1. Identify the opposing sides in the fight for ratification and describe the major arguments for and against the proposed Constitution.

2. Describe the inauguration of the new government of the United States of America.
• **Federalist**: a person *favoring* ratification of the proposed U.S. Constitution

• **Anti-Federalist**: a person *opposing* ratification of the proposed U.S. Constitution
• What issues aroused the vigorous debate over the ratification of the Constitution?

  – The key issues debated included:
    • How strong should the new central government be to avoid the problems faced under the Articles of Confederation?
    • Why didn’t the Constitution have a Bill of Rights, and was one really necessary?
    • Did Congress and the presidency have too much power?
• The Articles of Confederation could only be amended by a unanimous vote of all 13 states.

• But the delegates at the Constitutional Convention decided to require only 9 of 13 states to ratify the Constitution.
  – They felt that a unanimous vote would be too difficult to achieve, and that the Articles were being replaced rather than amended.

• Copies of the new Constitution were sent to the states on September 18, 1787.
Supporters of ratification were called Federalists.

- They argued that the Articles of Confederation were weak and needed to be replaced.

- Alexander Hamilton was a leader among the Federalists.
Anti-Federalists

- Opponents of ratification were called Anti-Federalists.
  - They **opposed** the new ratification process.
  - They thought the new central government would be **too strong**.
  - Most of all, they argued that the Constitution **needed a Bill of Rights** to protect the people.
Checkpoint Answer: Because they felt the federal government would not be strong enough to abuse the rights of the people due to its separation of powers, and because the state constitutions already protected individual rights.
The Federalist Papers influenced many Americans to support the Constitution

- These were written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, all using the pen name, Publius.

- They consisted of 85 political essays, written between 1787 and 1788, and were soon published across the nation.

- These essays are still read widely today for their insights into the Constitution, the federal government, and the nature of representative democracy.
Anti-Federalists also wrote many essays, pamphlets, and letters

- The essays by “Brutus” were most likely written by Robert Yates. They were first published in New York.

- Richard Henry Lee of Virginia wrote a number of pamphlets and letters using the name “The Federal Farmer.”

- Around the country, debate over ratification was fed by these various written works expressing strong views on both sides.
• Ratification was swift in some states and bitterly contested in others.

• Approval of the Constitution required ratification by nine states.

• On June 21, 1788, New Hampshire became the ninth ratifying state.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Columns representing the States that had ratified the Constitution are placed in a row by the hand of God.
• Even though 9 states had ratified the Constitution, without the support of the key states of **New York** and **Virginia**, the Constitution would fail.

  – In Virginia, James Madison, George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson supported the Federalists against Anti-Federalists led by Patrick Henry, James Monroe, and George Mason.
  – New York was deadlocked until Alexander Hamilton helped turn the tide for the Federalists.
Success

- When Virginia and New York ratified the Constitution by narrow votes, success was finally ensured.

- Eventually all 13 states ratified the Constitution.

### Ratification of the Constitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1787</td>
<td>30-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Dec. 12, 1787</td>
<td>46-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1787</td>
<td>38-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Jan. 2, 1788</td>
<td>26-0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 1788</td>
<td>128-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Feb. 6, 1788</td>
<td>187-168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>April 28, 1788</td>
<td>63-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>May 23, 1788</td>
<td>149-73</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>June 21, 1788</td>
<td>57-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>June 25, 1788</td>
<td>89-79</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>July 26, 1788</td>
<td>30-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Nov. 21, 1789</td>
<td>195-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>May 23, 1790</td>
<td>34-32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Second vote, ratification was originally defeated on August 4, 1788, by a vote of 184-84.*
• The Confederation Congress chose New York City as the temporary capital of the United States.

• The new U.S. Congress first met on March 4, 1789, at Federal Hall in New York City.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Above image depicts a poster celebrating the bicentennial of Virginia’s ratification of the Constitution.
• George Washington was chosen as the first President by a unanimous vote of electors.

• He took office on April 30\textsuperscript{th}. John Adams was vice president.
Review

- Now that you have learned about the issues that arose the vigorous debate over the ratification of the Constitution, go back and answer the Chapter Essential Question.
  - How does the Constitution reflect the times in which it was written?