

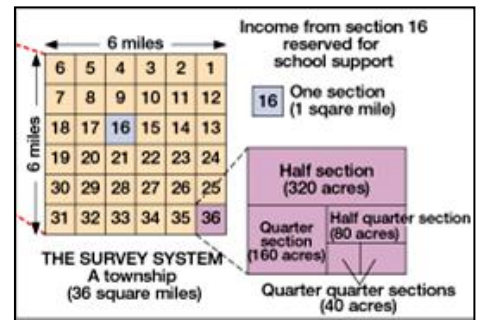
AMERICA'S FIRST NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

II. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- A. When Americans declared _____ in 1776, they needed to form a new _____:
 - 1. They wanted to form a _____ where citizens _____ for elected leaders to represent them
 - 2. They wanted to _____ citizens & individual states from a _____ national government
- B. Thirteen Independent States
 - 1. When independence was declared, the 13 colonies became _____
 - 2. Each state had its own constitution, _____, & an elected governor; 8 states had _____
 - 3. But, the USA needed a national gov't to do things that states could not, like sign _____ & form a _____
- C. The National Government
 - 1. America's 1st national gov't was the _____ (1777-1789)
 - 2. This "_____" style gov't loosely connected the states under a _____ national government
 - a. *Structure:* Each state could send between 2-7 _____ to the national _____, but each state had only _____; To pass a law, _____ of the 13 states had to agree
 - b. *Powers:* The national congress could make _____, settle disputes between states, negotiate _____, handle Indian affairs, oversee a military; But all other _____ were left up to the _____
 - c. Americans did not want to re-create a powerful gov't like the one they just fought the Revolutionary War to break away from; So, the national gov't had no _____ & could not _____ the states or citizens

II. SUCCESSES OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

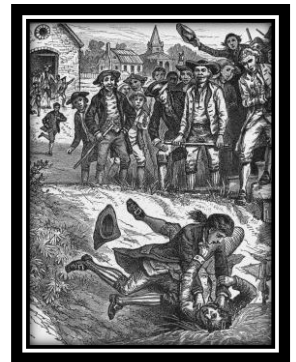
- A. The Land Ordinance of 1785
 - 1. The Articles established a good system of _____ lands
 - 2. First, states had _____ (give up) their _____ to lands in the west to the national gov't
 - 3. Congress passed the _____ of 1785 to create an orderly way to divide the west into _____ & farms
 - a. Selling western lands was the only way the national gov't could generate _____ since it did not have the power to _____
 - b. Section 16 of the each township was set aside for a _____



- B. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 gave _____ to the territories
 - 1. When a territory had _____ residents, it could create a self-governing _____
 - 2. When a territory had _____ residents, it could apply to become a _____
 - 3. _____ was outlawed in the northwest

III. THE WEAKNESSES OF THE ARTICLES

- A. The Articles of Confederation was America's 1st form of gov't:
 - 1. The _____ the national gov't was originally seen as _____ because it eliminated _____
 - 2. Later, these same weaknesses kept the gov't from solving serious _____
- B. Economic Problems & Shays' Rebellion in 1787
 - 1. The inability of the government to _____ led to problems:
 - a. America could not pay off _____ from the _____ War
 - b. Property foreclosures led an _____ among Massachusetts farmers called _____ Rebellion in 1787 but the gov't could not _____ to stop it
 - i. Poor farmers in western Massachusetts were angered over _____ & the prospect of debtors _____
 - ii. Daniel Shays led an uprising & closed _____ & threatened a federal arsenal
 - 2. Shays' Rebellion proved to be the convincing event that led to the _____ of 1787



- C. The Philadelphia Convention in 1787
 - 1. After _____, people like Hamilton & Madison began calling for a _____ national gov't
 - 2. In 1787, delegates met in _____ to discuss ways to _____ the Articles
 - 3. Instead of _____ the Articles of Confederation, the delegates _____ it with the Constitution