

Foundations of the United States Government

Instructional Slides



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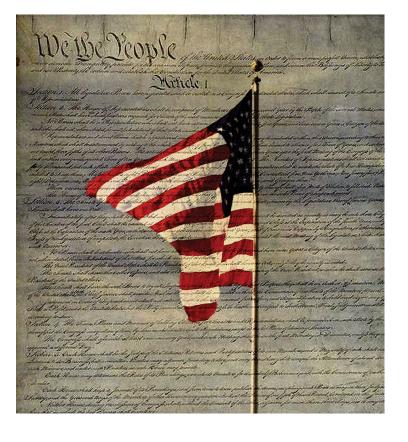
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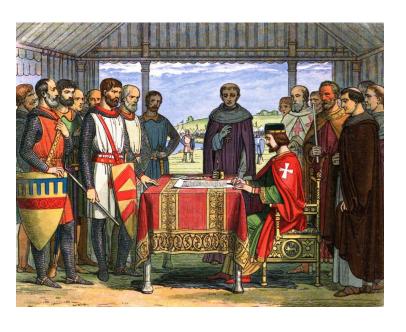
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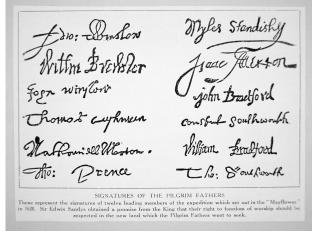
Framing Question: What ideas and events influenced the formation of the U.S. government?





In agreeing to the Magna Carta in 1215 CE, King John of England accepted an important principle: that the monarch, like those he ruled, had to follow laws.





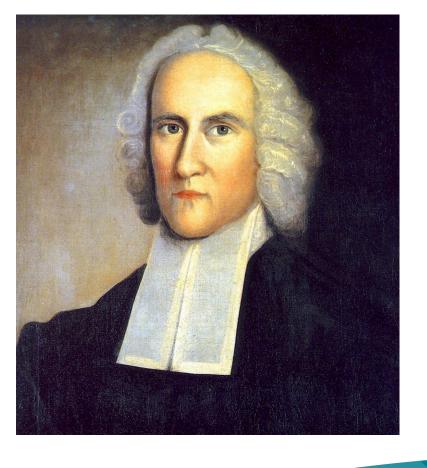
This stylized painting shows how the Mayflower Compact represented people from different walks of life, including soldiers, sailors, and farmers. Some of the signatures on the compact are also shown here.

Said laft King James the serond having .. " abdirated the Government and the Chione " being thereby varant bis bighness the Dring of Ocauge (whom is Ratt pleased chingthe &o to make the Storious Instrument of ochivering . this Kingtone from Toptey and obelifteary Power Dis (by the clavire of the Lords Spiritual and Comperar and diverse printipall persons of . for Donnen ranse Setters to be written to " the Lores Spiritual and Comporal being # " Protestanto and other Setters to the severall -Country to Difyed Viniversities Burrought and Singut: Doch for the resting of surf persons to represent them as were of right to be stuffe Parliament to most and sift of Presumster upon the five " and from the say of January in this years . Out from sand in fluvored sight and sight.

Topic 2: Principles and Events That Influenced the Formation of the U.S. Government

The original parchment manuscript of the English Bill of Rights is preserved by Parliament to this day. Like the founding documents of the United States, it is considered an important piece of history to be preserved for future generations.





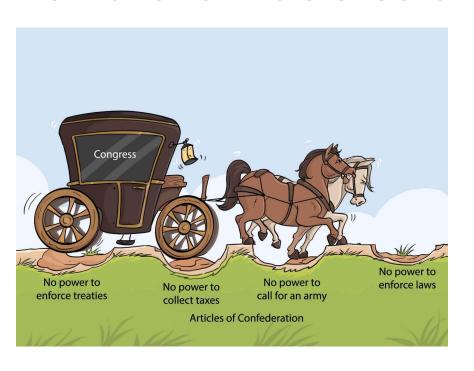
Known for his fiery sermons, Jonathan Edwards was a leading figure of the Great Awakening.





Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence were many leaders of the early United States, including Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Hancock.





Under the Articles of Confederation, the powers of Congress were very limited, resulting in a bumpy, arduous start for the new government.





The State House in Philadelphia, now better known as Independence Hall, was the site of many important events in the early history of the United States. In 1787, it hosted the meeting that became the Constitutional Convention. It was also the home of the Pennsylvania government, whose capital was in Philadelphia until 1799.

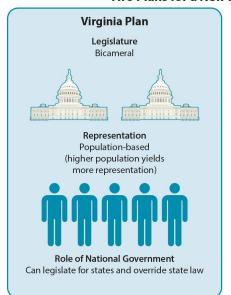


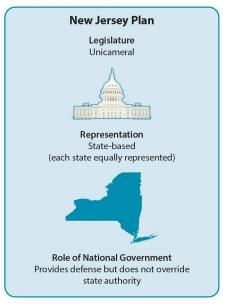
From the American Revolution to the Constitution





Two Plans for a New Federal Government





The Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan represented different states' desires for how the new federal government would exercise its power.

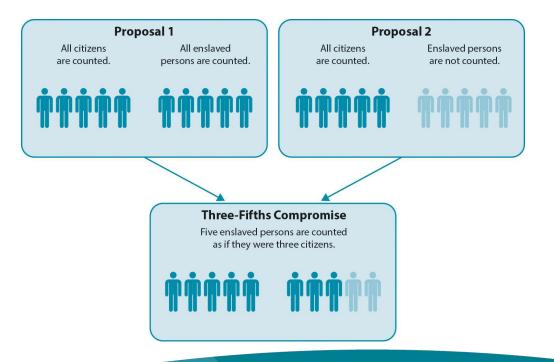


State Support for the Virginia and New Jersey Plans

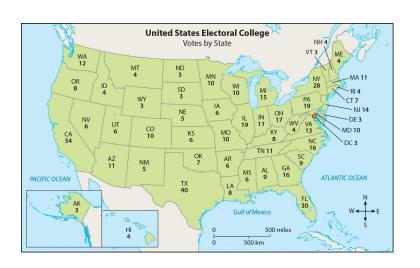


The population data shown in the map comes from the country's first census, conducted in 1790.



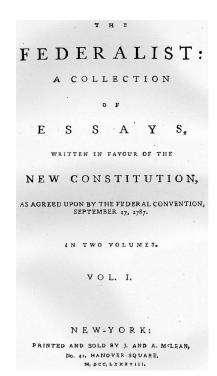






In forty-eight U.S. states, electors cast their votes for the candidate who won the popular vote in their state. In Nebraska and Maine, two electoral votes are allocated to the winner of the statewide popular vote, and the rest are allocated to the candidate who won the popular vote in each congressional district.





The Federalists were ultimately successful in securing ratification of the Constitution.



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Signatures of the Pilgrim Fathers on the 'Mayflower Compact' of 1620 (litho)/American School / American/Private Collection/Peter Newark Pictures / Bridgeman Images: 5b

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