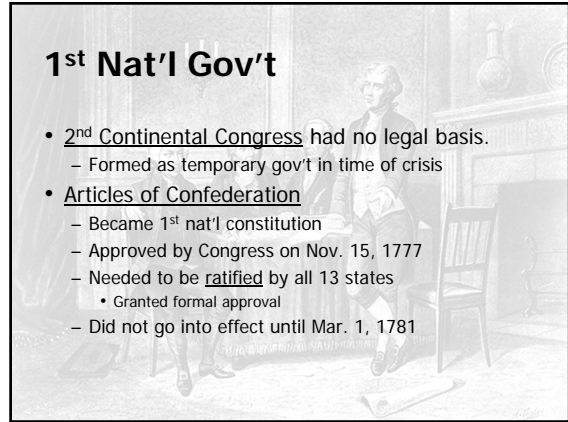


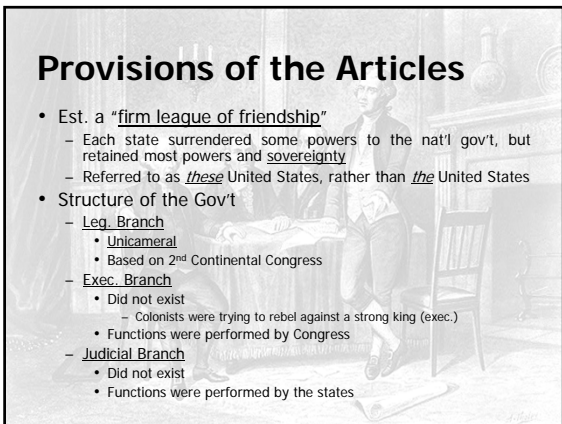
A New Nation

Chapter 4, Section 4



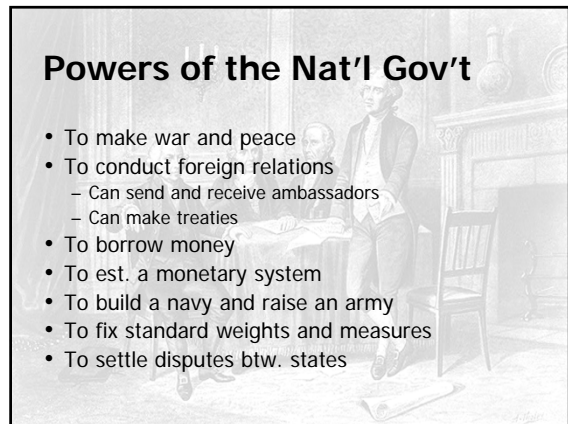
1st Nat'l Gov't

- 2nd Continental Congress had no legal basis.
 - Formed as temporary gov't in time of crisis
- Articles of Confederation
 - Became 1st nat'l constitution
 - Approved by Congress on Nov. 15, 1777
 - Needed to be ratified by all 13 states
 - Granted formal approval
 - Did not go into effect until Mar. 1, 1781



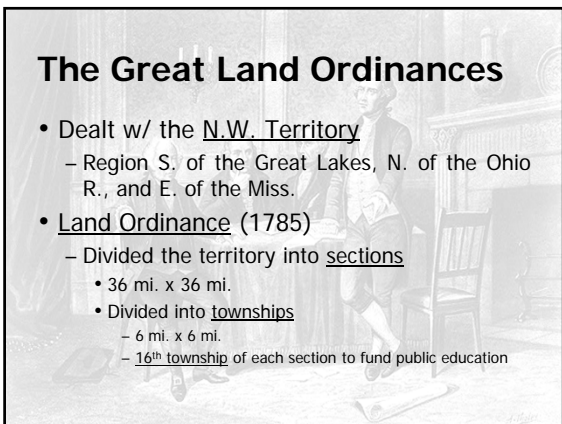
Provisions of the Articles

- Est. a "firm league of friendship"
 - Each state surrendered some powers to the nat'l gov't, but retained most powers and sovereignty
 - Referred to as these United States, rather than the United States
- Structure of the Gov't
 - Leg. Branch
 - Unicameral
 - Based on 2nd Continental Congress
 - Exec. Branch
 - Did not exist
 - Colonists were trying to rebel against a strong king (exec.)
 - Functions were performed by Congress
 - Judicial Branch
 - Did not exist
 - Functions were performed by the states



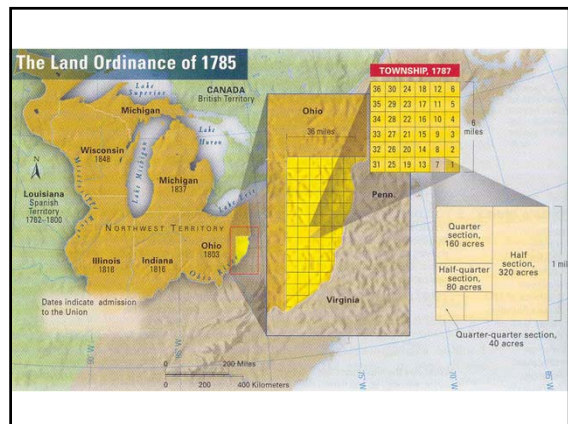
Powers of the Nat'l Gov't

- To make war and peace
- To conduct foreign relations
 - Can send and receive ambassadors
 - Can make treaties
- To borrow money
- To est. a monetary system
- To build a navy and raise an army
- To fix standard weights and measures
- To settle disputes btw. states



The Great Land Ordinances

- Dealt w/ the N.W. Territory
 - Region S. of the Great Lakes, N. of the Ohio R., and E. of the Miss.
- Land Ordinance (1785)
 - Divided the territory into sections
 - 36 mi. x 36 mi.
 - Divided into townships
 - 6 mi. x 6 mi.
 - 16th township of each section to fund public education



The Great Land Ordinances

- N.W. Ordinance (1787)
 - Provided for N.W. Territory to be divided into at least 3 and no more than 5 new states
 - Est. procedure to admit new states
 - When pop. reached 5,000
 - Could elect member to House (to observe) and a governor
 - When pop. reached 60,000
 - Could write a constitution and apply for statehood
 - New states admitted on equal basis to the original 13 states.
 - Prohibited slavery in territory

State Gov'ts

- Each state adopted a written constitution
 - Document containing basic principles, structures, and processes of gov't
- Common features of state constitutions
 - Popular Sovereignty
 - Idea that people have the right to govern themselves
 - Favors representative gov't
 - Limited Gov't
 - Idea that gov't is not all powerful
 - Civil Rights and Liberties
 - Idea that people have certain rights that can't be denied by gov't
 - Separation of Power
 - Idea that powers of gov't should be divided btw. 3 branches of gov't
 - Branches of Gov't
 - Leg. → to make the laws
 - Exec. → to enforce the laws
 - Judicial → to interpret the laws
 - Leg. branch was dominant.
 - Checks and Balances
 - Idea that each branch should share powers and have their power checked by the others