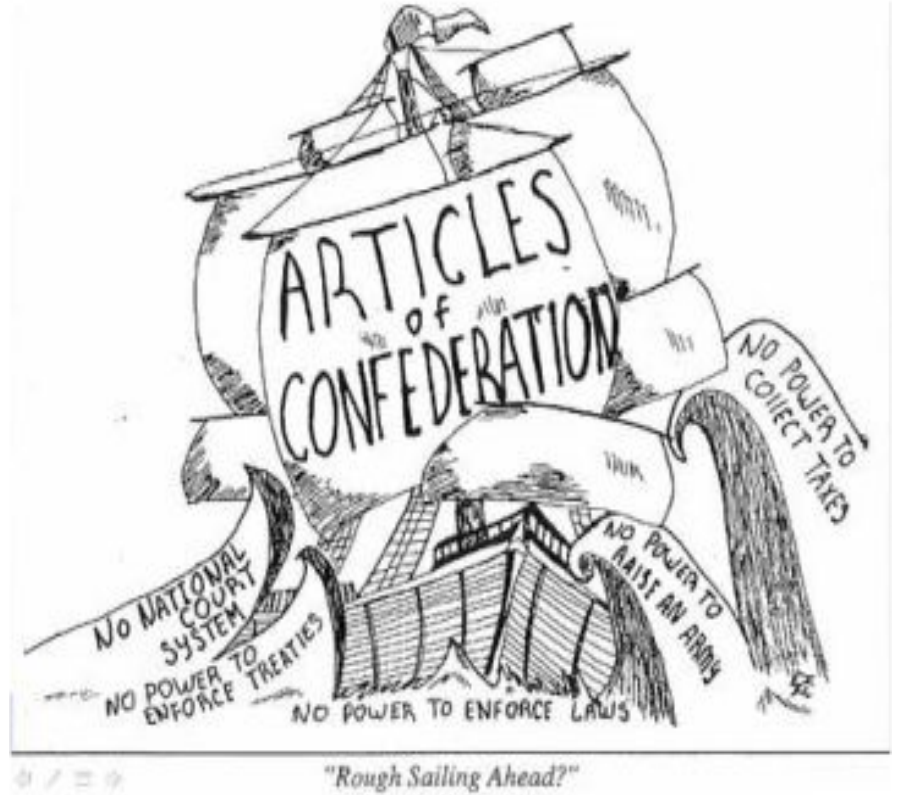


Articles of Confederation

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Period 4

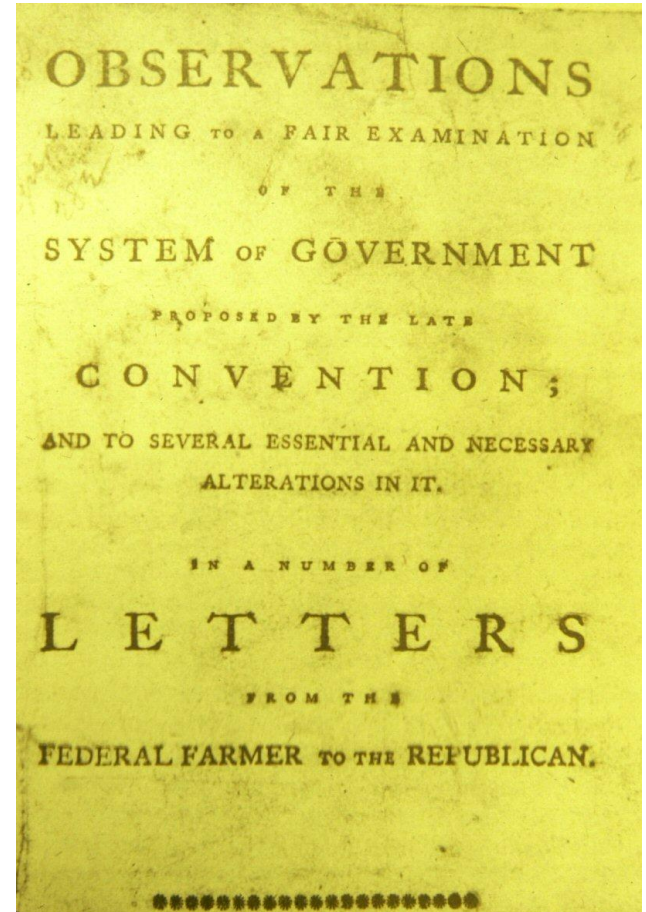
What are the Articles of Confederation?

It was the first constitution and was an agreement between the first 13 states about the laws that they wanted to be kept in the United States and it was later replaced by the Constitution.



Federal Farmer

The federal farmer was an anonymous anti federalist who wrote letters arguing against the constitution. They believed that the constitution would take away the freedom of the states by making them all into one national government. It was a very popular work of the anti federalists and the most convincing piece of the anti federalist movement but did not stop the constitution from being ratified



Key provisions of the Articles of Confederation, vs the debate over granting federal government greater power over what was reserved for the states.



The Articles of Confederation created a weak central government in which a Congress, who had the power to declare war, appoint military officers, sign treaties, make alliances, appoint foreign ambassadors, and manage relations with the Native Americans, decidedly ran the United States. All states were represented equally in Congress, and 9 of the 13 states had to approve a bill before it could become law. Under the Articles, the states had the power to tax. The Articles of Confederation did not include a president. This new government also prevented congress delegates from serving more than three years in any six year period.

A federal government was created to regulate power within the states, so that no leaders of any of the states would be able to control the federal government itself. The Reserved Powers, which are set aside for the states, are not listed specifically, but are promised in the 10th amendment. Some reserved powers include regulating trade within a state, establishing local government, and having elections. Some powers of federal and state governments overlap one another, as both may levy taxes, make and enforce laws, and borrow money. These powers are not granted exclusively to the national government, nor are they denied to the states.

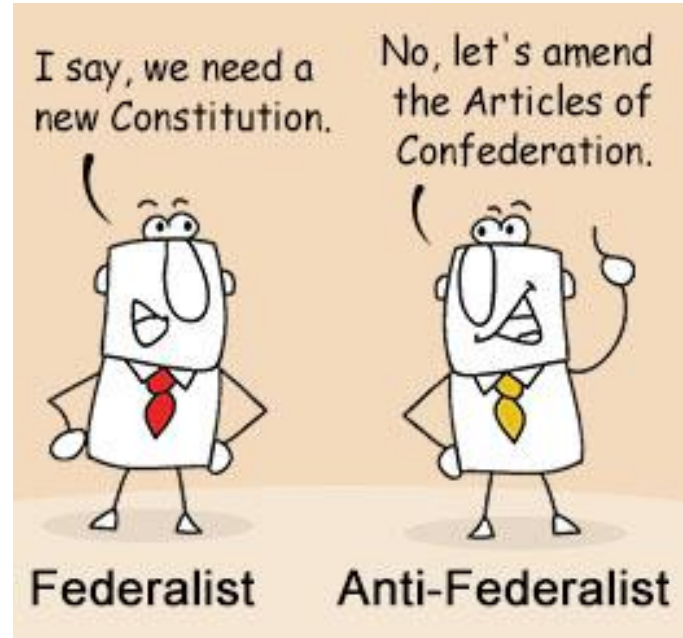
#2 Political Principles and Institutions

The Articles of Confederation

The Articles of Confederation were based on the principles of the American Revolutionary War. It contained no power of national tax and no power to control trade. With no taxing authority there was no way to collect money to pay war expenses and debt. In the Articles of Confederation there was no direct connection with the people. It was approved by the Second Continental Congress on November 15, 1777 and came into action on March 1, 1781 when the 13 states ratified it.

The Federal Farmer

The Federal Farmer wrote methodical assessment letters. With these letters that were addressed to “The Republican”, they made arguments on sovereign states. The letters were published in 1787 and then in 1788.



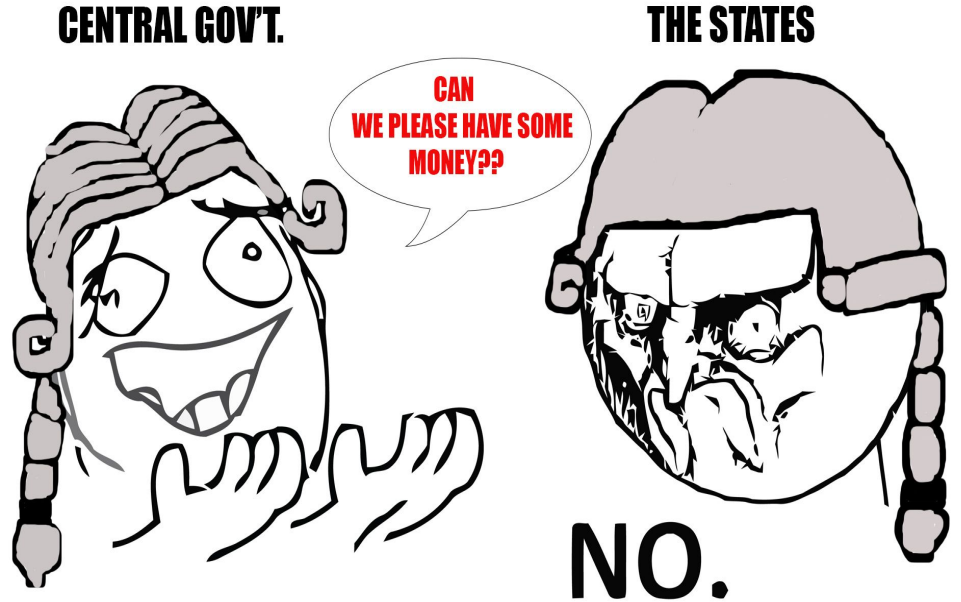
#2 Processes, Policies and Behaviors

Articles of Confederation

In the Articles of Confederation it established a document where the 13 original states approved of a way to preserve independence and the power of the states. The government's main job was to control foreign policy and treaties. Due to the fact that in the Articles of Confederation, individual states were able to violate the articles which looked badly upon the United States.

Federal Farmer

Argued claiming that the Constitution would lead to the end of the federal system which would hurt American liberties. These letters were praised due to their persuasiveness along with their thoughtfulness and composition..



#3

State legislature- states can vote on federal powers and on new suggestions for the country and could make requests to the executive power and congress for money and to go to war could go to war if under immediate attack the amendments also required unanimous vote of the states

Congress- congress cannot tax and can only raise money by asking the states for funds, borrowing from other countries or selling land in the west. They could declare war, appoint military officers, make alliances and grant approval for request to make alliances, sign treaties, appoint foreign ambassadors, and manage relations with enemies and indians

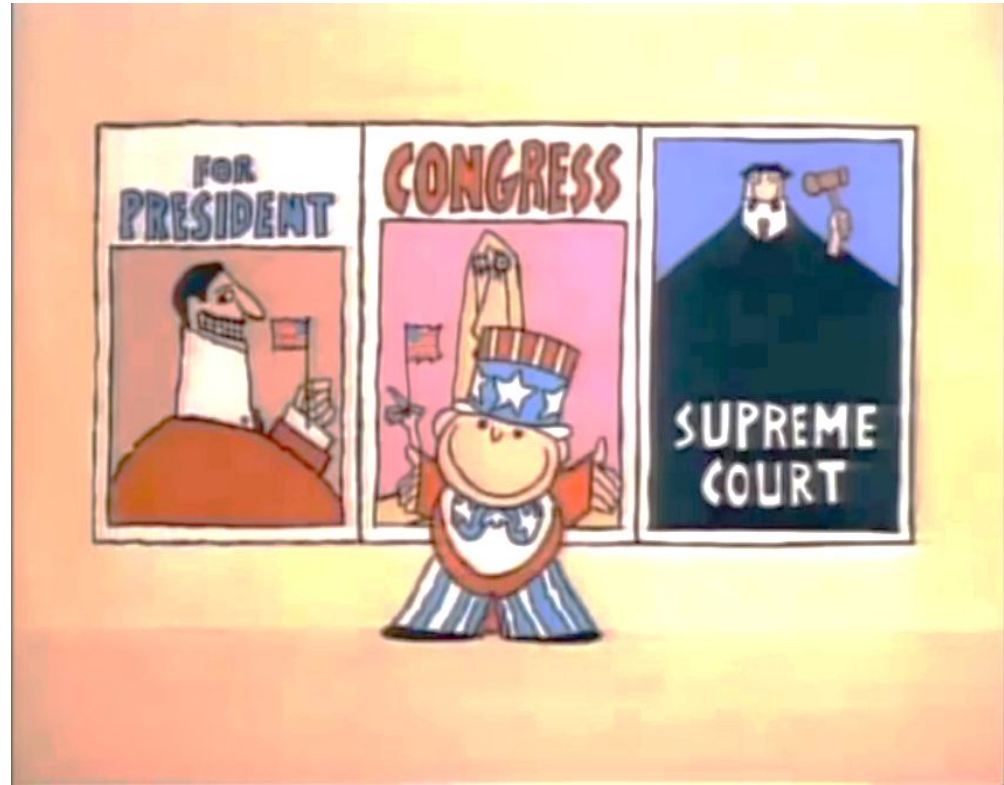


#3 continued

Federal government- could exchange ambassadors, make treaties with foreign governments, make treaties with indian tribes, declare war, coin currency and borrow money, and settle dispute among states

Senate- have the power to make treaties and appoint ambassadors, and judges of the supreme court

Executive power- carries out and enforces federal laws and settle disputes among states



Differences between the Constitution and the Articles of Confederation

The Articles of Confederation served as a constitution for the 13 original colonies and helped protect individual states and their independence. These Articles were challenged as America grew, and were thought to be replaced by a more Central government ideology. The replacement was centralized around the power of the Federal Government

The Constitution is focused more on individual rights rather than state's rights and limits the power of government on the people to whom it governs. It provides the rights that we have and creates checks and balances for each branch of government, the government's job is serve its people.

