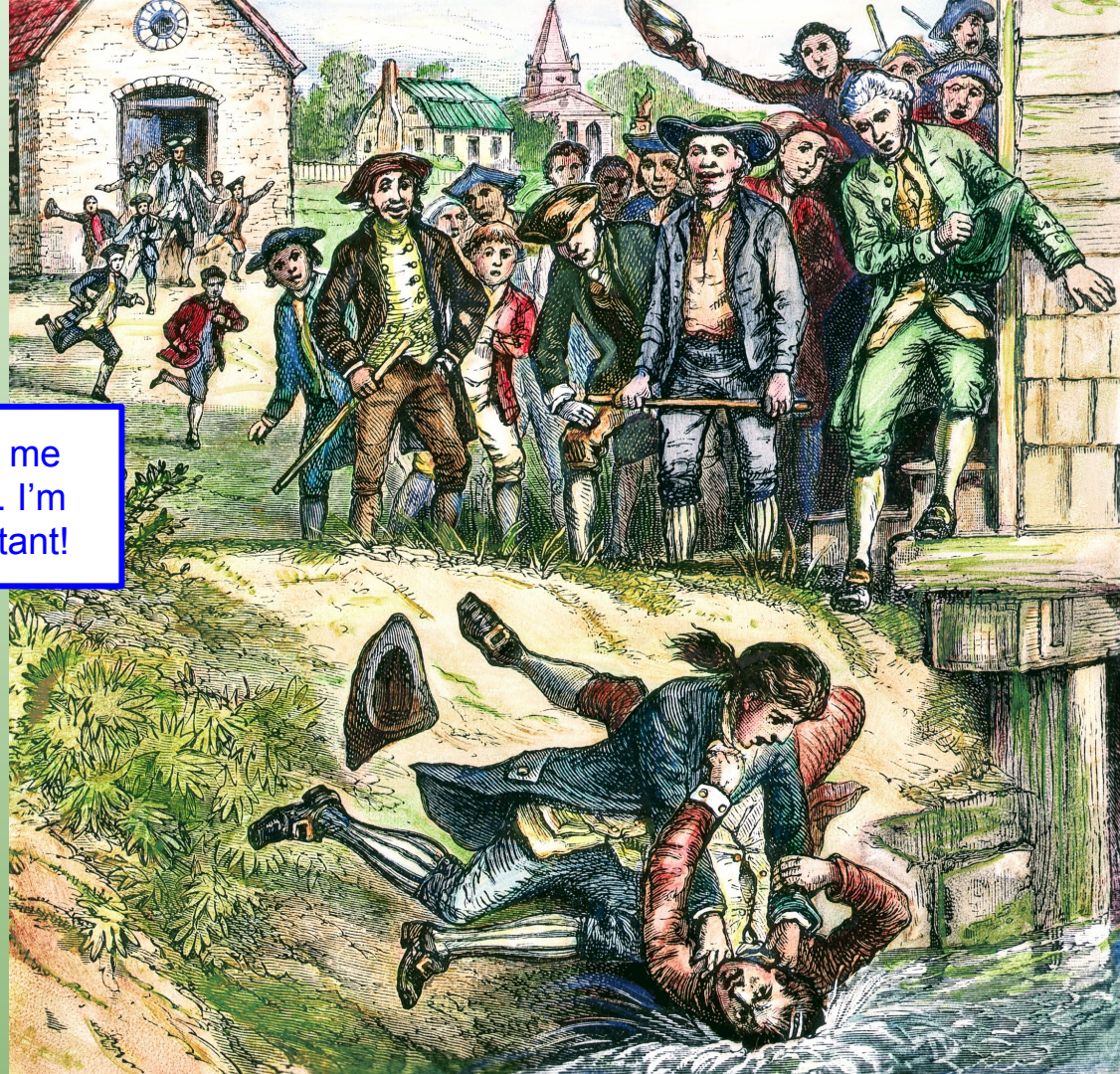
~~Justice~~

SHAYS' REBELLION

Highlighted key weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation.

- Lack of centralized military power
- Lack of tax enforcement power

Write me down. I'm important!



SHAYS' REBELLION

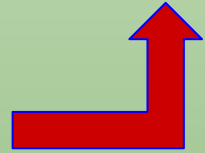
Write me
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important!

Led by Daniel Shays, the heavily indebted farmers marched to a local courthouse demanding relief. Faced with the refusal of many Massachusetts militiamen to arrest the rebels, with whom they sympathized, the governor of Massachusetts called upon the national government for aid, but none was forthcoming. The uprising was finally brought to an end the following year by a privately funded militia.

Shays's Rebellion brought home the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. The US government had both failed to pay its veterans and failed to raise a militia in order to put down a rebellion. It had become clear the US government's inability to impose taxes, regulate commerce, or raise an army hindered its ability to defend the nation or pay its debts.



Click on this
Summary
video



Practice Question #1

Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution?

	Articles of Confederation (1777)	Constitution of the United States (1787)
A	Maintained national sovereignty over the states	Made states sovereign over the national government
B	Created a unicameral legislature with the power to levy taxes	Created a bicameral legislature with the power to regulate interstate commerce
C	Made the executive branch Commander-in-chief of the armed forces	Gave Congress the power to declare war
D	Created a weak central government with few independent powers	Created a strong national government with many powers

Comparison A

Comparison C

Comparison B

Comparison D

Answer to Question #1

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Comparison A

Comparison C

Comparison B

Comparison D

Practice Question #2

"The insurgents who were assembled at Worcester in Massachusetts have disbanded. The people at Boston seem to be glad at this event and say it was the effect of fear. But the fact is that the insurgents effected their object . . .

"The commotions of Massachusetts have wrought prodigious changes in the minds of men in that State [with regard to] the Powers of Government. Everybody says they must be strengthened and that unless this shall be effected there is no Security for liberty or Property. Such is the State of things in the east, that much trouble is to be apprehended in the course of the ensuing year."

-Henry Knox, letter to his former commander George Washington, 1786

Based on the text, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

- (A) Fear of the military power of the national government will put down future uprisings despite the events in Massachusetts
- (B) The insurgents in Massachusetts were right to rebel against the state government, which had imposed unfair restrictions on their liberties
- (C) Americans should not overreact to incidents like the Massachusetts uprising by giving the national government more strength
- (D) The lack of centralized military power under the Articles of Confederation poses a serious threat to the stability of the United States

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Practice Question #3

Which of the following was a way in which Shays's Rebellion demonstrated the weaknesses of the national government under the Articles of Confederation?

Choose 1 answer:

- (A) It could not negotiate with the Native American tribes who were in rebellion
- (B) It could not raise money to pay a militia to put down the rebellion
- (C) It could not appoint army officers who were skilled enough to fight the rebels
- (D) It could not coin money to pay the veterans involved in the rebellion

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Practice Question #4

Which of the following is one example of the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

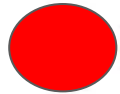
Choose 1 answer:

- (A) Amending the Articles required a unanimous vote of the states, which was nearly impossible
- (B) The Articles placed too much power in the hands of the central government, which threatened to become tyrannical
- (C) The Articles required that the United States maintain a standing army, which was too expensive to fund
- (D) The Articles stipulated a steep tariff on foreign products that threatened to undermine American exports

Answer to Question #4

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C

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Remember for this Lesson

Key points

- The **Articles of Confederation** comprised the United States' first constitution, lasting from 1776 until 1789. The Articles established a weak central government and placed most powers in the hands of the states.
- Under the Articles, the US economy faltered, since the central government lacked the power to enforce tax laws or regulate commerce.
- **Shays's Rebellion**, an uprising of Revolutionary War veterans in Massachusetts that both the state and national governments struggled to address due to a lack of centralized military power, illustrated the need to create a stronger governing system.