

Quick Write # 14

- If you were a colonist, would you be a patriot or a loyalist? Explain.



Quiz 15mins

Put your technology away.

Don't Want You
TEMPTED!



Creating a New Nation

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US History

SSUSH5a-e

- The student will explain specific events and key ideas that brought about the adoption and implementation of the United States Constitution



Standard 5a

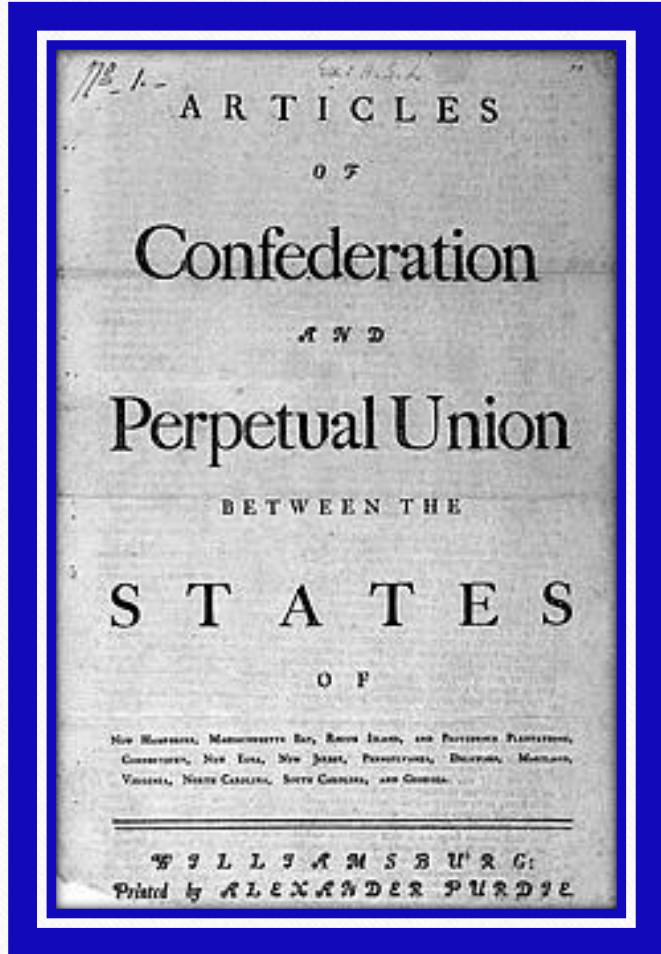
- Explain how weakness in the Articles of Confederation and Daniel Shays' Rebellion led to a call for a stronger central government

The Articles of Confederation

- During the Revolution, the new United States needed a functioning government
- Modeled after colonial governments
- States would retain sovereignty
- Founders were fearful of concentrated power due to past experience with the British

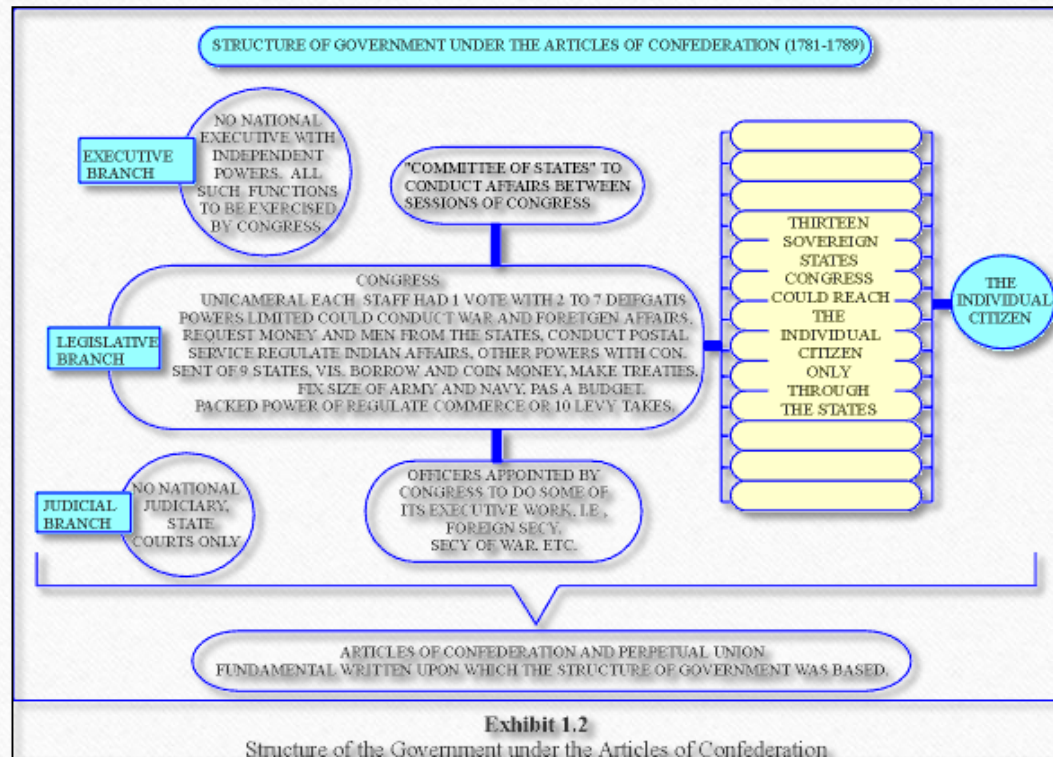


A Limited Government



- Articles established a “firm league of friendship” among the states
- Bills were passed on nine of thirteen votes
- Amending the Articles took unanimous consent of the states

Structure of Government



- Unicameral (single house) legislative body
- Each state had one vote regardless of population size
- Congress given sole authority to govern the country
- An executive committee oversaw government when Congress was not in session
- Congress would establish temporary courts to hear disputes among the states

Powers Granted to Government under the Articles of Confederation

- Declare war and make peace
- Make treaties with foreign countries
- Establish an army and navy
- Appoint high-ranking military officials
- Requisition, print, and borrow money
- Establish weights and measures
- Hear disputes among the states related to trade or boundaries

Powers Denied to Government

- No power to raise funds for an army or navy
- No power to tax, impose tariffs, or collect duties
- No executive branch to enforce laws
- No power to control trade among the states
- No power to force states to honor obligations
- No power to regulate the value of currency

The Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

A weak
national
government

Congress
could not
tax or
regulate
commerce
among
states

No
common
currency

Just one
vote per
state, size
didn't
matter

No
executive
or
judicial
branch

You are a reporter reporting on the conditions of the newly created nation.

WEAKNESSES	OUTCOME
Congress had no power to levy or collect taxes.	The government was always short of money.
Congress had no power to regulate foreign trade.	Quarrels broke out among states and trading with other countries was difficult.
Congress had no power to enforce its laws.	The government depended on the states for law enforcement.
Approval of nine states was needed to enact laws.	It was difficult to enact laws.
13 states needed to approve amendments to the Articles.	There was no practical way to change the powers of government.
The government had no executive branch.	There was no effective way to coordinate the work of government.
There was no national court system.	The central government had no way to settle disputes among the states.

- **CW# 13** 8/31/16
- *Create an illustration that would explain how the Articles of Confederation made the new nation vulnerable to foreign aggression.*
- *Draft a caption for illustration.*

10 minutes

Quick Write # 15

- Explain why the Articles of Confederation put the new nation at risk.



Shay's Rebellion

- Massachusetts
- Farmers rebelled because of debt, foreclosure and debtor's prison
- Neighboring states feared mob rule would spread
- States reconsidered having a stronger central government
- Constitution Convention began May 1787

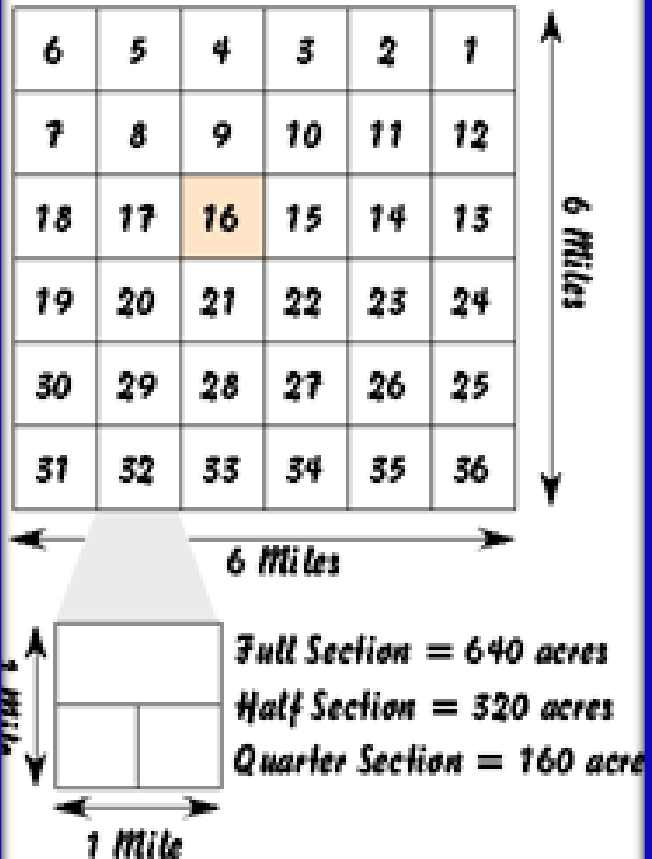


Confer with Your Group

- Discuss in your group how the Articles of Confederation *or* Shay's Rebellion led to the acknowledgement that a strong central government might be necessary
- Draft a statement (using at least 3 examples) to explain your thoughts.
 - Sticky Note
 - Names on Back



The Township System

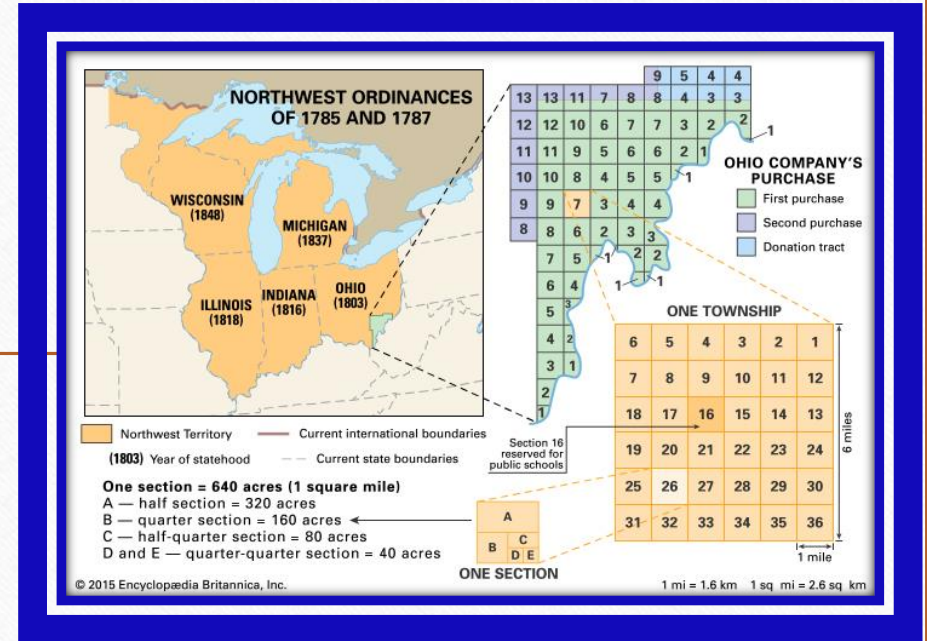


Land Ordinance of 1785

- Created under Articles of Confederation to raise money by selling blocks of land gained from the American Revolution
- Surveyed the land and divided into townships of 36 acres
- Land was sold as low as \$1 an acre
- Gave blocks of land to educational institutions
- *Why did the new nation need to raise money?*

Northwest Ordinance 1787

- Explained how a territory could become a state
- Once territory was created
 - Governors and judges were appointed by Congress
 - When territory reached 5,000 free men of voting age, the inhabitants could create a territorial legislature (no voting rights in Congress)
 - Population reach 60,000 they could draft a constitution and apply for statehood
 - If /When Congress approved constitution, territory would be admitted into the Union as a state



Quick Write #16



- The AOC had many limitations. Which limitation do you believe was the greatest challenge for the new nation? Explain (rule of 3)

Standard 5b

- Evaluate the major arguments of the anti-Federalists and Federalists during the debate on ratification of the Constitution as put forth in *The Federalist Papers* concerning form of government, factions, checks and balances, and the power of the executive, including the roles of Alexander Hamilton and James Madison.

The Federalists and Anti-federalists

Position on the:	Federalists	Anti-federalists
Constitution	In favor	Against
Articles of Conf.	Abandoned	Amended or fixed.
Power of the States	Curb power of states by a central government.	States power is highest.
Bill of Rights	Saw no need, state constitutions already gave a bill of rights.	Lack of a bill of rights was a threat to liberties.
Size of the Republic	Large was best	Small was best
Who supported	Majority was wealthy, but common citizens also.	Small farmers & debtors.

Discuss with Group:
Why do you think the wealthy were more inclined to support a strong central government rather than support amending the Articles of Confederation?

Sticky Note
Names on Back

