

Pre-reading question: There were many foundations of the revolutionary movement. Americans planned to gain many different things after through it. They mainly wanted complete rule of themselves and not to be ruled by England anymore. Another goal of the colonists was to unite the English colonies. During the history of the colonies, they were very separate and could never really work together as one force.

1. The revolutionary pursuit of equality both succeeded and failed. Success could be considered in that at first all the states were given equal say in the government. Under the Articles of Confederation, a state such as Rhode Island had the same amount of power as a much larger state such as Virginia. This could be considered both a success and failure. It is a failure because the government isn't giving a voice to the majority of the people and then it's not technically a democracy. It's a success because it takes great strides towards becoming an actual democracy.
2. The state constitutions were different from the British constitution in a few ways. One way is that the states did not have one person who would be considered the head of the Government. The states had a bad taste in their mouths when it came to having one person with a lot of power after being oppressed by the king of England for so long. Another difference would be that England had a strong centralized government even though it was a monarchy. The government could keep control of its affairs and usually enforce things when they needed to be done. In the states, the national government was not strong enough to do anything because they were afraid of giving too much power to the central government. One last difference would be the democratic aspects of the constitutions in the states. In American many people could vote and have say in the government and it was not the same in Britain. The constitutions in the states were varying and they were more powerful than the ones today. Today, more power lies in the national government.
3.
 - A. The person who said this is referring to other revolutions that were much more violent. What they mean is that when people can get land and all they have to do is clear it, they are not as angry and violent when people can't get land. If the people can't get land they can become violent.
 - B. This person was referring to the poverty and hard times that following the American Revolution. Before the revolution, many people were not that bad of financially even with the taxes being imposed by Britain. Afterwards, because of inflation and economic problems, many people were poor and were having financial problems.
1.
 - (a) Loyalist- person who remained loyal to Britain before and during the American Revolution. They did not agree with the revolution and were just find with the situation at the time.
 - (b) Anti-Federalist- person who did not want the national government to gain more power and liked the set up of the articles of confederation.
 - (c) Federalist- person who wanted to Articles of Confederation to be scrapped and the new constitution to be adopted wherein the national government got more power and could control and unite the colonies better.

2. A generalization about the ratification of the constitution is that it was not an easy victory. There were many very close pluralities in the votes within the states. From this, it can also be inferred that the actual ratification of the constitution was hotly contested. The debates between the Federalists and the anti-Federalists were probably very heated and non-productive because both sides were stubborn and both sides had strong backings. Both sides had strong backings because both sides had good reasons.