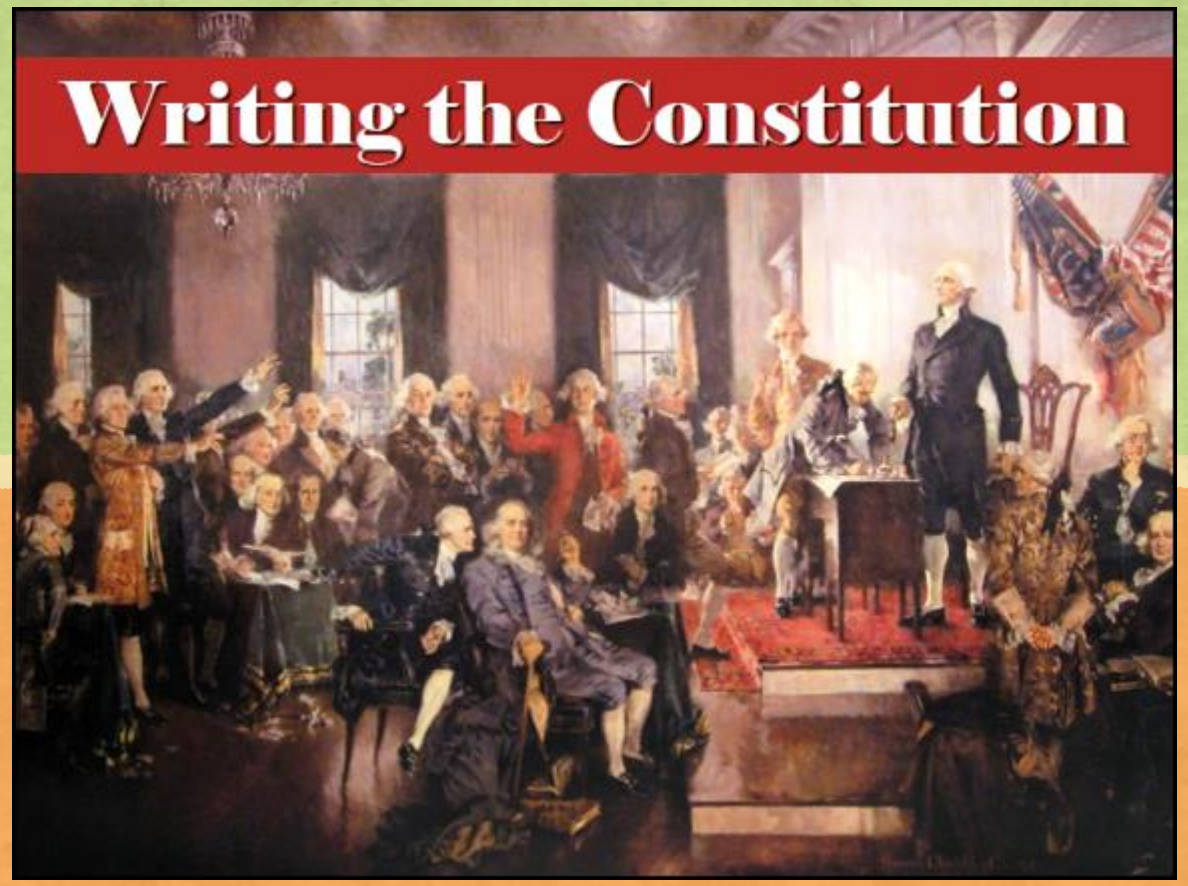
The Articles of Confederation and the Constitution



ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

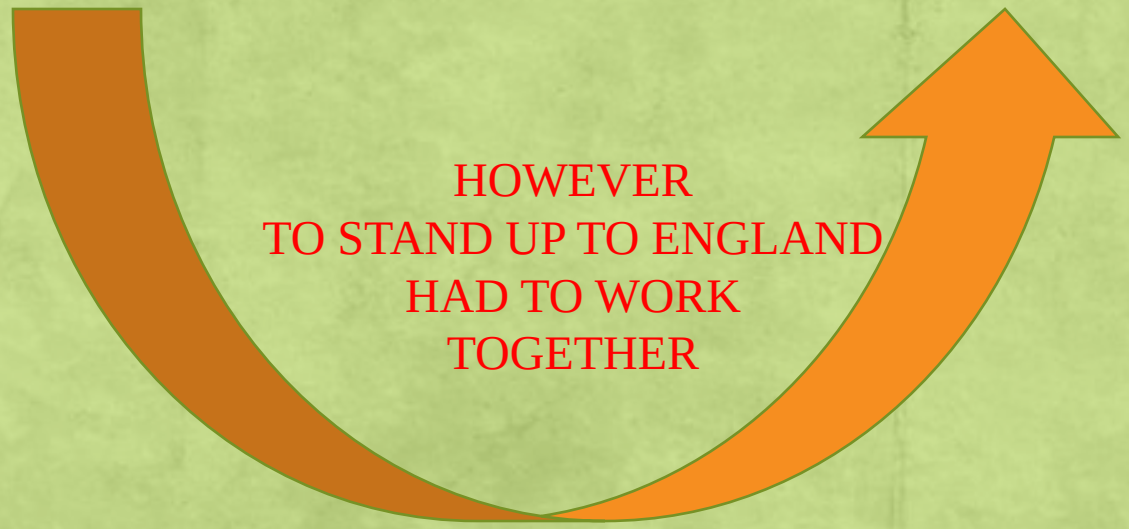
GOAL:

TO UNDERSTAND THE REASONS FOR THE ORIGINAL CONFEDERATION OF STATES AND TO EXAMINE ITS STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

BEFORE THERE WAS A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

1775 ON THE EVE OF THE REVOLUTION

- 13 SEPARATE ENGLISH COLONIES
- 13 SEPARATE GOVERNORS
  - CONCERNED ONLY WITH THEIR COLONY
  - SOME OWED THEIR JOBS TO THE KING



HOWEVER
TO STAND UP TO ENGLAND
HAD TO WORK
TOGETHER

EARLY ATTEMPT TO UNITE

- COLONIES SELECTED REPRESENTATIVES
- MET TOGETHER IN PHILADELPHIA
- SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
  - SPEAK FOR THEIR COLONY
  - CREATE A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

“UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL”
Silas Deane

SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

EARLY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- SET UP AN ARMY TO FIGHT
- DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
- WROTE RULES FOR A NEW GOVERNMENT (ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION)

WHY A “CONFEDERATION”?

CONFEDERATION

- GROUP OF STATES OR NATIONS THAT BAND TOGETHER FOR A PURPOSE
- EACH MEMBER REMAINS INDEPENDENT

IN SHORT, THE COLONIES DID NOT WANT TO TRADE ONE KING FOR ANOTHER!

LET'S CHECK TO SEE IF YOU'VE BEEN LISTENING

1. WHAT WERE THE GUIDELINES FOR THE NEW COUNTRY CALLED?

ANSWER:

2. WHO SET UP THE GUIDELINES FOR THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT?

ANSWER:

WHAT THE CONGRESS COULD DO

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION SET UP A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- CONGRESS

ARTICLES GAVE THE CONGRESS SOME POWERS, **BUT NOT TOO MUCH**
------THE COLONIES LIKED THEIR INDEPENDENCE!

CONGRESS COULD

- DEAL WITH OTHER NATIONS
- DECLARE WAR
- MAKE LAWS
- PRINT MONEY
- SETTLE ARGUMENTS BETWEEN STATES

WHAT THE CONGRESS COULD NOT DO

- **NO CONTROL OVER TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES**
- **NO AUTHORITY TO COLLECT TAXES**

THESE WERE TWO SORE POINTS WITH THE COLONIES.

THE KING HAD CONTROLLED ALL TRADE AMONG THE COLONIES

REMEMBER ALL THE ACTS? ALL THE TAXES TO PAY FOR THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

- THAT STARTED THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE
- DIDN'T WANT TO PAY TAXES AGAIN: FIGURED IT WOULD GET OUT OF CONTROL

LEARNING CHECKPOINT#2

SO, WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

WHICH POWERS DID CONGRESS NOT HAVE UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION?

WHY DID THE COLONISTS DECIDE NOT TO GIVE CONGRESS THESE POWERS?

REVIEW CHART

CONGRESS COULD. . .	CONGRESS COULD NOT . . .
❑ MAKE AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER NATIONS ❑ DECLARE WAR ❑ MAKE LAWS ❑ PRINT MONEY ❑ SETTLE DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN STATES	➢ CONTROL TRADE BETWEEN STATES ➢ COLLECT TAXES

A RECAP OF THE STATES'S RIGHTS UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- RETAIN SOVEREIGNTY (CONTROL OVER OWN MATTERS)
- KEEP THEIR FREEDOM
- KEEP THEIR INDEPENDENCE
- KEEP EVERY POWER, JURISDICTION, AND RIGHT NOT EXPRESSLY GIVEN TO THE CONGRESS
- JOIN INTO A LEAGUE OF FRIENDSHIP WITH OTHER STATES
  - COMMON DEFENSE
  - SECURE THEIR LIBERTIES
  - ASSIST EACH OTHER IF ATTACKED, FOR ANY REASON
- FREE CITIZENS OF ONE STATE ARE WELCOME IN EVERY OTHER STATE
- PROMISE TO DELIVER CRIMINALS BACK TO THE STATE WHERE THE OFFENSE WAS COMMITT
- PROMISE TO ABIDE BY JUDICIAL RULINGS OF EVERY OTHER STATE
- STATES CAN HAVE THEIR OWN MILITIA
- SET THEIR OWN TAXES

SET UP OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- EACH STATE APPOINTS DELEGATES ANNUALLY
  - 2-7 MEMBERS FOR EACH STATE
  - NO MORE THAN THREE YEARS OUT OF EVERY SIX YEARS
  - NO SALARY FOR DELEGATES

- EACH STATE HAS ONE VOTE
- DELEGATES ARE IMMUNE FROM ARREST WHILE IN SESSION: GOING TO OR FROM CONGRESS EXCEPT
  - TREASON
  - FELONY
  - BREACH OF PEACE
- STATES CAN'T DEAL WITH OTHER COUNTRIES
- STATES CAN'T MAKE DEALS WITH EACH OTHER WITHOUT CONSENT OF CONGRESS
- STATES CAN'T HAVE THEIR OWN NAVY
- STATES CAN'T DECLARE WAR BUT CAN RESPOND IF ATTACKED
- ALL STATES PROVIDE FUNDS TO DEFRAY COSTS, BASED ON LAND VALUES

BIG ISSUE: MONEY

CONGRESS CAN SET THE VALUE OF COIN

BUT THE STATES CAN ALSO COIN MONEY!

CONGRESS HAS TO GET MONEY FROM THE STATES

- TO RAISE A NAVY
- RAISE AND EQUIP AN ARMY

CONGRESS CAN'T DO THESE THINGS UNLESS NINE OF THIRTEEN STATES AGREE:

- ENGAGE IN WAR
- ENTER INTO A TREATY
- COIN MONEY
- BORROW MONEY
- APPROPRIATE (SET ASIDE) FUNDS
  - NAVY
  - ARMY
  - APPOINT COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

PROBLEMS WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

TOO MANY WEAKNESSES TO PROVIDE AN EFECTIVE GOVERNMENT

- THERE WAS NO REAL HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT!
  - 13 COLONIES RAN IT TOGETHER
- NO SYSTEM OF COURTS AND JUDGES
  - STATES SET UP THEIR OWN AND APPOINTED THEIR OWN JUDGES
- MORE POWER WAS GIVEN TO THE STATES THAN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
- THE NATIONAL (FEDERAL) GOVERNMENT COULD NOT ENFORCE THE LAWS IT PASSED

STATES LIKED THE SECURITY OF OTHER STATES TO HELP THEM BUT ALSO LIKED THEIR INDEPENDENCE

*****DOOMED TO FAIL FROM THE START!!!*****

LEARNING CHECK #3

1. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION ESTABLISHED A STRONG, STABLE GOVERNMENT?

2. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION ESTABLISHED THE POSITION OF PRESIDENT.

3. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION GAVE MORE POWER TO THE STATES THAN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

4. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COULD NOT MAKE LAWS, BUT THEY COULD ENFORCE THEM.

5. UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, EACH STATE SET UP ITS OWN COURTS AND APPOINTED ITS OWN JUDGES.

ONCE WRITTEN HAD TO RATIFY

CONGRESS PASSED THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION IN 1777

- **BY JULY 1778 EIGHT STATES HAD RATIFIED**
- **NEEDED ONE MORE!**
- **BUT THERE IS A PROBLEM!**

REMEMBER THAT PESKY PROCLAMATION OF 1763 THE KING SIGNED: ALL LANDS WEST OF THE APPALACHIANS BELONGED TO THE INDIANS……. REMEMBER THAT?

MANY STATES HAD CLAIMED LANDS WEST EXCEPT

- **NEW JERSEY**
- **RHODE ISLAND**
- **PENNSYLVANIA**
- **MARYLAND**
- **DELAWARE**
- **SOME OF THESE REFUSED TO SIGN (RATIFY) THE ARTICLES**

THE PROBLEM VISUALIZED

AREAS CLAIMED BY STATES OUTSIDE THEIR ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES:

“LANDLESS STATES”

IMAGINE A COUNTRY ORGANIZED LIKE THIS

ORIGINAL 13 COLONIES WERE CALLED “LANDED” STATES

THE PROBLEM EXPLAINED

ALL A MATTER OF MONEY (ONCE AGAIN!)

- **STATES WITHOUT LANDS WANTED THEM PLACED UNDER THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**
- **FINANCIAL DISADVANTAGE TO THE STATES WITHOUT LAND**
  - **LEFT WITH HUGE DEBT FROM WAR THEY COULDN'T PAY**

STATES WITH LANDS IN THE WEST

- **SELL TO PAY OFF DEBT INCURRED FROM THE REVOLUTION**

BETWEEN 1778-1781

- **ALL LANDS GIVEN TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**
- **SMALL STATES AGREED**
- **MARYLAND #13 TO SIGN**

THERE WAS NOW A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ARTICLES WENT INTO EFFECT

FINAL ISSUE THAT SPELLED DOOM

IF YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANYTHING
IN THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

ALL THIRTEEN STATE LEGISLATURES
(NOT DELEGATES) **HAVE TO AGREE TO IT!!**

ARTICLES SIGNED IN 1777, FINALLY RATIFIED IN 1781, GONE BY 1787

MEANWHILE: AN IDLE ARMY

LAST BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION TAKES PLACE IN NEW JERSEY!

- **27 DECEMBER 1782 (SOUNDS LIKE A GOOD DAY TO HAVE A LAST BATTLE).**

- **CEDAR BRIDGE, NJ (PRESENTLY WITHIN THE TOWNSHIP OF BARNEGAT RTE 72 AND WARREN GROVE RD). (The Tavern where this took place was renovated in June 2018)**
  - **A "CIVIL WAR" BETWEEN LOYALISTS AND PATRIOTS IN NJ**
  - **PINELANDS OF OCEAN COUNTY**
  - **37.08 MILES NORTHEAST FROM OUR CLASSROOM.**
  - **LOYALISTS/ PINELANDS BANDITS AGAINST LOCAL MILITIA**
    - **CAPTAIN JOHN BACON (LOYALISTS) ROAMEDTHE PINELANDS (MANAHAWKIN)**
      - **PINELANDS BANDIT**
      - **SEVERAL TOWNSPEOPLE THAT HELPED BACON ESCAPE WERE HUNG.**
      - **KILLED A FEW MONTHS LATER AND BODY DESECRATED**
- **CAPTAIN RICHARD SHREVE (Burlington City) AND CAPTAIN EDWARD THOMAS (Mansfield)**

AND THAT DOES IT FOR THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

NEWBURGH CONSPIRACY

ARMY SITS IN NEWBURGH, NEW YORK

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON TO HAMILTON HIGHLIGHTS THE PROBLEM (12 MARCH 1783)

“THE ARRIVAL OF A CERTAIN GENTLEMAN… FROM PHILADELPHIA”

- **COL WALTER STEWART**
  - **BROUGHT WITH HIM A STORM**
    - **TOLD HIS FRIENDS THAT CONGRESS WAS GOING TO DISSOLVE THE ARMY**
    - **STIRRED THE POT: DEMAND CONGRESS FULFILL ITS PROMISES TO THE ARMY.**
  - **MAJOR JOHN ARMSTRONG WROTE AN ADDRESS TO THE OFFICERS IN CAMP**
    - **BE SUSPICIOUS OF THOSE WHO ADVISE “MODERATION AND LONGER FORBEARANCE”**
    - **ATTACKED CONGRESS FOR NOT FULFILLING ITS OBLIGATIONS**
    - **CALLED FOR A MEETING ON MARCH 11TH.**
      - **EITHER CONGRESS ACT OR THE ARMY WOULD BE JUSTIFIED IN DEFYING THEM. (MUTINY).**
      - *******HE WAS GENERAL GATES’S AIDE*******

- **WASHINGTON FOUND OUT ABOUT ALL THIS ON 10 MARCH.**

THE CONSPIRACY

PLAN BY THE CONTINENTAL ARMY OFFICERS

- CHALLENGE THE AUTHORITY OF THE CONFEDERATION CONGRESS
  - FRUSTRATED OVER LACK OF PAY

- 1783 UNREST TO THE POINT OF MUTINY
  - GEN GATES

- PROBLEM WAS INABILITY TO RAISE MONEY TO PAY THE ARMY OR PROVIDE FOR IT
- TRIED TO AMEND THE ARTICLES BUT IT FAILED BECAUSE OF RHODE ISLAND
- BRITISH THREAT GONE; NOW ARMY THINKS THEY WILL NEVER GET PAID
  - THREAT TO DISBAND OR,
  - REFUSE TO DISBAND (MILITARY TAKEOVER)
- GEORGE WASHINGTON HAD TO DEFUSE THE SITUATION WITH A PERSONAL PLEA

"Gentleman, you must pardon me, for I have not only grown gray but almost blind in service to my country.“
----WITH THESE WORDS, WASHNGTON SCORED HIS GREATEST VICTORY AND SAVED THE COUNTRY

NOW WHAT TO DO?

WASHINGTON HAD TO STOP THIS BEFORE THEY DID SOMETHING REALLY STUPID THAT THEY WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO RECOVER FROM EASILY

- **DENOUNCED "SUCH DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS"**
- **REQUESTED THAT ALL GENERAL OFFICERS AND FIELD OFFICERS ASSEMBLE ON MARCH 15TH**
  - **TRY TO COME TO A RATIONAL SOLUTION**
  - **CALM THE STORM**
  - **CLEAR HEADS OF EMOTION**

- **HE FEARED THAT IF ACCOUNTS WERE NOT SETTLED PROPERLY, THERE WOULD BE A MARCH ON PHILADELPHIA**

- **MAJOR ARMSTRONG WROTE A SECOND ADDRESS TO THE OFFICERS, ARGUING THAT WASHINGTON "SANCTIFIED" (AGREED WITH) THE CLAIMS OF THE OFFICERS.**

WASHINGTON'S FINAL PLEA

15 MARCH ARRIVES
o OFFICERS DON'T THINK WASHINGTON WILL BE PRESENT
o GATES OPENS THE PROCEEDINGS
o WASHINGTON COMES INTO THE ROOM UNEXPECTEDLY
o ASKS TO ADDRESS THE MEETING
o ASKED THEM TO TRUST THE CONGRESS TO DO THE RIGHT THING
o BEGS THEM TO BE PATIENT o HE IS NOT CONVINCING ANYONE
o THEN, PULLS OUT A LETTER FROM JOSEPH JONES, CONGRESSMAN FROM VIRGINIA
o CAN'T READ IT, SIGHT IS FAILING, SO HE PULLS OUT HIS GLASSES NO ONE KNEW HE NEEDED THEM

"Gentleman, you must pardon me, for I have not only grown gray but almost blind in service to my country." ----

WITH THESE WORDS, WASHNGTON SCORED HIS GREATEST VICTORY AND SAVED THE COUNTRY

RESULT

HIS DEMONSTRATION OF PHYSICAL VULNERABILITY WAS TOO MUCH

- ❑ MEN WEPT OPENLY
- ❑ MEETING WAS OVER
- ❑ CRISIS AVERTED

WASHINGTON'S GREATEST VICTORY RELIED NOT ON BULLETS OR BAYONETS, BUT HIS WORDS

- ❑ BOND BETWEEN HIS OFFICERS AND HIM WAS UNBREAKABLE
- ❑ THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR ENDS WITH HARMONY NOT MAYHEM

GENERAL WASHINGTON GOES HOME TO MOUNT VERNON

When told by the American artist Benjamin West that Washington was going to resign, King George III of England said, "If he does that, he will be the greatest man in the world."

AFTER THE TREATY OF PARIS IN 1783

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO WITH ALL THIS NEW LAND?

WAIT! THE INDIANS ARE STILL HERE AND SOME DON'T LIKE US VERY MUCH…..

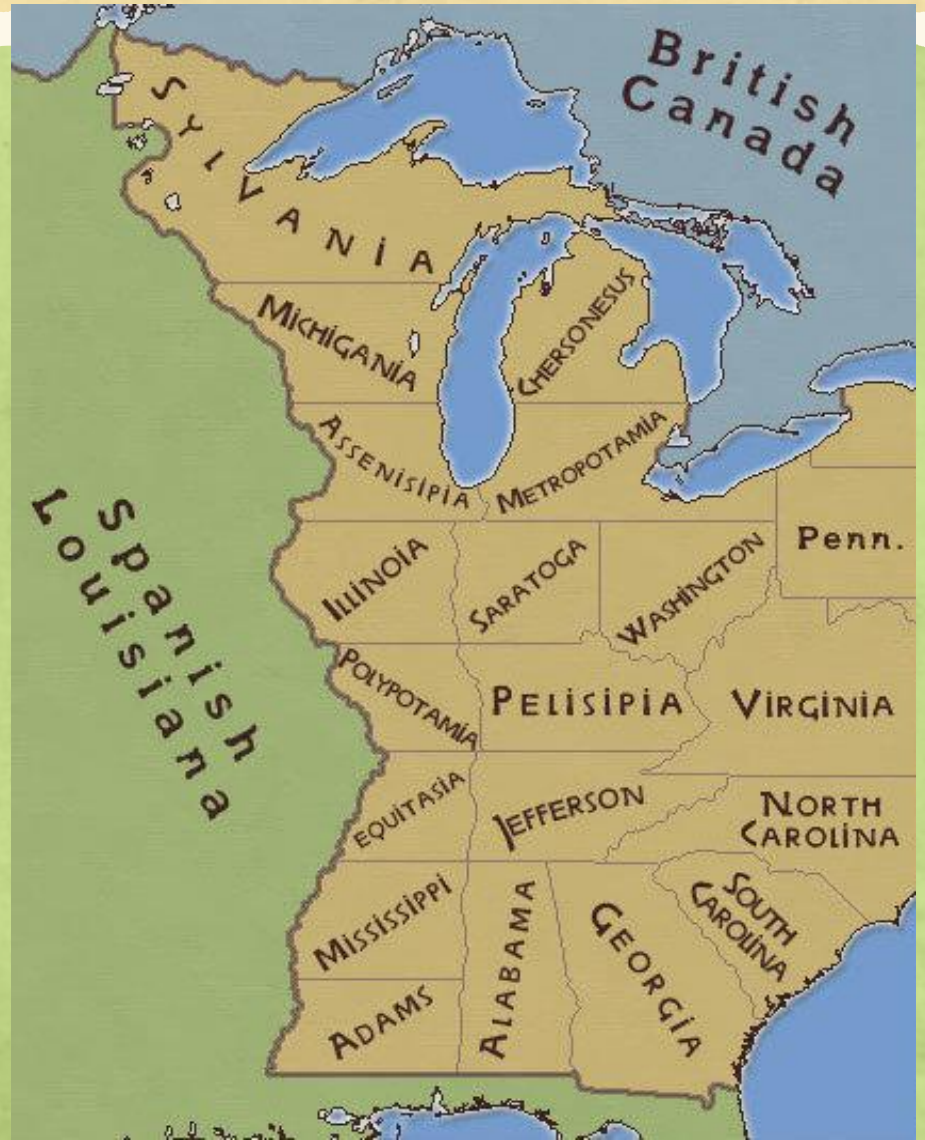
TWO IDEAS:

- **THE ORDINANCE OF 1784**
  - **THOMAS JEFFERSON LED THE COMMITTEE**
  - **LAID OUT BOUNDARIES FOR 10 NEW STATES**
  - **OUTLAWED SLAVERY**
  - **FORM GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES BY ADOPTING CONSTITUTION OF AN EXISTING STATE.**
  - **POPULATION= AN ORIGINAL COLONY, APPLY FOR STATEHOOD**
  - **ABOLITION OF SLAVERY CLAUSE REMOVED**

SO, WHAT DID THIS LOOK LIKE?

JEFFERSON'S IDEA OF EXPANSION TO THE MISSISSIPPI

- SYLVANIA
- MICHIGANIA
- CHERONESUS
- ASSENISIPPIS
- METROPOTAMIA
- ILLINOIA
- SARATOGA
- WASHINGTON
- POLYPOTAMIA
- PELIPSIA
- JEFFERSON
- ADAMS
- ALABAMA
- EQUITASIA
- MISSISSIPPI



WHY?????
No one seems to regret that Thomas Jefferson's plan for the division of the Northwest Territory into ten new states was shelved.

The proposed names were just too silly, writes 19th-century Jefferson-biographer John T. Morse, Jr.:

BUT IT POINTED TO JEFFERSON'S ADMIRER'S VIEW OF HIS "PHILOSPHER" STATUS.

NOW WHAT HAPPENS?

CONGRESS REVIEWS JEFFERSON'S PLAN

- ❖ **DELETED THE PROPOSAL ABOUT SLAVERY**
- ❖ **THREW OUT THE STATE NAMES (WHEW!!)**
- ❖ **ACCEPTED THE HEART OF THE PROPOSAL**

INDIANS SEE THE WRITING ON THE WALL (REMEMBER THEIR DEAL WITH THE BRITISH IN 1763?)

- ➢ **SIGN SECOND TREATY OF FORT STANWIX IN 1784**
- ➢ **IROQUOIS**
  - ➢ **SURRENDERED CLAIMS**
    - ➢ **WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA**
    - ➢ **OHIO**
- ➢ **OTHER TRIBES CRITICAL OF TREATY**
  - ➢ **SIGNED UNDER DURESS**
  - ➢ **SIGNERS HAD NO AUTHORIZATION**
  - ➢ **WARFARE IN REGION CONTINUED**
  - ➢ **FINALLY RESOLVED DURING THE WAR OF 1812: INDIAN'S POWER BROKEN**

WHAT WAS THE SECOND IDEA???

HAVE TO DO SOMETHING WITH THE NATIVE AMERICANS THAT HATED US!!!

THE SIX NATIONS OF THE IROQUOIS (INCLUDED OUR ALLIES: TUSCARORA AND ONEIDA)

SECOND TREATY OF FORT STANWIX 1784 (REMEMBER THE BATTLE OF ORISKANY?)

✓ IROQUOIS GVE UP CLAIMS TO THE OHIO VALLEY
- **✓ UNITED STATES WOULD THEN SELL FOR A PROFIT**
- **✓ RELIEVE BURDEN OF DEBT**

✓ SEVERAL TRIBES REJECTED BECAUSE THE IROQUOIS HAD NO AUTHORITY OVER THEM.

✓ ANGLO-AMERICANS BEGAN TO SETTLE IN THE AREA
- **✓ TENSIONS INCREASED**
- **✓ FIGHTING BETWEEN ANGLO-AMERICANS AND NATIVE AMERICANS**
- **✓ NATIVE AMERICANS LOST**

HIDDEN REASONS FOR THE TREATY OF FORT STANWIX

MORE THAN JUST A LAND GRAB FOR THE FRONTIERSMEN

- ❑ PEACE WITH THOSE TRIBES THAT ALLIED WITH THE BRITISH
- ❑ GAIN RETURN OF ALL PRISONERS HELD
- ❑ SECURE LANDS FOR AMERICA'S INDIAN ALLIES
  - ❑ TUSCARORA
  - ❑ ONEIDA

- ❑ IN RETURN FOR THE LAND: PROVIDE THE 6 NATIONS SUPPLIES AND FOOD
  - ❑ COUNTER THEIR POOR CONDITIONS
  - ❑ DEMONSTRATE WHAT NICE GUYS THE AMERICANS REALLY WERE!

- ❑ SETTLERS WOULD BUY LAND

- ❑ JEFFERSON : A WAY TO RAISE MONEY FROM THE REGION TO FUND MILITARY PENSIONS

LAND ORDINANCE OF 1784

BACKGROUND:

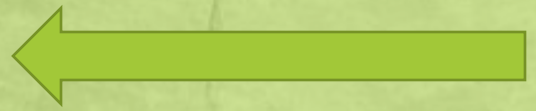
- **STATES (7) HAD LAID CLAIM TO LAND WEST OF THE APPALACHIANS**
- **“LANDLESS” STATES RESENTED HOW THEY MIGHT BE EXPLOITED BY THE “LANDED” STATES**
  - **“LANDLESS” ARE THOSE AREAS CLAIMED BY STATES AS THEIR OWN**
  - **“LANDED” ARE THE ORIGINAL 13 COLONIES THAT BECAME THE ORIGINAL STATES**

- **CONGRESS EXPECTED THE STATES TO CEDE THEIR CLAIMS TO THESE “LANDLESS” AREAS**
  - **1780 PASSED A RESOLUTION DEFINING HOW THEY WOULD HANDLE IT.**
  - **1781 STATES STARTED GIVING BACK THE AREAS**
    - **NOT AN EASY DECISION**
    - **ARGUMENTS AMONG STATES**
  - **VIRGINIA CEDES IT’S CLAIM**

- **MARYLAND USES VIRGINIA’S ACTION TO RATIFY THE “ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**

JEFFERSON'S PROPOSAL

- PEACE TREATY SIGNED WITH GREAT BRITAIN 1783 YAY US!!
- CONGRESS ASKS THOMAS JEFFERSON TO TACKLE THE ISSUE OF THESE LANDS
- JEFFERSON'S IDEAS
  - WESTERN LANDS REMAIN PART OF THE UNITED STATES "FOREVER"
  - LANDS ARE SUBJECT TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
  - THESE AREAS MUST SHARE THE DEBT PROPORTIONATELY
  - SLAVERY: PROHIBITED AFTER 1800
  - PROCEDURES SET UP TO ACHIEVE STATEHOOD
    - CHERRONESUS
    - ASSENISIPPIA
    - METROPOTAMIA
    - SYLVANIA
    - PELISIPIA



SOME STATE NAMES JEFFERSON PROPOSED

NOW WHAT HAPPENS?

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  -
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- SETTLERS WOULD BUY LAND
- JEFFERSON : A WAY TO RAISE MONEY FROM THE REGION TO FUND MILITARY PENSIONS

THE LAND ORDINACE OF 1785

THE NEW COUNTRY OF THE UNITED STATES SECURED LAND FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

BIG QUESTION: WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO WITH ALL THIS DIRT?

- SURVEYORS SENT TO STAKE OUT THE LANDS
  - SIX-MILE SQUARE PLOTS (TOWNSHIPS)
    - 36 SECTIONS IN EACH TOWNSHIP: EACH ONE SQUARE MILE
    - ACCURATE DIVISION SETTLED LAND DISPUTES
  - BECAME THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY
    - OHIO
    - INDIANA
    - MICHIGAN
    - ILLINOIS
    - WISCONSIN
    - PART OF MINNESOTA
  - SOLD THE LAND TO SETTLERS TO GET CASH FOR THE GOVERNMENT
  - ENSURED CONTINUED CONTROL OF THE LAND BY AMERICA.

THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787

- LAID THE FOUNDATIONS FOR HOW THE LAND WOULD BE GOVERNED. THIS WAS A BIG DEAL

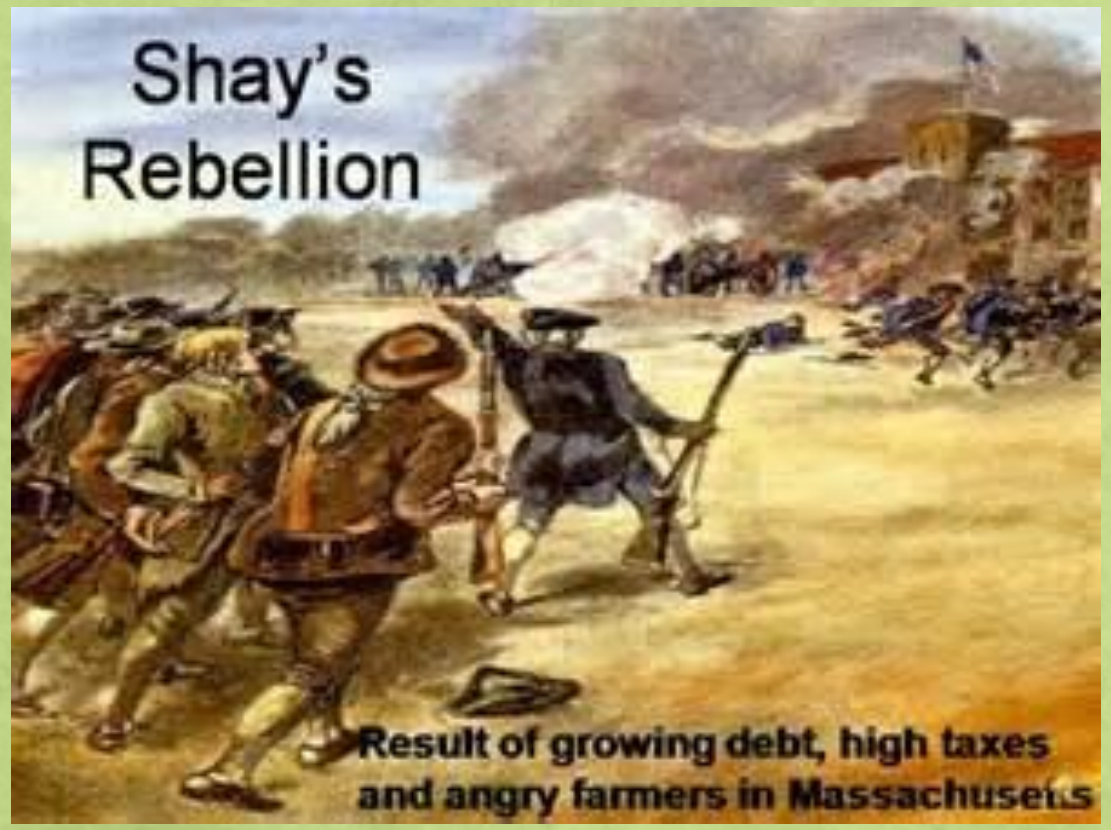
- AS THE TERRITORY GREW IN POPULATION, IT WOULD GAIN THE RIGHT TO SELF-GOVERNMENT
  - WHEN REACHED **5000** FREE MALES IN AN AREA
    - THOSE WITH AT LEAST **50** ACRES COULD ELECT AN ASSEMBLY
  - WHEN REACHED **60,000** PEOPLE THEY COULD APPLY TO BE A NEW STATE.

- ESTABLISHED CONDITIONS FOR SETTLEMENT
  - OUTLINED SETTLER'S RIGHTS
  - OUTLAWED SLAVERY (SOUTHERN STATES DIDN'T LIKE THIS).
  - RIVERS OPEN TO FREE NAVIGATION
  - FREEDOM OF RELIGION
  - RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY

*****SET THE PATTERN FOR THE ORDERLY GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY*****

SAME PATTERN FOLLOWED FOR FUTURE TERRITORIES (SO THAT'S WHY THEY ARE SQUARE LOOKING!!)

SHAYS' REBELLION



HOW THE REBELLION WAS BORN

NEW AREAS IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT

- PEOPLE TRIED TO START NEW FARMS
  - WENT INTO DEBT TO SET THEMSELVES UP.
  - COULD NOT KEEP THEIR HEADS ABOVE WATER
- GOVERNMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS
  - DIDN'T DO ANYTHING TO RELIEVE THE ECONOMIC PAIN SETTLERS WERE FACING
  - THEY COULD HAVE:
    - PASSED PRO-DEBTOR LAWS TO FORGIVE DEBT
    - PRINT MORE MONEY
  - INSTEAD: SENT THEIR SHERIFFS OUT
    - SEIZE FARMS
    - PUT FARMERS INTO PRISON (LIKE THE DEBTORS PRISONS IN ENGLAND)
      - CAN'T PAY YOUR DEBT WHILE IN PRISON

      (REMEMBER WHY GEORGIA WAS FOUNDED AS A COLONY???)

SITUATION EXPLODES!

ARMED REBELLION DEVELOPS IN THE POST-REVOLUTIONARY UNITED STATES

- FARMERS ORGANIZE
  - CALLED SPECIAL MEETINGS
  - PROTESTED
  - SUBMITTED PETITIONS
- FINALLY! IN THE FALL OF 1786
  - FORCE THE COURTS TO CLOSE DOWN
  - LIBERATE ALL THE DEBTORS FROM PRISON

- DANIEL SHAYS TAKES THE LEAD
  - FORMER CAPTAIN IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY
  - SHAYSITES
  - TAKE OVER THE COURT IN NORTHAMPTON
    - GOAL: PREVENT THE TRIAL AND IMPRISONMENT OF DEBT-RIDDEN CITIZENS

SAM ADAMS RESPONDS

- RIOT ACT
- SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEUS CORPUS
- MILITIA ACT

GOVERNMENT REACTS

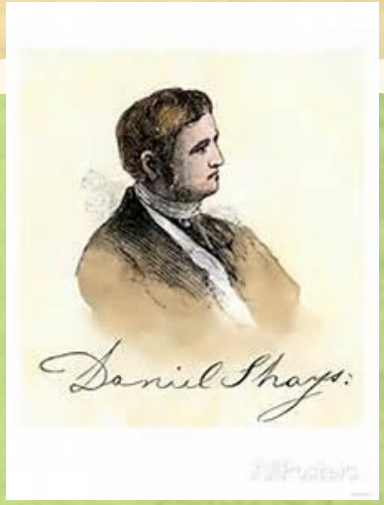
GOVERNOR JAMES BOWDOIN

- ORGANIZED A MILITARY FORCE MADE UP FROM EASTERN MERCHANTS
- CRUSHED THE MOVEMENT IN THE WINTER OF 1786-87

BUT!!!

- THE REASONS FOR THE REBELLION REMAINED
- SIMILAR ACTIONS TOOK PLACE
  - MAINE
  - CONNECTICUT
  - NEW YORK
  - PENNSYLVANIA
- VOTERS KICKED BOWDOIN OUT OF OFFICE
- NATIONAL LEADERS HAD TO ACT TO STOP THESE UNLAWFUL ACTIONS

GEORGE WASHINGTON OFFERS HIS OPINION



IN A LETTER TO GEN. KNOX
(THE HEAD OF ARTILLERY DURING THE WAR AND PART OF THE NEWBUGH CONSPIRACY)
OFFERING CONGRATULATIONS FOR PUTTING DOWN THE INSURRECTION

MOUNT VERNON, FEBRUARY 25, 1787

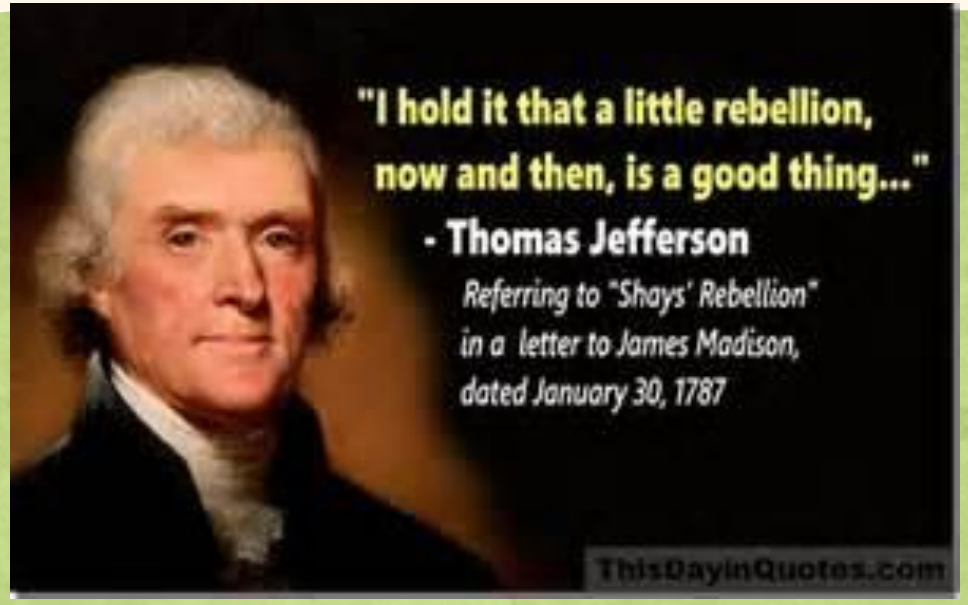
"SURELY SHAYS MUST BE EITHER A WEAK MAN, THE DUPE OF SOME CHARACTERS WHO ARE YET BEHIND THE CURTAIN, OR HAS BEEN DECEIVED BY HIS FOLLOWERS. OR WHICH MAY BE MORE LIKELY, HE DID NOT CONCEIVE THAT THERE WAS ENERGY ENOUGH IN THE GOVERNMENT TO BRING MATTERS TO THE CRISIS TO WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN PUSHED. **IT IS TO BE HOPED THE GENERAL COURT OF THAT STATE CONCURRED IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, THAT A REBELLION DID ACTUALLY EXIST. THIS WOULD BE DECISIVE, AND THE MOST LIKELY MEANS OF PUTTING THE FINISHING STROKE TO THE BUSINESS**"

SEES IT AS THE FINAL NAIL IN THE COFFIN OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

(re-cap until 3:30)

THOMAS JEFFERSON OFFERS A DIFFERENT VIEW

IN A LETTER TO JAMES MADISON,
30 JANUARY 1787



"I hold it that a little rebellion now and then is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical. ***Unsuccessful rebellions, indeed, generally establish the encroachments on the rights of the people which have produced them***. An observation of this truth should render honest republican governors so mild in their punishment of rebellions as not to discourage them too much. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government."