


Race to Ratify

Name: _____

A. Ye Olde Social Media. Before Twitter, there were other ways to get the word out. Check out the three delivery methods below and think through their benefits and drawbacks, keeping in mind that the information you are spreading may be a little controversial.

<p style="text-align: center;">Word of Mouth / Personal Letters</p> <p>Pros:</p> <p>Cons:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Newspapers</p> <p>Pros:</p> <p>Cons:</p>
<p>Pamphlets</p> <p>Pros:</p> <p>Cons:</p>	













B. Before the Constitution. For each time period, determine who has the power and describe what the government is like.

<p>Native American Societies</p> <p>Power:</p> <p>Government:</p>	<p>British Colonies 1607-1776</p> <p>Power:</p> <p>Government:</p>
<p>Articles of Confederation 1777-1789</p> <p>Power:</p> <p>Government:</p>	<p>The U.S. Constitution 1789-Present</p> <p>Power:</p> <p>Government:</p>

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C. Whose Argument Is It? Read each article and assign it to either the Federalist or Anti-Federalist side of the debate. Then identify which "Big Idea" it discusses: *Extended Republic, House of Representatives, The Senate, The Executive, The Judiciary, A Bill of Rights, Slavery, and Taxation.*

<p>1. Your Liberty Is At Stake! The states are, and should remain, the core of our republic. It is there that the people can be properly represented. When states have to bend to the central government's will, the people will pay with their liberty.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> 	<p>2. Leave it to the Experts The common people do not have the refinement to participate directly in the government. A chosen body of citizens will refine the desires of the masses and apply their wisdom to ruling the nation.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> 
<p>3. A Good Investment A government simply cannot operate, provide critical services, and support a military without money. A reasonable amount of taxes is needed to maintain a functional federal government. The alternative is a do-nothing government and non-existent national defense. Growth and improvement cost money, but are worth the investment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> 	<p>4. Save it for Later Critics from both sides have complained about how slavery is treated in this proposed Constitution. Some wanted more protections for the institution of slavery, while others wanted it abolished entirely. The only way to move forward is to compromise. We must leave this debate to the future.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> 
<p>5. What Size Crown? After our breakup (and war) with King George III a few years back, why would we want another king at the head of our new government? Supporters say that the president will be elected. I don't think that means he won't go looking for a crown.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> 	<p>6. Not Equal, Not Fair The Senate creates a completely unequal setting for legislation. As it stands, the tiny state of Delaware has as much representation in the Senate as a large and populous state like Virginia. How is this fair? How is this democratic?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> 
<p>7. To Do List: MAKE A LIST The supporters of the Constitution do not believe a listing of the rights of the people is necessary. They are wrong. We need a Bill of Rights to make sure the government doesn't take away our liberties.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> 	<p>8. Why Restrict Representation? I see no reason to restrict the representation of small states in the House. America deserves a government with balanced state power, giving each an equal seat at the table.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> 
<p>9. Judging the Judicial Opponents of the Constitution are trying to scare you away with unfounded tales about the judicial branch. Here's the truth—this is the smallest and least powerful branch in the government. It cannot tax you, command the military, or take away your rights. It is created to protect your liberty. Remember that.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> 	<p>10. Forget the List A written list of rights sounds like a great idea, until you think about it a little harder. Can we all agree on ten things, or even a hundred? Would those make up the whole list? What about something you think of later? Is it not protected? Putting things on paper makes it seem like there are only so many rights worth protecting.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> 

D. Rebranding. The Federalists were able to pick a name for their group, while the Anti-Federalists were left to be named by their opposition. Using what you've learned about each of these groups, create an alternative name and slogan for each.

The Federalists

Aka _____

Slogan: _____

The Anti-Federalists

Aka _____

Slogan: _____

Race to Ratify Mini-Quiz

Name: _____

A. Multiple Choice.

Select the best answer for each question.

- ___ 1. Which reason was NOT one used to argue for the ratification of the new Constitution?
- a. It solved existing problems under the Articles.
 - b. President would become a king.
 - c. Congress addressed the needs of both large and small states.
 - d. Congress needed the power to tax.
- ___ 2. How many states were needed to ratify the Constitution before it could become law?
- a. 13
 - b. 50
 - c. 5
 - d. 9



B. True or False?

Select the best answer for each question. Write *true* or *false* in the space provided.

- _____ 3. America has always had a plan for a strong central government.
- _____ 4. The states had the most power under the U.S. Constitution.
- _____ 5. Many people disagreed on the ratification of the Constitution in 1787.
- _____ 6. A stronger central government was good news for Native American tribes.
- _____ 7. Women had opinions on the future of the Constitution even though they could not vote.



C. What's the big idea?

Match each of the big ideas found in the game with an example from someone you may have interviewed in the game.

Quotes

- ___ 8. Didn't we fight a revolution to get rid of a strong leader with too much power?
- ___ 9. There is no middle man, no appointments—just democracy in its finest form.
- ___ 10. It's more about who's taking the money, how it's being used, and how the people gain from it.
- ___ 11. I see no guarantee of the right to trial by jury in civil trials, which is a basic piece of civil government, by the way.
- ___ 12. This is as far from "representative" as you can get. They aren't elected. They serve long terms. They are not of the people.
- ___ 13. Individual liberties are protected all over the place.
- ___ 14. It's simply used as a bargaining token. Nothing more. The promises of that Preamble are not for my people.
- ___ 15. The more powerful the federal government gets, the weaker the states get. It's pretty simple.

Big Ideas

- A - Extended Republic
- B - House of Representatives
- C - The Senate
- D - The Executive
- E - The Judiciary
- F - A Bill of Rights
- G - Slavery
- H - Taxation



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A. Ye Olde Social Media. Before Twitter, there were other ways to get the word out. Check out the three delivery methods below and think through their benefits and drawbacks, keeping in mind that the information you are spreading may be a little controversial.











<p style="text-align: center;">Word of Mouth & Personal Letters</p> <p>Pros: Relatively quick, strategic in receiver, private</p> <p>Cons: message can change a little each time, smaller reach (audience)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Newspapers</p> <p>Pros: seems most legitimate, wide audience, reliable circulation</p> <p>Cons: very public, editor in control of what's printed, harder to be subversive or controversial</p>
<p>Pamphlets & Broadside</p> <p>Pros: medium to large audience, freedom to print more controversial ideas, easier to stay anonymous</p> <p>Cons: unreliable circulation, need to access printing press</p>	

B. Before the Constitution. Follow the timeline and complete important milestones America reached before the Constitution came to be the law of the land.

<p>Native American Societies</p> <p>Power: Varies by society- few, some, most</p> <p>Government: Family-based bands, tribes, city-states, confederations</p>	<p>British Colonies 1607-1776</p> <p>Power: English influence and self-rule</p> <p>Government: Governor, Council, Assembly</p>
<p>Articles of Confederation 1777-1789</p> <p>Power: The states had their own power</p> <p>Government: Limited central government Strong independent state governments</p>	<p>The U.S. Constitution 1789-Present</p> <p>Power: Robust central government; state governments remain</p> <p>Government: Three branches, detailed plan for the government</p>

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C. Whose Argument Is It? Read each article and assign it to either the Federalist or Anti-Federalist side of the debate. Then identify which "Big Idea" it discusses: *Extended Republic, House of Representatives, The Senate, The Executive, The Judiciary, A Bill of Rights, Slavery, and Taxation.*

<p>1. Your Liberty At Stake! The states are, and should remain, the core of our republic. It is there that the people can be properly represented. When states have to bend to the central government's will, the people will pay with their liberty.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> <p> <i>Extended Republic</i></p>	<p>2. Leave it to the Experts The common people do not have the refinement to participate directly in the government. A chosen body of citizens will refine the desires of the masses and apply their wisdom to ruling the nation.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> <p> <i>Extended Republic</i></p>
<p>3. A Good Investment A government simply cannot operate, provide critical services, and support a military without money. A reasonable amount of taxes is needed to maintain a functional federal government. The alternative is a do-nothing government and non-existent national defense. Growth and improvement costs money, but is worth the investment.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> <p> <i>Taxation</i></p>	<p>4. Save it for Later Critics from both sides have complained about how slavery is treated in this proposed Constitution. Some wanted more protections for the institution of slavery, while others wanted it abolished entirely. The only way to move forward is to compromise. We must leave this debate to the future.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> <p> <i>Slavery</i></p>
<p>5. What Size Crown? After our break up (and war) with King George III a few years back, why would we want another king at the head of our new government? Supporters say that the president will be elected. I don't think that means he won't go looking for a crown.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> <p> <i>The Executive</i></p>	<p>6. Not Equal, Not Fair The Senate creates a completely unequal setting for legislation. As it stands, the tiny state of Delaware has as much representation in the Senate as a large and populous state like Virginia. How is this fair? How is this democratic?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> <p> <i>The Senate</i></p>
<p>7. To Do List: MAKE A LIST The supporters of the Constitution do not believe a listing of the rights of the people is necessary. They are wrong. We need a Bill of Rights to make sure the government doesn't take away our liberties.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> <p> <i>Bill of Rights</i></p>	<p>8. Why Restrict Representation I see no reason to restrict the representation of small states in the House. America deserves a government with balanced state power, giving each an equal seat at the table.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> <p> <i>House of Representatives</i></p>
<p>9. Judging the Judicial Opponents of the Constitution are trying to scare you away with unfounded tales about the judicial branch. Here's the truth—this is the smallest and least powerful branch in the government. It cannot tax you, command the military, or take away your rights. It is created to protect your liberty. Remember that.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> <p> <i>The Judiciary</i></p>	<p>10. Forget the List A written list of rights sounds like a great idea, until you think about it a little harder. Can we all agree on ten things, or even a hundred? Would those make up the whole list? What about something you think of later? Is it not protected? Putting things on paper makes it seem like there are only so many rights worth protecting.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Federalist <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-Federalist</p> <p> <i>Bill of Rights</i></p>

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The Federalists

Aka _____

Slogan:

The Anti-Federalists

Aka _____

Slogan:

Answers will vary, but should reflect the core views of each side of the Ratification Debate.

Race to Ratify Mini-Quiz

**** TEACHER'S GUIDE ****

A. Multiple Choice. Select the best answer for each question.

- B 1. Which reason was NOT one used to argue for the ratification of the new Constitution?
- a. It solved existing problems under the Articles.
 - b. President would become a king.
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B. True or False? Select the best answer for each question. Write *true* or *false* in the space provided.

- False 3. America has always had a plan for a strong central government.
- False 4. The states had the most power under the U.S. Constitution.
- True 5. Many people disagreed on the ratification of the Constitution in 1787.
- False 6. A stronger central government was good news for Native American tribes.
- True 7. Women had opinions on the future of the Constitution even though they could not vote.

C. What's the big idea? Match each of the big ideas found in the game with an example from someone you may have interviewed in the game.

Quotes

- D 8. Didn't we fight a revolution to get rid of a strong leader with too much power?
- B 9. There is no middle man, no appointments—just democracy in its finest form.
- H 10. It's more about who's taking the money, how it's being used, and how the people gain from it.
- E 11. I see no guarantee of the right to trial by jury in civil trials, which is a basic piece of civil government, by the way.
- C 12. This is as far from "representative" as you can get. They aren't elected. They serve long terms. They are not of the people.
- F 13. Individual liberties are protected all over the place.
- G 14. It's simply used as a bargaining token. Nothing more. The promises of that Preamble are not for my people.
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