

Unit 5

Scaffolded 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.

vested- granted

Analysis Questions:

1. Explain the “necessary and proper” clause in your own words.
2. How might this clause be used to expand the power of the federal government?

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

Analysis Questions:

1. What are the “causes of faction”?
2. What would it mean to “control the effects” of factions?

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
sacred-highly respected
entrusted- to put into someone's care

Analysis Questions:

1. Why would Washington refer to liberty as a "sacred fire"?
2. Whose hands does Washington say hold the future of America?

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.

implied- not directly stated
express- directly state
former and latter- "The former" and "the latter" are used to refer back 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
delegated-given

Analysis Questions:

1. What are the two types of powers Hamilton refers to in this passage?
2. What is Hamilton trying to justify with his argument?

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.

delegated- granted or given

prohibited- not allowed

reserved- kept or set aside for a specific purpose

susceptible- capable or open to

Analysis Questions:

1. Which constitutional principle is Jefferson defending?
2. What does Jefferson mean by a “boundless field of power”?

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

prosperity- success, wealth, well-being

Analysis Questions:

1. Why does Washington compare unity to a “main pillar?”
2. Why might Washington have felt the need to emphasize unity as he left office?

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

Analysis Questions:

1. Which parts of the government are protected by this law?
2. How does this law conflict with the First Amendment?

