

## Tracing the Foundational Ideals and Principles-Sample Answers

	What was the author(s) motive for writing this? (provide evidence)	List the foundational ideals and/or principles mentioned in this document	Summarize the ways in which this document relates to the U.S. government (provide evidence)
<b>#1 Mayflower Compact (1620)</b>	<p>A written agreement amongst the Pilgrims to establish government authority</p> <p>Set precedence of how to pass laws</p>	<p>Self-government</p> <p>Laws made by the people (will of the majority; consent of the governed)</p> <p>Idea of social contract and natural law</p> <p>Fair and equal laws for the general good of the settlement</p>	<p>The idea of self-government continues today in our society, with the Constitution. The Mayflower Compact also stated, “ourselves...to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws...”, encouraging that laws should be made by the people and should exemplify equality. In the opening statement of the Mayflower Compact, it calls out the cause of this revolution is the cause for all: “The cause of America is in a great measure the cause of all mankind. Many circumstances have, and will arise, which are not local, but universal, and through which the principles of all lovers of mankind are affected, and in the event of which their affections are interested.”</p>
<b>#2 Common Sense (1776)</b>	<p>A pamphlet encouraging colonists to break away from England; inspired the American Revolution;</p>	<p>representational self-government</p> <p>no king</p> <p>checks and balances</p> <p>rights</p>	<p>Government's purpose was to serve the people. Paine described government as a “necessary evil,” which existed to give people a structure so they could work together to solve problems and prosper. Paine contested the idea that Americans should be loyal to a mother country that he considered a bad parent. “Even brutes do not devour their young, nor savages make war upon their families,” he wrote. Common Sense is an eloquent argument that Americans had a unique opportunity to change the course of history by creating a new sort of government in</p>



			which people were free and had the power to rule themselves.
<b>#3 Declaration of Independence (1776)</b>	It declares a complete break with Britain and its King and claims the powers of an independent country. It also gives a list of grievances, an explanation of the role of government, and a new social contract for the now independent states.	Self-government  Rights  All people are created equal	The Declaration of Independence insists on equality: “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.” It also declared independence from Britain, “That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States.”
<b>#4 United States Constitution (1789)</b>	The Constitution defines the fundamental law of the U.S. federal government and the preamble states the six purposes of government that our new nation will follow.	Consent of the governed  Separation of powers  Checks & balances  Federalism  Limited government	The Constitution begins with the Preamble and these words, “We the People of the United States.” It also states, “The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States,” and “The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.”
<b>#5 Declaration of Rights and Sentiments (1848)</b>	It was a factor in spreading the word about the burgeoning women’s rights movement around the country. Women were looking for a new social contract, similar to the Declaration of Independence, for the women of the nation.	All people are created equal  Consent of the governed  Self-government	According to the Declaration of Sentiments, “all men and women are created equal.”



<p><b>#6</b> <b>Gettysburg</b> <b>Address (1863)</b></p>	<p>significance of the war</p> <p>the address redefined the Civil War as a struggle not just for the Union, but also for the principle of human equality</p>	<p>Liberty and equality</p> <p>Invoked the principles of human equality</p> <p>Preservation of the Union created in 1776 and its ideal of self-government</p> <p>Consent of the governed</p>	<p>Lincoln emphasized equality by stating, “conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.” He also stressed government by the people, “this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.” “That government of the people...” implies that people have died for this nation, for the ideals and liberties. We must carry on those ideals and liberties for our nation to continue.</p>
<p><b>#7</b> <b>Lincoln’s</b> <b>Second</b> <b>Inaugural</b> <b>Address (1865)</b></p>	<p>A preview of his plans for healing a once-divided nation</p> <p>called out slavery as the cause of the war.</p>	<p>Liberty</p> <p>Equality</p> <p>One nation</p>	<p>Lincoln also looked to the future, envisioning a harmonious and speedy Reconstruction that would take place and enforced equality by mentioning, “With malice toward none; with charity for all.” Lincoln also offers examples of equality, such as “both read the same bible, and pray to the same God...”</p>