

Unit 3: Building the New Nation
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the reasons for the Anti-Federalists' opposition to ratifying the Constitution.

Re-written as a Question: What were the reasons for the Anti-Federalist opposition to ratifying the constitution?

Argument: They wanted to avoid a strong central government.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Abuse of power	Concerned about Individual rights	Jeopardized states' rights
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
American Revolution King George III Tyranny Monarchy Mercantilism Declaratory Acts Stamp Act Intolerable Acts	Ratification Benjamin Franklin Alexander Hamilton Constitutional Convention Bill of Rights Freedom of Speech Freedom of religion Quartering Act	Articles of Confederation Federalism Electoral College Elastic Clause "Necessary and proper" Small States vs Large States New Jersey Plan Virginia Plan Connecticut Compromise

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the Federalists also wanted to prevent an abuse of power, the Anti-Federalists opposed ratifying the Constitution because they wanted to avoid a strong central government as seen in their concern over individual rights and for states' rights.

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Prompt:

2. The Bill of Rights did not come from a desire to protect the liberties won in the American Revolution, but rather from a fear of the powers of the new federal government. Assess the validity of the statement.

Re-written as a Question:

Was the Bill of Rights created due to a desire to protect the liberties won in the American Revolution or rather from the fear of the powers of the new federal government?

Argument:

The Bill of Rights was created due to the fear of the powers of the federal government rather than from the desire to protect the liberties won in the Revolution.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: They were created in order to protect the individual rights of the people.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: They did not want the government that would have total control.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: The creation of the divisions of power.</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitutional Convention - the First amendment -The founding fathers -Civil law - James Madison -Amendments 1 – 8 protecting individual freedoms (know specific examples) </p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Articles of Confederation - Anti -federalists - Tyranny of King George III - Stamp Tax - Quartering Act - 9th Amendment - Separation of Powers </p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federalism - Virginia Plan vs. New Jersey Plan - Checks and balances - The Tenth Amendment - The Great compromise </p>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the Bill of Rights were created in order to protect the individual rights of the people, overall they were created due to the fear of the powers of the federal government, as seen in attempts to avoid giving the government total control and also the various divisions of power that were put into place.

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TR

Prompt: “The United States Constitution represented an economic and ideological victory for the traditional American political elite.” Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1781 to 1789.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did the United States Constitution represent an economic and ideological victory for the American political elite in 1781 to 1789?

Argument: The United States Constitution represented an economic and ideological victory to a small extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: The political elite were able to influence who got power and managed to keep that power to themselves.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: The people not in power were able to get protection from a tyrannical government and protect their rights.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: The people with no say were able to influence the government to be the way they wanted.</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Electoral College No Primary Elections House of Representatives Senate Supreme Court Nominated for Life Terms by the President Political Parties</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) US Constitution Articles of Confederation Constitutional Convention Shay’s Rebellion Bill of Rights Checks and balances</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Bicameral Great Compromise Federalists Anti-Federalists New Jersey Plan Virginia Plan “We the people” Federalism</p>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the political elite were able to influence who got power and managed to keep that power to themselves the United States Constitution was a small economic and ideological victory to a small extent as seen in the people not in power being able to get protection from a tyrannical government and protect their rights as well as the people with no say being able to influence the government to be the way they wanted.

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Prompt: Although the power of the government increased during the early republic, this development often faced serious opposition. Compare the motives and effectiveness of those opposed to the growing power of the national government in TWO of the following.

Whiskey Rebellion, 1794

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, 1798-99

Hartford Convention, 1814-15

Re-written as a Question:

To what extent were the Whiskey Rebellion and Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions successful in decreasing the power of the national government?

Argument:

The Whiskey Rebellion and Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were not successful in decreasing the power of the national government.

<p>Area of Analysis #1: The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions delayed the growing power of the national government</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Whiskey Rebellion was put down by the government itself.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Both Events Forced the Government to Develop Power to Prevent Secession</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federalists - Republicans - Alien and Sedition Acts - Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions - Doctrine of Nullification - Secession - State rights - Powers of congress 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opposed taxes - Hamilton - excise tax - farmers - economic growth - George Washington - National Militia - “Commander in Chief” - Strengthening the Executive 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alien and Sedition Act - Nullifications - Secession - Elastic Clause - Preserving the Union - “Force Bill” under Jackson

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions delayed the growth of national government power, overall the Whiskey Rebellion and Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were not successful in decreasing the power of the national government as seen in how the Whiskey Rebellion was put down by the government itself and how both events forced the government to prevent secession.

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Prompt: To what extent was the United States Constitution a radical departure from the Articles of Confederation?

Re-written as a Question: To what extent was the United States Constitution a radical departure from the Articles of Confederation?

Argument: to a large extent the United States Constitution was a radical departure from the Articles of Confederation

(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>The constitution also limited the power of the federal government</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>Constitution gave the government power to address the needs of the people</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>Constitution balanced power between states rights and central government</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Federalism -branches of government - checks and balance -bill of rights - Amendment Process 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raising a militia -shays rebellion - Whiskey Rebellion - addressed issues of representation - solved slavery issue (3/5 compromise) - taxation - elastic clause 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gave an executive and judicial branches -Constitutional convention -Elastic clause -Federal system -enlightenment - amendment process - bicameral legislature - Electoral College

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the Constitution also limited the power of the federal government, overall the United States Constitution was a radical departure from the Articles of Confederation to a large extent as seen in how the constitution gave the government power to address the needs of the people and the way it balanced power between states rights and a central government .

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Prompt: Evaluate the extent to which the Articles of Confederation were effective in solving the problems that confronted the new nation.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent were the Articles of Confederation effective in solving the problems that confronted the new nation?

Argument: The Articles of Confederation were ineffective to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Prevented a tyranny/strong central gov't	Failed to put down rebellions	Failed to tax/hurt economy
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -provided a weak central gov't -King George III -Abuse of power -gave power to the states -Unicameral -equal representation -overtaxation w/o representation -habeus corpus -worried about another revolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Shays' Rebellion -led to creation of the constitution -Whiskey Rebellion -didn't have a military -proved that the articles were weak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Each state had their own currency -Couldn't effectively trade -Couldn't tax -Separate state money was worthless -Couldn't control interstate commerce

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Although the Articles of Confederation were slightly effective in preventing the government from becoming too strong, they were mostly ineffective to a large extent as seen in their failure to put down rebellions and their failure to improve the economy.

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Prompt: To what extent was the election of 1800 aptly named the “Revolution of 1800”?

Respond with reference to TWO of the following areas:

- Economics
- Foreign Policy
- Judiciary
- Politics

Re-written as a Question: To what extent was the election of 1800 aptly named the “Revolution of 1800” in terms of the economy and Politics?

Argument: It was aptly named the Revolution of 1800 to a large extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Limited growth of the economy	The Two Party System	Foreign Policy
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embargo Act - Bank of the United States - Albert Gallatin(Jefferson’s secretary of treasury) - Federalists - Anti-Federalists 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loose constructionists - Strict constructionists - John Adams - Thomas Jefferson - Merchants / Plantation Owners - New England for Federalists - South for Republicans 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Louisiana Purchase - Jays Treaty - Neutrality Proclamation - Lewis and Clark - British and French on Louisiana Territory - Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 - Impressment - Tripolitan War

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the growth of the economy was limited for a while, overall, the election of 1800 was aptly named the “Revolution of 1800” in terms of the economy and the politics as seen in the two party system that developed and the foreign policies that the U.S. carried out as a result.

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Prompt: To what extent did political parties contribute to the development of national unity in the United States between 1790 and 1840.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did political parties contribute to the development of national unity in the United States between 1790 and 1840?

Argument: Political parties contributed to the development of disunity to a large extent. (Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>Revolution of 1800</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>Party Positions on the Power of the Central Government</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>Party Positions on Economic Policies</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ New England Colonies ➤ Merchants ➤ John Adams ➤ Southern Colonies ➤ Agriculture ➤ Hamiltonian Federalists ➤ Jeffersonian Republicans 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Federalists ➤ Anti-Federalists ➤ Federalist Papers ➤ Anti-Federalist Papers ➤ Ratification ➤ Alexander Hamilton ➤ Richard Henry Lee 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slavery ➤ Tariffs ➤ Jay's Treaty ➤ Louisiana Purchase ➤ Orders in Council ➤ Impressment ➤ Relations with Napoleon ➤ Relations with Great Britain

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though the Revolution of 1800 was a great step towards stability of the United States, overall political parties contributed to national disunity to a large extent as seen in the disagreement over powers of the central government and economic policies.

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Prompt: Settlers in the eighteenth-century American backcountry sometimes resorted to violent protest to express their grievances. Analyze the causes and significance of TWO of the following:

- March of the Paxton Boys
- Regulator Movement
- Shays' Rebellion
- Whiskey Rebellion

Re-written as a Question: How did the Shays' Rebellion and the Whiskey Rebellion resort to violent protests to express their grievances and how did it lead to a change in the Federal government?

Argument: large extent
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Economic policies remain the same	Area of Analysis #2: Shays' Rebellion (came first)	Area of Analysis #3: Whiskey Rebellion (came second)
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic involvement by the federal government stayed the same • Excise tax • Bank of the United States • Funding at Par 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daniel Shays • Hard currency • Articles of Confederation • Philadelphia Convention • Thomas Jefferson • Constitution • Strong Central Government • Federalists 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander Hamilton • Whiskey Tax • Appalachian Mountains • Stills • George Washington • Militia • Role of the Executive

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the economic policies remained the same following Shays' and Whiskey Rebellions, overall these events changed the role of the Federal Government to a large extent, as seen in the creation of the Constitution after Shays' Rebellion and the power of the President after the Whiskey Rebellion.

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Prompt: Analyze the ways in which the political, economic, and diplomatic crises of the 1780's shaped the provisions of the United States Constitution.

Re-written as a Question: In what ways did the political, economic, and diplomatic crises of the 1780's shape the provisions of the United States Constitution?

Argument:

It shapes it to a large extent

Area of Analysis #1: Diplomatic	Area of Analysis #2: Economic position	Area of Analysis #3: Political
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France helping America • Battle of Kings Mountain • Treaty of Paris, 1783 • British got control of land west of Mississippi • Borders established • Debts have to be paid back 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-importation agreements • Inflation • Economic sectionalism • Pro-debtor laws • Unable to tax and regulate trade. • Regulate trade • Tax citizens • Make laws 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No central government • Articles of Confederation • Cannot enforce laws • No army/navy • Constitutional convention • Enforce laws • Central government • Army • Federalism • Executive branch

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the diplomatic crises did not really shape the provisions of the US Constitution, overall the Constitution was shaped to a large extent as seen in the economic position the US was in, and the role that politics played in promoting it.

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Prompt: Analyze the degree to which the Articles of Confederation provided an effective form of government with respect to any TWO of the following:

Foreign relations

Economic conditions

Western lands.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did the Articles of Confederation provide an effective form of government?

Argument: The Articles of Confederation provided an effective form of government to a small extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Set Up A Good Transition From British Colonial Rule to Independent Rule	Area of Analysis #2: Unable To Tax The People	Area of Analysis #3: Unable To Put An Army Together
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land Ordinance of 1785 ✓ Northwest Ordinance ✓ Republicanism ✓ Old Northwest ✓ Civic Virtue 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Loose Construction ✓ Antifederalists ✓ Federalists ✓ Excise Tax ✓ Tariff 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Impressment ✓ Shay's Rebellion ✓ George Washington

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the Articles of Confederation set up a good transition from British colonial rule to independent rule overall the Articles of Confederation provided an effective form of government to a small extent as seen in their inability to tax the people and their inability to put an army together.

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Prompt: Analyze the contributions of TWO of the following in helping establish a stable government after the adoption of the Constitution.

John Adams

Thomas Jefferson

George Washington

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did Thomas Jefferson and John Adams help establish a stable government after the adoption of the Constitution?

Argument: Thomas Jefferson and John Adams helped establish a stable government after the adoption of the Constitution to a large extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: federalist (Adams) as the president and a democratic republican(Jefferson) as a vice president</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: The impact of John Adams</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: The impact of Thomas Jefferson</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - XYZ Affair - Alien Sedition Acts - Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions - nullification 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - John Marshall - Supreme court - Alexander Hamilton - Fletcher v. Peck - Strawbridge v. Curtiss - Little v. barreme - Baliliff v. tipping - Marbury v. Madison - Judicial review - National bank - Necessary and proper clause - Federalists - Loose construction - Election of 1796 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jeffersonian Republicanism - Louisiana purchase - Embargo act of 1807 - Non-intercourse Act of 1809 - Ports of New Orleans - Revolution of 1800 - Democratic-republicanism - Strict construction

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the split of power between Thomas Jefferson as vice president and John Adams as president made establishing a stable government difficult, overall, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams helped establish a stable government after the adoption of the constitution to a large extent as seen in the impact of the Adams presidency and Jefferson’s administration.