Part Two, The Making of America:

Lesson 42: The Finishing Touches

(Less. Time 36:51)

[for Sunday, January 10, 2016]

Reading: The Making of America, pages 653-670

Name:

(Chapter 27) The Finishing Touches

Pre-lesson questions for homework study and review: [Supplemental notes are bracketed] [287 Constitution Provisions "principles" in text.]

1. What does the Constitution say about the debts that existed under the Articles of Confederation? (Page 654)

Supremacy

209 - Honor all past debts

- o 79 million
 - Union \$11,710,000
 - Foreign banks and creditors = \$42,414,000
 - States owed \$25,000,000
- 2. Why did this provision surprise some of our nation's creditors? (654)
- o Creditors surprised
 - historically would have disclaimed debt of old gov
- o Washington surprised (quote)
- 3. Describe George Washington's amazement over the quick financial recovery of the United States under its new Constitution. (655)

[July 17, 1791 "prosperity and tranquility" sense that "could hardly have been hoped for";] IS THERE A LESSON IN THIS FOR US TODAY?

[by standing for just principles inspires confidence today as then!]

4. In contrast to the American experience, what happened in France at this time? (655-56)

[France's extravagant investment in military support of Americans created indebtedness incurable by high taxes resulting in 23 years of revolution and bloody upheaval, and Napoleon's conquest.]

5. How did the United States narrowly escape this same tragedy? (657)

[Their resolution to be true to their promise created a confidence to loaners.]

6. DESCRIBE THE THREE KINDS OF REPUBLICS. (657)

[unitary; confederation of republics, constitutional supremacy]

7. What is considered the "supreme law of the land" in our nation? (657-61)

[210 - The Supreme Law of the Land is the Constitution, it's laws, and treaties.] "Supremacy Clause"

- The Constitution
- Federal Laws
- Treaties
- o Treaties cannot amend Constitution
- 8. What are all state judges bound to enforce as the supreme law of the land?

211 - All judges must enforce Constitution

HAS THERE BEEN ANY CONFUSION OVER THIS REQUIREMENT? (662-63)

[State laws are "auxiliary" to the national Constitutional law.]

9. Who must take an oath or affirmation to support the U.S. Constitution?(663)

212 - All officers to take an oath

o Strong sense of loyalty to the states

WHY WAS THIS REQUIRED?

- o Oath required to direct loyalty to Constitution
- 10. DESCRIBE THE DIFFERENT OATHS IN FEDERAL LAW. (663-64)
- o Presidential and other officer oath o Military oath o Judicial oath
- 11. Why did the founders consider an oath sacred? What kind of people did they expect to take an oath? (664-66)

Sanctity of Oath

- o Person must believe in: Supreme Being Future state of rewards and punishments
- o Administer oath in way to bind conscience
- o Christian= Bible o Jew= Torah o Muslim= Koran o Oriental touch foot of priest
- 12. What kind of test or qualification for holding public office was forbidden in the Constitution? (666-68)

213 – No religious test required

- o no reference to religious affiliation or beliefs
- o insures religious liberty
- o no fear of infidels in office unless the people are themselves (quote)
- 13. How many states were required to ratify the Constitution before it could go into effect? If some of the original thirteen states had not ratified the Constitution, would it have applied to them? (668-69)

214 – Nine states required to ratify

- o mistake to require a majority
- o only effective among those ratifying
- o "Perpetual union":
 - no seceding
- 14. How do you think the founders felt when they completed the Constitution? [a sense of awe;]

TO WHAT EXTENT DID THEY EXPECT THEIR WORK TO INFLUENCE OTHER NATIONS? (669) [millions to become influenced]

15. When is Constitution Day? How many years after the Declaration of Independence was the Constitution signed? (669-70)

Signing of Constitution o September 17, 1787 [Citizenship Day, 11 years] 16. How many delegates signed the Constitution? How many states were represented by these delegates? (670)

o 42 met

- o 3 refused to sign [George Mason, Edmond Randolph, Elbridge Gerry]
- o 39 signers [delegates]
- o 1 secretary [William Jackson]

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QUIZ - LESSON 42	
1. WHAT DOES ARTICLE VI	OF THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRE REGARDING DEBTS INCURRED
BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION	-
2. GIVE THREE CATEGORIES	OF SUCH DEBTS. A)
B)	C) DERAL GOVERNMENT HAS TRIED TO INCREASE REVENUES WITH
3. GIVE TWO WAYS THE FED	ERAL GOVERNMENT HAS TRIED TO INCREASE REVENUES WITH
REGARD TO TAXES. 1)	2)
WHICH HAS ALWAYS WORK	
4. What three things do	DES THE CONSTITUTION DECLARE AS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE
Land? A)	B)
C)	
ТО UPHO	NISTRATOR IN THE UNITED STATES MUST TAKE AN
7. THE FOUNDERS SAID NO	ONE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED AN OATH UNLESS HE BELIEVES TWO
THINGS. NAME THEM. 1)	2)
	RED IN DIFFERENT WAYS DEPENDING ON ONE'S RELIGIOUS BELIEF. RPOSE IN ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF OFFICE?
9. NO PUBLIC OFFICE IN THE UNIT	TEST SHALL EVER BE REQUIRED AS A QUALIFICATION FOR ANY ED STATES?
	IT TAKE TO PUT THE CONSTITUTION INTO EFFECT? WAS IT STATES? WHY OR WHY NOT?
11. WHY IS SECESSION NOT A	AN OPTION FOR ANY STATE?
12. HOW MANY DELEGATES	SIGNED THE CONSTITUTION? ON WHAT DATE?/