Lesson Plan 5

Date: Day 5 Grade: 4

**Learning Outcomes:**

* Students will explain how Ohio progressed from territory to statehood, including the terms of the Northwest Ordinance.
* Students will explain how the Northwest Ordinance influenced the incorporation of democratic ideals in the states formed from the Northwest Territory.

**Materials:**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_sfcKxPwYA> (website)

The US Constitution

The Northwest Ordinance

Worksheet- Connections to the Past

Worksheet-Documents Toward Statehood

Smart board

**Procedures** (1 hour)

**New Material**

* “Today we are going to talk about the Northwest Ordinance and how Ohio became a state.”
* “I have a short video clip to watch today.”
* Put video on smart board. Put up the website: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_sfcKxPwYA>.
* Student watch the short clip.
* Have a discussion of what they watched.

**Group Work**

* Hand out Connections to the Past worksheet.
* Read directions.
* “Now I would like you to get with a partner to work on this worksheet together.”
* Give about 25-30 minutes to complete.
* Students will be examining portions of both the Constitution and the Northwest Ordinance to find areas of agreement in both documents.
* Students will find two items discussed in the Northwest Ordinance that cannot be found in the Constitution.
* When students are done review the questions.
* Then break up into pairs again to complete the second worksheet- Documents toward statehood.
* “For this worksheet you have to use the topic clues to indicate which document and article, section, or amendment enables each step to be taken.”
* Give about 25-30 minutes to complete.
* When students are done go over the worksheet as a class.

**Closure:**

“Now that you have examined both of these documents it should be clear that many ideas contained in the Northwest Ordinance were clearly valuable to the father of the Constitution.

**Key Questions:**

* How did Ohio progress from territory to statehood, including the terms of the Northwest Ordinance? The Northwest Ordinance demonstrated that the land north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi would be settled and would eventually become part of the United States. It was passed by the Continental Congress July 13th, 1787. The act created a system of government for the Northwest Territory, new federal lands laid out by Thomas Jefferson. The Northwest Territory would ultimately become Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The Northwest Ordinance explained how the territory would become states, describing a three step process that inevitably ended in statehood.

How did the Northwest Ordinance influence the incorporation of democratic ideals in the states formed from the Northwest Territory? In 1787 the territory northwest of the Ohio River, which eventually came to comprise the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, was designated the Northwest Territory, and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 carefully outlined the process through which the territories would become states.  Each territory was to have a governor, a secretary, and three judges, all chosen by Congress.  When any territory’s population reached five thousand, the male adults there would have the right to elect an assembly.

Once the population reached sixty thousand, the territory could call a convention to draft a constitution and apply for statehood.  In addition, the Ordinance provided for a Bill of Rights that guaranteed freedom of religion, proportional representation trial by jury, and other rights; and slavery was permanently excluded from the territory.  Needless to say, if the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance had been applied to the remaining territories, many of which were soon to become states, the extension of slavery and thus the entire future of the American nation would have been considerably different.

The essential point about the Northwest Ordinance is that America did not see its territories as part of an empire, but rather as territory that would join the original thirteen states on an absolutely equal footing, with the same privileges, rights, and responsibilities.  The Northwest Ordinance has been considered significant enough that some historians have said that its philosophy of equality of territories and new states is part of our constitutional heritage.  Along with the Declaration of Independence, the Northwest Ordinance is seen as one of the highest achievements of the Confederation era.  The principle behind the Northwest Ordinance was carried into the Constitution in Article IV, Section 4, which states:  “The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government.”

**End of Lesson. Materials follow the lesson plan.**

**WORKSHEET: Connections with the Past**

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Place topic in the blank** that covered of both the Ordinance of 1787 and the Constitution in the blank and then **underline** the section of each passage that describes the topic. Draw a line from the topic blank to the section of the Ordinance of 1787 and the Constitution, which you have underlined.

**Topics are:** Becoming a state, governing a territory, relations with other states, term of legislator, habeas corpus (protection of law), republican government (representative government), freedom of speech, relations with American Indians, slavery, and freedom of religion.

**1. Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**U.S. Constitution, Article 4, Section 3.** New states may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other States; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislature of the States concerned as well as the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States…

**Ordinance of 1787, Section 1.** Be it ordained by the United States of Congress assembled, that the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress make it expedient.

**2. Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**U.S. Constitution, Article 4, Section 3.** New States may

be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislature of the states concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States…

**Ordinance of 1787, Section 9.** So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, or full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor; they shall authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly…

**3. Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 2.** The House of

Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

**Ordinance of 1787, Section 10.** The representatives thus

elected shall serve the term of two years; and, in case of the death of the representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, of which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

**4. Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**U.S. Constitution, Article 4, Section 1.** Full faith and

credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

**Ordinance of 1787, Section 13.** And for the extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, from which the basis where on these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of State, and permanent government therein and for their admission to a share in Federal councils on an equal footing with the original States…

**5. Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**U. S. Constitution, Amendment 1.** Congress shall make

no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to peaceably assemble and to petition the Government for redress of grievances.

**Ordinance of 1787, Article 1.** No person, demeaning

himself in peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments in the said territory.

**6. Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 9.** …The privilege

of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill or attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

**Ordinance of 1787, Article 2.** The inhabitants of the said

territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of habeas corpus and of trial by jury; of proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law.

**7. Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**U.S. Constitution, Article 4, Section 4. …**The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and on application of legislature or of the executive against domestic violence.

**Ordinance of 1787, Article 5.** …The constitution and

government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy.

**8. Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8.** The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

**Ordinance of 1787, Article 3.** Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed

towards the Indians: their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent and in their property, rights, and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, form time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

**9. Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 9.** The migration or importation of such persons as any States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

**Ordinance of 1787, Article 6.** There shall neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof of the party shall have been duly convicted: PROVIDED ALWAYS that any person escaping into the same, form labor or service is lawfully claimed in one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

**10. What topics are dealt with in Articles 3 and 6 of the Northwest Ordinance that are not discussed in the U.S. Constitution?**

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Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211 www.ohiohistory.org Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211 www.ohiohistory.org (Resourced from)

**Documents toward Statehood**

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

After completing the exercise “Connections in the Past” connect each selected topic between the United States Constitution and the Northwest Ordinance. Use those topic clues to indicate which document and article, section, or amendment enabled each step to be taken.

**Step 6. Ohio could become a state.**

U.S. Constitution (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ordinance 1787 (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Step 5. Ohio could elect a state legislature.**

U.S. Constitution (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ordinance 1787 (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Step 4. Ohio could write a constitution.**

U.S. Constitution (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ordinance 1787 (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Step 3. Congress passes an Enabling Act, okaying Ohio’s statehood.**

U.S. Constitution (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ordinance 1787 (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Step 2. Ohio could apply for statehood.**

U.S. Constitution (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ordinance 1787 (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Step 1. Ohio could become a territory.**

U.S. Constitution (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ordinance 1787 (part) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_