Struggle for Ratification

Federalists vs. Anti-federalists
Why did the Anti-Federalists demand that a bill of rights be added to the U.S. Constitution?

A. To strengthen the authority of the federal government
B. To improve the organization of the judiciary
C. To give each state an equal amount of power
D. To protect individual freedoms from the federal government
With which of the following arguments would the authors of The Federalist Papers most likely have agreed?

A. A bill of rights should be included in the Constitution before it is ratified.
B. Having a stronger central government will make the country more stable and prosperous.
C. The Three-Fifths Compromise will result in fair and equal representation.
D. Universal suffrage should be constitutionally guaranteed.
After the Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787, the fight for RATIFICATION began.

9 out of 13 states had to ratify the Constitution before it would go into effect.
Two factions (opposing groups) emerged:

A. Federalists who supported the Constitution

B. Anti-Federalists who opposed the Constitution

These two groups argued for their position in newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets until the Constitution was ratified by the 9th and decisive state on June 21, 1788.
## Beliefs of Each Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federalists (BIG government!)</th>
<th>Anti-Federalists (small government)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supported removing some powers from the states and giving more power to the national government.</td>
<td>Wanted important political powers to remain with the states. Idea of states’ rights.</td>
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<td>Favored dividing powers among different branches of government.</td>
<td>Wanted the legislative branch to have more power than an executive.</td>
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<td>Proposed a single person to lead the executive branch.</td>
<td>Feared that a strong executive might become a king or tyrant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Believed Constitution did <strong>NOT</strong> need a Bill of Rights</td>
<td>Wanted a Bill of Rights added to the Constitution to protect the rights of citizens.</td>
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Anti-Federalists

• Led by Thomas Jefferson and included farmers and small landowners who believed nation’s future rested on agriculture.
• Therefore, ANTI-FEDERALISTS wanted SMALL government.
Anti-Federalists

- Arguments made by Anti-Federalists
  A. The Constitutional Convention went beyond what they were charged to do. (illegal-treason)
  B. A strong national government would destroy states’ rights.
  C. Resembled a monarchy with its concentration of power.
  D. Did not have a Bill of Rights.
Federalists

- Argued that the new nation needed an effective national government to handle the nation’s economy, establish its monetary system, promote justice, and protect individual liberty.
- Took name “Federalists” show link to “Federalism”
  
A. **Federalism**: government power is **shared** among the states, but the power of the **central** government outweighs the power of the states’ government.
Federalists

- Included Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and James Madison.

In the spirit of **compromise**, the Federalists agreed to add a **Bill of Rights** which helped the document to be ratified.

**Delaware** was the **first** state to ratify the document on December 7, 1787.
Ratification

- **New Hampshire** was the 9th and *decisive* state.

- **North Carolina** became the 12th state to ratify the Constitution when they approved the document on November 21, 1789. **Rhode Island** was the **last** to ratify in 1790.
Timeline for Ratification
The Ninth PILLAR erected!

"The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution, between the States so ratifying the same." Art. vii.

incipient magni procedere menses.

If it is not up, it will rise.

The attraction must be irresistible.

From the Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser, Boston, Thursday June 26, 1788.
“Our country is too large to have all affairs directed by a single government.”

Who said it?

ANTI-FEDERALISTS
“I am not among those who fear the people. They, not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom.”

Who said it?

ANTI-FEDERALIST
“I had rather be a free citizen of the small republic of Massachusetts, than an oppressed subject of the great American empire.”

Who said it?

ANTI-FEDERALIST