

Unit 5

Deconstructed DBQ Assignment Sheet and Document Set

HANDOUT SET

Instructions

Read and analyze each document in the set. Use the vocabulary to support your understanding and/or take notes as you read. Then, use the graphic organizer to plan your response to the question.

In your response you should:

- Build context or give the appropriate background information for understanding.
- Respond to the prompt with a defensible thesis that establishes a line of reasoning.
- Group the sources (documents) based on similarities or connections.
- Analyze the sources (documents) using the VIEW technique.

DBQ Question:

How did the Constitution influence decisions in the Early Republic?

Documents

Document A: Excerpt from Article I Section 8 of the Constitution (1787)

[The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for **carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers**, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers- putting the listed powers of Congress into action or making sure they are carried out effectively.

Document B: Excerpt from Federalist #10 James Madison (1787)

The **inference** to which we are brought is, that the causes of **faction** cannot be removed; and that relief is only to be sought in the means of controlling its effects.

inference- using what is known to make a judgment or understanding

faction- a smaller group within the larger population, brought together by a common interest

Document C: Excerpt from George Washington's First Inaugural Address (1789)

The **preservation** of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment **entrusted** to the hands of the American people.

preservation- maintenance, care, or keeping

entrusted- to put into someone's care

Document D: Excerpt from Alexander Hamilton's Opinion on the National Bank (1791)

It is not denied that there are implied, as well as express powers, and that the **former** are as **effectually** delegated as the **latter**. Then it follows, that as a power of [creating] a corporation is not expressly granted, so neither is it forbidden.

former and latter- "The former" and "the latter" are used to refer to two things previously mentioned in a sentence or context:

- "The former" refers to the first of the two.
- "the latter" refers the second of the two

effectually- thoroughly

Document E: Excerpts from Thomas Jefferson Opinion on the National Bank (1791)

I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground: That all powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or to the people. To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power, no longer **susceptible** of any definition.

susceptible- capable or open to

Document F: Excerpt from George Washington's Farewell Address (1796)

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a **main pillar in the edifice** of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize.

The unity of government- the states under one government as a country

which constitutes you one people- the people together as Americans

main pillar in the edifice- key support in the structure

tranquility- safety

Document G: Excerpt from the Sedition Act (1798)

That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish... any **false, scandalous and malicious** writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress... or the President... with intent to **defame... or to bring them into contempt or disrepute...** then such person shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

false, scandalous and malicious- untrue, offensive, immoral or otherwise improper

defame or to bring them into contempt or disrepute- make them look bad or bring them into low status