

Colonies Become States



- Colonies already had their own individual governments before the 1776 Declaration
- 11 of 13 colonies had State Constitutions
 - Constitution – a document that states rules under which a government will operate – The Law

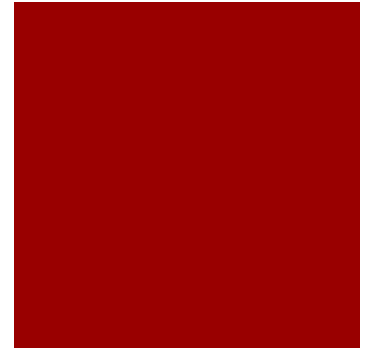
State Governments



- States wrote their constitutions based on the troubles they had prior to the declaration of rebellion.
 - Didn't trust governors (royal appointed by the king so gave them LESS power
 - Wanted representation and a voice so made Legislatures MORE powerful

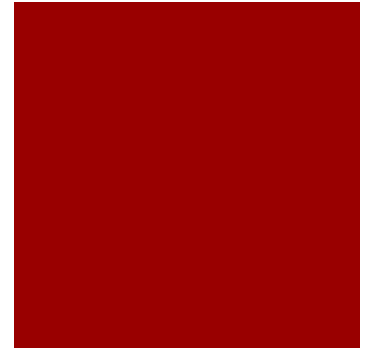
State Governments

- Governors were just executives
 - Someone to “execute or carry-out laws, runs government.
- More people could vote in new constitutions
 - State males, 21 years, owned property
 - No African-Americans or women
 - New Jersey let some women



Protecting Rights

- States sought to protect individual rights
 - Because Britain violated rights
 - Virginia was the first to include
 - A bill of rights in its constitution
 - Freedom of religion, press, and right to a trial by jury
- Other states follow like New York
 - Massachusetts follows but keeps official church



Articles of Confederation



- Drafted by Ben Franklin prior to 1776 for when...
- Needed something quick to govern this new nation
- Continental Congress used it to plan for the nation as a whole
 - John Dickenson revised/edit Franklin's version
- 13 Articles
- Adopted on November 15, 1777

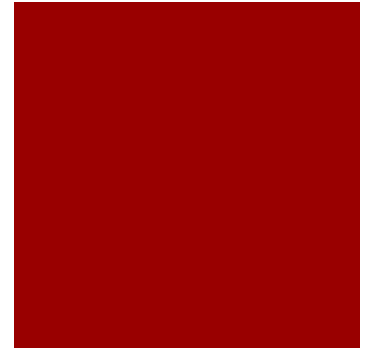
Form of Government

- Had only ONE BRANCH, not three
 - A legislative branch
 - No executive, no judicial (afraid of one person ruling)
- All states equal in Congress
 - Each state had one vote
 - 9 of 13 were needed to pass anything (**Super Majority**)



Limited of Government

- Cautious because of experience with Parliament
 - Did not want to give national government too much power
- States had most of the power
- Central government
 - Could not regulate trade or collect taxes
 - Had to ask states for money. States could say no.



Limited Central Government

- Congress had few powers
 - Negotiate with foreign nations and Natives
 - Could – declare war, borrow money, coin money, run a post office.
 - Could make laws but could not enforce them. The states did.

Because it had no army and no money (can't tax) the central government could carry out its powers.

Problems

- **Economic Issues**

- Each state had its own trade policy
- Tried to regulate items brought into state by taxing good from other states
- Each state printed its own money
- Problems with taxes and money discouraged states from trading

- **Central National Government cannot tax**

- Little money to run government

Western Land Claims 1781





Settling Western Lands - Compromise

- Articles had to be approved by all 13 states
 - Some states would not approve until other states dropped claims to lands west to the Appalachian Mountains (Delaware-79, New Jersey-78 & Maryland ?)
 - Took years – Maryland last to finally agree in 1781 (Virginia & New York agreed to give up Western claims on land)
- All western land was turned over to the national government
 - It was valuable – in demand
 - It was sold piece by piece to private companies.
 - To raise money to help pay for debt

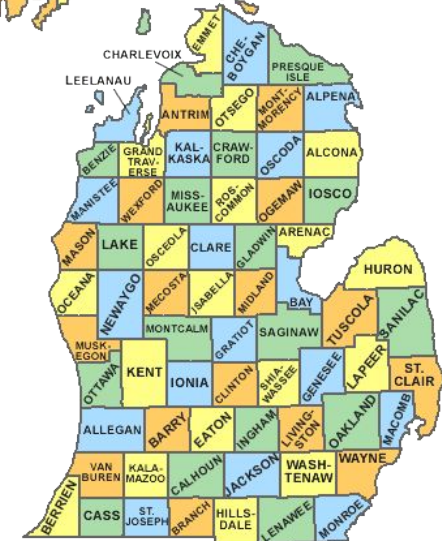
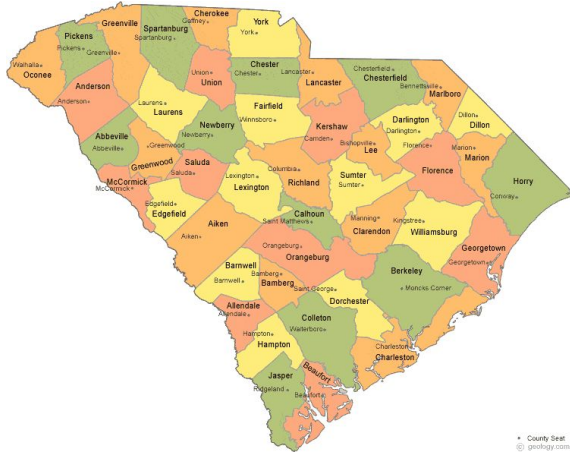
EACH MAP SHOWS COUNTIES

Massachusetts



Michigan

South Carolina



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1. What do you notice about these maps?
2. What differences do you see?
3. Why do think this happened?

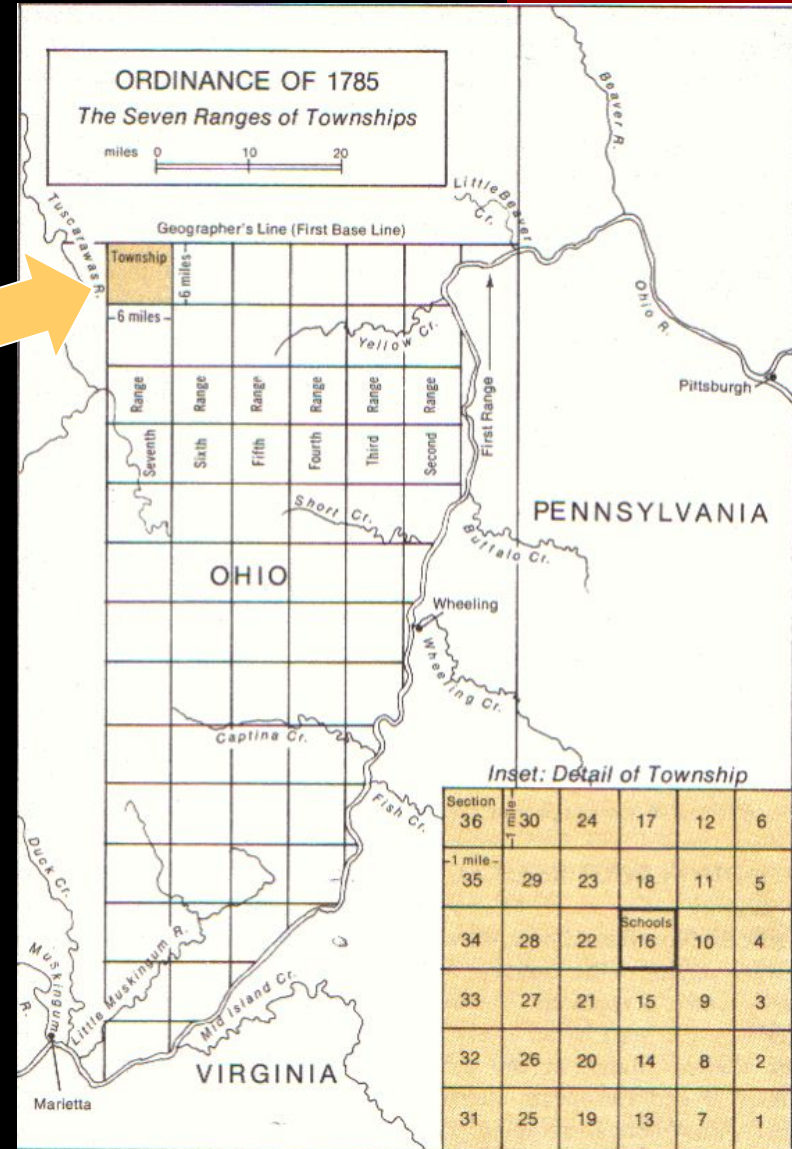
Land Ordinance of 1785

- System for land sales and settlement
 - Divide land into 6 square mile townships
 - Each township a grid of 36 one mile squares called sections
 - Each section cost \$1.00
- One section in each township set aside for education
 - “If a state expects to be ignorant and free, it expects what never was and never will be” – Thomas Jefferson



How it was Divided

- The Northwest Territory lands were to be surveyed and divided up into
- **Townships**- the largest division of land that was typically 36 square miles and divided into 36 one-square mile sections.
- Each 1-mile section was 640 acres. To put it in perspective...



Northwest Ordinance

- Explained how new land had to be governed
 - Guarantee basic rights – religion, speech, trial by jury, habeas corpus
 - Banned slavery
- Three-stage process
 1. Called a territory (governor, a secretary, three judges)
 2. At 5,000 free people (adult males) could get a legislature
 3. At 60,000 free people (male/female/children) could apply for statehood
- Five states created this way – Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin

Shays' Rebellion



- 1780s – Depression
 - Business activity slow, drop in wages, unemployment is high
 - Widespread anger, despair
- Farmers in Massachusetts
 - Unable to pay taxes / no cash
 - State government starts taking farms to sell for tax money
 - Farmers are angry.
 - Demand this stops

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q77iwGlyXF4>

Shays' Rebellion

- In 1786 Revolutionary War hero Daniel Shays leads uprising
 - 1,000 farmers
 - Try to seize the Massachusetts armory
 - State militia arrests Shays and others
- Rebellion dies out – starts talk of need for strong central government to prevent this from happening again.
 - Need to meet and revise the articles



Annapolis Convention

- September 11 to September 14, 1786
- Annapolis, Maryland
- Purpose - How to “fix” the articles of confederation
- Alexander Hamilton (New York) – MUST resolve issues with the articles.

- 12 delegates attended from 5 states (New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia)
- New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and North Carolina did not arrive in time.
- Connecticut, **Maryland**, South Carolina and Georgia did NOT send anyone.

- Not enough in attendance so suggested all the states send representatives to Philadelphia in May to discuss the issues further.

- Several Rebellions like Shays’ rebellion occur from August to February
- Delegates realize it is urgent that they met again.
- Washington asked to come out of retirement.