

Mr. Rodefeld  
Room 22  
Irondale High School  
U.S. Government  
October 3rd, 2018



**1st Hour 8:35 - 9:31**

**2nd Hour 9:37 - 10:33**

**3rd Hour 10:39 - 11:35**

**4th Hour 11:41 - 1:11**

**5th Hour 1:17 - 2:13**

**6th Hour 2:19 - 3:15**

**NICK**





Today in Class:  
(2.3) First Steps

Tomorrow in Class

The Owls

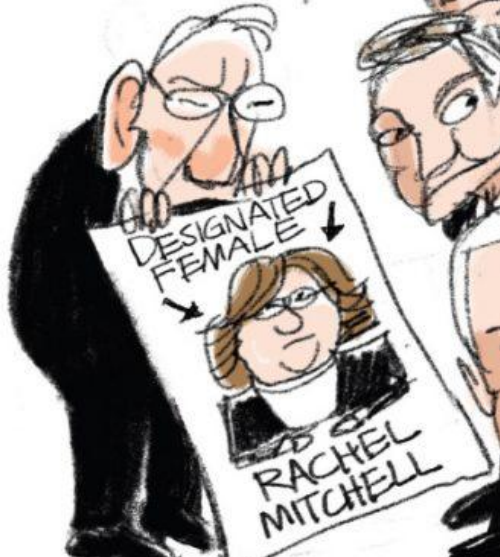


**Today's Homework:**

**Read 60-71**

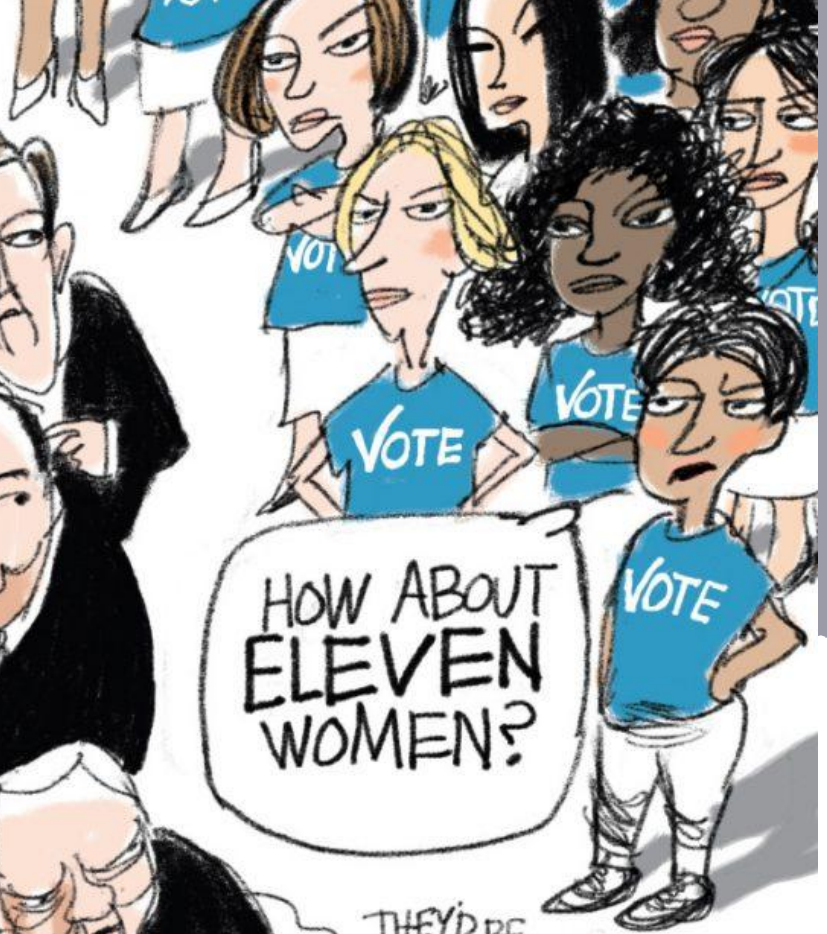


WE NEED A  
WOMAN TO  
DO OUR  
JOB.



HOW ABOUT  
ELEVEN  
WOMEN?

THEY'D BE  
PLEASEING IF  
THEY SMILED  
MORE.



# Review Steps of Independence

## Independence Timeline!

- British colonial policies
- Growing colonial unity
  - stamp act congress
- First / Second Continental Congress
- Declaration of Independence (1776)
- First State Constitutions
- Articles of Confederation (1781)
- Constitutional Convention (1787)
- Ratification of the Constitution (1788)

# Review Declaration of Independence

- Structure / Organization of the DOI
  - 4 parts
- Review analysis/response questions
  - **Pair / Share: Summarize the key ideas conveyed in the DOI**
  - Why is the Declaration of Sentiments modeled after the DOI?



# After the American Revolution

- Now what? The founders and other patriots had made some grand statements about government and its people. The whole world is watching. What will the next steps look like?
- The country needed something more regular and permanent (then the continental congress) to govern the new country.

# The Articles of Confederation

- The Continental Congress debated the best organization for the new government.
  - **How much power should the federal government have?**
- **Reading: [Articles of Confederation](#)**
- **Video: [What were the Articles?](#)**

# The Articles of Confederation

- The Continental Congress debated the best organization for the new government.
  - **How much power should the federal government have?**
- **Two main issues of debate**
  - Amount of money each State should pay into a common treasury (*contributions would be based on the value of land within each state*)
  - Voting power of the States in Congress = each state would have one vote

# Overview of the Articles of Confederation

- The **Articles of Confederation** established “a firm league of friendship” among the states.  
(first attempt at national govt)

AofC -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bO7FQsCcbD8>

- **Complete class Simulation:** [Articles of Confederation](#)

# Life with the Articles of Confederation

## Confederation Congress Powers (only 1 branch)

- Borrow money
- Make treaties
- Declare war
- Deal with the Indians
- Control Western lands
- Deal with foreign problems
- Run Postal Service
- 9/13 states had to approve any decision

## Weaknesses of the federal government under the AOC

- No power to levy or collect taxes (states collected money and could turn it into the national treasury)
- No power to regulate trade between states or with foreign countries
- No power to enforce laws (no commander in chief and no way to call up an army) States didn't have to follow laws or treaties.
- No power to set up courts (judicial branch) to settle disputes between states
- Laws needed 9/13 states for approval.
- To amend (change) 13/13

# What problems could arise with a confederation?

## Powers Granted and Denied Congress

### GRANTED CONGRESS

- Conduct foreign affairs
- Declare war and make peace
- Issue or borrow money
- Control Western territories
- Control Indian affairs
- Run postal service



### DENIED CONGRESS

- Establish executive branch
- Enforce national laws
- Enact and collect taxes
- Regulate interstate or foreign trade
- Establish federal courts
- Amend the Articles

**CRITICAL THINKING Evaluate** Why did the powers denied Congress lead to a weak government?

# Time of Trouble (1780s)

- Peace, however, brought the new nation's economic and political weaknesses into sharp focus.
  - Example: states created their own currency →
- **Shays' Rebellion = this event led to meeting to revise the articles**



# Demand for Stronger Government

- The Articles had created a government unable to deal with the nation's troubles. Primarily economically driven as well as politically.
- Inevitably, demand grew for a stronger, more effective national government.
- The movement for change began to take form in the mid-1780s.



# Demand for Stronger Government

- Those who were most threatened by economic and political instability—large property owners, merchants, traders, and other creditors soon took the lead in efforts to that end.
- A call for action
  - Constitutional Convention in 1787 (Philadelphia).
    - Original intent was to revise the articles.

# Demand for Stronger Government

- Study Guide

- In your own words, explain the movement around a demand for a stronger government in the mid-1780s.
- Class Reading / Article: [Bill to crack down on Minnesota protesters appears to be national trend](#)
  - Role of government theme

# Class discussion questions

- Why did the people in the newly independent states fear a strong national government?
- What were the Articles of Confederation? How did the Articles organize the national government to address the fears of the people and of the states?
- What parts of government were not included in the Articles of Confederation?
- What did the national government achieve under the Articles of Confederation?
- What were the weaknesses of the govt under the AOC?
- Why was Shays' Rebellion an important event?

# Review / Conclusions

- Video clip (Education Portal): Weaknesses of the Articles
- Quick write and report out:
  - Why were the Articles of Confederation created?
  - What were the accomplishments and failures of the Articles of Confederation?
  - What do you think accounted for the failures?