## The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union

Do all to whom	Listed below are <b>attributes</b> of the Articles of Confederation, with corresponding significance. Students are to <b>group</b> the attributes, by letter, <b>into three or four of the boxes</b> at the left of this sheet, according to similarities of the students' choosing. Students will then <b>write a sentence summarizing</b> the similarity for each grouping.	
"To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting."	Attributes of Created Government	Significance
	A. No executive power	No power of enforcement. National laws and policies were enforced differently (if at all) in each state.
	B. Northwest Ordinances of 1785 & 1787	Organized Northwest Territory and provided for eventual statehood for the new lands, laying the foundation for equal status; provided for the first federal support to education; banned slavery
	C. One vote per state	Larger states had no more influence than less populous ones
Grouping 1: Similarity Summary 1: 	D. No national court system	Government could not settle disputes among states. Each state could interpret national laws as it chose.
	E. Shays' Rebellion	Showed government's inability to maintain order within the country
	F. British retention of forts in Northwest	Demonstrated government's lack of power to enforce treaties
	G. No regulation of interstate commerce	Led to commercial disputes between states
	H. Boundary disputes between states	Demonstrated national government's lack of supremacy over states
	I. No power to tax	Meant government lacked money to pay debts and execute laws
Grouping 2:	J. States taxed each other's goods	Caused friction among states and reduced trade
Similarity Summary 2:	K. Kept the states together	Some unity was provided
	L. Treaty of Paris, 1783	Gained independence, substantial western lands, fishing rights, and few obligations to Britain after the Revolution
	M. No national currency	Caused great confusion in trade
	N. Members often failed to attend Congress	Evidence of lack of power and status of representatives in Congress
	O. Inability to protect settlers from Indians	Result of lack of military power
Grouping 3:	P. Barabary pirates raided shipping	Bribes required by pirates indicated lack of regard for United States among foreign nations
Similarity Summary 3:	Q. Inability to pay back French loans	Result of lack of power to tax; contributed to deteriorating relations with former ally
	R. Spain's denial of right of deposit/trade at New Orleans	Interfered with Westerner's access to trade; resulted from Spain's perception of American weakness
	S. Little trade with Britain	Hurt the economy; probably due to recent war and Britain's perception of lack of unity among states
	T. Supermajority needed to pass laws	9 of 13 States were needed for the passage of laws. This limited Confederation's ability to act swiftly and decisively.
	U. Shared power with States in conducting foreign affairs.	States competed for foreign trade advantages.
Grouping 4:	V. Shared power to raise armies with the states.	States with their own armies saw no need for a federal militia.
Similarity Summary 4:	W. Shared power to coin money with the states	States became divided from each other when they refused to accept each others' currency.
	X. Had diplomatic power	Could declare war and make treaties
	Y. Difficult to change	To revise the Articles every state had to agree. Unanimity proved difficult
	Z. Postal System Created	This allowed for systematic communication.
	AA. Required the Federal Constitution	Government was so unworkable a better system was inspired.
	BB.	