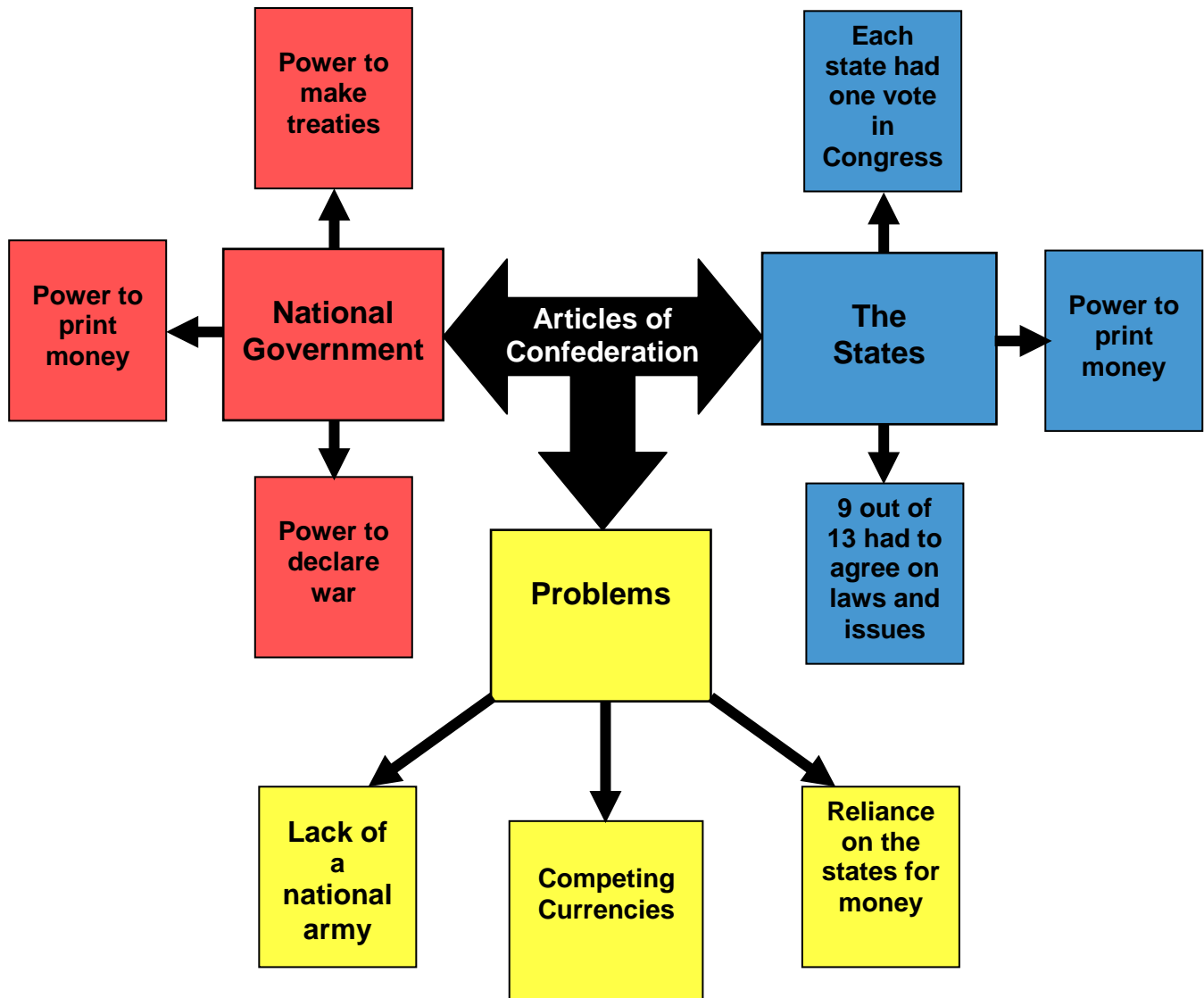


Graphic Organizer

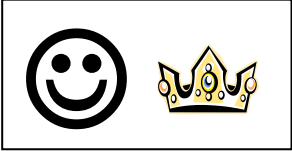







Big Ideas Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 1, Unit 7

- The Articles of Confederation created our first plan for a national government.
- The Articles of Confederation set up a republic. This is a system where people elect representatives to run the country.
- There were many weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation. For example, it set up a weak national government did not have the power to tax. Therefore, there was little money to run the government.
- Under the Articles of Confederation there were some successes, however. For example, the national government passed the Northwest Ordinance. This provided for a method for new states to come into the Union.

Word Cards

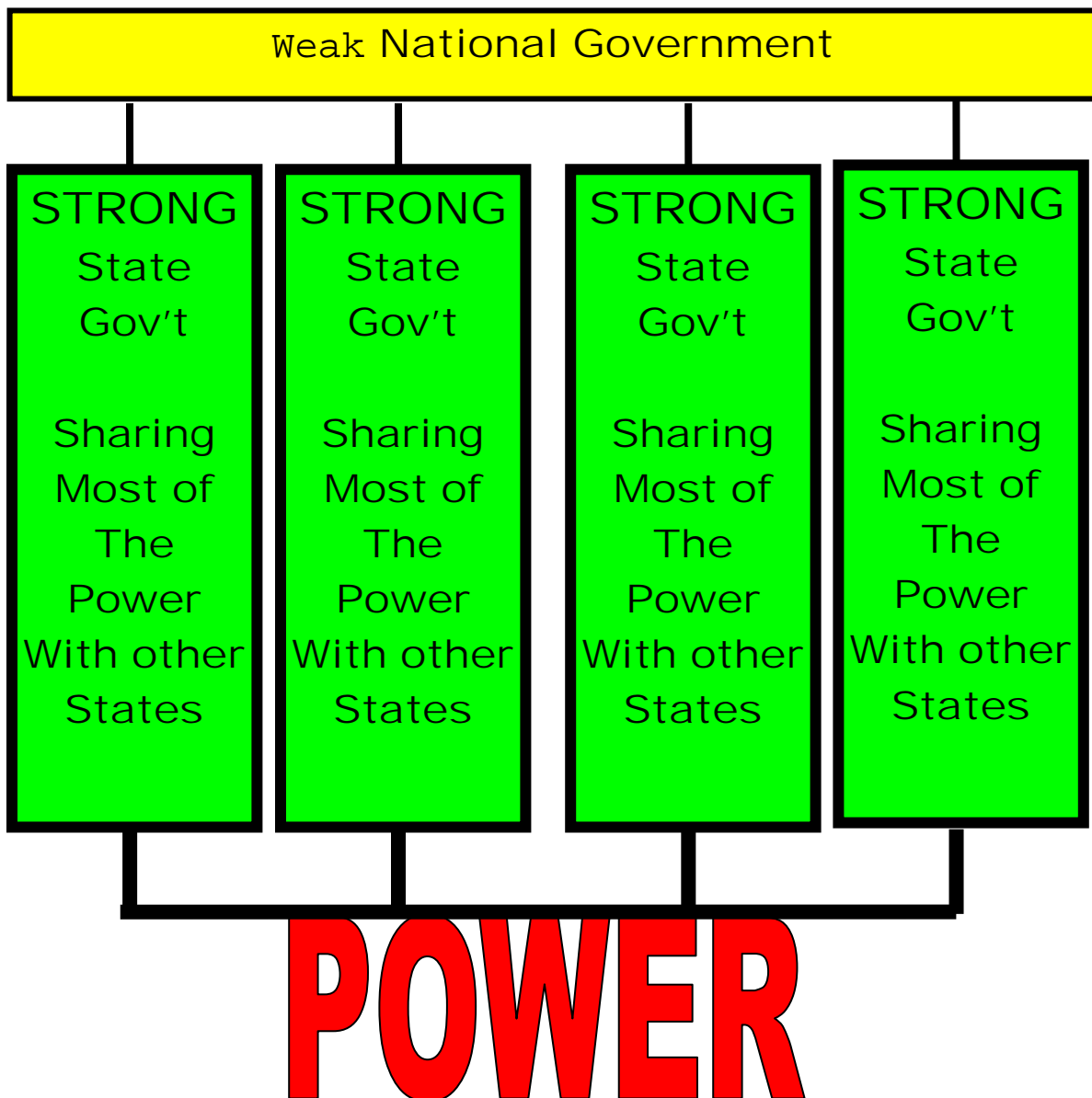
<p>1 loyalists</p>  <p>Colonists who remained loyal to the king</p> <p>Example: Loyalists felt the King and Parliament should have full authority over the colonies.</p> <p>(SS050701)</p>	<p>2 sovereign</p>  <p>administering its own government and not dependent on another power</p> <p>Example: After the Revolution, people talked about the new states as being sovereign states.</p> <p>(SS050701)</p>
<p>3 Articles of Confederation</p>  <p>our first plan of government</p> <p>Example: The Articles of Confederation set up a government with a weak national government and strong state governments.</p> <p>(SS050701)</p>	<p>4 confederation</p>  <p>an alliance; a group of independent organizations that work together</p> <p>Example: The Haudenosaunee League was a confederation made up of five nations.</p> <p>(SS050701)</p>
<p>5 government by consent</p>  <p>people have to agree to be governed</p> <p>Example: Britain did not have the consent of the governed when it taxed the colonists.</p> <p>(SS050701)</p>	<p>6 republic</p>  <p>a government not led by a hereditary rule (leaders based on birth), but where people hold the power of government and choose leaders to make decisions</p> <p>Example: Our government is a republic.</p> <p>(SS050701)</p>

Quotation

From *Shh! We're Writing a Constitution* by Jean Fritz

“After the Revolutionary War most people in America were glad that they were no longer British. Still, they were not ready to call themselves Americans. The last thing they wanted was to be called a nation.”

Organization of the Government under *The Articles of Confederation*



A Republic

Characteristics of a Republic:

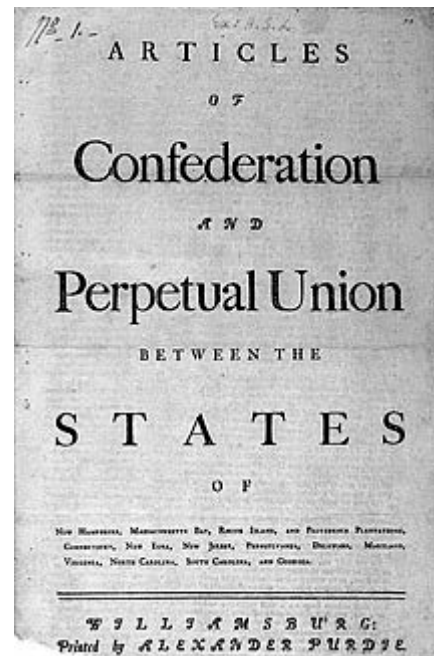
- Heredity or birthright does not decide who will rule in our country.
- A republic is based on the core democratic value of popular sovereignty. This means the people hold the power of government.
- Since we all cannot make decisions on a daily basis for our government, we have a representative government. This means the people choose representatives to make decisions for them.

Advantages of a Republic:

- Representatives are chosen to serve the common good.
- Representatives help everybody, not just a favored group.
- Having representatives make laws and decisions is a more efficient system than having everybody make them.
- The people maintain a say in their government through their representatives.
- The representatives listen to the people or the people will vote them out of office.

Characteristics of the Government under *The Articles of Confederation*

- In Congress each state had one vote.
- Congress had limited powers, which included the power to declare war, the power to make treaties and the power to settle serious disagreements between states.
- To make a law or decide an issue, Congress needed 9 out of 13 states to agree.
- Congress did not have the power to tax people. It had to rely on voluntary contributions from the states
- There was no single leader or executive under the Articles. A committee of representatives kept the government running when Congress was not meeting.
- There was no plan for a national court system.
- Congress had no power over the state governments and their citizens.
- Congress could print money but so could the states.
- Congress could not raise any army without permission from the states.



Prediction Activity

	Possible Problem
To make a law or decide an issue, Congress needed 9 out of 13 states to agree.	
Congress did not have the power to tax people. It had to rely on voluntary contributions from the states.	
There was no single leader like a President. A committee of representatives kept the government running when Congress was not meeting.	
There was no plan for a national court system.	
Congress had no power over the state governments and their citizens.	
Congress could print money but so could the states.	
Congress could not raise any army without permission from the states.	

Prediction Activity – Possible Answers

	Possible Problem
To make a law or decide an issue, Congress needed 9 out of 13 states to agree.	<i>Since the states often had trouble agreeing, it would be hard to make a law or decide an issue.</i>
Congress did not have the power to tax people. It had to rely on voluntary contributions from the states.	<i>Governments need money to operate. If states didn't give money, it would be hard for Congress to do anything.</i>
There was no single leader like a President. A committee of representatives kept government running when Congress was not meeting.	<i>Sometimes it is hard for a committee to work together and agree. There might have been times when the country needed a single person who could make a decision.</i>
There was no plan for a national court system.	<i>The state courts might have trouble solving national issues or they could resolve them differently, which would lead to confusion.</i>
Congress had no power over the state governments and their citizens.	<i>If the states or citizens ignored a law passed by Congress, there was no way Congress could make them obey.</i>
Congress could print money but so could the states.	<i>It would be very confusing when different states were printing their own money.</i>
Congress could not raise any army without permission from the states.	<i>The new country would not have a way to defend itself without an army.</i>

The Western Lands

- Land north of Ohio River was called the **Northwest Territory**.
- In **1785** these western lands were surveyed and divided into squares called **townships**.

SECTIONS IN A TOWNSHIP

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

In **1787** Congress passed the **Northwest Ordinance**. It...

- described how **new states** would be formed out of the territory.
- **banned slavery** in the territory.
- encouraged townships to build **schools**.
- **gave people** living in the area **rights** including freedom of religion and right to a fair trial.
- allowed new states to enter the Union on **equal terms** as other states.



Quotation

“I am mortified beyond expression when I view the clouds that have spread over the brightest morn that ever dawned in any country...What a triumph for the advocates of despotism to find we are incapable of governing ourselves.”

George Washington

The Articles of Confederation Assessment

How was the government organized under the Articles of Confederation?	
What problems did the country face under the Articles of Confederation?	
What were some of the successes of the Articles of Confederation?	

The Articles of Confederation

Assessment – Possible Answers

How was the government organized under the Articles of Confederation?	<i>It had only a Congress. It did not have a President or national courts.</i>
	<i>Each state had one vote in Congress.</i>
	<i>Nine out of 13 states had to approve a new law or decision.</i>
What problems did the country face under the Articles of Confederation?	<i>Congress often did not have money to operate because it could not tax.</i>
	<i>Congress had trouble passing laws because states did not agree with each other.</i>
	<i>Congress could not raise an army without permission from the states.</i>
What were some of the successes under the Articles of Confederation?	<i>The national government negotiated the Treaty of Paris.</i>
	<i>The Northwest Ordinance was passed.</i>