

## Chapter 9

**Roger Sherman** – Delegate from Connecticut who wrote The Great Compromise which called for a bicameral Congress (Senate and the House of Representatives)

### **Ratification of the Constitution:**

When the convention ended, the new Constitution included seven articles or parts:

Article I – Legislative Branch

Articles 2 – Executive Branch

Articles 3 – Judicial Branch

Article 4 – Relations among the states

Article 5 – Amending the Constitution

Article 6 – supremacy of the national government

Article 7 – Ratification process

Ratification (approval) of the new Constitution required that nine of the thirteen states vote in favor of adopting the new form of government.

Each state would have its own convention to discuss and debate the merits or faults of the Constitution.

The ratification process was not easy because of the fear that too much power would be taken away from the states, and that the Constitution lacked a Bill of Rights.

The supporters of the new Constitution were called the **Federalists** – they believed in a strong central government.

**Anti-Federalists** were against ratification of the Constitution – they feared a strong central government.

A booklet called “**The Federalist Papers**” written mostly by Madison and Hamilton, helped convince many people to support the new Constitution. The United States Constitution was officially ratified when the 9<sup>th</sup> state (New Hampshire) voted in favor of it in June of 1788. The **Bill of Rights** was not part of the original Constitution. It was added on as the first 10 amendments (additions or changes) in the year 1791.

The other 17 amendments occur between the years 1798 and 1992.