

Unit 1
Foundation of American Government

# "Declaration of Independence

### **Articles of Confederation**"

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Notes #3



### Theories in Practice

- · Revolutionary War
  - American colonists were in rebellion against a King who had failed to respect and protect their natural rights
- Declaration of Independence
  - · Written to justify the rebellion
  - List of complaints against the English Government
  - Birth of a new nation





# Locke's influence on the US

- "A state also of equality, wherein all the power and jurisdiction is reciprocal, no one having more than another...
- "...life, liberty, and property..."
  - John Locke, of Civil Government
- "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal."
- · "...life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness"
  - Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence



# Declaration of Independence

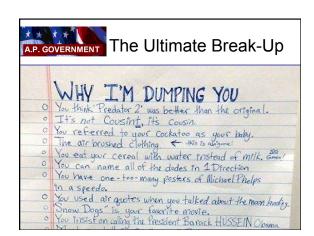
 When asked for the purpose of a Declaration, Thomas Jefferson replied:

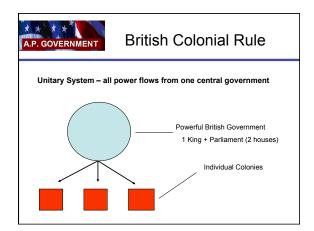
"To place before mankind the common sense of the subject, in terms so plain and firm as to command their assent."

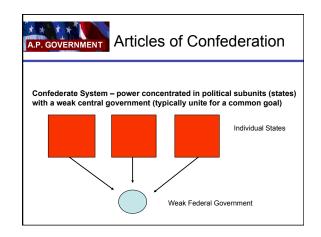


#### Parts of the D.o.I.

- Preamble
  - States the purpose and reason behind the document
- · Statement of Natural Rights
  - · "...all men are created equal"
  - ...life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness..."
- · List of Grievances
  - · 27 complaints stated
  - · Many aimed directly at the King
- · Announcement of Independence
  - Statement to gain legitimacy from the rest of the world









#### Articles of Confederation

- United States' first form of Government
  - 1781-1787
- Designed specifically to be "Non-British"
  - · Limited Central Government
  - · State powers not threatened
  - Created Equality among the States (1 vote per State)
  - No executive (they hated kings)
- Confederacies are typically...U  $\mbox{S}_{\mbox{\sc A}}$  L  $\mbox{\sc I}_{\mbox{\sc B}}$  .



- Successes
  - · Won the Revolutionary War over a superior foe
  - · Negotiated a favorable treaty with Britain
  - · Established the Northwest Ordinance
    - Rules for new states to be added to the union
  - Set the precedent for Federalism



## A of C - Weaknesses

- "State retain sovereignty, freedom, and independence" Gov't has no control
- · Unicameral Congress with one vote per state
  - · Supermajority (9 of 13) to pass a law
  - Supermajority (13 of 13) to amend
- No Executive/President (could not enforce laws)
- No Federal Judiciary (could not settle disputes)
- · No power to levy taxes
  - Had to beg states for money
  - Couldn't pay off war debt
- Could not raise an army (draft soldiers)
- No National currency



# Shays' Rebellion

- To pay for war debts, some states raised the taxes on farmers
- Farmers in Massachusetts were arrested and foreclosed on for not paying these taxes
- · Daniel Shays
  - was a farmer and a officer in the Continental Army
  - Rebelled against judges and government officials
- · Fear spread that the rebellion would spread
- · Showed that Gov't under AoC was weak