

A

Why a Bill of Rights? What Impact Does it Have?

BACKGROUND ESSAY

While the Founders were in broad agreement that the responsibility of government is to protect liberty, when they began to create a new government they often disagreed about the best ways to accomplish that task. The Bill of Rights was created through the kind of debate and exchange of ideas that it still protects today.

The Declaration of Independence states that the purpose of government is to protect our basic natural or inalienable rights. The Founders all agreed with this principle. But if they created a great system to protect rights, why did they disagree about a bill of rights?

Who Were the Federalists and Anti-Federalists?

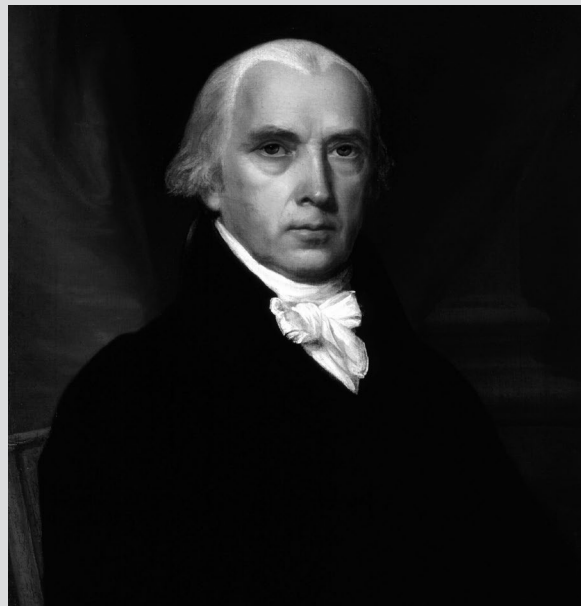
The Constitutional Convention prompted the emergence of two groups—the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. Both the Federalists and Anti-Federalists wanted to have checks on the power of the government, but they did not agree on how to do so. The Anti-Federalists wanted to change the Articles of Confederation, while the Federalists sought to create a new Constitution with a more centralized government.

The Federalists wanted to limit the power of states. The Federalists explained that the Constitution would

create a central government that would be separated into three branches. They believed that the branches would compete against one another and keep each other from becoming too powerful. The states would then check these branches in order to keep the national government from growing too powerful.

The Anti-Federalists disagreed. Many Anti-Federalists worried that giving too much power to a central government would limit citizens' rights. They believed that power should stay with state governments because the states would better understand their citizens' needs.

Even after the Constitution was written, Federalists and Anti-Federalists



James Madison

disagreed during its ratification. Federalists supported the Constitution as it was written and did not think a bill of rights was needed. They believed the Constitution limited the government's powers enough. They also feared that creating a list of rights might lead to other dangers. For example, people might think the government had more power than it had actually been granted. It would be impossible to list every right; Federalists did not want certain rights to be ignored or violated just because they were not listed.

Anti-Federalists believed that a bill of rights was needed to prevent the central government from taking rights from states and citizens. They wanted to protect against a central government that was too powerful and could take away the freedoms they had fought a revolution to preserve. They believed a bill of rights was needed so that citizens would be protected from the government infringing upon [ignoring or taking] their rights.

How Was the Debate Resolved?

The Constitutional Convention ended in late 1787, but the debate went on. Nine states ratified the Constitution by the summer of 1788. However, New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts sent long lists of amendments they wanted in order to make sure peoples' rights were protected. The people wanted a bill of rights.

James Madison asked other Founders—Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, George Mason, and President

George Washington—for advice. They all supported a bill of rights. Mason, who had written the Virginia Declaration of Rights to protect the rights of Virginians, suggested using state bills of rights as a guide. Madison agreed to add a bill of rights and used Mason's Virginia Declaration of Rights as a model.

Though Madison first suggested additions and changes to the original text of the Constitution, Anti-Federalists objected, saying that Congress did not have the power to change the original form of the Constitution that had been ratified by the states. They decided the Amendments would be added as a separate list. On August 24, 1789, the House of Representatives sent a list of seventeen amendments to the Senate. The Senate approved twelve.

Those twelve amendments were sent to the states for ratification, but only ten were ratified [approved]. On December 15, 1791, Virginia's state convention became the last state needed to ratify the ten amendments that protected individual rights and states' powers. These ten amendments, the Bill of Rights, joined the Constitution as the governing document of the United States.

What Is the Impact of the Bill of Rights?

The Bill of Rights only limited actions taken by the federal government against people. The Founders thought citizens would be protected against

state governments by their home states' constitutions. For this reason, the Bill of Rights did not strongly affect Americans' lives until the Fourteenth Amendment was passed in 1868. The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the states from violating people's lives, liberty, or property without due process.

Beginning in the 1920s, the Supreme Court began to apply the Bill of Rights to states to meet the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of "liberty." Over time, the Supreme Court has ruled that most of the protections of the Bill of Rights apply as limits on state and local governments through the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Prior to the twentieth century, the role of the federal government was more limited. In the last hundred years, however, the role of the federal government has grown. As a result of the federal government's bigger role, its size and importance have changed. The change also affected the understanding of the Bill of Rights. The document that had not affected Americans' lives often prior to the 1920s now took center stage in American society, politics, and conversation.

The Bill of Rights, much debated at the time of writing, still brings about questions and debate today.



Comprehension Questions

1. Why did Federalists think a bill of rights was not needed and could even be dangerous?
2. Why did James Madison change his mind about adding a bill of rights to the Constitution?
3. Why did the Bill of Rights not strongly affect citizens' lives until after 1920s?

B

Understanding Positions of Federalists and Anti-Federalists

Directions: As you read the background essay, fill in the chart below with positions of Federalists and Anti-Federalists.

FEDERALISTS (ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JAMES MADISON)	ANTI-FEDERALISTS (GEORGE MASON, PATRICK HENRY)
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	



Federalists and Anti-Federalists Venn Diagram

Directions: Fill in the diagram with the positions of Federalists, Anti-Federalists, and the points on which they agreed.

