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The structure of the articles of confederation emphasized

In the midst of the American Revolution, the Continental Congress was to create a new country-leading government. In 1777, after much debate, a federal article was completed, 1777, 1777, 1st Constitution in the United States. The federal article did not create a strong national government as we have today. Instead, the federal clause created a national government with limited powers, with many Americans fearing that a strong government would lead to the tyranny they felt under the British government. The article's Strengths and Weaknesses Confederation article represented the first constitutional agreement between American states and highlighted the coalition system of governments (alliances of independent states). Because of the tyranny they experienced under British rule, the founding fathers designed a coalition of powerful states united by a weak national government in which each state was given one vote in a one-house parliament. This government was limited in many ways, so it was pretty weak. The power of tax increases and trade regulations did not come with it. When the national government needed the money, Congress had to ask the state to donate the money because the state has the right to tax its citizens. The state may refuse to contribute. During the revolution, America borrowed millions of dollars from foreign countries and individuals. Without the power to impose taxes, Congress could not repay disgruntled lenders. There were other weaknesses in Congress. No president would lead the country and enforce laws passed by Congress. There was no system of courts to resolve state disputes. Nine out of 13 states (nearly 70 percent) had to approve the law before it went into effect because it was difficult to pass the law. Fixing the Confederation article was pretty difficult. All 13 states had to agree. These restrictions may be seen as bad, but it should be remembered that designers deliberately limited the powers of the National Congress to protect and maintain the individual powers of the state and prevent tyranny. The federation article didn't have some good ideas as well. The new National Bundestag had the power to go to war, declare peace, make treaties, coin money and do diplomacy. They also created a very important ordinance (law) that will shape the future of the country known as the Northwest Ordinance. The Northwest Ordinance explained how the territory is governed and how the territory enters the country as a state (the territory had to have 60,000 free settlers living there to become a nation). The Northwest Ordinance also outlawed slavery in the Northwest Territories.The union's provisions led to foreign countries using new countries. Britain has refused to remove troops from the Ohio River Valley. Spain closed the Port of New Orleans to American farmers who depended on the Mississippi River and the Port of New Orleans to ship goods east. Congress was too weak to deal with countries that were bullying america. Several other challenges ad-made to further point out the central government's lack of power. After the revolution, there was an economic recession. Business activity slowed, prices and wages fell, and unemployment rose. Depression was particularly severe for farmers. During the revolution, farmers were eager to meet demand for more agricultural products. For that, they borrowed money for land, seeds, animals and tools. When prices went down, many farmers were d't have to pay off their loans. In Massachusetts, things got even worse when the state raised taxes for farmers. The court seized the farms of people who could pay their loans. Farmers protested these actions, and a revolt took place in Massachusetts in 1786. Daniel Shays, a veteran of the revolution, was determined to save his farm. He gathered the power of about 2,000 farmers. They attacked the courts and travelled through the countryside to prevent the sale of property as debt payments. When they tried to attack a warehouse full of rifles and gunpowder, it was up to the Massachusetts Legislature to send out state militias to drive them away. Shays's rebellion was over, so he narrowly averted an escalating crisis. Shays's rebellion led the country's leaders to believe that federal articles were too weak, and a stronger national government was needed for the country to survive. In the summer of 1787, 55 state delegations met in Philadelphia when it became a constitutional convention. The federal text was repealed and a new government plan was created to replace it: U.S. Constitution.Note Question: 1. What was the federal article? Create a T chart that shows the pros and cons of confederation articles. What is the Northwest Ordinance and what does it set out? Discuss the details of Shay's rebellion (cause and result) 5. What did Shea's rebellion prove to the leaders of the new country? (Use the details of the note as evidence.) The Confederation article (1777) (Credit: OurDocuments.gov Learning goals describe the steps taken during and after the American Revolution to create a government. Identify the basic principles of confederation articles. Describe the unexpected consequences of a federal article. Successful RevoltAbout the ability to borrow money, negotiate treaties and protect borders. The federal government's delegation sought recognition as an independent state from other countries. The second continental congress required a government strong enough to win independence and recognition without depriving the people of the very freedoms they were fighting for. Establishing a new framework for governing the government of the new country and the final draft of the federal text that formed the basis of the first written constitution was accepted by Congress in 1777 and submitted for ratification by all 13 states. Maryland has maintained that territory west of the Appalachian Mountains, which some states had claimed, should instead be held by the national government as public lands for all benefits. The last of these states, Virginia, abandoned its land claims in 1781, clearing the way for Maryland's approval and ratification of the article. The article defined a government structure (allies) based on a coalition of nations - independent autonomous groups unified in the form of alliances for the main purposes of common defense and commerce. Newly separated representatives from the monarchy, which has a unified or highly concentrated power structure, called for an emphasis on decentralized power in individual states that they considered best suited to manage the state's unique interests. Fearing replacing one repressive national government with another, the framework of this coalition created an alliance held together by a weak central government. Following the declaration of independence, the central government wrote the authority to act on because of national defense. The state was considered to have a common interest in defense and a common desire to supply militias. In a careful balance between state government power and national freedom, federal provisions favored states. The powers granted to the central government were limited. Congress had the power to exchange ambassadors, make treaties with foreign governments and Indian tribes, declare wars, currency, borrow money and resolve disputes between nations. Each state legislature appointed delegates to the legislature. Regardless of its size or the number of delegates it chose to send, each state had one vote. To avoid the elite professional political class, the delegation served for the third year in a row. The state had no independent chief executive or judiciary. Nine of the 13 votes were required before the central government could act, and the federal provision could only be changed with unanimous approval in all 13 states. Why did the article fail? It's right away.While the sovereignty of the state was protected, the article was creating a central government that was too weak to function effectively. For fear of creating a system that was nothing more than a repressive monarchy in which they fought to escape, the men drafting federal writings limited the powers of the central government. It said the state would retain the right to govern residents locally and that the central government could do war, coin money and diplomacy. The inability to impose taxes, regulate commerce or raise troops prevents the state from defending and paying its debts. I had to find a solution. Miraculously, this coalition, despite its weaknesses, was able to win the war against one of the world's leading superpowers in the 18th century. Questions to consider What are two reasons why federal articles hampered government during the American Revolution? Why is the lack of a national justice system considered a weakness in the article? What is the Federation? Created an alliance of sovereign states held together by a weak central government without a coalition/confederation of chief executives – a highly decentralized structure of government; an almost same body/sovereign state is a form of government that relies on a central government allied for purposes such as mutual defense or other agreed means of unification and with substantial powers concentrated

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