

Warm Up – 11/3/10

Now that the colonists have won the war, what will happen next?

(Minimum 4-5 sentences)

Original American Colonies:

1. Virginia
2. Massachusetts
3. New Hampshire
4. Maryland
5. Connecticut
6. Rhode Island
7. Delaware
8. North Carolina
9. South Carolina
10. New Jersey
11. New York
12. Pennsylvania
13. Georgia



Focus!

We will need to be able to answer these questions:

- What were the problems with the Republic created by the AOC?
- Why did the US create such a weak National Government?

Chapter 5 – Creating a New Government



Section Notes

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[The Articles of Confederation](#)
[Drafting the Constitution](#)
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Quick Facts

[Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation](#)
[The Great Compromises](#)
[Checks and Balances](#)
[Visual Summary: Creating a New Government](#)
[Federal Office Terms and Requirements](#)
[Federal Judicial System](#)
[Federalism](#)
[Visual Summary: The Constitution of the United States](#)



Video

[Creating a New Government](#)



Maps

[The Land Ordinances of 1785 and 1787](#)
[Ratification of the Constitution](#)



Images

[Republican Motherhood](#)
[The Constitutional Convention](#)
[Political Cartoon: United We Stand](#)
[The Bill of Rights](#)

The Articles of Confederation

Main Idea

In order to carry on the war and build a new nation, Americans had to create a framework of government, but their first attempt had many weaknesses.

Reading Focus

- What were some key aspects of the new American republic?
- What was the structure of the new national government?
- What problems did the Confederation face?

The American Republic

State governments had similarities

- **Legislative branch** made the laws.
- **Judicial branch** interpreted the laws.
- **Executive branch** (the governor) carried out the laws.
- Remembering the powerful royal governors, the states chose to limit the governor's power.
- The elected legislatures held more power.



Republicanism

- Americans wanted a **republic**, a political system without a monarch. It would rule "with the consent of the governed."
- Ideal of republicanism was that property-owning citizens would be active in government
- In reality, women, African Americans, Native Americans, and poor white laborers seldom owned property or took part in government.



The American Republic



WEAKNESSES OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- Congress could not impose taxes
- Congress could not regulate trade
- 9 of 13 states needed to agree to pass laws
- All states had to agree to amend the Articles
- No executive branch to enforce laws passed by Congress
- No judicial branch to interpret laws passed by Congress

A New National Government

The Articles of Confederation

- Established a confederation—an association of independent sovereign states with certain common goals
- Formally adopted the Articles of Confederation in November 1777
- Powers of the new government
- The states retained most of their powers.
- Weak national government
 - Legislative branch, Continental Congress
 - Each state had only one vote, regardless of population.

Break

Warm Up – 11/4/10

Write a sentence with two of the
homework vocabulary words.

A New National Government

- Homework Answers?
- Your ideas...

THE GREAT COMPROMISE

QUICK
FACTS

Virginia Plan

(Large state plan)

- Gave more power in national government to large states
- Bicameral legislature
- Each state's number of representatives would be based on population

New Jersey Plan

(Small state plan)

- Gave equal power in national government to all states
- Unicameral legislature
- Each state would have an equal number of representatives

THE GREAT COMPROMISE

- Bicameral legislature
- In the lower house, each state's number of representatives is determined by population
- In the upper house, each state has an equal number of representatives

A New National Government

The Articles of Confederation allowed Congress to

- Establish national policies and conduct foreign relations, including relations with Native American nations
- Coin money and set up post offices
- Establish an army
- Declare war



- Nine of the 13 states had to agree on any major law.
- All 13 states had to agree to amend the Articles.
- The new government's major problems involved money.
 - Large war debts
 - No power to impose or collect taxes
 - Could not afford an army or navy
 - Could not repay money it borrowed from foreign governments and from individual Americans during the war



A New National Government

Problems with the states

- Congress had very little power over the individual states.
- It could not settle disputes between states because there was no national court system.

Problems with foreign nations

- Because it was so weak, Congress had trouble taking advantage of the territory that the United States had won in the Treaty of Paris.
- The British did not leave their forts in the Great Lakes region.
- The British and their Native American allies kept American settlers out of the Northwest Territory.
- Negotiating with Spain about uses of the Mississippi and port of New Orleans was difficult.



A New National Government

Economic problems

- Private citizens and businesses in every state had money problems after the war. 
- New England's trade with Britain and the British West Indies was lost. Traders had to pay high customs duties.
- The southern economy was hurt without Great Britain's bonuses to support key colonial industries such as indigo and naval stores. 
- Paper money that was not backed by gold or silver was issued —led to **inflation**.
- States could levy taxes. 
 - Some states required taxes be paid in gold or silver.
 - People who could not pay were jailed.

End AOC

Make notes tonight to answer these questions in class tomorrow:

- What were the problems with the Republic created by the AOC?
- Why did the US create such a weak National Government?

Visual Summary: Creating a New Government

The Articles of Confederation (ratified 1781)

- America's first written constitution
- A loose union of sovereign states
- Designed to make the central government weak because early leaders feared tyranny



The U.S. Constitution (ratified 1788)

- Replaced the Articles of Confederation
- Provided representation for all states
- Established three branches of government (executive, legislative, judicial) with separation of powers to avoid tyranny
- Created checks and balances among the three branches
- Bill of Rights later added (ratified 1791)



FEDERALISM

QUICK FACTS

National

- Declare war
- Maintain armed forces
- Regulate interstate and foreign trade
- Admit new states
- Establish post offices
- Set standard weights and measures
- Coin money
- Establish foreign policy
- Make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out delegated powers

Shared

- Maintain law and order
- Levy taxes
- Borrow money
- Charter banks
- Establish courts
- Provide for public welfare

State

- Establish and maintain schools
- Establish local governments
- Regulate business within the state
- Make marriage laws
- Provide for public safety
- Assume other powers not delegated to the national government or prohibited to the states

ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING INFORMATION

Why does the power to declare war belong only to the national government?