

Articles of Confederation

2nd Continental Congress

Declaration of Independence

- July 4th, 1776
- Publicly marked the founding of the United States of America

Government

- As a new nation, how would the United States of America be governed?
- How much power would the federal government have?
- How much power would each state have?

2nd Continental Congress

- 1776
- Formed a committee to write a document that would structure the government.
 - Committee Chair: John Dickenson of Pennsylvania
 - Samuel Adams of Boston
- Although not on the committee, Benjamin Franklin had drafted an earlier document, "Sketch of the Articles of Confederation" in 1775
 - This document was rejected at first, then greatly influenced the Articles of Confederation.

The Articles of Confederation

- Presented to the 13 states on November 15, 1777
- Adopted by all 13 on March 1, 1781
 - New Hampshire
 - Massachusetts Bay
 - Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
 - Connecticut
 - New York
 - New Jersey
 - Pennsylvania
 - Delaware
 - Maryland
 - Virginia
 - North Carolina
 - South Carolina
 - Georgia

The Articles of Confederation

- Presented in 1777
- Adopted in 1781
- In effect from the end of the War for Independence in 1783 until the Constitutional Convention in 1790

The Articles of the Confederation

- Mostly a failure
- Too much power to the individual states
- State power overshadowed national interests
- Replaced by the Constitution in 1790

Introduction

- Delegates: a person designated to act for or represent another or others
- Confederation: a league or alliance; a group of confederates, especially of states more or less permanently united for common purposes

Article I

- Confederacy: an alliance between persons, parties, states, etc., for some purpose

Article II

- Sovereignty: a sovereign or independent state, community, or political unit
- Jurisdiction: a sovereign or independent state, community, or political unit
- Delegated: to commit (powers, functions, etc.) to another as agent or deputy

Article III

- Liberties: freedom from external or foreign rule; independence
- Mutual: possessed, experienced, performed, etc., by each of two or more with respect to the other; reciprocal
- Pretense: the putting forth of an unwarranted claim

Article IV

- Perpetuate: to preserve from extinction or oblivion
- Intercourse: dealings or communication between individuals, groups, countries, etc
- Inhabitants: a person or animal that inhabits a place, especially as a permanent resident
- Immunities: exemption from obligation, service, duty, or liability to taxation, jurisdiction, etc
- Citizens: a native or naturalized member of a state or nation who owes allegiance to its government and is entitled to its protection

Article IV

- Ingress: the right to enter
- Regress: to move backward; go back
- Commerce: an interchange of goods or commodities, especially on a large scale between different countries (foreign commerce) or between different parts of the same country (domestic commerce) trade
- Duties: A tax charged by a government, especially on an import
- Impositions: the laying on of something as a burden or obligation
- Treason: a violation of allegiance to one's sovereign or to one's state

Article IV

- Felony: an offense, as murder or burglary, of graver character than those called misdemeanors
- Misdemeanor: a criminal offense defined as less serious than a felony
- Governor: the executive head of a state in the U.S.
- Executive: the person or persons in whom the supreme executive power of a government is vested
- Judicial: pertaining to judgment in courts of justice or to the administration of justice

Article IV

- Proceedings: the instituting or carrying on of an action at law
- Magistrates: a civil officer charged with the administration of the law

Article V

- Legislatures: a deliberative body of persons, usually elective, who are empowered to make, change, or repeal the laws of a country or state
- Congress: the national legislative body of a nation, especially of a republic
- Emolument: profit, salary, or fees from office or employment; compensation for services
- Impeached: to accuse (a public official) before an appropriate tribunal of misconduct in office
- Breach: an infraction or violation, as of a law, trust, faith, or promise

Article VI

- Embassy: a body of persons entrusted with a mission to a sovereign or government, especially an ambassador and his or her staff
- Conference: the act of conferring or consulting together; consultation, especially on an important or serious matter
- Alliance: a formal agreement or treaty between two or more nations to cooperate for specific purposes
- Treaty: a formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance, commerce, or other international relations
- Nobility: the noble class or the body of nobles in a country

Article VI

- Imposts: a tax; tribute; duty
- Stipulations: a condition, demand, or promise in an agreement or contract
- Pursuance: the following or carrying out of some plan, course, injunction, or the like
- Vessel: a craft for traveling on water, now usually one larger than an ordinary rowboat; a ship or boat
- Requisite: required or necessary for a particular purpose, position, etc.; indispensable

Article VI

- Garrison: to occupy (a fort, post, station, etc.) with troops
- Sufficiently: adequate for the purpose; enough
- Accoutered: to equip or outfit, especially with military clothes, equipment, etc.
- Equipage: outfit, as of a ship, an army, or a soldier; equipment
- Imminent: likely to occur at any moment; impending
- Consulted: to seek advice or information from; ask guidance from

Article VI

- Commissions: an authoritative order, charge, or direction
- Letter of marque or reprisal: license or commission granted by a state to a private citizen to capture and confiscate the merchant ships of another nation

Article VII

- Vacancies: an unoccupied position or office

Article VIII

- Incurred: to come into or acquire (some consequence, usually undesirable or injurious)
- Defrayed: to bear or pay all or part of
- Common: belonging equally to, or shared alike by, two or more or all in question
- Treasury: funds or revenue of a government, public or private corporation, etc.
- Proportion: comparative relation between things or magnitudes as to size, quantity, number, etc.; ratio

Article VIII

- Granted: to transfer or convey, especially by deed or writing
- Surveyed: to determine the exact form, boundaries, position, extent, etc., of (a tract of land, section of a country, etc.) by linear and angular measurements and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry
- Laid: to cause to be in a particular state or condition
- Levied: to impose (a tax)

Article IX

- Sole: functioning automatically or with independent power
- Exclusive: shutting out all others from a part or share
- Commerce: an interchange of goods or commodities, especially on a large scale between different countries (foreign commerce) or between different parts of the same country (domestic commerce) trade; business
- Appeals: (in a legislative body or assembly) a formal question as to the correctness of a ruling by a presiding officer
- Controversy: contention, strife, or argument

Article IX

- Petition: a formally drawn request
- Commissioners: a government official or representative in charge of a department or district
- Judges: a public officer authorized to hear and decide cases in a court of law; a magistrate charged with the administration of justice
- Petitioners: one who makes a petition
- Determination: the settlement of a dispute, question, etc., as by authoritative decision

Article IX

- Oath: a solemn appeal to a deity, or to some revered person or thing, to witness one's determination to speak the truth, to keep a promise, etc.
- Supreme: highest in rank or authority; paramount; sovereign; chief
- Superior: higher in station, rank, degree, importance, etc.
- Private: belonging to some particular person
- Antecedent: a preceding circumstance, event, object, style, phenomenon, etc.

Article IX

- Alloy: a less costly metal mixed with a more valuable one
- Infringed: to commit a breach or infraction of; violate or transgress
- Violated: to break, infringe, or transgress (a law, rule, agreement, promise, instructions, etc.)
- Requisite: something requisite; a necessary quality, thing, etc.
- Defray: to bear or pay all or part of (the costs, expenses, etc.)

Article IX

- Regimental: a unit of ground forces, consisting of two or more battalions or battle groups, a headquarters unit, and certain supporting units
- Commissioning: to give a commission to
- Recess: temporary withdrawal or cessation from the usual work or activity
- Denominated: to give a name to; denote; designate
- Ascertain: to find out definitely; learn with certainty or assurance; determine

Article IX

- Appropriate: to set apart, authorize, or legislate for some specific purpose or use
- Emit: to issue formally for circulation, as paper money
- Quota: a proportional part or share of a fixed total amount or quantity
- Adjourn: to postpone, suspend, or transfer proceedings
- Publish: to make publicly or generally known
- Journal: a record, usually daily, of the proceedings and transactions of a legislative body, an organization, etc.

Article IX

- Proceedings:
 - the instituting or carrying on of an action at law.
 - a legal step or measure

Article X

- Expedient: tending to promote some proposed or desired object; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances
- Vest: to invest or endow (a person, group, committee, etc.) with something, as powers, functions, or rights

Article XI

- Acceding: to give consent, approval, or adherence; agree; assent; to accede to a request; to accede to the terms of a contract
- Adjoining: being in contact at some point or line; located next to another; bordering; contiguous

Article XII

- Emitted: to issue formally for circulation, as paper money

Article XIII

- Inviolably: prohibiting violation; secure from destruction, violence, infringement, or desecration
- Constituents: a person who authorizes another to act in his or her behalf, as a voter in a district represented by an elected official
- Perpetual: continuing or enduring forever; everlasting

Reading Homework

The Articles of Confederation

- all

Supplemental Reading (Optional)

- WESTERN CIVILIZATION
 - C 19: A Revolution in Politics: The Era of the French Revolution and Napoleon, stop at Background to the French Revolution
- STREAMS OF CIVILIZATION BOOK 2
 - C 2: European Expansion and Counter Reformation, only English-French Conflict (40-42)
 - C 5: Republican Independence and the French Revolution, stop at The American War for Independence (99-108)
- CHURCH HISTORY IN PLAIN LANGUAGE
 - none
- A HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA
 - none
- WORDS OF DELIGHT
 - none

Engrade Homework

- 3H Week 4 Articles of Confederation quiz

Written Homework

- none