



Terms and People

- **economic depression** – period when business activity slows, prices and wages drop, and unemployment rises

- **Daniel Shays** – army veteran and Massachusetts farmer who led an uprising to protest economic conditions

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Bell Work

- **constitution** – document stating the rules under which a government will operate
- **executive** – person who runs the government and sees that the laws are carried out

-Get Tablet when finished

-Pick up power point from table



***Articles
of
Confederation***



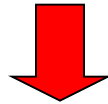
Objectives

- Discuss the ideas that guided the new state governments.
- Describe the government under the Articles of Confederation.
- Explain the Ordinances of 1785 and 1787 and their importance to westward expansion.
- Identify the problems created by a weak central government.



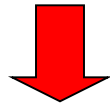
What were the major successes and failures of the government under the Articles of Confederation?

With independence came a new nation and a new form of government.

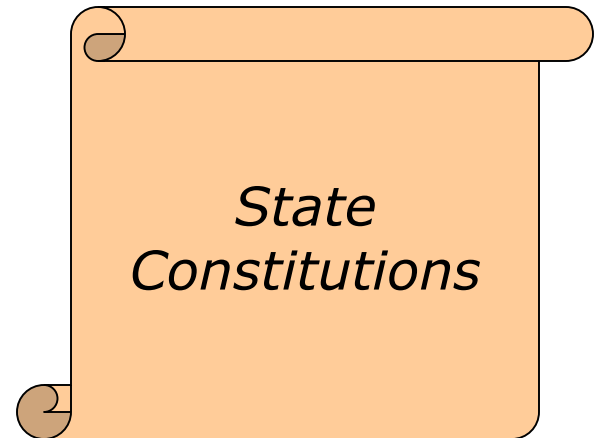


As troubles plagued the country, many feared that their new government had created new problems.

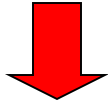
Even before independence was won, many colonies—now states—began to create new state governments.



In most states, the problems colonists had experienced with Britain helped shape the new state **constitutions**.



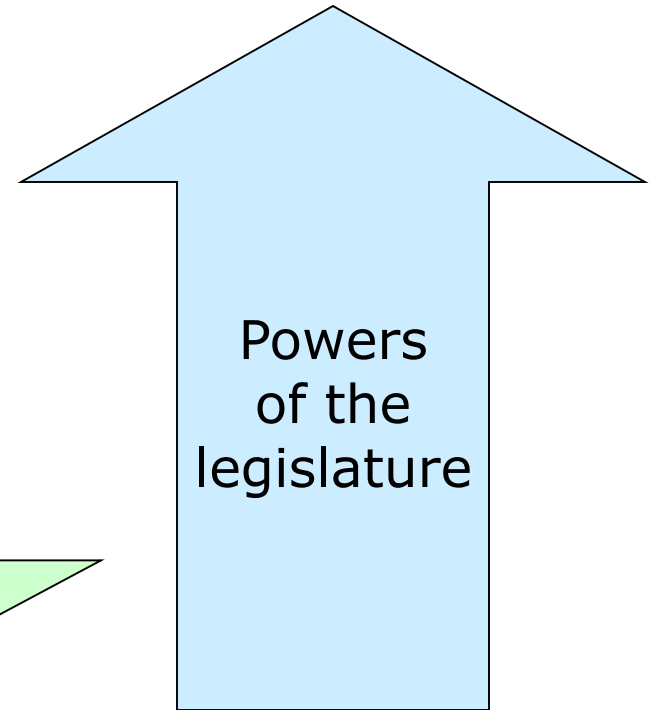
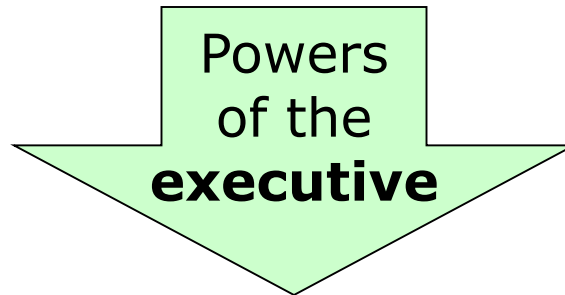
Colonists believed the king had abused his powers.



For this reason, the states gave few powers to the governor.



Most powers went to legislatures elected by the people.



Most states allowed more people to vote than in colonial times.

Voter Qualifications

- White
- Male
- Over 21
- Property ownership

Still, African Americans and women were not allowed to vote in almost all the states.

To make sure that people's rights would not be abused again, many states included a bill of rights in their constitutions. Virginia was the first.

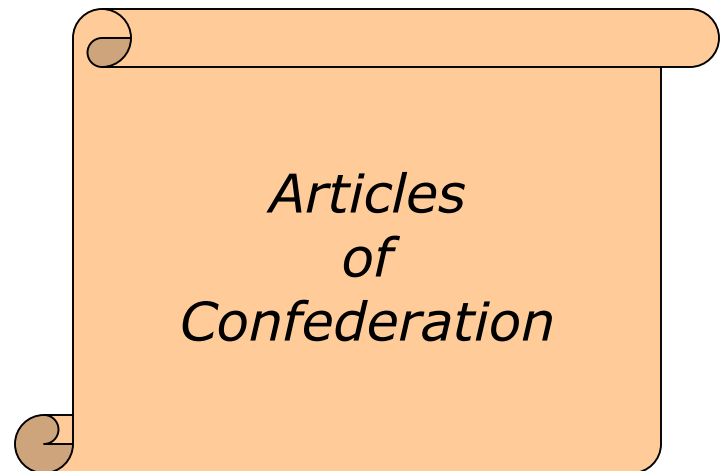
Virginia Bill of Rights

Freedom of Religion
Freedom of the Press
Trial by Jury
Limits on Searches
Limits on Arrests
No Cruel and Unusual Punishment

While the states were writing new constitutions, so was the Continental Congress.

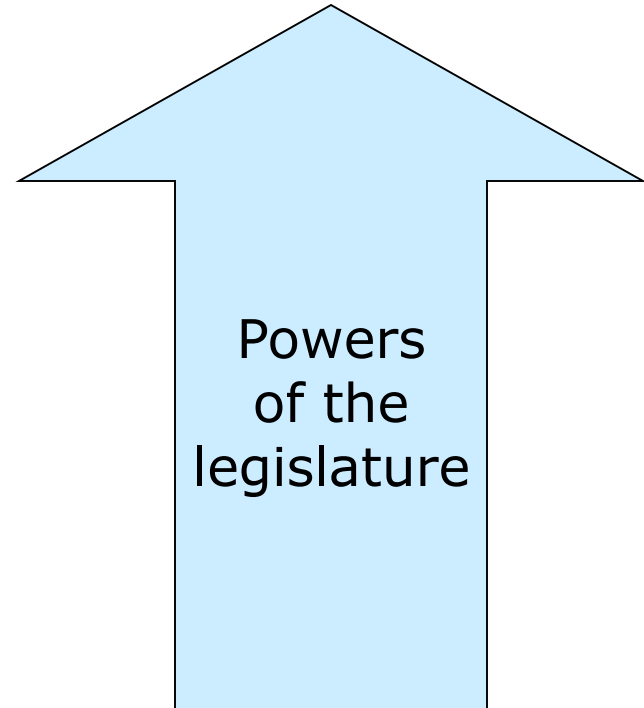


In 1777, the Congress adopted a new plan of government for the nation: the Articles of Confederation.



Many of the concerns about colonial rule that shaped the new state constitutions also shaped the Articles of Confederation.

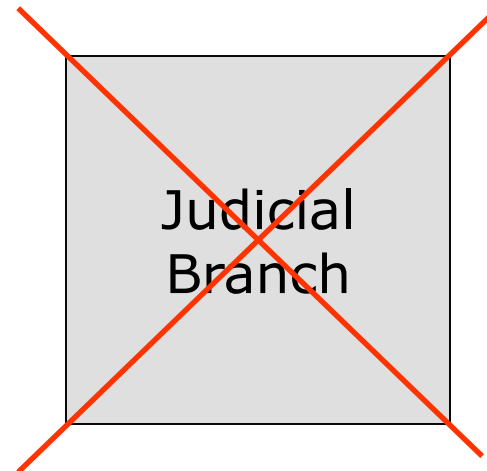
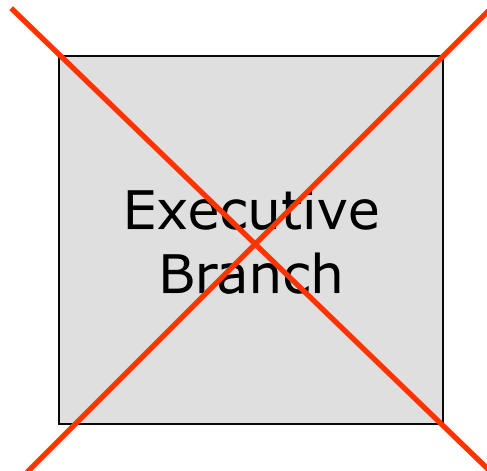
Under the Articles, the powers of the central government were given to Congress—a legislature elected by the people.



In fact, the legislature was the *only* branch of government created by the Articles.

There was no chief executive.

There were no national courts.



To make sure the new legislature did not become too strong, its powers were limited.

**Powers given
to Congress**

- deal with foreign countries
- deal with Native Americans
- make laws
- declare war
- coin or borrow money
- run a postal service

Even more important than the powers given to Congress, however, were the powers *not* given to Congress.

**Powers *not*
given to
Congress**

- regulate trade
- collect taxes

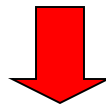
Congress was forced to depend on the states when it needed money. This weakened the central government and gave considerable power to the states.



Tablet:

1. List the 13 original colonies
2. Give 3 facts about each

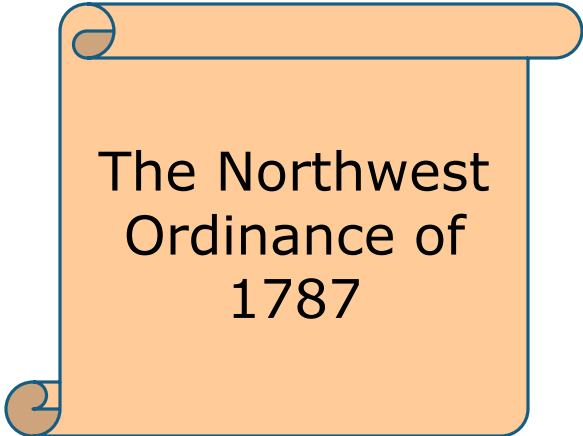
The western lands were very valuable and in great demand.



To provide for the sale and settlement of these lands, Congress passed two new laws.



The Land
Ordinance of
1785



The Northwest
Ordinance of
1787

Land Ordinance of 1785

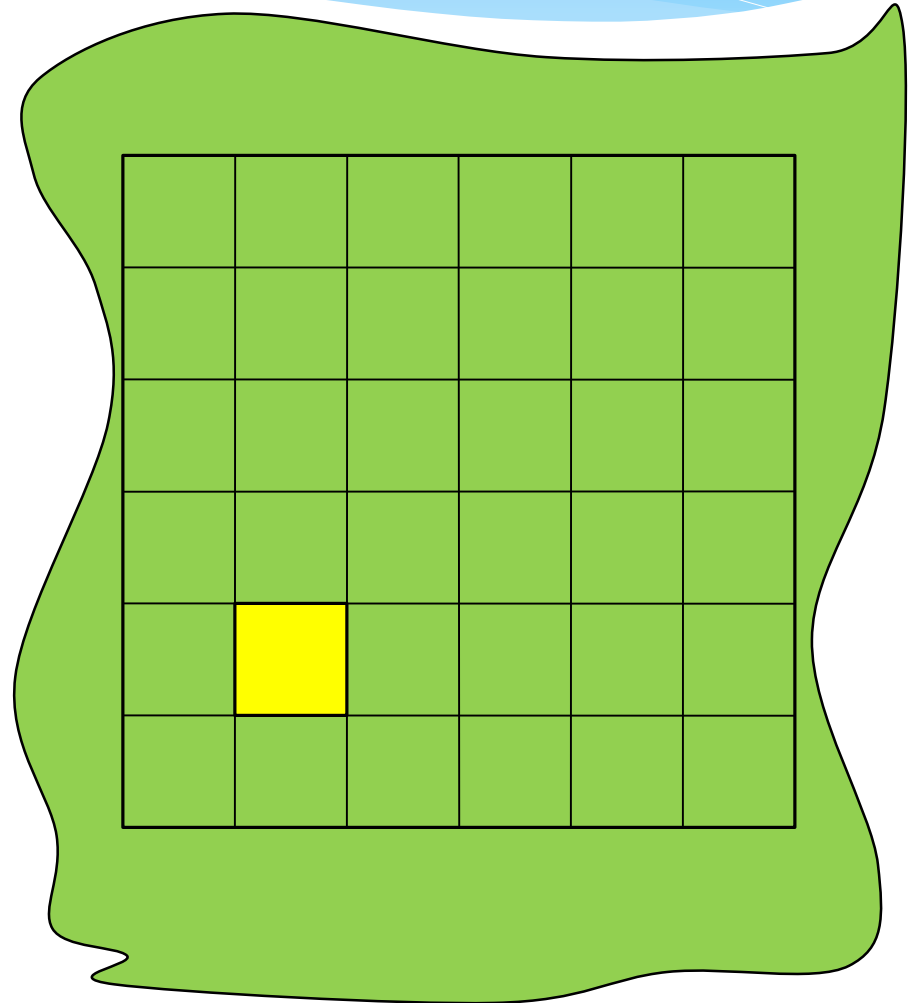
Lands were divided into townships.



Townships were divided into sections.



Each section was sold piece by piece.



Within each township, one section would be set aside for schools.



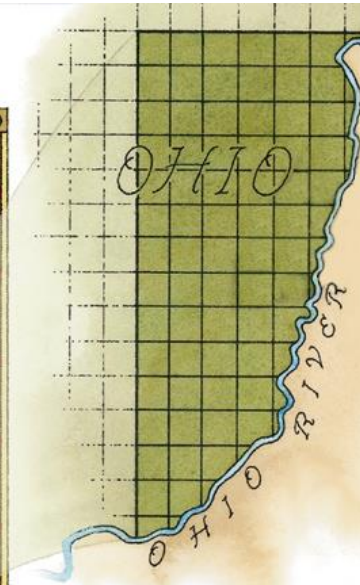
**The nation's
leaders
believed that
democracy
could not
survive without
education.**



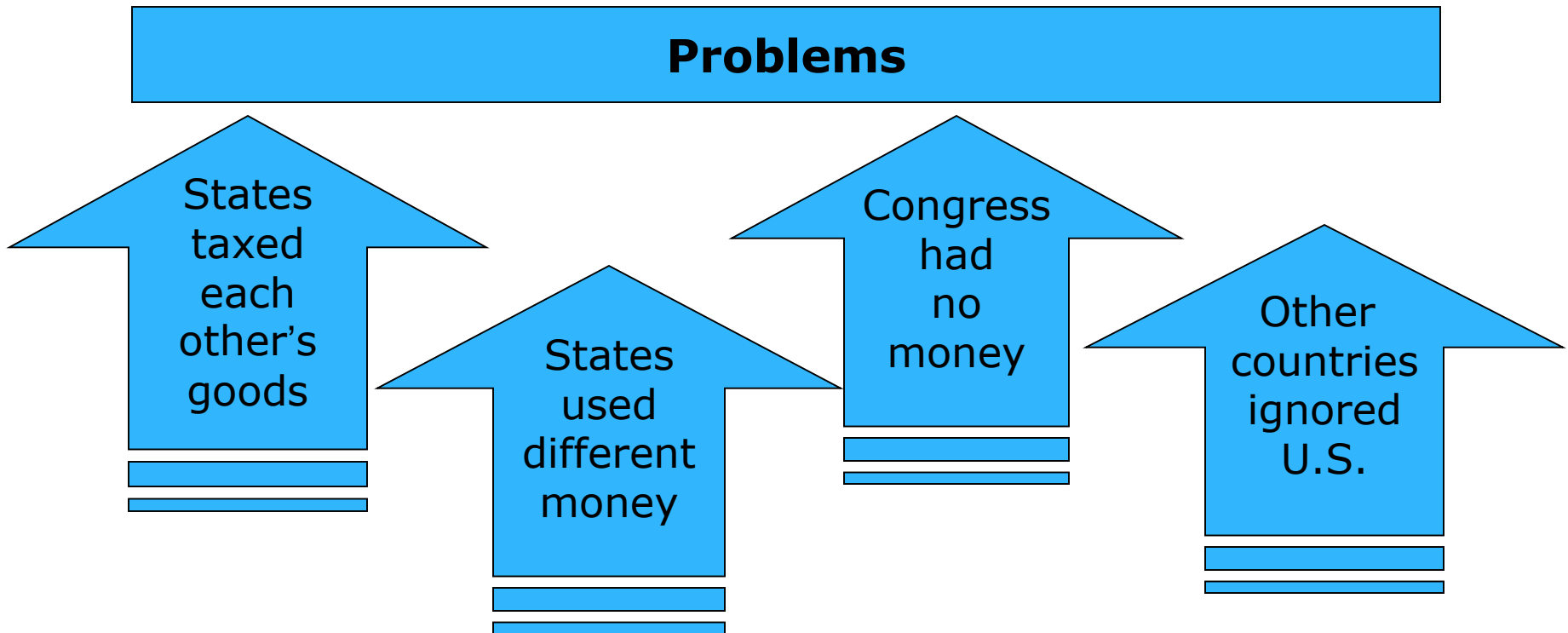
Northwest Ordinance of 1787

- created a government for the Northwest Territory—the lands north of the Ohio River.
- guaranteed basic rights for settlers.
- banned slavery in the new territories.
- created a three-step process for admitting new states.

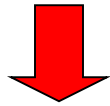
Five states were eventually carved from the lands of the Northwest Territory.



While the government succeeded in organizing the settlement of western lands, it faced mounting problems.



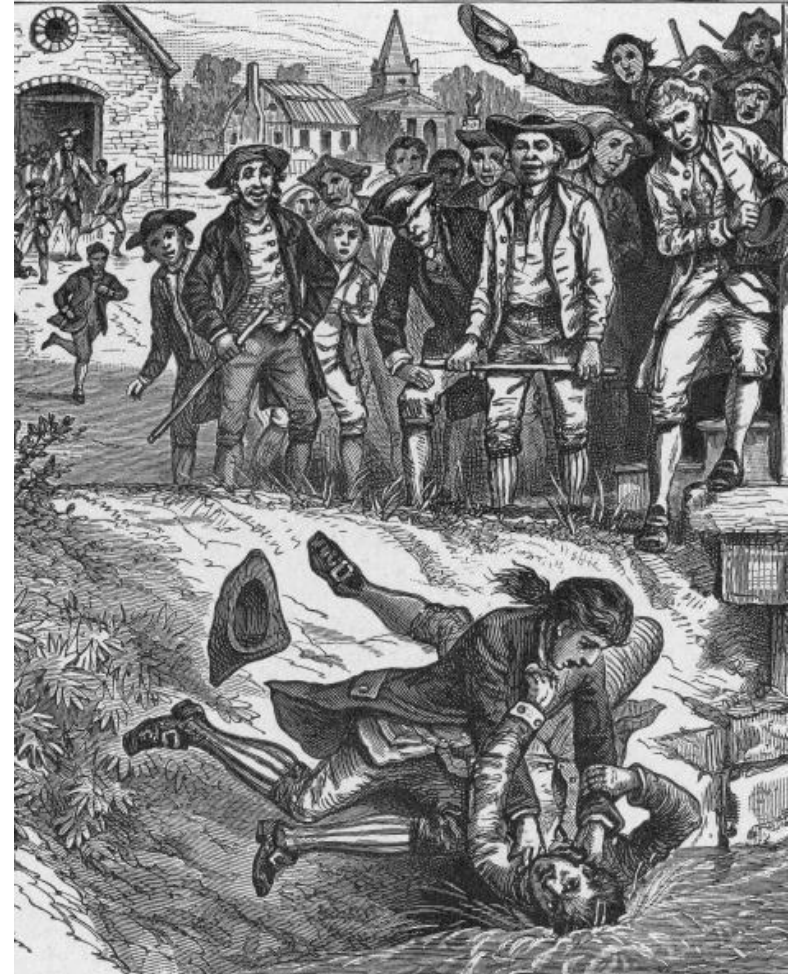
To make matters worse, an economic depression gripped the states.



Farmers were hit especially hard, with many losing their lands.



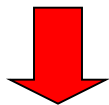
Angry and in despair, a group led by **Daniel Shays** attacked an arms warehouse.



Shays' Rebellion failed, but it focused attention on the weaknesses of the new nation's government.



Many began to think that a stronger central government was necessary.



In response, Congress asked the states to send delegates to a convention in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation.



Quiz

1. _____ contains the rules for how a government will work.
2. The _____ of a government creates the laws.
 - a. constitution
 - b. cede
 - c. executive
 - d. bill of rights
 - e. legislature
 - f. Daniel Shays
 - g. economic depression
3. _____ is a period of slow business activity, lower prices and wages, and unemployment.
4. A list of essential freedoms is called a _____.
5. The Articles of Confederation were adopted in (1788/1777).
6. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress (was/was not) given the powers to tax and regulate trade.
7. The (Northwest Ordinance/Land Ordinance) of 1787 provided a system for a territory to become a state.
8. Shay's Rebellion (succeeded/failed) in overthrowing the government.
9. How did Shays' Rebellion help lead to an offer to revise the Articles of Confederation?