

X ~~Evolution of Democracy~~ ^{Democracy} in the United States

X has evolved since the Revolutionary War.

X Three main examples of this is in

X the Articles of Confederation, Federalist Paper #10,

X and the US Constitution. There are many

X other examples ~~that~~ ^{too} too.

X Salutory Neglect? Dec. of Indep.?
The Articles of Confederation was the

X first written legal system of the United

X States. However, the states had more

X power than the national government. For

X example in Article XI, the states ~~could~~

X decide admit a colony as a new state,
(must have 9 to be admitted)
X not the federal government. As the first

X few years of the country, ~~was~~ on, several

X major politicians felt the need to amend
X the Articles.

X In the late 1780s, 30 delegates met
X to amend the Articles of Confederation. However,
X they decided write a new constitution. While
X ^{writing} ~~writing~~ this new document, the delegates

X had to make several compromises. When
X the time came to get ready to
X ^(ratify) vote on the Constitution, the Federalist papers
X were written to ~~ex~~plain different concepts

X of the Constitution to the people. The Constitution
X was ratified and it became the law of
X the land. 1789

X The Constitution came into effect

X and became the law with concepts such

X as federalism and Separation of Powers.

X In the new law, neither the states nor the federal

X government has supremacy over each other.

X As times changed, ~~as~~^{an} important clause of

X the Constitution has allowed the government to

X make laws to deal with changes as well as laws that

X are necessary and proper. ^{amendment already existed!} Democracy continued

X to evolve with amendments such as ^{Amendment 17} direct election

X of Senators. ¹⁹¹³ Amendments helped give new rights

X and protect other rights. Supreme Court cases

X such as Plessy vs. Ferguson and Brown vs. Board

X of Education reflected differences in time.

X Plessy vs. Ferguson legalized segregation while

X Brown vs. Board of Education began to make

X aspects of segregation illegal. Judicial activism

X has also helped evolve democracy by interpreting

X laws to fit the ideas of the times.

X Democracy in America now is

X greater than when the Constitution first came

X about. There is more equality among men and

X women and the different races. Democracy

X can still evolve though. Democracy can still

X evolve by abolishing the electoral college for example,

X even today, there is still not true equality among

X people, but is better now than in the beginning. More

X equality can still be fought for to help evolve (impr.)

X democracy in the United States.

Overall a good job
Organize your thoughts to
use each example as
specific support
for your thesis

Name: MM
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X throughout the history of the United States, the

X meaning of democracy, the principle on which our government

X was founded, has evolved. From the ^{original} Articles of Confederation

X to the most recent amendments to the present day

X constitution, our ideals and interpretations have changed

X in the name of democracy.

X the Articles of Confederation were the first attempt

X at an organized ^{democratic} government! ^{in the US} ~~was~~ needless to

X say, it did not prove to be effective. The main flaw was

X that it gave too much power to the states and too

X little to the ^{federal} government. ^{support! Give an example!} The Constitutional Convention

X was called and fifty-five delegates met to ^{amend} ~~revise~~ the

X Articles, though in the end it was decided to begin

X a new Constitution. ^{good} The Federalist Papers were written

X by James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton.

X These papers were written to gain support for the

X new Constitution. Perhaps the most famous is number

X ten which warns against factions. In ¹⁷⁸⁹~~1787~~ the Constitution

X was ratified and put into effect. This was not,

X however, the end of change for the U.S. Amendments

X were made as a way to adapt the Constitution to

X the changing times. The first ten, the Bill of Rights,

X list the unalienable rights of the people. Another

X lists that ~~states~~ ^{federal} the government may do what is "necessary

X and proper" ^{in order to care for the needs of} ~~to do what is best for~~ the country. Article I

X Since the birth of democracy in the United States,

X our government has been changing. Though it has

X changed a great deal, the principles on which it

X was founded remain the same. The United States

X ~~has been~~ started as a disorganized group of colonies

X and eventually became one of the leading democratic

X powers ^{of} the world. ^{leading to your} evaluation ^{good} beginning ^{ending}

X

You need two more outside info!

X Step by step you should illustrate how democracy has evolved in the U.S.

X Use your examples to prove your point (thesis)

Name: TE
Essay

Period: 1

Date: Super! 97

The evolution of Democracy in America & ~~the~~

It was set out through a number of steps, involving many different

people and events. It started well before the ~~the~~ Constitution

of the United States was written, beginning with the revolutionary

ideas of Enlightenment thinkers such as Baron de Montesquieu

and John Locke^{and Marx}. Though over the years, democracy has

been transformed through many milestone events in American

History. Best intro. H ☺

The Articles of Confederation ~~were~~ were the ~~first~~

first written constitution in the United States that gave

the majority of power to the ~~states~~ thirteen states, ~~state~~

The federal government had no power or authority to settle

state claims or coin money. ~~As a result~~. This proved to

be a disadvantage to the newly formed republic because ~~the~~

X State money was ~~constant~~ under constant inflation,

X and the national debts could not be paid off. ~~Ratio~~

X Daniel Shays led a rebellion in Massachusetts with a group

X of many other upset ~~re~~ ex-revolutionaries who were unable to

X pay off their debts. The ~~it~~ took a courthouse and ^{held} the debt

X ~~a judge~~ judge hostage. Massachusetts was unable

X to suppress the rebellion for some time because there was no

X State or national militia. Eventually a group of mercenaries

X suppressed the rebellion and the ^{Judges} ~~courthouse~~ were set free.

X This marked the ~~weak~~ weakness of the Federal Government,

X and a constitutional convention was called upon in

X Philadelphia to amend the Articles of Confederation

X Though during this constitutional convention, the

X ~~data~~ 55 delegates did not amend the Articles of Confederation,

X but composed an entirely new Constitution. This constitution

X put more power in the hands of the Federal government,

X which was a controversial decision among the states.

X Many compromises were made including The Great Compromise, where

X the delegates settled the problem of representation in congress,

X and the $\frac{3}{5}$ compromise, where the issue of slavery was

X briefly brought up and ~~settled to appear~~ representation as

X well as taxing was settled by the delegates. Another important

X Another important clause in the US Constitution was

X the "Necessary and proper clause". This clause said that congress

X had the power to do whatever was 'necessary and proper' to insure

X liberty. This power was exercised in ~~the~~ *McCulloch vs. Maryland* where

X the Federal Bank was established. *Super!*

X John Jay, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton

X composed a series of papers in the New York paper

X ~~helping~~ aiding the ratification of the ~~new~~ US

X Constitution. Federalist paper ~~the~~ number 10 promised

X the union against ~~the~~ Violence and Faction.

X Excellent work! Detailed + organized.
X You will get use to the time limit. You only
X missed the evaluation of dem. today.