trade is nefarious. Slavery discourages manufacturing and white immigration. All states should surrender the right to regulate slavery.

General Pinckney: Y, Y, Y; No Argument
More slaves results in more goods, which results in more revenue. South Carolina will not join the Union if the clause is rejected.

Dickinson: N, Y, X; No Argument / No Argument / The question of slavery should be decided by the federal government.

King: X, X, Y; No Argument / Not taxing slaves would be an unfair economic burden on the North. / The North and the South disagree on this issue.

Langdon: N, Y, X; No Argument / No Argument / The question of slavery should be decided by the federal government.

4. Answers will vary. Some students could argue that Sherman was a dedicated public servant but far from extraordinary. He was not a great speaker or deep thinker; he was not a leader; he did not change the course of history in a significant way. Other students will say that Sherman was extraordinary. He had a hand in creating the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and United States Constitution. At the Philadelphia Convention, he spoke 138 times and proposed the Great Compromise, which solved the issue of representation in the national legislature. He helped to persuade the Connecticut Ratifying Convention to approve the Constitution, and he served in the first Congress. Few Americans of the time were as involved in public affairs for as long as Sherman was.

5. Answers will vary. Some students will say that this is not possible: in order to be a successful politician, one must be dishonest at times. These students may name as examples people who have served in public office during the last few years. Others will say that there are many examples of people who were skilled at politics but who also led good moral lives. George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Jimmy Carter are three examples.

Handout B—Context Questions
a. The document was written in 1787.
b. It was written in Philadelphia.
c. Roger Sherman wrote the document.
d. The document is an excerpt from a speech.
e. Sherman wrote the speech to persuade the delegates that the central government should not be too strong.
f. The audience for the document was the delegates to the Federal Convention of 1787.
Handout C—In His Own Words:
Roger Sherman on the Role of Government

A. Some examples of how government affects a student’s life in a typical day include:

- Waking up to the clock radio: The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates content of programs transmitted over the airwaves. (F)
- Using toothpaste and cosmetics: The federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) enforces regulations on health aids and cosmetics. (F)
- Using the bathroom: Water purity and water content is regulated by the federal and local governments. (F,L)
- Use of electrical devices, such as a hair dryer or razor: Electricity is regulated by federal and state governments; electrical devices are checked for safety by federal agencies. (F,S)
- Getting dressed: Federal child-labor laws, safety standards, labor legislation, and international treaties regulate who makes clothes sold in the United States and how they are made. (F)
- Eating breakfast: Food is regulated by the FDA. Some states set safety standards for certain foods. (F,S)
- Putting out the garbage: Local government operates sanitation trucks. (L)
- Making phone calls: The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the FCC regulate use of phone lines. (F)
- Watching morning television: The FCC regulates program content. (F)
- Driving a car to school: A person must obtain a state license and may be required by the state to purchase insurance. Insurance companies are regulated by the federal government. Cars must usually pass a state inspection. Local traffic laws must be obeyed. Roads are funded by local, state, and federal governments. (F,S,L)
- Going to a public school: Local governments operate the schools, and state governments have authority over them. Students in these schools must meet state academic standards. Many programs in public schools are funded by the federal government. The safety of the workplace is monitored by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). (F,S,L)

B. Answers will vary. Some students, who believe that an activist government promotes the good of all, will approve of most or all of the roles of government listed. Others who see a danger in giving too much power to government will disapprove of many or most of the listed activities.

C. No answer is necessary.
D. No answer is necessary.
E. No answer is necessary.

V. Wrap-Up Discussion
1. Sherman limited the role of the federal government to four areas. He argued that states should legislate in all other areas.
2. Answers will vary. Sherman would probably disapprove of many of the roles that the federal government fulfills today because he believed that the federal government’s power should be limited to only four areas.
3. Answers will vary. Students could refer to three historical benchmarks that propelled the growth of the federal government:
   • the Civil War, 1861–1865 (The federal government emerged supreme over the states, and the Supreme Court began to apply the Bill of Rights to the states.)
   • the New Deal, 1933–1945 (The federal government took direct responsibility for the economic welfare of individual Americans.)
   • the Great Society, 1960s (The federal government greatly expanded its efforts to help the poor, sick, and elderly.)

4. Witherspoon encouraged his students to be thinkers who could consider a wide range of viewpoints and then use their intellects to choose the best options. The deliberations of the Continental Congresses and at the Constitution Convention reflected this rational approach to decision making.

5. Answers will vary.

Handout B—Vocabulary and Context Questions
1. Vocabulary
   a. religious group
   b. determine
   c. property owners
   d. leaving out
   e. church-related
   f. permanent
   g. harmful
   h. completely
   i. anticipated
   j. relating to clergy
   k. given up
   l. controversy
   m. unclear
   n. changes
   o. removal

2. Context
   a. The document was written in 1777.
   b. The document is about a provision in the Constitution of Georgia, but there is no indication that the document was written or published in Georgia.
   c. John Witherspoon wrote the document.
   d. It is a letter to the editor of a newspaper.
   e. Witherspoon’s purpose was to persuade those who were writing the Georgia state constitution to reconsider their prohibition on clergy serving in the legislature and to entertain his readers.